

HOMELANDS - NOEBELE -

GENERAL

18/9/75 - 31/12/81

HANSARD 5. Q. column. 341.-2.

4 March 1975.

Ndebele nation

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

- (1) How many people does the Ndebele nation comprise;
- (2) whether any area is to be set aside as a homeland for this nation; if so, what area; if not, why not.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) 283 021.
- (2) Yes, an area in the vicinity of Groblersdal. The final boundaries of the area must still be determined.

R150 000 paid to Africans forced out of Doornkop

~~Dutch~~ 18/9/75 Daily Mail

(1) 267
(2) 111
(3) 121
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By PATRICK LAURENCE
NEARLY R150 000 has been paid out to African landowners who were forcibly removed from the "Black spot" of Doornkop last year, the Department of Bantu Administration said yesterday.

Removal of Bapedi landowners from Doornkop, near Middelburg, to "resettlement centres" in the Lebowa homeland was the first phase of the operation.

The second phase, removal of mainly Ndebele squatters to the trust farm of Valschfontein near Groblersdal, was already under way, a department spokesman said.

Payment of R149 650 to Bapedi landowners at the

resettlement centres of Bothashoek, Praktiseer and Illogotlou completed phase one. Altogether, about 598 Bapedi landowners were resettled.

The money was not paid as compensation for the land which the owners held at Doornkop, but as compensation for improvements to their houses there, as well as for shops and churches which the community erected.

In the department's view, the landowners received "compensatory land" at the resettlement centres for the land which they had to vacate at Doornkop.

But Mr Simon Kgoro, general secretary of the Doornkop landowners' executive committee, yesterday

expressed dissatisfaction with the situation.

Still unreconciled to the loss of his Doornkop land, Mr Kgoro said: "Mr Vorster went to Victoria Falls to meet Dr Kaunda to talk peace. What kind of peace is it to remove people who have title deeds to freehold land?"

He said not all landowners had received compensation. He was among them.

According to the department spokesman, about 600 squatter families have been moved to Valschfontein so far. "They are being moved into an existing community which has running water, a school and a clinic," he said.

Another Doornkop exodus under way

By PATRICK LAURENCE and STEVE KGAME

ABOUT 1 500 African families in the Transvaal are being moved from their homes under the Government's separate development policy.

Taking the average number per family at seven—the figure quoted by a Bantu Administration Department spokesman—this means about 10 500 people are involved, or more than the 1 400 families moved last year.

The Africans are nearly all Ndebeles. They are being removed further east from two centres, Doornkop near Middelburg, and Kromkrans. The families are being resettled on the trust farm of Valschfontein, near Groblersdal.

Doornkop is a "Black spot." Bapedi landowners were forcibly moved from it last year in the first phase of the operation. The present removal of Ndebele squatters is the second phase.

Kromkrans has been tentatively earmarked as a Swazi area. Removal of Ndebeles from there could be a sign that plans for a separate Swazi homeland are being speeded up.

Last week the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M. C. Botha, announced the formation of a Swazi regional authority as a first step towards a self-governing territory.



Mr Jan Mahlangu . . . he has nine children to house, and has been supplied with one tin hut.

The resettled Ndebeles are given iron huts and tents as temporary shelter. Building materials — sheets of iron, window frames and so on — are transported for them from their previous homes. They are given emergency rations of soup, milk and mealie meal on arrival.

Valschfontein is already the home of an existing

community. It has two primary schools, a clinic and tap water.

A common complaint among the settlers is that the men had to remain behind to keep their jobs.

Another complaint is that no provision was made for cooking.

Mr Jan Mahlangu, who has been housed in a hut with his wife and nine

children, said: "We who live in huts fear we will suffocate if we make a fire inside. Those in the tents fear they might catch fire."

The Ndebeles at Valschfontein will strengthen the hand of Chief David Mapoch, a semi-independent chief who has long championed the creation of an independent Ndebele homeland.

1 251
2 119
3 121

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Ndebeles cry out for their 'fair ration'

By STEVE KGAME

THERE is a continuous cry for the establishment of the Ndebele homeland and Chief Johannes Shikwane Kekana is spearheading the move to pressure Pretoria on the issue.

"Our ration, as an ethnic group, is hanging on the Government's tall buildings in Pretoria, and each time we try to reach it, Mr M. C. Botha, Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, the very person responsible for the issuing of that ration, keeps on tossing it higher and higher beyond our reach," said Chief Kekana.

Chief J. S. Kekana, a Ndebele secessionist leader, has led several deputations to Pretoria, demanding the establishment of the Ndebele homeland.

APPEAL

The appeal for the homeland, which has been going on since 1969, has also been taken up by Mr Isaac Mahlangu, Ndebele Urban Representative, who in a Press statement appeals to both the South and North Ndebeles to pull out of other homelands because "your children have no future there."

In 1972 Mr A. J. Raubenheimer, Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, announced the establishment of the Ndebele homeland and said it would get a separate Bantu Affairs Commissioner's office to administer it.

In 1973 four Ndebele leaders, Chief D. Mapoch,

Chief W. Mabena, Chief L. Mahlangu and Chief E. Mahlangu, resolved to join their tribal authorities in a regional authority and an application for its recognition was granted in 1974.

Chief Kekana has been organising the North Ndebeles who are citizens of Lebowa and those in the South who are in BophuthaTswana to pull out and join Paramount Chief David Mapoch's regional authority.

SIGNATURES

Chief Kekana said he was told by Mr Botha that he should collect signatures of all the Ndebele chiefs who want to pull out of Lebowa and BophuthaTswana and submit the list to Pretoria.

"I regard this as being unfair to the Ndebele nation, who like any other ethnic group according to the Government's policy, are entitled to their own homeland.

"As far as I am aware no homeland was ever established on a list of signatories.

"Each homeland was given its homeland ration on the production of an ethnic ticket. I can't see why we, the Ndebeles, can't be given our ration."

Mr Isaac Mahlangu, in his statement, said Ndebeles in other homelands should not wait for the Government to decide for them; they should join Chief Mapoch on their own initiative.

EXPLOITED

"We have been exploited by those homelands who have harboured us as their possession, denying us any form of rights within their borders, and yet we pay taxes into the coffers of their governments.

"It is no secret that the Ndebeles at Ga-Rankua, Mabopane, Winterveld and Hammanskraal, in spite of the many years they have been living there, have been harassed by Chief Mangope, who is denying them almost everything and has threatened to kick them out of these areas.

"When Chief Mangope talks of kicking the Ndebeles out of his territory he does not talk about the taxes they have paid for so many years to his government.

"We want to prepare for the future of our children. Like other ethnic groups we are prepared to shape our own destiny and we want to preserve our own identity — let's have our own homeland."

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Ndebeles

reject

homeland

Govt's condition

By STEVE KGAME

MORE than 200 Ndebeles at a meeting in Mamelodi yesterday rejected the Government's condition for their own homeland.

The Government wants the signatures of all Ndebele chiefs before granting a Ndebele homeland.

The chiefs present were Chief Shikoane Kekana of Zebediela, a Lebowa citizen, and three Bophuthatswana subjects, Chief Alfred Mabena of Almansdrift, Chief Lazarus Mahlangu of Witlaagte and Chief Moses Mabena.

The meeting was a report-back after six Ndebele Chiefs met Bantu Administration officials in Pretoria on November 21.

At this meeting the chiefs said they were told to collect signatures of the other 12 Ndebele chiefs before steps could be taken to establish a Ndebele homeland.

The meeting unanimously rejected the condition and argued that other homelands were not asked to do so.

"They were given their own governments on the basis of ethnic grouping," said Chief Kekana.

A committee of 15 was elected to accompany the chiefs to meet Mr. M. C. Botha, Minister of Bantu Administration and Development shortly.

Chief Kekana said that at first the Minister told him if he could bring a few Ndebele chiefs who want a Ndebele homeland he would consider the request.

"I went there with five other chiefs and the officials we met last month said the Minister wants all the 18 Ndebele chiefs," Chief Kekana said.

The South Sothos and the Swazis were numerically smaller than the Ndebeles but were given their own homelands.

Chief Mahlangu said the Government was getting into trouble with its policy of separate development and now they were using delaying tactics on the Ndebeles.

The Ndebele chiefs who feared to unite with other Ndebele chiefs were told they would lose their land which is already consolidated into Bophuthatswana and Lebowa, the meeting was told.

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First step towards Ndebele homeland

RDM 2/8/77

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By STEVE KGAME
Political Staff

THREE South Ndebele chiefs and their tribes meet today to celebrate the formation of the new KwaNdebele regional authority and to elect the authority's five executive members.

The formation of a regional authority is the first step on the constitutional road to homeland status for the South Ndebele.

The tribes are those of Chief Alfred Mabena of Almansdrift where the celebrations will take place; Chief Lazarus Mahlangu of Witlaagte and Acting Chief Isaac Mahlangu of Kalkfontein. All three are near Settlers in the Warmbaths area.

Their regional authority

was promulgated early this year after the Government agreed to let the three tribes pull out of BophuthaTswana and join the Mabhogo Ndebeles in Groblersdal to form an Ndebele homeland.

The Kekana Ndebeles at Hammanskraal have applied to join the KwaNdebele homeland. At present they are BophuthaTswana citizens but they have pulled down the BophuthaTswana flag from their tribal offices and they refused to vote in the BophuthaTswana general elections two weeks ago.

North Ndebeles around the Potgietersrus district, who are Lebowa citizens, are also anxious to secede from Lebowa and become KwaNdebele citizens.

DEPARTMENT OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION
AND DEVELOPMENT

No. R. 2021

7 October 1977

ESTABLISHMENT OF NDEBELE TERRITORIAL
AUTHORITY

The State President has been pleased in terms of sections 2 (1) (c) and 14 of the Bantu Authorities Act, 1951 (Act 68 of 1951), to establish a Bantu Territorial Authority to be known as the Ndebele Territorial Authority, in respect of the areas for which the Bantu Authorities set forth in the Schedule hereto were established.

SCHEDULE

- (i) The Ndzundza Tribal Authority, the establishment of which was made known by Government Notice 2143, dated 22 November 1968 read with Proclamation 135 of 1974; and
- (ii) the Mnyamana Regional Authority, the establishment of which was made known by Government Notice 871, dated 20 May 1977.

DEPARTEMENT VAN BANTOE-ADMINISTRASIE
EN -ONTWIKKELING

No. R. 2021

7 Oktober 1977

INSTELLING VAN NDEBELE-GEBIEDSOWER-
HEID

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om kragtens artikels 2 (1) (c) en 14 van die Wet op Bantoe-owerhede, 1951 (Wet 68 van 1951), 'n Bantoegebiedsowerheid, wat bekend sal staan as die Ndebele-gebiedsowerheid, in te stel ten opsigte van die gebiede waarvoor die Bantoe-owerhede genoem in die Bylae hiervan ingestel is.

BYLAE

- (i) Die Ndzundza-stamowerheid, die instelling waarvan bekend gemaak is by Goewermentskennisgewing 2143, gedateer 22 November 1968 gelees met Proklamasie 135 van 1974; en
- (ii) die Mnyamana-strecksowerheid, die instelling waarvan bekendgemaak is by Goewermentskennisgewing 871, gedateer 20 Mei 1977.

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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

STAATSKOERANT
VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REGULATION GAZETTE No. 2541
Registered at the Post Office as a Newspaper

PRICE 20c PRYS
OVERSEAS 30c OORSKE
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REGULASIEKOERANT No. 2541
As 'n Nuusblat by die Poskantoor Geregistreer

Vol. 148]

PRETORIA 7 OCTOBER 1977
7 OKTOBER

[No. 5766

No. R. 253

7 October 1977

1. GENERAL REGULATIONS FOR BANTU TRIBAL AND COMMUNITY AUTHORITIES.—CESSATION OF EFFECT IN THE AREA OF THE NDEBELE TERRITORIAL AUTHORITY
2. GENERAL REGULATIONS FOR BANTU REGIONAL AUTHORITIES.—CESSATION OF EFFECT IN THE AREA OF THE NDEBELE TERRITORIAL AUTHORITY

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 17 of the Bantu Authorities Act, 1951 (Act 68 of 1951), read with section 25 of the Bantu Administration Act, 1927 (Act 38 of 1927), and section 21 (1) of the Bantu Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act 18 of 1936), I hereby declare—

(a) that the general regulations for Bantu tribal and community authorities, published under Government Notice 939 of 1953, as amended by Government Notices 1096 of 1960 and 527 of 1965, shall cease to have effect in respect of tribal and community authorities in the area of the Ndebele Territorial Authority;

(b) that the general regulations for Bantu Regional authorities, published under Government Notice 1178 of 1957, as amended by Government Notices 581 of 1959, 223 of 1960, R. 1862 of 1962 and 218 of 1966, shall cease to have effect in respect of regional authorities in the area of the Ndebele Territorial Authority;

(c) that anything done under the provisions of the regulations mentioned in paragraphs (a) and (b), shall be deemed to have been lawfully done as if the said regulations had not ceased to have effect.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Twenty-ninth day of September, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-seven.

N. DIEDERICHS, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

M. C. BOTHA.

64679 --A

No. R. 253

7 Oktober 1977

1. ALGEMENE REGULASIES VIR BANTOESTAM- EN -GEMEENSKAPSOWERHEDE.—BUTTEWERKINGTREDING IN DIE GEBIED VAN DIE NDEBELE-GEBIEDSOWERHEID
2. ALGEMENE REGULASIES VIR BANTOESTREEKSOWERHEDE.—BUTTEWERKINGTREDING IN DIE GEBIED VAN DIE NDEBELE-GEBIEDSOWERHEID

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 17 van die Wet op Bantoe-owerhede, 1951 (Wet 68 van 1951), gelees met artikel 25 van die Bantoe-administrasie Wet, 1927 (Wet 38 van 1927), en artikel 21 (1) van die Bantoe-trust en -grond Wet, 1936 (Wet 18 van 1936), verklaar ek hierby—

(a) dat die algemene regulasies vir Bantoe-stam- en -gemeenskapsowerhede, gepubliseer by Goewermentskennisgewing 939 van 1953, soos gewysig by Goewermentskennisgewings 1096 van 1960 en 527 van 1965, buite werking tree ten opsigte van stam- en gemeenskapsowerhede in die gebied van die Ndebele-gebiedsowerheid;

(b) dat die algemene regulasies vir Bantoe-streeksowerhede, gepubliseer by Goewermentskennisgewing 1178 van 1957, soos gewysig by Goewermentskennisgewings 581 van 1959, 223 van 1960, R. 1862 van 1962 en 218 van 1966, buite werking tree ten opsigte van streeksowerhede in die gebied van die Ndebele-gebiedsowerheid;

(c) dat enigiets wat gedoen is ingevolge die bepalings van die regulasies genoem in paragrawe (a) en (b), geag word wettelik gedoen te gewees het asof genoemde regulasies nie buite werking gerdte het nie.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seal van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Nege-en-twintigste dag van September Eenduisend Negehonderd Sewe-en-sewentig.

N. DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

M. C. BOTHA.

5766 --1

DEPARTEMENT VAN PLURALE BETREKKINGE EN ONTWIKKELING

No. R. 1760

1 September 1978

INSTELLING VAN DORPSRADE. — KAMAQHEKEZA, KAMHLUSHWA EN EKULINDENI

Ek, Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling, handelende namens die Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by regulasie 1 (1) van Hoofstuk 8 van die Regulasies vir die Administrasie en Bestuur van Dorpe in Bantoegebiede, afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 293 van 1962, stel hierby dorpsrade in vir die dorpe Kamaqhekeza, Kamhlushwa en Ekulindeni, geleë in die gebied van die KaNgwane-Wetgewende Vergadering.

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

(Lêer T60/5/1279)

DEPARTMENT OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

No. R. 1760

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1 September 1978

ESTABLISHMENT OF TOWNSHIP COUNCILS.— KAMAQHEKEZA, KAMHLUSHWA AND EKULINDENI

I, Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development, acting on behalf of the Minister of Plural Relations and Development by virtue of the powers vested in him by regulation 1 (1) of Chapter 8 of the Regulations for the Administration and Control of Townships in Bantu Areas, published under Proclamation R. 293 of 1962, hereby establish townships councils for the Kamaqhekeza, Kamhlushwa and Ekulindeni townships, situate in the area of the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly.

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

(File T60/5/1279)

Place	Project	Number of Participants interviewed
IDOLOPHU	Communal garden Zenzele Centre (which students helped to build)	3
INKOMO	Dairy	12
	Communal garden	10
ABALIMI	Communal garden	11
	Shearing Shed	
	Emphasis on agriculture (all fields used)	(5 members & 9 non-members)
UMTHI	Communal garden	14
UMLAMBO	Communal garden	16
	Clinic (Students helped build) Shearing shed	
AMATHOLE	Creamery and Dairy	11
	Crêche Shearing shed	
IPOPI	Communal garden	13
	Unfinished crêche (students helped to build) Money generating projects for poor women Clinic committee (appendixed)	
IGUSHA	Farmers co-op	6
	Total :	96

There were questionnaires for dairy members and communal garden members. Anyone interviewed with one of these project questionnaires was also interviewed with a general income questionnaire.

I used the questionnaire mainly to avoid subjective generalisation and also to be able to get hold of economic information and fathom out how the projects run. Because there are so few people in projects and I could not interview many who are not involved, I was not aiming at a scientific collation of data, but rather at using the questionnaires to standardise issues raised in conversation and as a way of stimulating discussion. (All interviewing was done in Xhosa).

2.4 NOTES CONCERNING MY INFORMANT

1. Amathole Creamery was the one people gave me. Generally than twice as high as the actual. Over-estimation of profits for projects fluctuate so wildly and market conditions) that I representative.
2. The people I interviewed are who have decided to get involved a cross-section of the population all sources for the people I them with others as there are population.
3. Because there are figures collected (stock) are distributed in the used access to land as an income relative to that of the total problematic in that one is not. The major source of income is if a person is too poor to produce whether she has any or not. The only really significant those families which have Fu (Most of the families with Fu other source of income than the most established peasants allocated the FEU's because time of survey. I have made no attempts to a Basic divisions I use are:
Professional and business
People with access to land
People with no agricultural
4. One must note the family linkages and how different sectors support



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No 51

TOPIC TODAY

The Difaqane — 6

The Ndebele

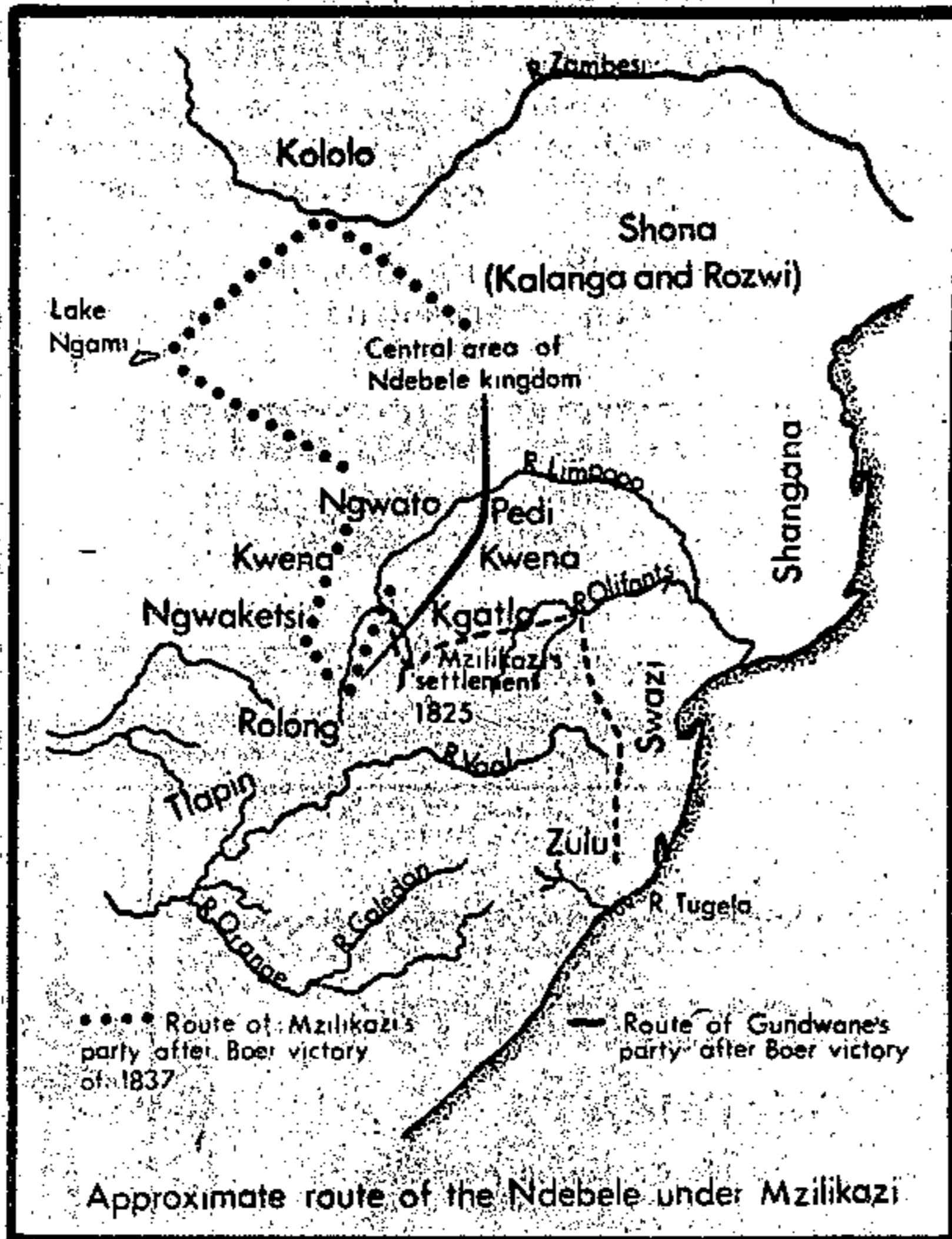
ONE of the many problems which faces Rhodesia today is the possibility of tribal conflict between the two strong African groups — the Shona and the Ndebele (Matabele).

Of the two, the Ndebele are comparatively recent arrivals. Before the Difaqane of the early 19th century the Ndebele did not exist.

Theirs is a dramatic story of a handful of Nguni refugees who, under their leader Mzilikazi, made a daring bid for freedom from Shaka. It was one of the few open acts of defiance of Shaka that succeeded.

Like Shaka, Mzilikazi was the son of the chief of a small Nguni clan, the Khumalo. The Khumalo had been attached to Zwide's Ndwandwe, Shaka's enemies, but after Zwide executed Mzilikazi's father, Mzilikazi feared for his own safety and fled with his people to join Shaka.

Shaka was much impressed by this able young warrior and allowed him to remain in control of his Khumalo followers. It proved to be a mistake from Shaka's point of view, for, after a few years, Mzilikazi deliberately challenged Shaka's authority by refusing to send him cattle captured during a campaign and by insulting the messengers that Shaka sent to fetch them.



Shaka, of course, sent impi against Mzilikazi, but, using a variety of unorthodox and clever tactics, Mzilikazi managed to defeat them and fled across the mountains on to the highveld.

The peaceful and prosperous Sotho-speaking communities of the Transvaal called Mzilikazi's followers the Ndebele, apparently because they 'sank out of sight' (-tebele) behind their long shields during battle, and of battles there were many. Mzilikazi needed to find

a place to settle where he would be safe from Shaka, but he also needed men, for his three hundred warriors could not have been expected to have beaten the Zulu in open battle. In addition, of course, he needed food for his people.

The Sotho tribesmen were no match for even the small numbers of the Ndebele, for the Ndebele had the advantage of the new weapons and battle tactics of Shaka's Zulu.

They cut what Peter Becker calls a 'path of

blood' through the Transvaal, destroying settlement after settlement, carrying off food, iron, the young women as wives for the warriors and the young men as new recruits for the army. Old men and women and young children and babies were killed or left to die among the ruined settlements.

The Ndebele settled for a short while in the present Middelburg district, then moved to the Magaliesberg near Pretoria. Eventually they made their home in the Marico district of the western Transvaal.

By this time their numbers had swelled into thousands, their cattle were numerous and they controlled the greater part of the modern Transvaal. They successfully resisted attacks by the Zulu and by Griqua and Koranna raiding parties.

With the arrival of the Voortrekkers Mzilikazi faced a new challenge. As he had once been to the Sotho, so now the Voortrekkers were to him — smaller in numbers but armed with new weapons (guns) and new tactics.

After a number of defeats at the hands of the Voortrekkers (Vegkop, Mosega and Kapain) Mzilikazi moved yet again, seeking safety in withdrawal from the new danger. He went northwards through modern Botswana into Rhodesia where he subdued the local Shona peoples and created a new empire centred on Bulawayo, named after one of Shaka's military kraals.

Mzilikazi died in 1868, by which time his people had become firmly established as a major tribal group in Rhodesia. Today they are involved in working out their role in the Rhodesia of the future. — Alastair Smurthwaite.

1 Assembly

district Council

Village
velorment
Committee



Jg 1
Nr 51

OPVOEDING

TEMA AKTUEEL

The Difaqane — 6

Die Ndebele

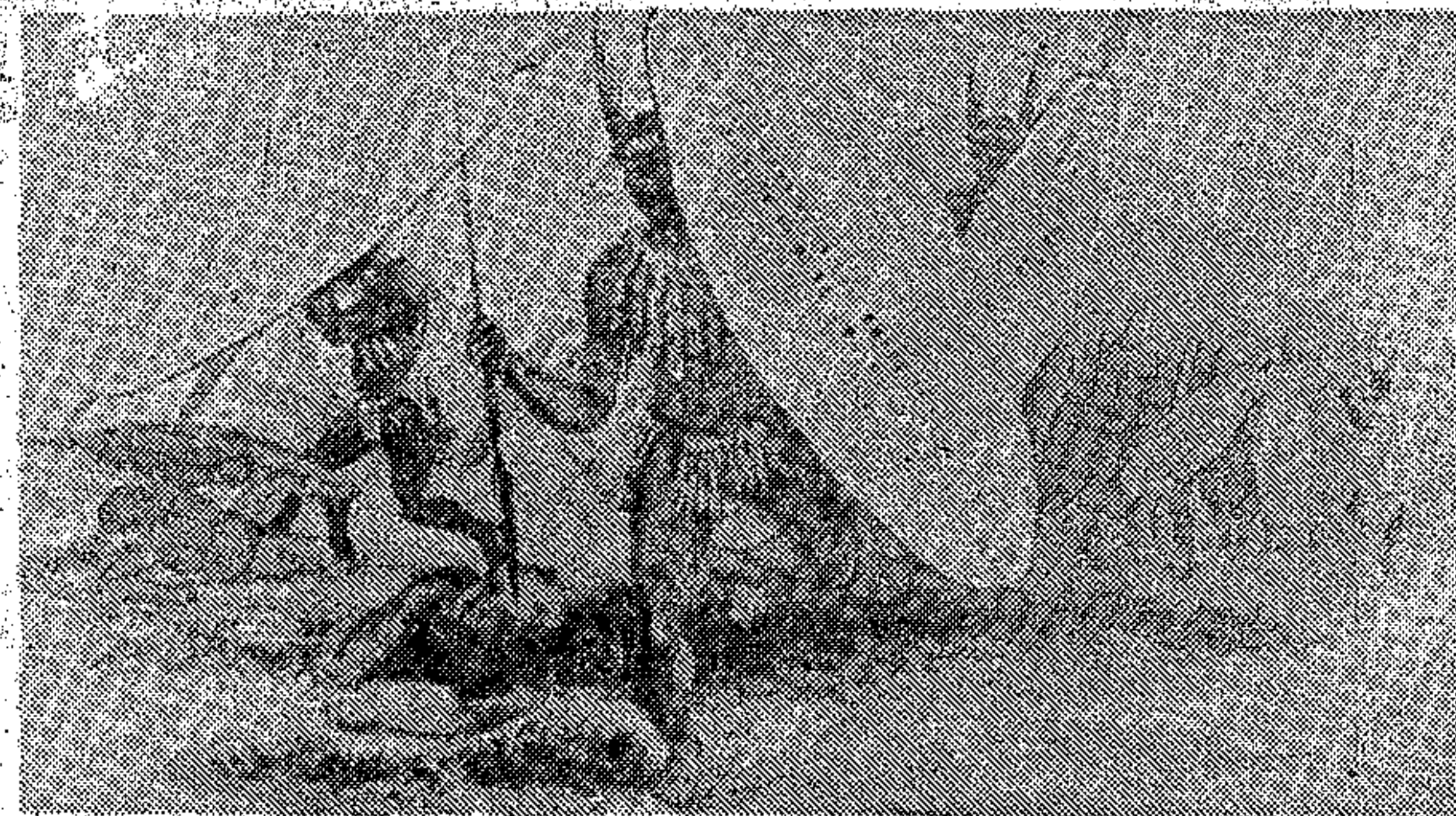
EEN van die baie vraagstukke wat Rhodesië vandag trotseer is die moontlikheid van stryd tussen die twee sterk stamme — die Shona en die Ndebele.

Die Ndebele is maar betreklik onlangse aankomlinge. Voor die Difaqane van die vroeë 19de eeu het die Ndebele nie bestaan nie.

Hulle het op 'n dramatiese wyse ontstaan toe 'n klompie Nguni-vlugtelinge onder hulle leier Mzilikazi 'n waaghalsige poging tot vryheid van Tsjaka aangewend het. Dit was een van die weinige openlike dade van verzet teen Tsjaka wat geslaag het.

Soos Tsjaka was Mzilikazi die seun van die kaptein van 'n klein Nguni-stam, die Khumalo. Die Khumalo was toegevoeg tot Zwede se Ndwandwe. Tsjaka se vyande. Nadat Zwede vir Mzilikazi se vader tereggestel het, het Mzilikazi gevrees vir sy eie veiligheid en met sy mense gevlug om by Tsjaka aan te sluit.

Tsjaka was besonder beïndruk deur die bekwame jong krygsman en het hom toegelaat om in beheer van sy Khumalovolgelinge te bly. Uit Tsjaka se oogpunt het dit 'n fout geblyk te wees. Na 'n paar jaar het Mzilikazi doelbewus die gesag van Tsjaka betwis deur te



Ndebele manne op die aanval.

weier om beste aan hom te stuur wat tydens 'n veldtog gebuit is. Daarby het hy ook die boodskappers beledig, wat gestuur is om die beste te haal.

Tsjaka het natuurlik impi's teen Mzilikazi uitgestuur, maar deur die gebruik van 'n verskeidenheid knap taktiese bewegings het Mzilikazi daarin geslaag om hulle te verslaan en oor die berge na die hoëveld te vlug.

Die vreedsame en welvarende Sotho-sprekende gemeenskappe van die Transvaal het Mzilikazi se volgelingen, die Ndebele genoem, blykbaar omdat hulle gedurende gevegte "uit die gesig verdwyn" het. (-tebele) agter hulle lang skildvelle. En daar was baie gevegte.

Die Sotho-stamlede was nie opgewasse teen selfs die kleiner groep Ndebele nie, want die Ndebele het die voordeel van die nuwe wapens en oorlogstaktiek van Tsjaka se Zoeloes gehad.

Hulle het, volgens Peter Becker, 'n "bloedpad" deur die Transvaal gebaan. Die een gemeenskap na die ander het hulle vernietig en voedsel, yster en jong vroue as vrouens vir die krygers weggevoer asook jong manne as rekrute vir die leer. Ou manne en vroue en jong kinders en babas is gedood of agtergelaat om te sterf op die vernietigde woonplekke.

Die Ndebele het vir 'n tydjie in die huidige Middelburgse distrik gaan woon, daarna het hulle getrek na die Magaliesberg, naby Pretoria. Later het hulle die Marico-distrik van Wes-Transvaal hulle tuiste gemaak.

Teen hierdie tyd het hulle getalle tot duisende aangegroei, hulle het baie beste gehad en hulle het geheers oor die grootste deel van die hedendaagse Transvaal. Hulle het aanvalle van Zoeloe-, Griekwa- en Koranna-rooibendes met welslae afgeweer.

Met die aankoms van die Voortrekkers moes Mzilikazi 'n nuwe uitdaging die hoof bied. Soos hy tevore vir die Sotho's gewees het, was die Voortrekkers nou vir hom — kleiner in getalle maar bewapen met nuwe wapens (gewere) en met nuwe taktiek.

Na 'n aantal nederlae van die kant van die Voortrekkers (Vegkop, Mosega en Kapain) het Mzilikazi weer getrek om veiligheid te soek weg van die nuwe gevaar. Hy het noordwaarts getrek deur die hedendaagse Botswana tot in Rhodesië, waar hy die plaaslike Shona-volke onderwerp het en 'n nuwe ryk geskep het rondom Bulawayo — vernoem na een van Tsjaka se militêre krale.

Mzilikazi is in 1868 dood toe sy mense reeds stuwig gevestig was as 'n vername stamgroep in Rhodesië. Vandag is hulle betrokke in die bepaling van hulle rol in die Rhodesië van die toekoms.

Back issues

Because of the demand for back numbers of "Topic" articles some are already out of stock. The articles will not be appearing in book form and readers are advised to make sure of getting their copy on the day of publication. Schools ordering five or more copies a day, are entitled to a much reduced rate. Phone Circulation Manager 836-1331.

100 000 Ndebele defy Tswana Govt

The more than 100 000 Ndebele tribesmen living at Majaneng (Bophuthatswana), north of Pretoria, have finally set themselves on a collision course with the Bophuthatswana Government over their refusal to either move or take out Tswana citizenship.

At a weekend meeting at Majaneng more than 1 000 Ndebeles said they had been living in the area for four generations and saw no reason to take out Bophuthatswana citizenship. They occupy five farms in the district.

This is the second mass meeting of Ndebeles to unanimously reject the authority of Bophuthatswana.

The issue of the Ndebeles' wish for a separate identity and the refusal to take out Tswana citizenship came to a head earlier this month, when they were officially warned by the Bophuthatswana Government to fully accept Tswana citizenship and language or leave the territory by next February 1.

At the meeting the tribesmen said it was not clear that the area fell under the Bophuthatswana Government. As far as they were concerned the area was administered from Pretoria.

Mr Nathaniel Kekane, one of the leaders of the tribe, said a delegation of tribesmen was summoned to the office of the Bophuthatswana President, Chief Lucas Mangope, on December 11.

HOMELAND

Mr Kekane said the Ndebeles wanted to retain their identity and birthright. The Ndebeles in the area were not prepared to go to a place they did not know, he said. This was an obvious reference to the new Ndebele homeland which is being developed near Groblersdal.

Year	White	Black	African	Total
1977	155	2 668	..	12 556
1976	160	2 757	..	8 960
1975	170	3 154	..	7 443
1974	171	3 018	..	6 398
1973	174	3 081	..	5 874
1972	180	2 035	..	5 738
1971	215	3 523	..	5 907
1970	244	3 909	..	5 078
1969	216	3 514	..	4 461
1968	195	3 540	..	4 001
1967	298	4 936	..	3 926
1966	286	5 151	..	3 673
1965	237	3 914	..	3 926
1964	224	3 793	..	3 673
1963	195	3 319	..	2 956
1962	223	3 731	..	2 823
1961	208	3 395	..	2 917
1960	174	3 506	..	3 324
1959	108	2 283	..	3 189
1958	..	..	..	3 255
1957	..	..	..	2 215
1956	..	..	..	3 738
1955	..	..	..	4 153
1954	..	..	..	3 730
1953	..	..	..	3 735
1952	..	..	..	5 234
1951	..	..	..	5 437
1950	..	..	..	4 151
1949	..	..	..	4 017
1948	..	..	..	3 514
1947	..	..	..	3 954
1946	..	..	..	3 603
	..	..	..	3 680
	..	..	..	2 391
			African	Total

TABLE 14: EMPLOYMENT ON THE CHROME MINES: 1946-1977

NDEBELE TERRITORIAL AUTHORITY.— LEVYING OF A TAX

It is hereby notified that the Ndebele Territorial Authority, established under the provisions of section 2 (1) of the Black Authorities Act, 1951 (Act 68 of 1951), has, with the approval of the State President, by virtue of the powers vested in it by section 7 (6) (a)

NDEBELE-GEBIEDSOWERHEID.—HEFFING VAN 'N BELASTING

Hierby word bekendgemaak dat die Ndebele-gebiedsowerheid, ingestel kragtens die bepaling van artikel 2 (1) van die Wet op Swart Owerhede, 1951 (Wet 68 van 1951), kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 7 (6) (a) (i) van die vermeldde Wet op Swart

(i) of the said Black Authorities Act, 1951, determined as follows:

- 1. A tax of two rand per year shall be levied upon every taxpayer for a period of five successive tax years with effect from 1 January 1979.
2. The tax levied under paragraph 1 shall be paid before the first day of March of the year in respect of which it is payable.
3. For the purposes of the levying of the tax under paragraph 2—

"taxpayer" means an adult Black male inhabitant of the area in respect of which the said Ndebele Territorial Authority has been established and who has attained the age of 18 years;

"tax year" means a period commencing on the first day of January of any year and ending on the last day of December of the same year.

(File R226/2/6)

Owerhede, 1951, met die goedkeuring van die Staatspresident, soos volg bepaal het:

- 1. 'n Belasting van twee rand per jaar word gehêf op elke belastingpligtige vir vyf agtereenvolgende belastingjare met ingang van 1 Januarie, 1979.
2. Die belasting gehêf by paragraaf 1 moet voor die eerste dag van Maart van die jaar ten opsigte waarvan dit verskuldig is, betaal word.
3. Vir die doeleindes van die heffing van die belasting by paragraaf 2 beteken—

"belastingjaar" 'n tydperk wat op die eerste dag van Januarie van 'n jaar begin en op die laaste dag van Desember van dieselfde jaar eindig; en

"belastingpligtige" 'n manlike Swart inwoner van die gebied ten opsigte waarvan vermeldde Ndebele-gebiedsowerheid ingestel is en wat die leeftyd van 18 jaar bereik het.

(Lêer R226/2/6)

These regulations were clearly frequently ignored. There is at least one case of a fight between the soldiers under the command of the baas of 't Paradys and a group of slaves who were busy tying loads of wood on each others back when interrupted. (23) Again, in 1750, a slave presumed that the land behind Kloof Nek, on which he intended to cut wood was common but its white owner appeared and drove him off with a kerry. (24) It may be imagined that there was difficulty policing the large slave population which had no pastured area and so thought wished to put it do it with assistance of the baas. (25) The baas also thought wished to put it on the one's side for several miles, (26) as the baas was the only one who had the pleasant, especially as the reward for the baas was the entire Murgencab addition likely to have been a flogging, (27) and the baas was the only one who had the chance to escape from the masters' surveillance, (28) and in doing so to aid the runaways who were often to be found in the baas' garden, (29) and in doing so to aid the runaways company officials had been killed, (30) and in doing so to aid the runaways on the mountain, (31) and in doing so to aid the runaways one of their own timber, (32) and in doing so to aid the runaways succour of the baas on the mountain, (33) and in doing so to aid the runaways or the desire to help the baas, (34) and in doing so to aid the runaways fetching wood, (35) and in doing so to aid the runaways of rubbish, (36) and in doing so to aid the runaways times be run, (37) and in doing so to aid the runaways his master sold the town, (38) and in doing so to aid the runaways maintained the slaves, (39) and in doing so to aid the runaways the mountain, (40) and in doing so to aid the runaways

Spigler's boys that the average cost function of the slaves was... The marked... If the marked... slaves worked... give any... the numbers... skilled... to the... as Malays... Cape Town... The... tail... fishing... domestic... He also... the six... reflected... could be... who built... probability... belonging... of the... "koeli... At least... was made... slaves... in an... sixteen... of the... these... fishing... Salt River... list of... at all... was a... Diagram 3: Components of the average cost of output

Diagram 3: Components of the average cost of output. The diagram shows a complex flow of information and data points related to the average cost of output. It includes various labels and numbers, such as 'KING', 'LAWING', and 'INVESTMENT'. The diagram is highly detailed and appears to be a technical or economic chart. The text surrounding the diagram is dense and difficult to read due to the complexity of the chart and the overlapping text. The diagram seems to represent the components of the average cost of output, as mentioned in the caption. The text around the diagram includes various references to 'KING', 'LAWING', and 'INVESTMENT', which are likely related to the economic or legal context of the document. The diagram is a key element of the document, providing a visual representation of the data and concepts discussed in the text.

TV fans go to bed early

TV Editor

THE SABC has viewing figures to prove that South Africans are "early-to-bedders." That is why, as reported in the "Mail" yesterday, the corporation will be opening its TV service half-an-hour earlier from April 2, and closing down 30 minutes earlier.

Director of Programmes Pieter de Bruyn said yesterday: "Our figures show that from about 10 pm viewership drops off tremendously.

"So we are starting earlier, to concentrate more on the peak viewing times.

"The language changes will come at 8 pm, instead of at 8.30, and a short news bulletin at 6 pm will replace the late night news."

(121)

PFP take up plight of Amandebele tribe

Pretoria Bureau

THE PROGRESSIVE Federal Party will approach the Government over the plight of the Amandebele tribesmen who are having a land tussle with the BophutaTswana Government.

The PFP's Northern Transvaal regional representative, Mr Don MacRobert, said yesterday MPs had given an assurance Cabinet Ministers would be approached to resolve the dispute.

The BophutaTswana Government threatened the 250 000-strong Amandebele tribesmen in the Majaneng district near Hammanskraal, north of Pretoria, with eviction late last year because they persistently refused to take up the homeland's citizenship.

The Amandebele want the

land issue resolved. They approached the PFP because they feel they do not belong in BophutaTswana.

"They would like to stay on their existing land — where they have always lived — and be part of greater South Africa. Alternatively, it could be another homeland," Mr MacRobert said.

In October last year the BophutaTswana Government summoned an Amandebele delegation, led by the Acting Chief Nathaniel Kekana, to the homeland's capital city of Mmabatho where they were allegedly threatened. In December the tribe, under duress, announced its intention to take up citizenship.

Government officials confirmed Chief Kekana's claims that they were

threatened with serious action if they refused to take up citizenship.

Among the threats allegedly made to the delegation were that teachers would not be paid, schools would be closed, pensions and old age benefits would not be paid and the employment of residents in Babelegi would be in jeopardy.

"Until such time as the land dispute has been resolved, however, the PFP MPs in Parliament will be asked to make urgent representations on behalf of the Ndebeles in connection with their jobs at Babelegi, the education of their children, the closing of schools and the payment of pensions and social welfare benefits due to disabled and aged people," Mr MacRobert said.

Di

Other minerals ^{1/}	85 275	93 089	11,8
Quarries ^{2/}	17 007	16 013	- 5,8
T O T A L	647 735	689 578	6,5

Notes:

- 1/ Copper appears to have been included with the usual category of 'others' (which we have taken to be largely platinum, in line with Plewman) to constitute 'other minerals'.
- 2/ 'Quarries' here seems very close to 'Quarries and Salt' which we have previously labelled 'Other' (in line with Plewman).

There is a good deal of interest in these figures.

- 1) Indications are that employment in gold-mining may well be closer to the 1970 level of 425 000-odd than it has been since 1973. Employment for the first five months was 369 810, 425 952, 429 168, 424 251 and 437 192 - averaging 417 275. We have been told by people in gold-mining that (as a result, they think, of unemployment in other sectors)

JAARVERSLAG

1978

SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES

(Geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie))

12 23/8/79
PM to
visit DD.
South
Ndebele

PRETORIA — The Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, pays a one-day visit to the Southern Ndebele in the North-Eastern Transvaal tomorrow as part of his goodwill tour of all the homelands.

The tour started earlier this month with visits to the Ciskei, Kwa Zulu, Gazankulu, Lebowa and Venda, which is due to become independent on September 13.

Mr Botha, who is being accompanied by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, will complete his tour next week with visits to Qwa Qwa on Wednesday and Kangwane on Thursday.

Throughout his tour so far, the Prime Minister and his party have been well received.

After his arrival at Siyabuswa, the Southern Ndebele seat of government, the Prime Minister and his party will have lunch with members of the executive committee, headed by Mr S. S. Sikosana.

Afterwards Mr Botha will pay visits to the Makhosana Secondary School and the Thulasizwe Lower Primary School. After viewing the Wolvekraal Dam, he will pay a brief visit to the secondary school at Allemansdrift before leaving for the Kameelriver Camp terrain where he will hold discussions with the executive committee of the Ndebele Territorial Authority. —SAPA.

INLEIDING

Gedurende die eerste nege jaar van sy bestaan het die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies gereeld 'n jaarverslag oor sy werksaamhede gepubliseer. Om die Sentrum se 10de verjaarsdag op 1 April 1978 te vier is die jaarverslag in 1977 vervang deur 'n Oorsig oor die Eerste Tien Jaar.

DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

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

**DEPARTEMENT VAN SAMEWERKING EN
ONTWIKKELING**

No. 1989

7 September 1979

**NDZUNDZA (PUNGUTSHA)-STAM.—IN-
STELLING VAN 'N SWART STAMOWERHEID**

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om kragtens—

(1) artikel 5 (1) (a) van die Swart Administrasie Wet, 1927 (Wet 38 van 1927), die grense van die gebied van die Ndzundza (Pungutsha)-stam te bepaal ooreenkomstig bygaande Bylae;

(2) artikel 2 van die Wet op Swart Owerhede, 1951 (Wet 68 van 1951), ten opsigte van genoemde stam en ten opsigte van die gebied van genoemde stam, soos omskryf in genoemde Bylae, 'n Swart stamowerheid in te stel wat bekend staan as die Ndzundza (Pungutsha)-stamowerheid.

BYLAE

**OMSKRYWING VAN DIE GEBIED VAN DIE
NDZUNDZA (PUNGUTSHA)-STAM**

Die plaas Kalkfontein 143 JR geleë in die distrik Mdutjana.

**DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION AND
DEVELOPMENT**

No. 1989

7 September 1979

**NDZUNDZA (PUNGUTSHA) TRIBE. — ESTAB-
LISHMENT OF A BLACK TRIBAL AUTHORITY**

The State President has been pleased, in terms of—

(1) section 5 (1) (a) of the Black Administration Act, 1927 (Act 38 of 1927), to define the boundaries of the area of the Ndzundza (Pungutsha) tribe in accordance with the accompanying Schedule;

(2) section 2 of the Black Authorities Act, 1951 (Act 68 of 1951), to establish a Black tribal authority, known as the Ndzundza (Pungutsha) Tribal Authority, in respect of the said tribe and in respect of the area of the said tribe as defined in the said Schedule.

SCHEDULE

**DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA OF THE
NDZUNDZA (PUNGUTSHA) TRIBE**

The farm Kalkfontein 143 JR situated in the District of Mdutjana.

G.G.G.

For full text see GG 6661-1

GOVERNMENT GAZETTES, SEPTEMBER, 1979

121



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

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VOL. 171]

PRETORIA, 14 SEPTEMBER 1979

[No. 6661

PROKLAMASIES

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. R. 204, 1979

STREEKSOWERHEDE IN DIE GEBIED VAN DIE NDEBELE-GEBIEDSOWERHEID. — TOEWYSING VAN HUL BEVOEGDHEDE, WERKSAAMHEDE EN PLIGTE AAN, EN DIE OORGAAN VAN HUL BATES, LASTE, REGTE EN VERPLIGTINGS OP DIE NDEBELE-GEBIEDSOWERHEID

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen—

(1) by artikel 7 (1) (g) van die Wet op Swart Owerhede, 1951 (Wet 68 van 1951), wys ek hierby aan die Ndebele-gebiedsowerheid toe, behoudens die bepalings van enige regulasies, toepaslike wetgewing en die opdragte van die Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling, die bevoegdhede, werksaamhede en pligte verleen aan streeksowerhede in die gebied van genoemde Ndebele-gebiedsowerheid ingevolge die bepalings van subparagrafe (i) tot en met (vi) van artikel 5 (1) (b) van genoemde Wet op Swart Owerhede, 1951, en in die Bylae hiervan uiteengesit;

(2) by artikel 25 van die Swart Administrasie Wet, 1927 (Wet 38 van 1927), verklaar ek hierby dat—

(a) ondanks anderšluidende bepalings in enige ander wet vervat, al die bates, laste, regte en verpligtings van streeksowerhede in die gebied van die Ndebele-gebiedsowerheid, behoudens sodanige voorwaardes as wat die Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling bepaal, op die Ndebele-gebiedsowerheid oorgaan en vir hom bindend word; en

(b) alle roerende en onroerende eiendom van voornoemde streeksowerhede, sonder betaling van here-regte, seëlregte of enige ander vordering, op die Ndebele-gebiedsowerheid oorgaan, maar steeds behoudens enige vordering, verpligting of trust wat ten opsigte van sodanige eiendom bestaan of wat dit andersins wettiglik raak.

15235—A

PROCLAMATIONS

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. R. 204, 1979

REGIONAL AUTHORITIES IN THE AREA OF THE NDEBELE TERRITORIAL AUTHORITY.— ASSIGNMENT OF THEIR POWERS, FUNCTIONS AND DUTIES TO, AND VESTING OF THEIR ASSETS, LIABILITIES, RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS IN, THE NDEBELE TERRITORIAL AUTHORITY.

By virtue of the powers vested in me—

(1) by section 7 (1) (g) of the Black Authorities Act, 1951 (Act 68 of 1951), I hereby assign to the Ndebele Territorial Authority, subject to the provisions of any regulations and relevant legislation and to the directions of the Minister of Co-operation and Development, the powers, functions and duties vested in regional authorities in the area of the said Ndebele Territorial Authority, in terms of the provisions of subparagraphs (i) to (vi), inclusive, of section 5 (1) (b) of the said Black Authorities Act, 1951, and set forth in the Schedule hereto;

(2) by section 25 of the Black Administration Act, 1927 (Act 38 of 1927), I hereby declare that—

(a) notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any other law contained, all the assets, liabilities, rights and obligations of regional authorities in the area of the Ndebele Territorial Authority shall, subject to such conditions as the Minister of Co-operation and Development may determine, vest in and become binding upon the Ndebele Territorial Authority; and

(b) all property, movable and immovable, of the aforementioned regional authorities shall vest, without payment of transfer duty, stamp duty or any other charge, in the Ndebele Territorial Authority, but subject always to any charge, obligation or trust existing in respect of or otherwise lawfully affecting such property.

6661—1

Jaffe does not suggest means whereby care of the qu essential can be provided on a universal basis with or problems of cross-cultural communication overcome

4.2 OTHER PRIMARY HEALTH CARE WORKERS

Although papers on the role and training of doctors those relating to any other category of health workers, agreement at the conference that reliance on doctors to provide primary health care - even if larger numbers were available and with a change in the orientation of their training - could not fulfil the needs of underserved areas. Some other alternatives are presented below.

4.3 STAFFING CLINICS

Soweto clinics ceased to function during 1976 when it became impossible to rely on the presence of doctors. This stimulated training and deployment of primary health care (PHC) nurses in the clinics. Wagstaff (*21) outlines a programme to evaluate the medical and social acceptability and the cost effectiveness of this system.

The nurses are trained in groups of 8 to deal with either adult or child care. The training has a practical, problem-oriented approach, and lasts as long as it takes (usually 2-4 months) for the nurses to master the skills of history-taking, examination, comprehensive patient care and counselling. The nurses deal with 80% of cases presented, referring 15%-20% to the doctor; only 5% need be referred to the hospital. Communication is improved as there is no need for an interpreter. The effects of this programme on health service structure and costs include a reallocation of roles within the health team. The doctor becomes a consultant, trainer, evaluator and monitor. Thus doctors' higher level of knowledge and training are fully utilised. Those who were interpreters perform other tasks: weighing, temperature-taking, etc. The pharmacist also assumes a controlling and supervising role as the nurse give out her own medicines; she is relieved of "counter dispensing" and there is no extra queue for the patients.

Consultations are longer - 15-20 minutes - as time is allowed for counselling on family planning, nutrition, immunisation (though this must actually be administered elsewhere), etc. Four nurses now deal with the number of

Amathombeni tired of city

MORE than 500 families of the Amathombeni Ndebele tribe living in the townships have asked that members of the tribe be given land in KwaNdebele.

The tribe is under the leadership of a former public servant, Mr K M Kekana

Mr Kekana said that the Amathombeni told him that they were tired of city life. These are the families which were brought from rural areas because their heads were employed in the cities.

After his application, Mr Kekana was referred to the KwaNdebele government by the Department of Co-operation and Development.

The Director of Authorities, Affairs and Finance of KwaNdebele replied: "I regret to have to inform you that at this early stage of the institution of KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly land for Ndebeles from white areas is not available.

The letter continued that the consolidation was being attended to by the South African Government and that it was suggested that the request be repeated.

Mr Kekana said from the tone of the letter it would appear that the government of KwaNdebele would agree to give the Amathombeni tribe land as soon as it is available.

The programme is still inhibited by lack of Medical and Dental Councils. Once it is should be cleared to improving promotion P accordance with the increased responsibility

This programme contrasts with the 6-month conducted at Red Cross to enable nurses in functions of a GP for child patients.

Rural clinics and small hospitals in Rhodes assistants (Pugh, *48). These are usual education and a three-year practical course

suture, set bones and cope with some emergency operations. Pugh also reports that a well-trained and motivated assistant can cope with 80% of the clinical problems presented. Sapire (*61) describes the intensive course by which medical assistants are upgraded to the point where they can run a clinic in the way sisters had done previously.

Sapire cites her previous finding that the greatest obstacle to sustained family planning, especially in rural areas, was that contraceptives were not readily available. This means that medical assistants, who are well-trained in administering and advising on contraceptives, have from their village clinics made them more readily available; however lay distributors have taken this process still further (see below).

Lesotho, Swaziland and most Black rural areas in South Africa are served by clinics, increasingly on a residential rather than a mobile basis. One or two nurses staff the clinics. Training programmes for nurse clinicians are being evolved in Transkei and in Swaziland. 'Nursing assistants' are trained at the Good Shepherd Hospital for primary health care (Ntiwane *39). The pattern of clinics run by nursing staff therefore appears to be accepted practice in rural Black communities and farming areas of South Africa.

No. 536

21 Maart 1980

**KWANDEBELE-WET OP DIE ONTTREKKING
VAN GELDE UIT DIE INKOMSTEFONDS, 1979
(WET 1 VAN 1979)**

Hierby word bekendgemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring geheg het aan die volgende Wet wat deur die KwaNdebele- Wetgewende Vergadering aangeneem is en wat hierby vir algemene inligting gepubliseer word:

REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

KWANDEBELE

WET 1 VAN 1979

**DIE KWANDEBELE-WET OP DIE ONTTREK-
KING VAN GELDE UIT DIE INKOMSTEFONDS,
1979**

WET

Om voorsiening te maak vir die onttrekking van gelde uit die Inkomstefonds van KwaNdebele in sekere omstandighede.

Daar word bepaal deur die KwaNdebele- Wetgewende Vergadering, soos volg:

Hoof- Uitvoerende Raadslid kan magtiging verleen vir die onttrekking van gelde uit die Inkomstefonds

1. Die Hoof- Uitvoerende Raadslid kan, totdat 'n bewilliging by wet van die Wetgewende Vergadering gemaak is, gelas dat vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens drie maande na die aanvang van 'n boekjaar gelde uit die Inkomstefonds van KwaNdebele onttrek kan word ten einde uitgawes aan dienste ten opsigte waarvan 'n bewilliging in die onmiddellik voorafgaande boekjaar gemaak is, of ten opsigte waarvan ander statutêre magtiging bestaan, te dek.

No. 536

21 March 1980

**KWANDEBELE WITHDRAWAL OF MONEYS
FROM THE REVENUE FUND ACT, 1979 (ACT
1 OF 1979) G.C. 6891**

It is hereby notified that the State President has approved of the following Act which was passed by the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly and which is hereby published for general information:

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

KWANDEBELE

ACT 1 OF 1979

**THE KWANDEBELE WITHDRAWAL OF
MONEYS FROM THE REVENUE FUND ACT,
1979**

ACT

To provide for the withdrawal of moneys from the Revenue Fund of KwaNdebele under certain circumstances.

Be it enacted by the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly, as follows:

Chief Executive Councillor may authorise withdrawal of moneys from Revenue Fund

1. The Chief Executive Councillor may, until an appropriation has been made by law of the Legislative Assembly, direct that for a period not exceeding three months after the beginning of a financial year, moneys may be withdrawn from the Revenue Fund of KwaNdebele in order to meet expenditure on services in respect of which there has been an appropriation in the immediately preceding financial year or in respect of which other statutory authority exists.

Hoof- Uitvoerende Raadslid kan magtiging verleen vir die uitreiking van gelde uit die Inkomstefonds vir sekere doeleindes

2. Ondanks andersluidende wetsbepalings kan die Hoof- Uitvoerende Raadslid, met die goedkeuring van die Uitvoerende Raad, magtiging verleen vir die uitreiking van gelde uit die Inkomstefonds van KwaNdebele gedurende 'n boekjaar ter bestryding van—

(a) uitgawes van 'n besondere aard waarvoor daar nie in 'n begrotingswet voorsiening gemaak is nie en wat nie sonder ernstige benadeling van die openbare belang uitgestel kan word totdat 'n bewilliging daarvoor deur die Wetgewende Vergadering gemaak is nie;

(b) uitgawes in verband met 'n verwagte oorskryding van 'n begrotingspos wat nie sonder ernstige benadeling van die openbare belang uitgestel kan word totdat 'n bewilliging daarvoor deur die Wetgewende Vergadering gemaak is nie; of

(c) uitgawes in verband met 'n verwagte oorskryding van bedrae wat in "Kolom 2" van 'n bylae by 'n begrotingswet voorkom:

Met dien verstande dat die totale bedrag wat die Hoof- Uitvoerende Raadslid kan magtig op geen tyd- stip 'n bedrag gelykstaande aan vyf persent van die totale bedrag in die dan geldende begrotingswet bewil- lig, te bowe mag gaan nie: Met dien verstande voorts dat bedoelde bedrag aan die Wetgewende Vergadering vir bewilliging tydens sy eersvolgende sitting voorgelê word.

Kort titel en inwerkingtreding

3. Hierdie Wet heet die KwaNdebele-Wet op die Onttrekking van Gelde uit die Inkomstefonds, 1979, en tree in werking op 1 April 1980.

Chief Executive Councillor may authorise the issue of moneys from the Revenue Fund for certain purposes

2. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any law contained, the Chief Executive Councillor may, with the approval of the Executive Council, authorise the issue of moneys from the Revenue Fund of Kwa- Ndebele during any financial year for the defrayal of—

(a) expenditure of an exceptional nature which has not been provided for in an appropriation act and which cannot without serious prejudice to the public interest be postponed until appropriation therefor has been made by the Legislative Assembly;

(b) expenditure in connection with an expected excess on a vote which cannot without serious pre- judice to the public interest be postponed until appropriation therefor has been made by the Legis- lative Assembly; or

(c) expenditure in connection with an expected excess of amounts which appear in "Column 2" of a schedule to an appropriation act:

Provided that the total amount which the Chief Execu- tive Councillor may authorise shall not at any time exceed an amount equal to five per cent of the total amount appropriated in the then current appropriation act: Provided further that the said amount shall be submitted to the Legislative Assembly for appropria- tion at its next ensuing session.

Short title and commencement

3. This Act shall be called the KwaNdebele With- drawal of Moneys from the Revenue Fund Act, 1979, and shall come into operation on 1 April 1980.

AS AT	29 02 80	PAGE	1
DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL		17000
LATIN HONOURS	2+ (-70)	4	101795X
HEBREU HONOURS	3	4	1207760
REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)			
CONVOCATION HONOURS 180%			

UJCT

UJCT

86 84 82 80 78 76 74 72 70 68 66 64 62 60 58 56 54 52 50 48 46 44 42 40 38 36 34 32 30 28 26 24 22 20 18 16 14 12 10 8 6 4 2 84 82 80 78 76 74 72 70 68 66 64 62 60 58 56 54 52 50 48 46 44 42 40 38 36 34 32 30 28 26 24 22 20 18 16 14 12 10 8 6 4 2

[Handwritten signature] 121

ALGEMENE KENNISGEWINGS

KENNISGEWING 200 VAN 1980

DEPARTEMENT VAN SAMEWERKING EN ONTWIKKELING

Die volgende Goewermentskennisgewing, uitgereik deur die Regering van KaNgwane word vir algemene inligting gepubliseer:

KANGWANE-REGERING

KANGWANE-GOEWERMENTS-KENNISGEWING 1 VAN 1980

DEPARTEMENT VAN OWERHEIDSAKE EN FINANSIES

INWERKINGTREDING VAN DIE KANGWANE-WET OP DIE REGERINGSDIENS, 1979 (WET 3 VAN 1979)

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 31 van die KaNgwane-Wet op die Regeringsdiens, 1979 (Wet 3 van 1979), bepaal ek, Nganani Enos Mabuza, Hoofraadslid van die Departement van Owerheidsake en Finansies, hierby dat die KaNgwane-Wet op die Regeringsdiens, 1979 (Wet 3 van 1979), op 28 Maart 1980 in werking tree.

N. E. MABUZA, Hoofraadslid van Owerheidsake en Finansies, KaNgwane-regering.

(R223/4/2/3)

(21 Maart 1980)

GENERAL NOTICES

NOTICE 200 OF 1980

DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The following Government Notice, issued by the Government of KaNgwane, is published for general information:

KANGWANE GOVERNMENT

KANGWANE GOVERNMENT NOTICE 1 OF 1980

DEPARTMENT OF AUTHORITY AFFAIRS AND FINANCE

COMING INTO OPERATION OF THE KANGWANE PUBLIC SERVICE ACT, 1979 (ACT 3 OF 1979)

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 31 of the KaNgwane Public Service Act, 1979 (Act 3 of 1979), I, Nganani Enos Mabuza, Executive Councillor for the Department of Authority Affairs and Finance, hereby fix the date of coming into operation of the KaNgwane Public Service Act, 1979 (Act 3 of 1979), as 28 March 1980.

N. E. MABUZA, Chief Executive Councillor of Authority Affairs and Finance, KaNgwane Government.

(R223/4/2/3)

(21 March 1980)

AS AT 29 02 80	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	PAGE 1
14149	ERIKAANS	UP (50) 4	102531X
		REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)	

UOCT

86 84 82 80 78 76 74 72 70 68 66 64 62 60 58 56 54 52 50 48 46 44 42 40 38 36 34 32 30 28 26 24 22 20 18 16 14 12 10 8 6 4 2

No. R. 53, 1980

WYSIGING VAN DIE KANGWANE-GRONDWET-
PROKLAMASIE, 1977 (PROKLAMASIE R. 214
VAN 1977)

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 1 (2)
van die Grondwet van die Swart State, 1971 (Wet 21
van 1971), wysig ek hierby Bylae I van die KaNgwane-
grondwetproklamasie, 1977 (Proklamasie R. 214 van
1977), deur die volgende eiendom aan die einde van

65—A

No. R. 53, 1980

AMFNDMENT OF THE KANGWANE CONSTITU-
TION PROCLAMATION, 1977 (PROCLAMATION
R. 214 OF 1977)

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by
section 1 (2) of the Black States Constitution Act, 1971
(Act 21 of 1971), I hereby amend Schedule I of the
KaNgwane Constitution Proclamation, 1977 (Procla-
mation R. 214 of 1977), by the addition of the following

6892—1

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2 No. 6892

STAATSKOERANT, 21 MAART 1980

die lys van eiendomme, vervat in paragraaf (b), by te
voeg:

“Duurstede, 361 JU . . . Barberton . . . Gedeelte 1.”

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek
van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Sewe-en-
twintigste dag van Februarie Eenduisend Negehonderd-
en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

property at the end of the list of properties appearing
in paragraph (b):

“Duurstede, 361 JU . . . Barberton . . . Portion 1.”

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

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

STU13-9
EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY

17300 HIGHER DIPLOMA IN LIBRARIANSHIP YEAR :

STUD NO. SURNAME FIRST NAMES

043512W MAURICE MARY-ANN

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 1

DEAN

121

DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

No. 1102 30 May 1980

EXTENSION OF LEGISLATIVE POWERS OF LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 37A (2) of the Black States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), I, Pieter Gerhardus Jacobus Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, hereby determine that the provisions of items 2, 5, 21A, 21B, 28, 31K, 31P, 31R, 31S and 31T of Schedule 1 to the Black States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), as amended by Proclamation R. 150 of 1979, shall come into operation on the date of promulgation hereof in the area in respect of which the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly was established by Proclamation R. 205 of 14 September 1979.

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

DEPARTEMENT VAN SAMEWERKING EN ONTWIKKELING

No. 1102 30 Mei 1980

UITBREIDING VAN WETGEWENDE BEVOEGDHEDE VAN WETGEWENDE VERGADERINGS

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 37A (2) van die Grondwet van die Swart State, 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971), bepaal ek, Pieter Gerhardus Jacobus Koornhof, Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling, hierby dat die bepalings van items 2, 5, 21A, 21B, 28, 31K, 31P, 31R, 31S en 31T van Bylae 1 van die Grondwet van die Swart State, 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971), soos gewysig by Proklamasie R. 150 van 1979, op die datum van afkondiging hiervan in werking tree in die gebied ten opsigte waarvan die KwaNdebele Wetgewende Vergadering by Proklamasie R. 205 van 14 September 1979 ingestel is.

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

**DEPARTEMENT VAN SAMEWERKING EN
ONTWIKKELING**

No. R. 1426 11 Julie 1980
KWANDEBELE WETGEWENDE VERGADERING

**WET 1 VAN 1980
(BEGROTINGSWET)**

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 3 (2) van die Grondwet van die Swart State, 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971), sy goedkeuring te heg aan onderstaande Wet:

WET

Tot aanwending van 'n som geld vir die dienste van KwaNdebele vir die boekjaar wat op die 31ste dag van Maart 1981 eindig

**DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION AND
DEVELOPMENT**

No. R. 1426 11 July 1980
KWANDEBELE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

**ACT 1 OF 1980
(APPROPRIATION ACT)**

The State President has been pleased, under and by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 3 (2) of the Black States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), to approve the following Act:

ACT

To apply a sum of money towards the services of KwaNdebele for the financial year ending on the 31st day of March 1981

30 No. 7119

STAATSKOERANT, 11 JULIE 1980

Daar word bepaal deur die KwaNdebele- Wetgewende Vergadering soos volg:

Inkomstefonds belas met somme geld soos uiteengesit in kolom 1 van die Bylae

1. Die Inkomstefonds van KwaNdebele word hierby belas met die somme geld wat nodig is vir die dienste van genoemde gebied vir die boekjaar wat op die eenendertigste dag van Maart 1981 eindig, soos uiteengesit in kolom 1 van die Bylae.

Hoe die gelde bestee moet word

2. Die geld wat deur die Wet beskikbaar gestel word, moet aangewend word vir die dienste in besonderhede in Bylae vermeld en meer omstandig uiteengesit in die Begroting van Uitgawes, soos aan die KwaNdebele-Wetgewende Vergadering voorgelê en deur die KwaNdebele- Wetgewende Vergadering goedgekeur, en vir geen ander doel nie.

Uitvoerende Raadslid van Finansies kan afwyking goedkeur

3. Met die goedkeuring van die Uitvoerende Raadslid van Finansies kan 'n besparing onder die een program van 'n begrotingspos aangewend word tot dekking van uitgawes bo die gemagtigde bedrag onder 'n ander program, of van uitgawes onder 'n nuwe program, van dieselfde begrotingspos: Met dien verstande dat die somme geld wat in kolom 2 van die Bylae voorkom, nie oorskry mag word nie.

Kort titel

4. Hierdie Wet heet die KwaNdebele-wet op die Begroting, 1980.

**BYLAE
BEGROTINGSPOS**

No.	Benaming	Kolom 1	Kolom 2
		R	R
1	Owerheidsake en Finansies, met inbegrip van onthaal	1 001 385	2 200
2	Gemeenskapsake, met inbegrip van onthaal.....	3 305 181	900
3	Werke, met inbegrip van onthaal.....	3 612 133	900
4	Onderwys en Kultuur, met inbegrip van onthaal....	7 404 190	900
5	Landbou, met inbegrip van onthaal.....	778 065	900
6	Justisie, met inbegrip van onthaal.....	184 046	300
	Totaal.....R	16 285 000	—

Be it enacted by the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly, as follows:

Revenue fund charged with sums of money as shown in column 1 of Schedule

1. The KwaNdebele Revenue Fund is hereby charged with such sums of money as may be required for the services of the said area for the financial year ending on the thirty-first day of March 1981, as shown in column 1 of the Schedule.

How money to be applied

2. The money appropriated by this Act shall be applied to the services detailed in the Schedule, and more particularly specified in the Estimates of Expenditure as submitted to and approved by the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly, and to no other purpose.

Executive Councillor of Finance may approve variation

3. With the approval of the Executive Councillor of Finance, a saving on any programme of a vote may be made available to meet excess expenditure on any other programme, or expenditure on a new programme of the same vote: Provided that the sums, appearing in column 2 of the Schedule, shall not be exceeded.

Short title

4. This Act is called the KwaNdebele Appropriation Act, 1980.

**SCHEDULE
VOTE**

No.	Designation	Column 1	Column 2
		R	R
1	Authority Affairs and Finance, including entertainment.....	1 001 385	2 200
2	Community Affairs, including entertainment.....	3 305 181	900
3	Works, including entertainment.....	3 612 133	900
4	Education and Culture, including entertainment...	7 404 190	900
5	Agriculture, including entertainment.....	778 065	900
6	Justice, including entertainment.....	184 046	300
	Total.....R	16 285 000	—

No. 1839

5 September 1980

KWANDEBELE-WET OP DIE BETALING VAN SALARISSE EN TOELAES AAN LEDE VAN DIE WETGEWENDE VERGADERING, 1980 (WET 3 VAN 1980)

Hierby word bekendgemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring geheg het aan die volgende Wet wat deur die KwaNdebele- Wetgewende Vergadering aangeneem is en wat hierby vir algemene inligting gepubliseer word:

WET

Om voorsiening te maak vir die betaling van salarisse en toelaes aan lede van die Wetgewende Vergadering en die betaling van 'n toelae aan gevolmagtigdes van kapteins en aangeteenthede wat daarmee in verband staan

Daar word bepaal deur die KwaNdebele- Wetgewende Vergadering, soos volg:

Woordomskrywings

1. In hierdie Wet, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, het 'n woord of uitdrukking waaraan 'n betekenis in die KwaNdebele-grondwetproklamasie, 1979 (Proklamasie R. 205 van 1979) geheg word, die betekenis aldus daaraan geheg en beteken—

“assistent-sweep” 'n sweep (behalwe 'n hoof-sweep van enige politieke party in die Wetgewende Vergadering veertienwoordig wat aan die begin van elke sessie of na gelang van omstandighede deur die leier van die betrokke party in die Wetgewende Vergadering aangewys word en skriftelik deur die Speaker goedgekeur word as redelikerwys nodig vir die vlot werking van die Wetgewende Vergadering: Met dien verstande dat hoogstens een assistent-sweep vir elke sodanige politieke party aldus goedgekeur word;

“Grondwetproklamasie” die KwaNdebele-grondwetproklamasie, 1979 (Proklamasie R. 205 van 1979);

“Hoof-sweep van die amptelike Opposisie” 'n hoof-sweep wat deur die lede van die Wetgewende Vergadering wat die amptelike Opposisie uitmaak, uit eie geledere aangewys word;

“Hoof-Uitvoerende Raadslid” die Hoof- Uitvoerende Raadslid verkies ingevolge artikel 13 van die Grondwetproklamasie;

“Uitvoerende Raadslid” 'n Uitvoerende Raadslid aangestel kragtens artikel 14 van die Grondwetproklamasie.

for just test see gg

No. 1839

5 September 1980

KWANDEBELE PAYMENT OF SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES TO MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ACT, 1980 (ACT 3 OF 1980)

It is hereby notified that the State President has approved the following Act which was passed by the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly and which is hereby published for general information:

121 ACT

KwaNdebele

To provide for the payment of salaries and allowances to members of the Legislative Assembly and for the payment of an allowance to deputies of chiefs and for matters incidental thereto

Be it enacted by the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly, as follows:

5/9/80

Definitions

1. In this Act, unless the context otherwise indicates, any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the KwaNdebele Constitution Proclamation, 1979 (Proclamation R. 205 of 1979), shall bear the meaning so assigned thereto, and—

“assistant whip” means a whip (other than a Chief Whip) for any political party represented in the Legislative Assembly designated by the leader of the party concerned and approved in writing by the Speaker at the commencement of each session, or as circumstances require, as being reasonably necessary for the smooth working of the Legislative Assembly: Provided that not more than one assistant whip for any such political party shall be so approved;

“Chief Executive Councillor” means the Chief Executive Councillor elected in terms of section 13 of the Constitution Proclamation;

“Chief Government Whip” means a chief whip designated by the Chief Executive Councillor from the ranks of the members of the Legislative Assembly;

“Chief Whip of the official Opposition” means chief whip designated from amongst the rank of the members of the Legislative Assembly who form the official Opposition, by such members;

“Constitution Proclamation” means the KwaNdebele Constitution Proclamation, 1979 (Proclamation R. 205 of 1979);

“Executive Councillor” means an Executive Councillor appointed under section 14 of the Constitution Proclamation.

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aan Lede van Streeksowerhede in KwaNdebele, 1979 (hierna die Proklamasie genoem), word hierby herroep.
Vervanging van artikel 13 van Proklamasie R. 207 van 1979

11. Artikel 13 van die Proklamasie word deur die volgende artikel vervang:

"Kort titel en inwerkingtreding"

13. Hierdie Proklamasie heet die Proklamasie op die Betaling van Toelaes aan Lede van Streeksowerhede in KwaNdebele, 1979, en tree in werking op 1 Oktober 1979."

Kort titel en inwerkingtreding

12. Hierdie Wet heet die KwaNdebele-wet op die Betaling van Salarisse en Toelaes aan Lede van die Wetgewende Vergadering, 1980, en word geag op 1 April 1980 in werking te getree het.

No. 1840 5 September 1980
KWANDEBELE-WET OP ALGEMENE LENINGS, 1980 (WET 2 VAN 1980)

Hierby word bekendgemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring geheg het aan die volgende Wet wat deur die KwaNdebele-Wetgewende Vergadering aangenem is en wat hierby vir algemene inligting gepubliseer word:

WET

s/19/80

Om voorsiening te maak vir die aangaan van lenings, die bedinge en voorwaardes in verband met sodanige lenings, die beheer en terugbetaling van gelde aldus geleen; en om voorsiening te maak vir aangeleenthede wat daarmee in verband staan

Daar word bepaal deur die KwaNdebele-Wetgewende Vergadering, soos volg:

Woordoms krywing

1. In hierdie Wet, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken—

"boekjaar" die tydperk vanaf 1 April in enige jaar tot en met 31 Maart in die daaropvolgende jaar;

"Grondwet" die Grondwet van die Swart State, 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971);

"inkomste uit eie bronne" alle inkomste wat ingevolge die bepaling van artikel 6 van die Grondwet in die Inkomstefonds van KwaNdebele gestort word, maar uitgesonderd inkomste verkry uit skenkings, lenings en geld deur die Parlement van die Republiek ingevolge subartikel (2) (d) van genoemde artikel bewillig;

"kapitaalwerke" werke van duursame of permanente aard wat kapitaalinvestering van meer as R15 000 per projek verg;

"KwaNdebele" die gebied bedoel in paragraaf (a) van die KwaNdebele-grondwetproklamasie, 1979 (Proklamasie R. 205 van 1979);

"Regering" die Regering van KwaNdebele;

"totale leningskuld" die totale bedrag van lenings wat op enige tydstip ingevolge hierdie Wet aangegaan en nog verskuldig is;

"Uitvoerende Raad" die Uitvoerende Raad van KwaNdebele saamgestel kragtens artikel 11 van Deel II van Bylae II van die KwaNdebele-grondwetproklamasie, 1979 (Proklamasie R. 205 van 1979).

Opbrengs van lenings word in die Inkomstefonds gestort

2. Die opbrengs van lenings wat kragtens hierdie Wet aangegaan word, word in die Inkomstefonds van KwaNdebele gestort.

1979 (here in after referred to as the Proclamation) is hereby repeated.

Substitution of section 13 of Proclamation R. 207 of 1979

11. The following section is hereby substituted for section 13 of the Proclamation:

"Short title and commencement"

13. This Proclamation shall be called the Payment of Allowances to Members of Regional Authorities in KwaNdebele Proclamation, 1979, and shall come into operation on 1 October 1979."

Short title and commencement

12. This Act shall be called the KwaNdebele Payment of Salaries and Allowances to Members of the Legislative Assembly Act, 1980, and shall be deemed to have come into operation on 1 April 1980.

No. 1840 5 September 1980
KWANDEBELE GENERAL LOANS ACT, 1980 (ACT 2 OF 1980)

It is hereby notified that the State President has approved of the following Act which was passed by the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly and which is hereby published for general information:

See copy to be sent for

To provide for the raising of loans, the terms and conditions applicable to such loans, the control and repayment of the moneys so raised; and to provide for matters incidental thereto

Be it enacted by the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly, as follows:

Definitions

1. In this Act, unless the context otherwise indicates—
"capital works" means works of a durable or permanent nature which require capital investment exceeding R15 000 per project;

"Constitution Act" means the Black States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971);

"Executive Council" means the Executive Council of KwaNdebele constituted under section 11 of Part II of Schedule II to the KwaNdebele Constitution Proclamation 1979 (Proclamation R. 205 of 1979);

"financial year" means the period from 1 April of any year to 31 March in the next succeeding year, both days inclusive;

"Government" means the Government of KwaNdebele;

"KwaNdebele" means the area referred to in paragraph (a) of the KwaNdebele Constitution Proclamation, 1979 (Proclamation R. 205 of 1979);

"own sources of revenue" means all revenue paid into the Revenue Fund of KwaNdebele in terms of section 6 of the Constitution Act, but excluding revenue derived from donations, loans and money appropriated by Parliament of the Republic in terms of subsection (2) (d) of the said section;

"total loan liability" means the total amount which loans have been raised at any time in terms of this Act and which is still due.

Proceeds of loans raised to be paid into the Revenue Fund

2. The proceeds of loans raised under this Act shall be paid into the Revenue Fund of KwaNdebele.

Lebowa anger over plan to excise Moutse area

Rider
27/10/80

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By JAKE MOKGOLO

PIETERSBURG. — The decision to excise the area of Moutse from Lebowa and to incorporate it into KwaNdebele marked a significant departure from the homeland policy of the South African Government, a member of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly, said yesterday.

Mr M W Chueu, a member for the constituency of Moutse, was responding to the decision by the Government to declare Moutse, an area settled long ago by North Sotho-speaking people, part of the new homeland of KwaNdebele.

The decision was announced by Mr G Wentzel, the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, at a meeting in Moutse last week.

He said Moutse is to be proclaimed an Ndebele area and on November 1 the central Government is to take over the area and later present it to KwaNdebele.

Mr Chueu was in the company of Chief J S Mathebe at the weekend when he said that a truly Lebowa area cannot be handed over to the Ndebeles unless the central Government flagrantly violates its policy of self-determination for separate entities.

Also, it highlights the Government's determination, despite assurances to the contrary, to continue to uproot settled communities, he said.

Moutse is the sixth biggest constituency in Lebowa and, according to Mr Chueu and Chief Mathebe, the move would affect about 300,000 people under more than 20 chiefs and indunas in the various villages.

These people must either be removed to two farms, Sunnysloot and Emmerpan, in Lebowa territory, or they must agree to be administered by the Ndebeles when the latter take over the area.

Mr Chueu said: "It is expedient for the central Government that the North Sotho people should fall under KwaNde-

bele. Ndebeles do not number enough to qualify for a separate homeland.

"Ndebeles found the North Sotho-speaking Bantwanas in this area and they were offered ground to settle on. In 1970 the Ndebeles seceded from the North Sotho to form the Ndebele Regional Authority under Chief Mabuza Mahlangu.

"Today Pretoria favours a separate Ndebele homeland and they create conflict between Ndebeles and North Sotho.

"We are not against Ndebeles. Besides, in terms of the Homelands Constitution Act no black area in South Africa should be unattached. But the Act also states that any group of blacks should choose to attach themselves to a particular homeland. In our case it is not the people, but Pretoria, that chooses to attach us to KwaNdebele.

"We are suspicious of the central Government. We are still awaiting policy direction arising out of the findings of the Van der Walt Commission. Yet the central Government wants to act above the pending decisions of the commission."

Last week the people of Moutse told Mr Wentzel that they were not prepared to move from Moutse. They asked that the Minister, Dr Piet Koornhof, should come to discuss the situation with the people.

At the meeting, angry North Sothos waved placards reading: "Moutse excised over our dead bodies". Other placards read that Mr P W Botha was a failure, and he had acknowledged this in Press reports when he said that it was not possible to uphold division of homelands.

Delegates at the meeting stressed to Mr Wentzel that they had no quarrel with the Ndebeles. The problem of land appropriation stemmed from the disproportionate distribution of land in which 85% of the South African population occupied only 13% of the land.

'Meet the Moutse,' Koornhof told

RdM
31/10/80
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121

By JAKE MOKGOLO

THE Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr C N Phatudi, will make an urgent call to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to meet the people of Moutse in Denailton over the decision to excise Moutse from Lebowa territory.

The proclamation of the excision, published in the Government Gazette of October 24, says Moutse will be administered by the central government as from November 1.

At a meeting in Moutse yesterday, where Dr Koornhof had been expected, Dr Phatudi told a gathering of about 5 000 that Dr Koornhof had told him he was unable to attend but would arrange a meeting on another day.

On October 23, the people of Moutse were told by the Deputy Minister of Development, Mr J J G Wentzel, that Moutse would be handed to the Kwa Ndebele homeland and they had to choose between falling under Kwa Ndebele and moving to the areas of Lunnysloot and Emmerton in Lebowa territory.

Dr Phatudi said he had phoned Dr Koornhof's home on the morning of October 24, requesting him to meet the Moutse people. Since then, he said, he had repeated the request several times.

Yesterday, Dr Phatudi told

the meeting: "We are determined to meet Dr Koornhof because this matter is too grave for a deputy minister. We don't know why there is to be this excision. Where does our fault lie? We want a positive explanation from Dr Koornhof."

"I say we do nothing, change nothing until Dr Koornhof comes here. Lebowa officials will continue in their work as usual until he comes."

The MP for Moutse, Mr M W Chueu, said after yesterday's meeting: "It is sad to realise that the Central Government shows a bias towards Ndebeles, which creates ill feelings."

"For years we have lived side by side with them. It is significant to note how Ndebeles have depended on the Lebowa public service, using Lebowa teachers extensively, as the Ndebeles are less advanced."

He said a cordial relationship existed until Ndebeles drifted apart with the formation of Kwa Ndebele. Friction sharpened when plans to excise Moutse from Lebowa were announced early this month.

"This is seen here as a case of divided rule, and Dr Koornhof is needed here to restore harmony. His awaited meeting with the people of Moutse will make or break on this issue."

121

No. 2237 31 October 1980
ESTABLISHMENT OF A TOWNSHIP COUNCIL.
—SIYABUSWA KWANDEBELE

I, George de Villiers Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation, acting on behalf of and by direction of the Minister of Co-operation and Development, under the powers vested in him by regulation 1 (1) of Chapter 8 of the Regulations for the Administration and Control of Townships in Black Areas, published under Proclamation R. 293 of 1962, hereby establish a township council for the Siyabuswa township, defined and set apart by Government Notice R. 1916 of 23 September 1977, as amended by Government Notice R. 2049 of 13 October 1978.

G. DE V. MORRISON, Deputy Minister of Co-operation.
(File T8/6/12/S92)

No. 2237 31 Oktober 1980
INSTELLING VAN 'N DORPSRAAD.—
SIYABUSWA, KWANDEBELE

Ek, George de Villiers Morrison, Adjunk-minister van Samewerking, handelende namens en in opdrag van die Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling, kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by regulasie 1 (1) van Hoofstuk 8 van die Regulasies vir die Administrasie en Bestuur van Dorpe in Swart Gebiede, afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 293 van 1962, stel hierby 'n dorpsraad in vir die dorp Siyabuswa, bepaal en afgesonder by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1916 van 23 September 1977, soos gewysig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 2049 van 13 Oktober 1978.

G. DE V. MORRISON, Adjunk-minister van Samewerking.
(Lêer T8/6/12/S92)

SEAT BELT SUPPLIERS

REMITTANCE ADVICE

31 JULY 1979

1 800

120

1 680

140

1 540

10

1 550

120

1 430

30

1 400

70

1 330

1 710

R 380

Balance as per statement : 25 July 1979

Less: trade discount on invoice 210

Less: cheque forwarded on 20 July

Add: overcast on statement

Less: Invoice No. 312

Less: credit note No. 26 treated as an invoice

Less: discount 5%

Less: cheque payment

Refund due:

com 8/12/80
Ndebele
121
may move

Pretoria Bureau

A MOVE is in the pipeline to have the Ndebele-speaking Winterveldt squatters resettled in the vicinity of Pretoria outside BophuthaTswana.

According to the chairman of the KwaNdebele Representative Council in Pretoria, Mr David Masango, the issue will be raised at the "Chief Nyabela commemoration day" at So-shanguve Community Centre on December 14.

"I have already held several discussions with the KwaNdebele and South African Governments on the issue of resettling Ndebeles residing in BophuthaTswana somewhere in the metropolitan area of Pretoria," Mr Masango said yesterday.

He said he was referring to all Ndebeles "who want to secede from the homeland."

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wage discrimination between legally present and illegal
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8/12/50
Ndebele
SIMR
homeland
families
starving 121

By Carolyn Dempster
Barely 90 km north-east of Pretoria 640 Ndebele families are slowly starving to death in the resettlement villages of their new homeland.

Thousands of other poverty-stricken families struggle to survive on their meagre resources.

Most bitterly regret the day they went "home."

Since the formation of the kwaNdebele Legislative Assembly in October last year, an estimated 250 000 Ndebele have been resettled in the stony wastes of the homeland.

The majority are unceremoniously dumped by South African Government trucks in the bare veld, with only the remnants of their furniture to start a new life.

Some flocked to kwaNdebele because they thought it would be paradise.

The ramshackle tin shanties and pit privies are testimony to their fight against the overwhelming odds.

The nearest industrial centres offering steady employment are between 80 to 100 km from the resettlement villages.

A man who wants to go back to his family at night must rise at 4 am and only return at 8 pm, travelling an average of 180 km a day.

Water is a precious commodity.

The villagers of Vrisgewagt are forced to wait for a visit from the water truck — or buy water from the nearest shop.

Other villages, with water pumps, are supplied only for a few hours a day because of the scarcity of water.

INFLATED

Food costs at any of the village shops are grossly inflated and beyond the means of most families.

In the absence of any visible action by the kwaNdebele or South African governments, a local church carried out intensive research to determine the full extent of deprivation and starvation.

After nine weeks of investigation in 22 villages, the church undertook a feeding scheme at the end of August.

For three months priests and aides have been distributing two cabbage heads, beetroots, carrots, oranges, 450 g of soup powder and 500 g of powdered milk to each of the 640 families once every nine weeks.

"We cannot afford to give them any more than that, or more often," said one of the assistants.

"I don't know what they do for the other eight weeks for food."

However church resources cannot last forever and a senior church member told The Star that by Christmas all finances would be exhausted.

"By the New Year we will no longer be able to feed these starving families or the hundreds of others still arriving," he said.

"Our only hope is some form of steady financial support in the future, otherwise our work will have been futile," he added.

Operation Hunger, an organisation which is run under the auspices of the Institute of Race Relations, has pledged a monthly donation of R1 500 to the stricken families for food but it will take a few months before the scheme can be started.

Even then, the money will only stretch to one meal every four weeks for the destitute families.

● The homeland of shattered hopes. — Page 14.

The homeland and of

Prepared and pegged out like a valley graveyard covered with crosses, the kwanDebele homeland heralds its "settlers."

The regularly-spaced sticks protruding from the hard ground are the first signs of new arrivals in the resettlement villages. Originally, resettlement villages numbered only six — Vlaklaagte one and two, Kwaggafontein A B and C and Vrisgawag, but the mushrooming profusion of tin shanties dips into the valley pits and up the hillsides — without separation or distinction, without number.

When the first of the "settlers" started coming in 1976 and 1977 they moved into Sivabuswa, the Ndebele capital. Tin toilets on every plot, and taps on the dusty street corners were the government's contributions to a new start in life.

"Rows upon rows of lavatory houses, I remember it well," reminisced one resident, smiling broadly. For the people of Vrisgawaght and Kwagga C these would have been luxuries.

Fears of removal hardships were raised at mass meetings before the formation of the Mandebele homeland, but chieftains

A provision

of shanties

The creation of the KwaNdebele homeland raised high hopes. Now, 14 months later, starvation and deprivation among the resettled Ndebele in the sprawling shanty towns are all that remain of the dream.

CAROLYN DEMPSTER reports. . . .

brushed their subjects' worries aside with reassuring noises. Moving to the new homeland would make its existence more meaningful, they told their people.

In Winterveld, Bophuthatswana, thousands of Ndebele protested at harassment and intimidation by Government authorities. In the end the Bophuthatswana Government took a hard line. Those Ndebele who had been living in Winterveld for five years could apply for citizenship, the rest would

have to go. By the end of 1979 thousands of Ndebele who could not prove their claim to citizenship were effectively expelled — and streamed into KwaNdebele.

Deserted

The remainder of the resettled fell of "Government" replacement in the homeland, ejection from farms all over the Transvaal and of nowhere else to go. Families arriving at the rate of about six a day

are deserted on their freshly-pegged plots with the few articles they might have salvaged to build a new home.

Corrugated iron and window frames are hard to steal or find. In an emergency, anything left-over — including left-over railway box-crates. A pit covered with plastic and secured with a few rocks serves as an outside toilet. There is no money to waste on disinfectant, water or hygiene.

Water is a sore point with the Department of Water Affairs and the KwaNdebele Executive. So far, 50 test boreholes have yielded no results and the Department of Water Affairs has embarked on a feverish programme of dam and reservoir building.

In the outlying resettlement villages, the residents have to rely on the sporadic visits of the water wagon, the water pumps or small reservoirs. During a dry period the wagon had not come for 14 days, one resident recalled.

As the car bucked over dusty channels in the pitted road, the rain came down. Like moles scurrying for shelter the old and very young darted into the makeshift shacks, a couple remaining behind to batten down a roof against the rising wind.

Drizzle

One enterprising water salesman refused to be deterred from his task. Having travelled the 30 km or so to the nearest river with his donkeys to collect water, he patiently stood in the pouring rain and emptied his precious cargo into the storekeeper's plastic cartons.

A steady drizzle brought the youngest out into the streets again to splash and swim in the gutter puddles, savouring the water while it lasted.

The spider-web maze of streets is graded, made and destroyed at will. Were it not for the extensive road map of the area drawn up by Putco's Administration Manager in Denvilleton, Mr D Greyling

To facing page

Shattered hopes

(From previous page)

the bus drivers would lose their way.

Puico buses trundle over the narrow tracks — serving the entire home-land from Marble Hall and Groblersdal in the north to Middelburg, Witbank and Pretoria to the south and east.

About 150 buses ferry labourers to and from the major centres every day, with transport costs anything between R1,20 and R4. Men who live in the heart of the barren

sprawling strip of resettlement villages may have to walk 30 km to the nearest pick-up point, and then travel for an hour before getting to work.

Very few are employed on the "white" farms adjoining the homelands and labour is usually seasonal, so most flock to the border industries to find work.

A student helping out in the villages said many men did not return to their families for days, even months, on end.

The long periods of enforced separation broke the family unit apart, until the man neglected his wife and children to forge a new life in an urban area.

Pensioners and old folk left behind to fend for themselves could not afford to support four to six grandchildren and the family sank to lower levels of hunger and deprivation, he said.

The church was able to offer the poorest of the families milk powder at 50

cents instead of the usual R1,50 per 500 grams — but most could not even afford this.

A spokesman for the Philadelphia Mission Hospital in Dennilton said that of all the out-patient cases treated at the hospital during 1979 (79 628) only 6,09 percent were suffering from "malnutrition" — a relatively low figure.

However, since at least half of 250 000 Ndebele who came to KwaNdebele settled during 1980, these

figures do not accurately reflect the most recent trends.

A close watch is being kept on possible outbreaks of typhoid or cholera — diseases which would flourish under the extremely unhygienic conditions in the resettlement villages.

The Department of Health is sending health officials on daily checks into the villages for the first signs of cholera.

'50 000 may die of malnutrition'

In May, Drs Nthato Motlana and Selma Browde said that in the coming months 50 000 children would probably die of malnutrition in South Africa's rural areas.

An additional 100 000 children's lives would be at risk, they added.

The shock announcement was based on research undertaken by the two doctors to determine the extent of rural poverty in South Africa, the black states and homelands.

The Minister of Health, Welfare and Pensions, Dr Lapa Munnik projected a far more conservative estimate, but his concern resulted in the instigation of a nationwide survey into malnutrition.

Unfortunately, the results will only reflect conditions in the Republic, and not in the homelands (independent or otherwise).

Drought aggravated the rapidly rising rate of infant deaths towards the end of 1980, and surveys

revealed that up to 30 percent of the African population in the drought-stricken areas could have died of malnutrition.

In the Ciskei alone, studies showed that about 50 percent of two- and three-year-old children were malnourished, and more than 10 percent were found to be suffering from diseases such as kwashiorkor and marasmus.

Chronic malnutrition, although not always resulting in diseases such as kwashiorkor or marasmus, stunts the child's growth both physically and mentally.

In a comparative chart, South Africa's infant mortality rate from malnutrition in rural areas exceeds that in Zaire, Botswana, Niger and Britain.

Commenting on the paradox of lifestyles in South Africa, Dr Browde said: "While whites die mainly of diseases related to over-eating, blacks die of diseases related to malnutrition."

Christmas could bring starvation or relief

By Carolyn Dempster

Christmas could mean starvation, or relief, for thousands of Ndebele families living in the resettlement villages of their 14-month-old homeland.

Reports in The Star last week highlighted the plight of the thousands of "resettled" Ndebele in the kwaNdebele homeland — about 90 km north of Pretoria.

Almost all the families who were resettled during 1980 (about 200 000 people) are living below the breadline, and 640 families have been classed as totally destitute — without food, water or work.

A local church instituted a feeding scheme at the end of August, but funds will only last until Christmas.

Reacting to the articles, Mr J Eyssen, chief liaison officer of the Department of Co-operation and Development said: "These people swamped us contrary to our wishes. We were caught unawares but we are doing our best to solve the problem."

COMMITTEE

He said a committee of representatives from the South African and kwaNdebele governments had been formed to deal with this specific problem and

they were working "flat out" to help the families.

"When Bophuthatswana became independent, Ndebele in the Winterveld area flooded into kwaNdebele. We appealed to them to stay in Winterveld because we could not accommodate them, but they did not listen," Mr Eyssen said.

He emphasised that the destitute families were not really the responsibility of the South African Government, but because the kwaNdebele executive had asked for aid, "we are helping them to solve this problem."

FLOODED IN

Mr Eyssen said only a few of the families had been settled by the South African Government — and these had been well provided for. The rest, he said, had flooded into the homeland of their own accord before the authorities could create a proper infrastructure — an adequate water supply, clinics, shops and schools.

An organisation known as Operation Hunger has pledged to send R1 500 a month to the destitute families. If the funds are raised in time, Christmas could be a time of cheer.

Anybody who would like to donate money to the fund can contact Mrs Ina Perlman at 724-4441.

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11. SOLUBILITY PRODUCT

11.1 The solubility product of silver chloride is 1×10^{-10} . Calculate its solubility, in mg/litre, in pure water

(i) sodium chloride solution of concentration 20 g/litre.

(ii) $1,435 \text{ mg dm}^{-3}$; (iii) $4,2 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mg dm}^{-3}$

11.2 The solubility of lead sulphate in water at 25°C is 20 mg/litre . What is its solubility in $0,1 \text{ M Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ solution?

$[0,013 \text{ mg dm}^{-3}]$

11.3 The solubility of silver bromide is 6×10^{-7} mole per litre at 18°C . What mass of silver bromide will be precipitated when $0,119 \text{ g}$ of potassium bromide is dissolved in 1 litre of a saturated solution of AgBr?

11.4 Given that the solubility product

11.5 The solubility (g solubility)

(i) pure water $[0,010 \text{ M}]$

11.6 The solubility is $0,01 \text{ M}$ for Mg(OH)_2 compound

11.7 The solubility

(a) Calculate
(b) What is
(c) What would

Star 31/12/80

Food gifts save starving Ndebele during Christmas

By Carolyn Dempster
Hundreds of destitute Ndebele families threatened by starvation in their new homeland, received donations of food and frozen chickens for Christmas after reports of their plight appeared in The Star.

A feeding scheme for the 640 families was instituted in August this year by a local church.

Church funds were limited and according to a church aide it was doubtful whether the money would stretch over Christmas and into the New Year.

This meant total deprivation and possible starvation for all of the families receiving aid under the feeding scheme.

The Institute of Race Relations took an interest and Operation Hunger pledged to send R1500 to the families during 1981 to keep the scheme afloat.

However, it would take a couple of months before the money could be arranged, a spokesman for the Institute said at the time.

A subsequent investigation and a series of reports by The Star evoked wide response from concerned people who donated generously to Operation Hunger, boosting its coffers to enable them to send food to the families before Christmas.

Mrs June Boyer of Operation Hunger said contributions to the fund reached more than R100 000 which meant the families would continue to receive food for the rest of the year.

The feeding scheme will continue to be operated by the church members involved. In addition, a joint committee of representatives from the Kwa-Ndebele Legislative Assembly and the South African Department of Co-operation and Development, has been formed to deal with the serious problems in the new homeland.

Anybody wishing to help these families should send donations to Operation Hunger, Box 97, Johannesburg, or phone the Institute at 724-4441.

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**Ndebele
to become
self-governing**

THE ASSEMBLY. — The Ndebele nation would attain self-governing status on April 1, the State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, said in his opening speech yesterday.

He said the Government was constantly promoting the constitutional development of the self-governing national states to confer on them greater autonomy.

"The Ndebele nation will attain self-governing status on April 1, 1981," he said.

"Another important step has been the Ciskeian nation's decision by means of a referendum to accept independence." — Sapa.

**Fifteen new MPs
installed in House**

THE ASSEMBLY. — A total of 15 new Members were installed when Parliament convened yesterday morning for the 1981 session.

Three of the new MPs were elected in by-elections during the parliamentary recess.

First to take the oath yesterday was the Minister of Finance, Professor Owen Horwood, who was nominated to Parliament by the State President.

He was followed by Dr Marius Barnard (PFP Parktown), Mr John Wiley (NP Simonstown) and Mr Harland Bell (NRP East London North).

The Speaker then read out

the oath to Mr J F Dippenaar, Mr H B Klopper, Mr W T Kritzinger, Mr J H Steyl, Mr L J van den Berg, Mr J A Vermeulen, and Dr A J Visser — who were all nominated by the National Party — and Mr Nic Olivier, nominated by the Progressive Federal Party.

The State President's other nominees — Dr W A Odendaal, Mr Hennie van der Walt and Mr J W Van Staden — also took their seats after taking the oath.

The Speaker told the House that the State President would open Parliament, and suspended proceedings until after the official opening. — Sapa.

Osborn Prize
For the best work in fourth

S A Read

General J B M Hertzog Prize
For the best final year student.

D H Pryce Lewis

David Haddon Prize
For the best student of
Architecture (or Quantity
Surveying) in the subject
of Professional Practice.

Miss C Tredgold

Molly Gohl Memorial Prize
For the best woman student
in third year.

P A Rappoport

Helen Gardner Travel Prize
For a student who has
satisfactorily completed
1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.

P F Duncley

Sixth Year

Cape Provincial Institute
of Architects' Prize
For the best student in :-

ARCHITECTURE

Border 'city' plan: farmers up in arms

RDM 6/2/81 (121) ~~44~~

By CHRIS FREIMOND
and JOUBERT MALHERBE

HUNDREDS of angry farmers accused the Government yesterday of deliberately keeping them in the dark about a massive homeland border development scheme near Bronkhorstspuit which will swallow vast areas of prime farm land.

At a stormy meeting in the Bronkhorstspuit Town Hall members of the Physical Planning Department in the Prime Minister's office admitted they made a mistake in not allowing farmers a say in the planning.

And the former Minister of Agriculture, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, heard allegations that he broke a promise to consult farmers before final decisions on the proposed scheme were made.

The planners have now agreed not to make any more decisions until the farmers have submitted a report on the scheme — which they hope to do within two weeks.

The furore concerns a plan to establish an industrial growth point and a massive black city — possibly the size of Soweto — just north of Bronkhorstspuit, which is about 70km east

of Pretoria.

Parts of the development will probably eventually be incorporated into the nearby KwaNdebele homeland, for whose people it will provide thousands of homes and jobs.

The scheme lies on the envisaged regional development axis which stretches from Rustenburg to Middelburg and is designed to stem the flow of black work seekers to the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging complex.

Yesterday's meeting was called by the Government to unveil plans for the development and to call for comments.

Farmers in the area say they were not told of the meeting and found out about it only at the last minute.

They said it appeared that over the past few months they had deliberately not been informed of the progress of the planning. Whenever they asked questions they were told the matter was confidential and could not be discussed.

It was alleged that while he was Minister of Agriculture Mr Schoeman promised the farmers they would be consulted on the development, but they were

not. Mr Schoeman could not be contacted yesterday for comment.

The farmers have proposed that the development be moved 10 km to 20km north of the present site, but yesterday the committee made "many excuses" why such a move would be unfeasible, they said.

The land the State wanted had high farming potential, while the area suggested by the farmers was low-potential land.

The present site for the black residential area is 12km north of Bronkhorstspuit and 30km from the KwaNdebele border. It is understood to cover four large farms owned by 19 men.

A town planner in the Prime Minister's department, Mr W P Loock, said in Pretoria yesterday that because the KwaNdebele infrastructure was not yet established, it was not possible to develop the scheme closer to the homeland.

"The creation of an industrial area near Bronkhorstspuit is also in line with the Government's policy of creating industrial areas which would be jointly advantageous for homelands and white South Africa," he said.

these major causes of mortality the Asian and Coloured mortality rates exceed, those of the Whites.

However, in this context what requires emphasis is that by using the major disease classification a certain amount of detail is lost. For example, despite the fact that the overall rates for diseases of the circulatory

No black homeland doctors

THE ASSEMBLY — The two non-independent homelands which still have to take over health services in their territories do not have a single black doctor, dentist, chemist or veterinarian.

This was revealed by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, when he

answered a question tabled by Mr Nigel Wood (NRP, Berea).

Dr Koornhof said the Kangwane and Kwandebele government services did not have any black doctors, dentists, chemists or veterinarians in their employment.

However, the two governments did employ 700 black nurses. — PC.

ns and Coloureds, within this broad
fic diseases vary markedly. Table

ion of the major circulatory diseases

Blacks. Whilst Ischaemic Heart

use in the White and Asian communities

r cause of Circulatory Diseases in the

g and Violence category is examined in

nts are the major cause of mortality in

~~all four communities~~, the second most important cause in the White community

is suicide, whilst that for the Coloureds ~~and Blacks~~ is homicide. For

~~Blacks~~ is violence. ~~Blacks~~ cause ~~in this category~~.

The expectation for life at birth and at age 45 for Whites, Asians and

Coloureds are summarized in Fig. 6. It is not meaningful to calculate an

expectation of life for urban Blacks as this group is subject to a large

measure of migration. The characteristically better expectation of life

for women in comparison to men, is apparent for all three communities.

However, what is of interest is the ratios of the expectations of life for

the three communities. At birth the White : Asian : Coloured ratios are

1 : 0,91 : 0,76 for males and 1 : 0,88 : 0,77 for females; at the age of

45 these are 1 : 0,91 : 0,86 for males and 1 : 0,79 : 0,85 for females. The

Coloureds are less disadvantaged at e_{45} as compared to e_0 for both males and

females, a difference which is majorly attributable to the high infant

mortality rate in this community. It is also noteworthy that Asian females

have the worst expectation of life at age 45 of the three communities which

is in marked distribution from both males and females at e_0 and males at e_{45} .

The fact that for the 65+ age group Asian women have the highest mortality

rates for respiratory circulatory, digestive, genito-urinary and ill-defined

causes of death (Table I) may contribute to this anomalous situation.

Fig. 7 summarizes the percentage improvement in the expectations of life

at birth subsequent to the total elimination of the mortality associated with

selected major categories of disease. Clearly this is an entirely hypothetical

situation. However, these competing risks life tables not only provide an

indication of the relative importance of various disease categories to both

the overall mortality experience and also to expectation of life of the three

communities, but also, since there is an approximately linear relationship

Response to question -

"Rank the importance of the following criteria for the selection of medical students"

1	Personal interview
2	Personality
3	Academic results
4	Entrance exam
5	Previous qualifications
6	Age
7	Nationality
8	Sex
9	Random selection
10	Proximity to UCT
11	Race

Homeland to share in casino complex

The homeland of Kwandebele — which lies within an hour's drive of Pretoria, Johannesburg and the East Rand — is to have a multimillion rand casino and hotel complex.

In terms of an agreement reached with the Kwandebele Legislative Assembly, the Holiday Inns group has been granted the exclusive right to develop the complex after the homeland has gained independence.

Kwandebele which lies north of Bronkhorstspuit is likely to attain independent status within two years.

The Holiday Inns' director of casino operations Mr Winston Coetzer said yesterday that the group is planning a large hotel and casino, as well as a sophisticated sporting and conference complex, which it hopes to open to the public in three or four years' time.

Between 500 and a thousand jobs would be created he said, and the Kwandebele government, a major shareholder in the project, would benefit by up to R40-million annually in revenues.

25/2/81 STAR

kwaNdebele tipped for independence 121

By Tom Duff,
Political Reporter

There are strong indications that the kwaNdebele homeland, north of Bronkhorstspuit, will be the next homeland to become independent after the Ciskei.

In an interview with The Star, the kwaNdebele Chief Executive Officer, Mr Simon Skosana, has strongly denied his Government is contemplating independence.

This was an issue which would have to be decided on some time in the future, he said.

But his government has just signed an agreement giving Holiday Inns the

right to develop hotels and a casino after independence.

Some Holiday Inns executives are under the impression that the homeland could even become independent in the next two years.

The hotel group is planning to build a large hotel and casino as well as a sophisticated sporting and conference complex.

According to Holiday Inns' chairman, Mr Charles Fiddian-Green, it is hoped the project will be completed in the next three or four years.

A senior Holiday Inns
To Page 3, Col 7

STAR 26/2/81

kwaNdebele next for uhuru? 121

▶ from page 7

executive confirmed today that the project will not be an attractive one unless a casino is an integral part of it. The kwaNdebele homeland will have to become independent before a casino can legally operate within its borders.

He said the first move for the creation of the complex had come from the kwaNdebele Government, which had approached Holiday Inns.

The QwaQwa homeland had no intention of opting for independence, the Chief Minister, Mr P. K. Mopeli, said at a Press conference yesterday. He said the homeland did not have enough financial resources to allow it to take this step.



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GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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Vol. 189]

PRETORIA, 20 MAART 1981
 MARCH 1981

[No. 7499

PROKLAMASIES

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. R. 59, 1981

KWANDEBELE WETGEWENDE VERGADERING.—
WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIE R. 205 VAN 1979

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 1 (2) van die Grondwet van die Nasionale State, 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971), wysig ek hierby Bylae I van die KwaNdebele-grondwetproklamasie, 1979 (Proklamasie R. 205 van 1979), deur paragraaf (b) van genoemde Bylae deur die volgende paragraaf te vervang:

“(b) die volgende Ontwikkelingstrusteiendomme:

- (i) (aa) Boekenhoutfontein 198 JR;
- (bb) Kwaggafontein 196 JR;
- (cc) Matthys Zyn Loop 195 JR;
- (dd) Boekenhouthoek 61 JS;
- (ee) Gemsbokfontein 199 JR;
- (ff) Simpkinsvale 59 JS;
- (gg) Heloise 225 JR;
- (hh) Brakfontein 200 JR;
- (ii) Vaalbank 163 JR;
- (jj) Vlakkaagte 221 JR;
- (i) Gedeelte 7 van die plaas Klipplaatdrift 193 JR;
- (iii) Houtenbek 194 JR, met uitsluiting van Gedeelte 2;
- (iv) Gedeeltes 170, 171, 173 en 174, die resant van Gedeelte 175, Gedeeltes 176, 177, 178, 179 en 181 en die resant van Gedeelte 166 van die plaas Goedereede 60 JS;
- (v) Leeuwfontein 188 JR, met uitsluiting van Gedeeltes 2 en 7;
- (vi) Frischgewaagd 226 JR, met uitsluiting van die resant van Gedeelte 2;
- (vii) Gemsbokfontein 231 JR, met uitsluiting van Gedeeltes 3, 4, 6, 10, 11, 13, 17 en 23 en die resant van Gedeelte 2;
- (viii) Gemsbokspruit 229 JR, met uitsluiting van Gedeeltes 17, 23 en 25 en die resant van Gedeelte 3;
- (ix) Gedeelte 1 van die plaas Hartebeestfontein 224 JR;
- (x) Tweefontein 220 JR, met uitsluiting van Gedeeltes 1, 3, 4, 5 en 12 en die resant van Gedeelte 2, en

556—A



PROCLAMATIONS

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. R. 59, 1981

KWANDEBELE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—
AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATION R. 205 OF 1979

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 1 (2) of the National States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), I hereby amend Schedule I to the KwaNdebele Constitution Proclamation, 1979 (Proclamation R. 205 of 1979), by the substitution for paragraph (b) of the said Schedule of the following paragraph:

“(b) the following Development Trust Properties:

- (i) (aa) Boekenhoutfontein 198 JR;
- (bb) Kwaggafontein 196 JR;
- (cc) Matthys Zyn Loop 195 JR;
- (dd) Boekenhouthoek 61 JS;
- (ee) Gemsbokfontein 199 JR;
- (ff) Simpkinsvale 59 JS;
- (gg) Heloise 225 JR;
- (hh) Brakfontein 200 JR;
- (ii) Vaalbank 163 JR;
- (jj) Vlakkaagte 221 JR;
- (i) Portion 7 of the farm Klipplaatdrift 193 JR;
- (iii) Houtenbek 194 JR with the exclusion of Portion 2;
- (iv) Portions 170, 171, 173 and 174, the remainder of Portion 175, Portions 176, 177, 178, 179 and 181 and the remainder of Portion 166 of the farm Goedereede 60 JS;
- (v) Leeuwfontein 188 JR, with the exclusion of Portions 2 and 7;
- (vi) Frischgewaagd 226 JR, with the exclusion of the remainder of Portion 2;
- (vii) Gemsbokfontein 231 JR, with the exclusion of Portions 3, 4, 6, 10, 11, 13, 17 and 23 and the remainder of Portion 2;
- (viii) Gemsbokspruit 229 JR, with the exclusion of Portions 17, 23 and 25 and the remainder of Portion 3;
- (ix) Portion 1 of the farm Hartebeestfontein 224 JR;
- (x) Tweefontein 220 JR, with the exclusion of Portions 1, 3, 4, 5 and 12 and the remainder of Portion 2, and

See full text see
 GJ 7499

7499—A

Argus 20/3/81

Ndebele

(121)

self-rule

next month

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA — Kwa-Ndebele is to become a self-governing territory from April 1.

A proclamation in today's Government Gazette says it will become a self-governing area within the Republic of South Africa from that date.

The Ndebele language will be recognised as an additional official language of Kwa-Ndebele.

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DEPARTEMENT VAN SAMEWERKING EN ONTWIKKELING

No. R. 676 27 Maart 1981
KWANDEBELE- WETGEWENDE VERGADERING WET 1 VAN 1981

(ADDISIONELE BEGROTINGSWET)

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 3 (2) van die Grootwet van die Nasionale State, 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971), sy goedkeuring te heg aan onderstaande Wet:

WET

Tot aanwending van 'n verdere som geld vir die dienste van die gebied van die KwaNdebele- Wetgewende Vergadering vir die boekjaar wat op die 31ste dag van Maart 1981 eindig

Daar word bepaal deur die KwaNdebele- Wetgewende Vergadering, soos volg:

Inkomstefonds belas met somme geld soos uiteengesit in die Bylae

1. Die Inkomstefonds van KwaNdebele word hierby belas met die verdere somme geld wat nodig is vir die dienste van genoemde gebied vir die boekjaar wat op die 31ste dag van Maart 1981 eindig, soos uiteengesit in die Bylae, benewens die somme waarmee die Inkomstefonds van KwaNdebele deur die Begrotingswet, 1980 (Wet 1 van 1980), belas is.

Hoe die geld bestee moet word

2. Die geld wat deur hierdie Wet beskikbaar gestel word, moet aangewend word vir die dienste in besonderhede in die Bylae vermeld en meer omstandig uiteengesit in die Begroting van Addisionele Uitgawes soos aan die KwaNdebele- Wetgewende Vergadering voorgelê en deur die KwaNdebele- Wetgewende Vergadering goedgekeur, en vir geen ander doel nie.

Uitvoerende Raadslid van Finansies kan afwyking goedkeur

3. Met die goedkeuring van die Uitvoerende Raadslid van Finansies kan 'n besparing onder die een program van 'n begrotingspos aangewend word tot dekking van uitgawes bo die gemagtigde bedrag onder 'n ander program of van uitgawes onder 'n nuwe program, van dieselfde begrotingspos.

Kort titel

4. Hierdie Wet heet die KwaNdebele-wet op die Addisionele Begroting, 1981.

BYLAE

Begrotingspos		Kolom
No.	Benaming	
2	Gemeenskaprade.....	R 304 800
3	Werke.....	1 650 000
Totaal.....		R1 954 800

DEPARTEMENT VAN VERVOER

No. R. 644 27 Maart 1981
WYSIGING VAN DIE EKSAMENREGULASIES VIR INGENIEUROFFISIERS, 1977

Die Minister van Vervoerwese het kragtens artikel 356 van die Handelskeepvaartwet, 1951 (Wet 57 van 1951), die regulasies in die Bylae hiervan uitgevaardig.

DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

No. R. 676 27 March 1981
KWANDEBELE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ACT 1 OF 1981

(ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION ACT)

The State President has been pleased, under and by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 3 (2) of the National States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), to approve the following Act:

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ACT

To apply a further sum of money towards the services of the area of the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly for the financial year ending on the 31st day of March 1981

Be it enacted by the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly, as follows:

Revenue Fund charged with sums of moneys as shown in the Schedule

1. The KwaNdebele Revenue Fund is hereby charged with further sums of money as may be required for the services of the said area for the financial year ending on the 31st day of March 1981, as shown in the Schedule, in addition to the sums with which the KwaNdebele Revenue Fund has been charged by the Appropriation Act, 1980 (Act 1 of 1980).

How money to be applied

2. The money appropriated by this Act shall be applied to the services detailed in the Schedule, and more particularly specified in the Estimates of Additional Expenditure as submitted to and approved by the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly, and to no other purpose.

Executive Councillor of Finance may approve variation

3. With the approval of the Executive Councillor of Finance, a saving on any programme of a vote may be made available to meet excess expenditure on any other programme or expenditure on a new programme of the same vote.

Short title

4. This Act is called the KwaNdebele Additional Appropriation Act, 1981.

SCHEDULE

Vote		Column
No.	Designation	
2	Community Affairs.....	R 304 800
3	Works.....	1 650 000
Total.....		R1 954 800

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

No. R. 644 27 March 1981
AMENDMENT OF THE EXAMINATION REGULATIONS FOR ENGINEER-OFFICERS, 1977

The Minister of Transport Affairs has, in terms of section 356 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1951 (Act 57 of 1951), made the regulations set out in the Schedule hereto.

TREURNICHT CHAMPIONS

ANGRY WHITE FARMERS

S. Tshwae 29/3/81

~~Report~~ (121)

Koornhof's massive second-Soweto growth point staved

WHITE farmers, championed by Dr Andries Treurnicht, have staved off a massive "growth point" north of Bronkhorst-spruit, according to informed sources. Their repudiation of the concept is seen as a reverse for National Party reformists such as Dr Piet Koornhof.

developed jointly with "white" areas?

Last July a report prepared by Benso, the "think-tank" of Dr Koornhof's Ministry of Co-operation and Development, mooted the new joint-development concept.

with the KwaNdebele homeland.

White farmers, claiming they had not been properly consulted, turned angrily on local MP, Fransport Minister Hendrik Schoeman, at a Bronkhorstspruit meeting.

The "second Soweto" will now be planned far to the north of Bronkhorstspruit, possibly near Verona or another point inside the expanded borders of KwaNdebele.

Benefit

Bronkhorstspruit stood to benefit from the "second Soweto" as first planned, farmers objected to the lack of consultation, the loss of good farmland and to what they claimed would be an increase in lawlessness in the area.

referred to the people first.

In what observers have interpreted as a clear signal that major reforms lie ahead, Mr Botha spoke in Welkom of the possibility of a referendum but only after envisaged policy changes had been agreed to by all the National Party provincial congresses. Mr Botha said there may even be a national congress of the party: an event which has not taken place in many years.

(See Page 6)

Report by Deon du Plessis, Peter Nunn and Hannes Ferguson of 85 Field Street, Durban.

The row goes to the heart of the Government's planning dilemma: should homelands be developed in isolation — traditional policy which even Prime Minister P. W. Botha has conceded cannot always work — or should they be

As a result of this, 10 000 hectares of prime farmland in the Bronkhorstspruit area were to be expropriated and developed into a "second Soweto" in consultation

KwaNdebele

A "much perturbed" Dr Treurnicht initiated urgent talks with his Cabinet colleague, Dr Koornhof.

After further Cabinet discussions this week, the traditionalists have scored a victory according to sources.

The debate is now on about whether promoting regional development for the benefit of both "black" and "white" areas is preferable to developing homelands and "white" areas separately.

While the Bronkhorst-spruit bungle is a blow to Mr P. W. Botha's "reformist Nationalists" the issue is far from dead.

In Welkom this week Mr Botha told a mainly conservative audience that major changes to National Party policy would be

DECONCENTRATION



Plattelrand rumpus

F.M. 3/4/81 121
Industrialists considering decentralisation, and the residents of Bronkhorstspuit, await with interest government's handling of the local furor caused by the proposed siting of a growth point 10 km north of the plattelrand town. Some inhabitants allege that government has broken a promise by going ahead with its plans without first consulting local farmers.

A spokesman for the Transvaal Agricultural Union, which is directly connected with negotiations between government and the town, tells the FM that the reason for the opposition is that the proposed growth point is to be developed on "high potential agricultural land." He adds, though: "I suppose there are a lot of secondary reasons involved," the main one being the establishment of a black township — a so-called "second Soweto" — 12 km north of the town. The farmers suggest the development zone be moved 10 km-20 km north of its earmarked position to low-grade

land. This would be closer to the roughly designated fringe of the KwaNdebele ban-tustan just under 50 km north of Bronkhorstspuit.

It would, however, also defeat the economic reasoning that determines the siting of "deconcentrated" growth points.

When the Prime Minister announced nearly a year ago that Bronkhorstspuit, about 55 km east of Pretoria, would (in addition to four other areas) be developed to benefit a single economy spanning the homelands and "white" SA, this was seen as a departure from traditional NP thinking.

So what happens at Bronkhorstspuit will demonstrate the extent of government's commitment to economic rather than political considerations in future de-concentration efforts.

According to Noel Viljoen, chief planner in the PM's physical planning unit, the Bronkhorstspuit scheme has all the components of a "totally balanced growth point." He says a decision on its exact location has yet to be made — precisely the issue concerning Bronkhorstspuit's white voters. According to Viljoen, it is "not vital" that it adjoin KwaNdebele. "The stress, surely, is on relieving the growing pressure on our existing industrial areas," he says.

Viljoen explains that the existing infrastructure serving the proposed "magnet"

is good. It is on the basic east-west development axis with a very strong road and rail network and well located to "obviate the normal problems of overconcentration in the PWV area." It is "rid-dled" with energy supplies from nearby power stations like Matla, Kriel and Duvha, and has base energy supplies like coal on its doorstep. Developing secondary facilities — rail sidings, water and electricity supplies and basic town planning — would be relatively minor undertakings.

In short, says Viljoen, it is a highly economical alternative to extending the PWV and has the potential for future expansion.

Although a final decision on the exact location of the Bronkhorstspuit growth point is still awaited, it is unlikely to be moved from its optimal siting. However, a political compromise might be reached whereby the "second Soweto" is founded on the far side of the growth point, thus placing the industrial magnet between it and Bronkhorstspuit.

5. MENTAL HEALTH PRIORITIES

We can now define our priorities.

5.1. South Africa is a complex country with complicated problems which have developed into seemingly unbridgeable chasms of broken communication. Simultaneously we are surrounded by and caught up in storms of change, so that every individual and group realises that things not only have changed, but that many changes will still have to take place before everybody will be assured of a place in the sun, in a future society where everybody will have full human recognition

on the road to uhuru

Own Correspondent

The kwaNdebele homeland near Groblersdal is now a self-governing territory.

Speaking at the self-government inauguration ceremony in the community hall at Siyabuswa yesterday, the Chief Minister of kwaNdebele, Mr S S Skosana, said there were many obstacles the homeland had to overcome.

The nation could not succeed if it was divided.

He said the territory was carrying a burden and needed the help of the people.

"We have people who cannot walk, people who cannot talk, elderly people and people with needs.

"If we are divided and don't come together and understand each other it is as sure as anything that we won't be in a position to help these people," Mr Skosana said.

word of warning, however: if a relatively simple model like the Western mental health policy could not be successfully applied to South Africa without radical adaptations, we can similarly not expect the West's simple political models as offered to us, to succeed unless radical adaptations are made once again. We are of Africa and we shall have to look for answers whose origin is also of Africa, answers in which the holistic unity of the individual, the family unit, the community, the ancestral shadows and the religious principle of the Creation are taken into account.

The question which the Mental Health worker must answer is what he has to offer in this respect. My answer to this question may sound simplistic and naive; we should reach out to restore communication between

./...

different people and different groups, taking into account the different backgrounds and views, but always meeting on common ground. This will lead to creative, two-way, cross-cultural fertilisation, which in turn, must lead to the formation of new and creative answers to form the foundations of the future. We in the team have the background and experience of mental health principles to develop communication, understanding and new relationships. This, however, is not only a mental health task, but an educational and developmental task which should involve every South African citizen. I believe that the mental health movement in particular, as well as all the "caring" professions, should serve as catalysts for change, so as to give more impetus and force to this process (Bodenstein, 1972).

This answer seems to be the most natural one for South Africa. In the past the traditional hierarchy ruled with the help of healers and diviner-priests. We of the "caring" professions should step forward to add our contribution in a spirit which does not disrupt the continuity of Africa's profound archetypal stream.

5.2. South Africa's mental health policy will have to be revised. The specialist-orientated multi-professional team approach is impractical, financially taxing and difficult to implement, owing to lack of staff. What is more important is that this approach, in which medical, psychological and social aspects are examined separately, is powerless in the judgement of the indigenous populations, when compared to the work of the traditional practitioner and separatist priests.

We must integrate the functions of the members of the mental health team and replace them by a single person specially trained for this purpose. He will not need to be as highly qualified, but must be somebody that will be acceptable to his community and who will see to their needs in an integrated fashion without creating that Western dichotomy between physical and mental 'problems'.



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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Vol. 190]

PRETORIA, 3 APRIL 1981

[No. 7538

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION AND
DEVELOPMENT

No. 740

3 April 1981

KWANDEBELE PUBLIC SERVICE ACT, 1981
(ACT 3 OF 1981)

It is hereby notified that the State President has approved of the following Act which was passed by the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly and which is hereby published for general information:

ACT

To regulate the appointment, conditions of employment, tenure of office, discipline, retirement and discharge of members of the public service; and to provide for matters connected therewith

Be it enacted by the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly, as follows:

CHAPTER 1

PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS

Definitions

1. (1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise indicates—

“allocated officer” means an officer of the Public Service of the Republic designated under section 5 (4) of the National States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), to assist the Executive Council;

“calendar month” means a period extending from a day in any month to the day preceding the day corresponding numerically to that day in the following month, both days inclusive;

“citizen” means any person who, in terms of the National States Citizenship Act, 1970 (Act 26 of 1970), is a citizen of KwaNdebele;

“Commission” means the Public Service Commission established by section 16 of the National States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971);

587—A

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING

DEPARTEMENT VAN SAMEWERKING EN
ONTWIKKELING

No. 740

3 April 1981

KWANDEBELE WET OP DIE REGERINGSDIENS,
1981 (WET 3 VAN 1981)

Hierby word bekendgemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring geheg het aan die volgende Wet wat deur die KwaNdebele- Wetgewende Vergadering aangeneem is en wat hierby vir algemene inligting gepubliseer word:

WET

Om die aanstelling, diensvoorwaardes, dienstermyn, dissipline, aftrede, afdanking en ontslag van lede van die Regeringsdiens te reël; en om voorsiening te maak vir aangeleenthede wat daarmee in verband staan

Daar word bepaal deur die KwaNdebele- Wetgewende Vergadering, soos volg:

HOOFSUK 1

INLEIDENDE BEPALINGS

Woordomskrywing

1. (1) In hierdie Wet, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken—

“beampte” ’n persoon wat vas aangestel is, al is die aanstelling op proef, in ’n pos bedoel in artikel 3 (1) (a) of (b) en ook ’n persoon bedoel in artikel 3 (1) (c) of (d), al is sodanige persoon op proef aangestel;

“burger” ’n persoon wat kragtens die Wet op Burgerskap van Nasionale State, 1970 (Wet 26 van 1970), ’n burger van KwaNdebele is;

“departement” ’n departement ingestel kragtens artikel 5 (2) van die Grondwet van die Nasionale State, 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971);

“departementshoof” of enige variasie daarvan, die beampte of toegewese beampte wat ’n pos met die benaming direkteur van ’n departement op die vaste diensstaat beklee of daarin waarneem;

Jan Jull list see 7538-1
88
7538

SO GOOD FOR YOU AND THE RITTY TOO

15/4/81

The "G" trucks containing goods, chattels and new settlers bump over the uneven dry earth of KwaNdebele bringing 20 families a day to the hostile homeland.

An old man sits quietly under a hastily constructed grass shelter, his rheumy eyes reflecting a recent past.

His name is Mr Geel Boy Jewel Mahlangu, aged 67, and on February 10, he and the 65 families under his leadership were transported by the South African Government to KwaNdebele. The Indian speaks:

"We did not want to come here, we had farms in Sypaats and Bankfontein. But the white farmers there said we were too close to them although it was our land and they said we must go."

element villages of KwaNdebele and given government tents to tide them over until they could erect permanent shelters. "We paid R37,50 to come here, and I have used my own money to buy materials for the huts," said Mr Mahlangu.

"Where else can we go to now? The baboons have probably eaten our crops and there is no work here."

According to him, all the young men have gone in search of work in Pretoria, and Springs and return home at the end of each month, bringing with them vital provisions, food and money to keep the rest of the group going.

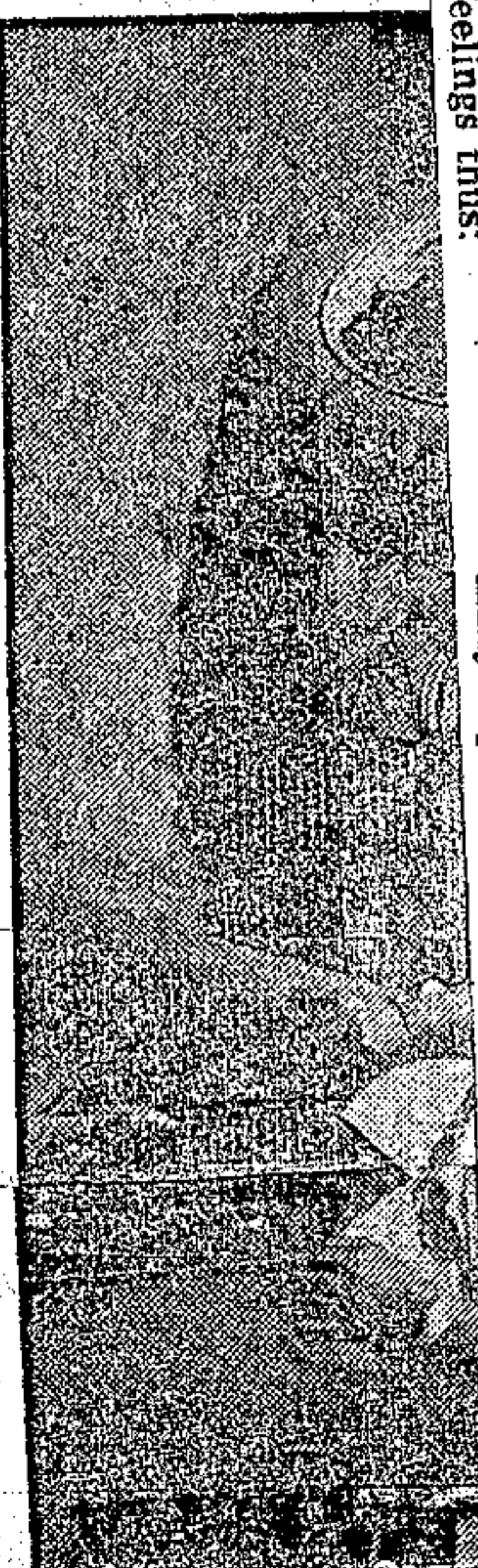
A new tin watertank glitters in the centre of the community, but already it has run dry. "They (the KwaNdebele works department) only come once a week so we will have to wait until next week for water," said Mr Mahlangu.

"The government gives us nothing," he said bitterly. The KwaNdebele Chief Minister, Mr Simon Sko-

Transvaal. As yet they are not sure where they are going to settle them.

What do the people think of the move towards independence? A lot of them do not even know who their Chief Minister is. A semi-qualified school teacher expressed her feelings thus:

"Our leaders are not the right people to guide us to independence because they are not educated. Some of their people are living in the mud and they do not care or try to help them at all. They do not look to the future of the country or the children, and many people just starve."



He still has his tractor but no farm to use it on. Mr Geel (67) in the homeland he did not want with a government tent as a temporary shelter.

sana and the South African Department of Co-operation and Development have said that they are doing all they can for the flood of families pouring into the country.

However, reservoir schemes will only come into effect in 1985 and there is no provision for agricultural land or industrial development areas in the homeland.

"Operation Hunger," under the Institute of Race Relations, is subsidising a feeding scheme for more than 600 destitute families in the homeland. The food parcels are distributed by local church helpers once a week.

"We cannot cope with the newcomers," however, said Father Joseph Metz, Catholic priest at the Denilton Mission. "We could only commit ourselves to those already here."

The KwaNdebele government anticipates a further influx of another one-million Ndebele — drawn from all over the

LIVING CONDITIONS

15/4/81 121

Small shadowed eyes squint in the darkness to focus on the teacher, cardboard scraps litter the cramped desks. Every day in the KwaNdebele homeland, 2 050 children bake in the corrugated iron heat of their 11-classroom-ed shanty school and struggle to learn.

Just over a week ago, the infant homeland took another step towards independence and became self-governing, but few of the country's estimated 300 000 Mandebele even know that they are on the road to independence.

In fact, "Somtshongweni" lower primary school in the resettlement camp of Kwagafontein C is not unique, nor unusual in its problems. Shanty schools for the burgeoning population of over 9 000 children aged six to 10 in the new homeland cannot cope under the adverse conditions. Education is crumbling before it has even begun.

At Kwagga C, corrugated iron planks have

been crudely bound together, windows carved in rectangular gaping holes to let in air and light. Eight toilets dot the perimeter of the school grounds — the only sanitation facility for the 2 000 pupils.

Water, as in all the resettlement camps, is a precious and scarce commodity, and the entire "school" is served by one tap. The community has only four.

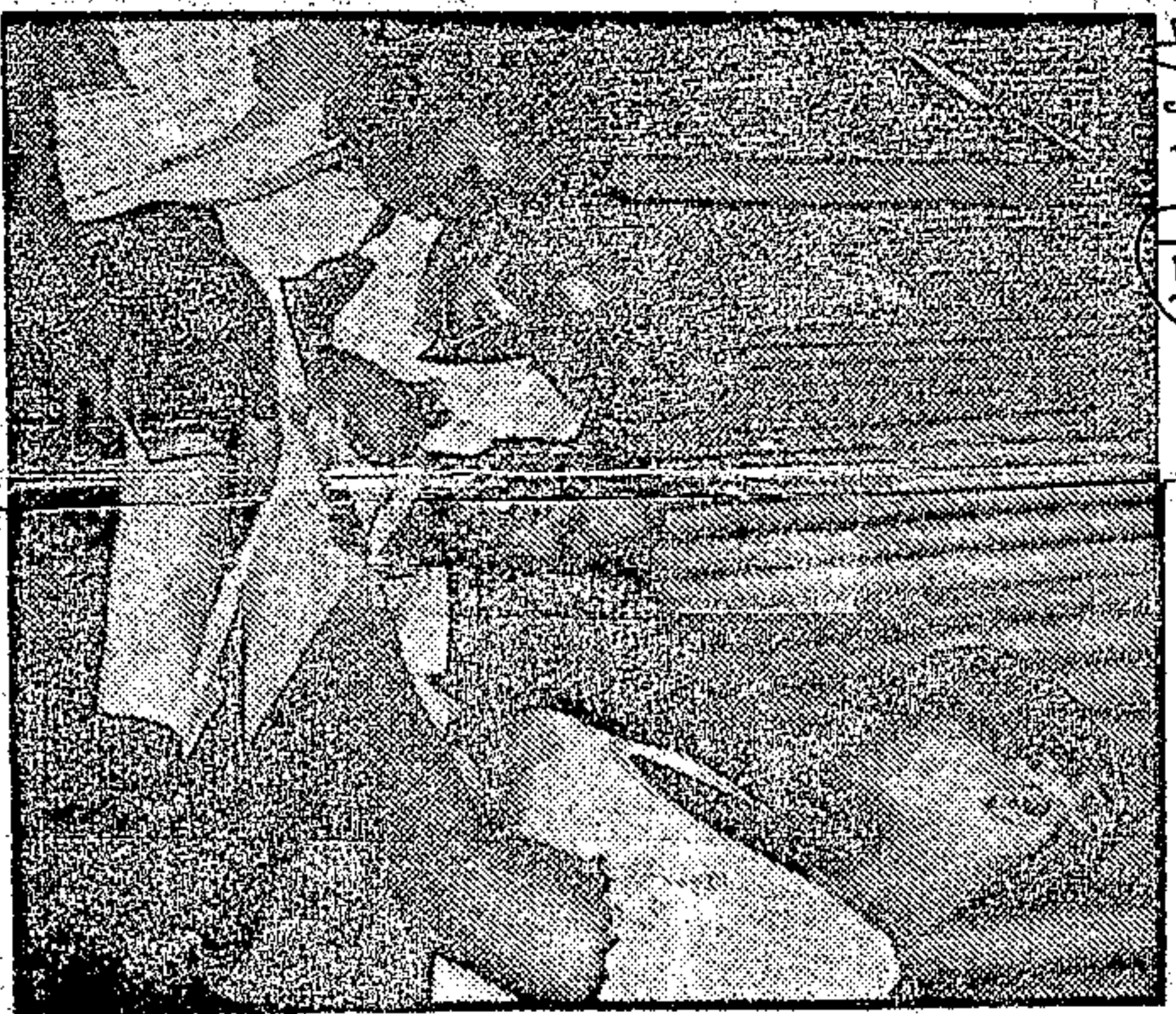
And the families keep pouring in . . .

"I enrolled eight pupils yesterday, six new Sub A's today," said a tired and resigned Mrs Elizabeth Mahlangu, headmistress of the school.

"We have only three blackboards, 2 000 textbooks. The children buy their own pens and gather cardboard and paper for writing on from waste," she said.

"The government (KwaNdebele) is always making promises but it cannot keep them. They just ignore us because they can't help us."

Of the 35 teachers at the school, only two are qualified with a Standard 8 and teaching qualifications — the headmistress and Mrs E Mashego. All of the others have at the most Standard 7, some



Crowding around the teacher to show their work, the Sub A's of "Somtshongweni" lower primary school, KwaNdebele push and shuffle in the confines of their small classroom.

standard 5 as their maximum qualification. The drop-out rate is phenomenal. Last year (the first year the school was in operation) only 160 pupils progressed from Standard 2 to 3, the rest left to go to work on farms or to go to the cities.

"As soon as the children have finished Standard 5 they are

said the headmistress. It is quite common for the hungry children to faint in the intense heat of the classroom, their bellies growling, minds wandering from the teacher's words. "Most of their parents are pensioners or cripples who cannot afford to support even themselves," said Mrs Mahlangu. "You can't

teach children who are hungry." The school malaise is just an extension of KwaNdebele's many problems. Nothing has been prepared for the incoming Ndebele families — and the majority don't even want to be there. They are left on the bare veld with a few belongings and are expected to start anew. Water is short,

work is more than 90 km away, and more and more disabled are being offloaded in the new homeland after being ejected from farms.

It was the men of the Kwagga C community who decided to build the school for their children. They created the learning centre from their meagre funds in February 1980. Since then the government has recognised the school, and others like it, but little else.

What happens when it rains, when the winter comes? "We send the children home when it rains. I don't know what will happen in winter. This is a very windy, cold place," said Mrs Mahlangu.

used as teachers for the Sub A's and B's," said Mrs Mashego. At present the first "platoon" of children attend school from eight until half past ten and number 1 400 in all. The other 750 are given lessons from half past ten to two in the afternoon. "This makes it a very long day for both the children and the teachers,"

Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 25 of 1945), do hereby define the land, as set out in the Schedule hereto, situate within the Black residential area at Theunissen as defined in Government Notice 1143 of 22 July 1966, as amended by Government Notice 1060 of 14 June 1968, and situate within the administration area of the Administration Board for the Southern Orange Free State Area at Theunissen, which has been defined and set apart as a hostel for Black men under the provisions of section 2 (1) (c) of the said Act.

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

(File A6/5/2/T12)

SCHEDULE

Hostel Site 671, in extent 1,32 hectares, situate within the Black residential area at Theunissen.

van die Swartes (Stadsgebiede) Konsolidasiewet, 1945 (Wet 25 van 1945), omskryf hierby die grond soos uiteengesit in die Bylae hiervan, geleë in die Swart woongebied te Theunissen, soos omskryf in Goewermenskennisgewing 1143 van 22 Julie 1966, soos gewysig by Goewermenskennisgewing 1060 van 14 Junie 1968 en geleë binne die Administrasiegebied van die Administrasieraad vir die Suid-Oranje-Vrystaatgebied te Theunissen wat kragtens die bepaling van artikel 2 (1) (c) van genoemde Wet as 'n tehuis vir Swart mans bepaal en afgesonder is.

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

(Lêer A6/5/2/T12)

BYLAE

Tehuis Perseel 671, groot 1,32 hektaar, geleë binne die Swart woongebied te Theunissen.

No. 822

16 April 1981

KWANDEBELE PAYMENT OF SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES TO MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AMENDMENT ACT, 1981 (ACT 2 OF 1981)

It is hereby notified that the State President has approved of the following Act which was passed by the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly and which is hereby published for general information:

KWANDEBELE PAYMENT OF SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES TO MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AMENDMENT ACT, 1981

ACT 2 OF 1981

ACT

To amend the KwaNdebele Payment of Salaries and Allowances to Members of the Legislative Assembly Act, 1980, in order to provide for the increase of the travelling and session allowances payable to members of the Legislative Assembly; and matters connected therewith

Be it enacted by the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly, as follows:

Amendment of section 4 of Act 3 of 1980

1. Section 4 of the KwaNdebele Payment of Salaries and Allowances to Members of the Legislative Assembly Act, 1980, is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution for paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of the following paragraph:

“(a) to every member of the Legislative Assembly (other than a member of the Executive Council), subject to such conditions as the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly may determine—

(i) a session allowance of R12 per day;

(ii) a transport allowance of 15c per kilometre in respect of his journey from his home to the seat of the Government at the beginning of any session and the return journey at the end of such session;”;

(b) by the substitution for paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of the following paragraph:

No. 822

16 April 1981

KWANDEBELE-WYSIGINGSWET OP DIE BETALING VAN SALARISSE EN TOELAES AAN LEDE VAN DIE WETGEWENDE VERGADERING, 1981 (WET 2 VAN 1981)

Hierby word bekendgemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring geheg het aan die volgende Wet wat deur die KwaNdebele- Wetgewende Vergadering aangenem is en wat hierby vir algemene inligting gepubliseer word:

KWANDEBELE-WYSIGINGSWET OP DIE BETALING VAN SALARISSE EN TOELAES AAN LEDE VAN DIE WETGEWENDE VERGADERING, 1981

WET 2 VAN 1981

WET

Tot wysiging van die KwaNdebele-wet op die Betaling van Salarisse en Toelaes aan Lede van die Wetgewende Vergadering, 1980, ten einde voorsiening te maak vir verhoging van vervoer- en sessietoelaes betaalbaar aan lede van die Wetgewende Vergadering; en aangeleenthede wat daarmee in verband staan

Daar word bepaal deur die KwaNdebele- Wetgewende Vergadering, soos volg:

Wysiging van artikel 4 van Wet 3 van 1980

1. Artikel 4 van die KwaNdebele-wet op die Betaling van Salarisse en Toelaes aan Lede van die Wetgewende Vergadering, 1980, word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur paragraaf (a) van subartikel (1) deur die volgende paragraaf te vervang:

“(a) aan elke lid van die Wetgewende Vergadering (behalwe 'n lid van die Uitvoerende Raad), onderworpe aan die voorwaardes wat die Speaker van die Wetgewende Vergadering bepaal—

(i) 'n sessietoelae van R12 per dag;

(ii) 'n vervoertoelae van 15c per kilometer ten opsigte van sy reis van sy tuiste na die setel van die Regering aan die begin van 'n sessie en die terugreis aan die einde van sodanige sessie;”;

(b) deur paragraaf (b) van subartikel (1) deur die volgende paragraaf te vervang:

“(b) to every member of the Legislative Assembly (other than a member of the Executive Council)—

(i) who has been appointed as a member of any government commission or committee (other than a sessional committee) and who is absent from his ordinary place of residence in the performance of his duties as a member of such commission or committee; or

(ii) to whom the Legislative Assembly or the Executive Council or, where circumstances are urgent, the Chief Executive Councillor has assigned a duty and who is absent from his ordinary place of residence in the performance of such duty,

subject to such conditions as the Chief Executive Councillor may determine—

(aa) a subsistence allowance of R12 per day of 24 hours for the period during which the member is necessarily absent from his usual place of residence on such duty: Provided that, for each complete hour of absence in excess of 24 hours or a multiple of 24 hours, a member may be paid one twenty-fourth of the daily rate: Provided further that for an absence of less than 24 hours, reasonable actual personal expenses not exceeding R12 may be paid in respect of food and facilities for resting; and

(bb) a transport allowance of 15c for each kilometre or part thereof necessarily travelled by the shortest available route from the member's usual place of residence to the nearest public transport, if any, (excluding taxis) and back and the necessary expenditure incurred in connection with such public transport: Provided that where such transport is not available, the member may be paid at the rate of 15c for each kilometre or part thereof for the return journey by the shortest available route from the member's usual place of residence to his destination and back to the said place of residence: Provided further that payment of the transport allowance shall be made in respect of one return journey only in any one week during which the commission or committee is in session;”.

“(b) aan elke lid van die Wetgewende Vergadering (behalwe 'n lid van die Uitvoerende Raad)—

(i) wat as lid van 'n regeringskommissie of -komitee (behalwe 'n sessiekomitee) aangestel is en wat in die vervulling van sy pligte as lid van sodanige kommissie of komitee van sy gewone verblyfplek afwesig is; of

(ii) aan wie die Wetgewende Vergadering of die Uitvoerende Raad of, waar die omstandighede dringend is, die Hoof-Uitvoerende Raadslid, 'n plig opgedra het en wat in die vervulling van sodanige plig van sy gewone verblyfplek afwesig is,

onderworpe aan die voorwaardes wat die Hoof-Uitvoerende Raadslid bepaal—

(aa) 'n verblyftoelae van R12 per dag van 24 uur vir die tydperk waartydens die lid noodsaaklikerwys van sy gewone woonplek op sodanige diens afwesig is: Met dien verstande dat, vir elke volle uur van afwesigheid langer as 24 uur of 'n veelvoud van 24 uur, aan 'n lid een vier-en-twintigste van die daaglikse tarief betaal kan word: Met dien verstande voorts dat vir 'n afwesigheid van minder as 24 uur, redelike werklike persoonlike uitgawes van hoogstens R12 betaal kan word vir voedsel en rusgeriewe; en

(bb) 'n vervoertoelae van 15c vir elke kilometer of gedeelte daarvan noodsaaklikerwys afgelê met die kortste beskikbare roete van die lid se gewone woonplek af tot by die naaste openbare vervoer, as daar is (met uitsondering van huurmotors) en terug en die noodsaaklike uitgawes wat in verband met sodanige openbare vervoer aangegaan is: Met dien verstande dat waar sodanige openbare vervoer nie beskikbaar is nie, die lid betaal kan word teen die tarief van 15c vir elke kilometer of gedeelte daarvan van die gesamentlike reis met die kortste beskikbare roete van die lid se gewone woonplek af na sy bestemming en terug na genoemde woonplek: Met dien verstande voorts dat die betaling van die vervoertoelae geskied alleen ten opsigte van een retoerreis gedurende enige een week waarin die kommissie of komitee in sitting is;”.

Kort titel en inwerkingtreding

2. Hierdie Wet heet die KwaNdebele-wysigingswet op die Betaling van Salarisse en Toelaes aan Lede van die Wetgewende Vergadering, 1981, en tree in werking op 1 April 1981.

Short title and commencement

2. This Act shall be called the KwaNdebele Payment of Salaries and Allowances to Members of the Legislative Assembly Amendment Act, 1981, and shall come into operation on 1 April 1981.

Pension crisis for resettled old folk

By SOPHIE TEMA

HUNDREDS of elderly and disabled people resettled in the KwaNdebele homeland no longer receive monthly pensions and disability grants because the homeland government has not provided for them in its financial estimates.

Operation Hunger, a project run by the Institute of Race Relations, is now seeking permission from KwaNdebele to feed the people affected.

The grants were paid by the South African Government before the homeland was proclaimed.

Mr S Skosana, Chief Executive Officer for KwaNdebele, confirmed his government had not included pensions and disability grants in its financial estimates.

He said elderly and disabled people had to re-apply to the KwaNdebele authorities for the grants. Their applications would be sent to Pretoria.

An Operation Hunger worker visited Siyabuswa, the homeland's capital, yesterday to determine how much relief was needed.

The Rand Daily Mail found that pensioners in Vlaklaagte 1 and 2, Gembokspruit, Kwaggafontein A, B, C and D, Witnek, Boekenhoutshoek and Pieterskraal have not received their pensions since being resettled — some nearly three years ago.

Mrs Maria Mahlangu, who estimates she is 79, told the "Mail" she had been to the commissioner's office in Groblersdal to find out why she no longer received her pension.

"I was told that all pensioners who were resettled in the area were the responsibility of the KwaNdebele Government."

Mrs Sheena Duncan, director of advice services for the Black Sash, told the "Mail" the Sash had found that old-age pensioners who were resettled in homelands from white areas had to forfeit their South African pensions.

They had to re-apply to their new governments and faced lengthy delays before payments were resumed.

"The plight of pensioners in the homelands is of growing concern. The situation is deteriorating drastically, and some 100% disabled people in other homelands, such as KwaZulu, have constantly had their applications refused.

"There are instances in which pensioners in the homelands cannot be sure whether their pensions will be paid at the next pay-out.

"They also have to put up with ill-treatment by some chiefs and "indunas" when they try to register for pension entitlement," Mrs Duncan added.

"In October last year, four pensioners from Inanda came to the Black Sash offices. They wanted someone to be with them on the day pensions were being reviewed for their area," she said.

"The Sash found that although the area did not fall under KwaZulu, the pensioners' files had been transferred from Pretoria to Ulundi.

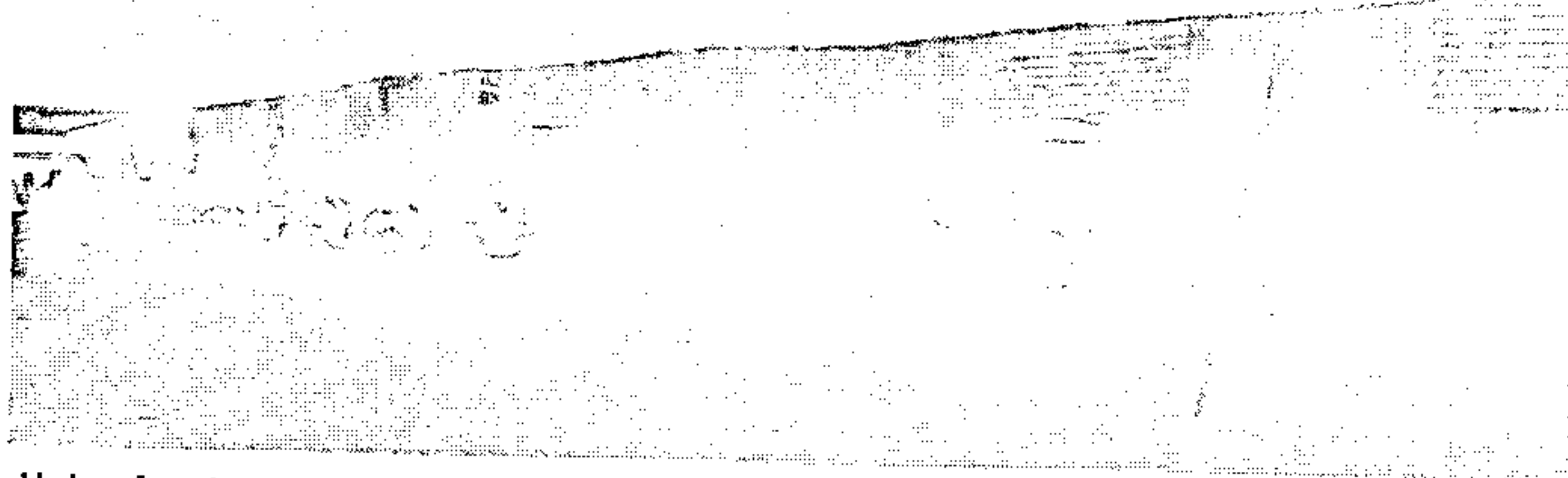
"Later the Ulundi officials passed the files back, and in transit they got lost."

"When this was discovered, the pensioners were told to make yet another trip to the magistrate and re-apply for their pensions."

RDM 1/5/81 (121) (271)



Four bright pairs of eyes share a desk . . . but when it rains, it's home-time



Holes for doors and windows, open to the elements, shanty-town school looks dreary

Look—
at these
pictures.
Perhaps
they will
have
you, too

By FRANZ AUERBACH

THE lessons of Limehill and Thornhill have been forgotten. Thousands of uprooted African children are today scrambling for an education at overcrowded shanty schools in the new KwaNdebele homeland.

Once again, the authorities have failed to make proper provision **BEFORE** moving people to new areas.

Recently, Wilmar Utting reviewed (Sunday Times, April 19) a book titled "Race Discrimination in South Africa: A Review", to which I had contributed a chapter on discrimination in education.

I had to revise it several times to report on improvements made in the past few years, but I did say that the inequalities in education were so great that only radical reforms would move us closer to equal opportunities in education.

It is difficult to appreciate the dimensions of the inequality unless you look at some newly established schools in rural areas, and study farm schools, where more than half the pupils are in the first two years of school (51,2 percent).

For the African system as a whole, this percentage is 32,9. It is 28,7 percent in coloured education (1980).

By comparison, the Indian and white figures are 20,8 percent and 18,3 percent — so the percentage of

school enrolment in the first two years of school is a fair indicator of the quality of an education system.

But, remember the reality behind the figures: I have read about a 14-year-old living on a Western Transvaal farm who had to walk 18km a day to school as he couldn't afford to buy a new bicycle tyre.

He started from home at 4am to reach his school, an old shack that once housed livestock and farm machinery, and now accommodated 53 pupils.

Too few taps

As I recently visited a school in the new KwaNdebele homeland, I have a fair idea of what school in a shanty is like — only this was a new "shack" . . .

In the new resettlement area around Denailton, where families are still coming in at the rate of about 160 a week, it is clear that — in spite of Limehill and Thornhill — people are still being moved **BEFORE** proper arrangements have been made to receive them.

There are not enough taps, and the water pressure is sufficient only for half-days. Some areas draw water in the morning, and some in the afternoon. Most fathers work in Pretoria — 135km away —

many leaving by bus at 4am and returning at 8pm.

An Education Department official said that in the Vlaklaagte-Kwaggafontein area there were seven schools for Lower Primary (Sub A to Standard 2) pupils, with a total enrolment of 8 800. Some did have permanent buildings, but several large schools did not.

I was told that there was one with 2 184 pupils, of whom a quarter were taught in the open air, but I did not see it.

There was, I heard, a shortage of blackboards, as 200 on order had not yet been supplied by the firm concerned.

The official said that schools were not supplied with chalk, and had to buy this out of school funds.

In the corrugated iron school we visited there were four blackboards which "teachers borrow" when needed, said the principal. This school has 2 000 pupils, taught in two sessions by 21 teachers, two of whom are qualified; the rest have only Standard 7 or Standard 8 certificates.

The school has 11 classrooms — a 12th one is in a house some 200m away. The school is new, founded in February 1980.

There are six classrooms down one side of the playground square, three down the other, and one at each end. Also, there is the principal's office at the one end — the

only structure with a window and a door.

All the rooms are of corrugated iron, with a big hole for a door and a smaller one for a window.

It is impossible to describe the total drabness of it all. There are new desks, each seating four pupils, and neatly turned-out children.

So gloomy

Apparently the children are sent home if they are not well-groomed. But the impression of these corrugated iron structures, without pipes or sources of light or air or doors or windows or floors — not a single place where the eye might rest on something cheerful or lovely — is unutterably gloomy.

"What happens if it rains?" I asked.

The principal replied, "We send the children home."

What will someone in our country with enough power and commonsense STOP people being sent to such places before there are enough real schools for the children who are being re-housed?

In those dismal rooms more than 800 little children were being taught.

The place haunts me. Look at the pictures; perhaps they will haunt you, too.

All in the name of apartheid...

FOR MORE than five years a heartbreaking drama has been unfolding in a northeastern homeland, all in the name of separate development.

This started, as the SOWETAN discovered this week, when a number of blacks moved from slum areas like Winterveldt, outside Pretoria. Others came from white farms in the Bronkhorstspuit area. Some with dreams of a "promised land" came from areas as far as Natal's Masinga district.

Today it is the pained features of Mrs N, a mother of ten children, that tell this story of human suffering. Her corrugated iron and mud house also tell the story of hundreds of the residents of Kwaggafontein in the bantustan of KwaNdebele.

Some two years ago while she lived and worked with her family lived on a white farm in Bronkhorstspuit, the farmer told them they had to move. So started their heartbreak journey to Kwaggafontein, a 'dream' that refuses to become the "promised land" for many of its residents.

As she talks you cannot help noticing the rows and rows of dilapidated houses around you. They seem to hang as a monument of what that great design of separate development can do to black communities.

"They (the authorities) have been promising that they will build us decent houses soon. But I do not

Story by LIZ D MOLEFE

Pictures by BONGANI MNGUNI

know about that because it is my husband who hears these things at meetings," she shakes her head as three children in ragged clothing play in the yard. Their shrill voices fill the drab surroundings.

HUSBAND

You ask to speak to her husband, and she raises her wrinkled and sinewy hand: "he is at the beerhall." There, a street away stands the beerhall which is the only proper building in the vicinity. You clearly see a dozen or so men basking in the sun and drinking.

The residents pay R2 rent a year for their plots. Water is supplied through strategically-placed taps at street corners. There is no street lighting. The only visible thing that shows that the authorities are doing

something is the number of corrugated iron tents that are being built.

After speaking to a number of residents, you realise that they have decided on silence. Especially with strangers. Perhaps it is because of the local tribal police — Amaphoyisa enkosi — with the powerful helmets. Headmen Jacob Shabangu and chairman of the Tribal Authority, Mr Stephanus Mahlangu.

Later, to this writer's dismay, you realise why the residents have chosen silence — "Oh no, you people can't take down my name" Or, "you can't take me a picture." The tribal police are the "eyes and ears" of the Tribal Authority.

The settlement has two medical doctors in private practice and one at the local clinic. They have to cope with the health problems of this slum which has mushroomed in the dry and sun-burnt veld.

"On the whole," a source says, "we have no serious health problems. Only here and there we handle scurvy cases. This is caused by malnutrition which is the result of poor nutrition."

The source also reveals that there are two mobile clinics that help with cases that are handled at the overcrowded clinic: "another advantage is that most of the residents have a fair knowledge of preventive medicine. After all, most have one way or the other lived in the townships before coming here."

Another source adds to the picture. "One of the most pressing problems in the area is housing. Since the

residents were resettled here no buildings have been built for them. This explains the dilapidated shacks that fill the landscape.

Some residents who work in places like Pretoria have bought plots and have sublet them to friends and relatives. That maybe explains our absentee landlords' question. Others are still waiting for the authorities to build their houses. "Though we don't know when that will happen," adds the source.

Migrant labour shows its ugly face here, as you survey the people that fill the streets and some houses. They could be divided into two distinct groups — the very young and the very old.

Men are at work in the cities, is the common comment you receive from the few women willing to talk to you. And you need not ask more than that. The hardship is all written in their faces and features.

But, perhaps it is the talkative tribal policeman who explains this closed society. He brags: "Ja, the other night I arrested this white man at night. He was from the newspaper taking pictures of our houses. You know they had sneaked here with a 'sister' (nun) from Pietersburg. Ha Me! I handcuffed him there and there."

Slowly darkness envelopes Kwaggafontein. Because you are travelling on the main road that will eventually lead you to Pretoria and Johannesburg you cannot see that it is hiding this ugly face of separate development.

COMMENT

(12) Sowetan 11/5/81

Badlands

WITH THE history of injustice chronically repeating itself we see no prospects for the peaceful resolution to grave problems of this country.

The scandal of homeland politics with its attendant socio-political manifestation of evil like the resettlement of blacks will remain an area of deep resentment. The more newspapers unravel the horror of people moved by force from their homes and land to strange areas without the least regard for human dignity, the more we are aghast.

One would think we would by now be used to the spectacle of people moved from their beloved homes to strange areas where there's not even the bare amenity of a roof over their heads. But one cannot get used to misery, and it is completely incomprehensible that such schemes have severely dented the image of the country are repeated time after time.

Soon another little ludicrous homeland will be added to the crazy geo-political face of the country. The place is called Kwa-Ndebele a homeland for a people who are hardly a tribe. Already hundreds of families have been moved to the area where ironically, the best building is a beerhall.

SOWETAN reporters and overseas journalists have come from the area with stories of abject poverty and suffering. With their customary conditioned reflex, our authorities have attempted a hasty cover-up. Our reporters were treated in a most degrading way by the tribal authorities and were actually fined sums of R20 by a court where jurisdiction seems suspect to say the least.

If the grand plan of separate development is given political credibility by the government and its sycophants, why is there such a fear of publicity? Why are the trumpets not sounding for the glory of homeland politics if this has to be hidden?

The only conclusion we get from this is somebody somewhere blew it again. Some officious bureaucrat put pen to paper and dramatically smashed the future of thousands of people. We have, incidentally, heard similar sinister stories of deprivation

Here, hundreds of people, are reported to line up at a communal tap for water. We have heard of families hastily dumped in the open without the least regard for decency and compassion.

If the government wants good reason for the continued outbreak of violence, for the spontaneous flare of riots and strikes in the urban areas it should perhaps address themselves to such places as the cause. Those old men and women and those kids living under such deplorable conditions happen to have fathers, brothers, sisters, aunts and other relations in the urban areas. And if the giant of anger in the urban areas once again rears its ugly head, authorities should look for causes in places such as Kwa-Ndebele.

Dumped

WHILE on the subject of apartheid, need we once more point out the futility of the whole exercise? Need we once more point out the misery and deprivation that this system breeds?

So we are 12/5/61
The result of this system have been clearly demonstrated by the situation in Kwa-Ndebele, where people have simply been dumped and left to fend for themselves as best they can.

That thousands of people can simply be moved from one place and resettled under such conditions is a serious indictment on our society.

The example of Kwa-Ndebele is far from being isolated. Much too often, so-called homeland areas are used simply as human dumping grounds by the Government, all in the name of separate development. The damage done, in terms of human relationship, is incalculable.

5. The Local authority shall, without compensation, have the right to construct and maintain sewers and drains over or under the land along any boundary thereof other than a road frontage and within a distance of 1,83 metres from such boundary and shall have reasonable access thereto for the purpose of maintenance, removal or extension, and the owner of the land shall, without compensation, be obliged to allow the sewerage and drainage of any other land or street to be conveyed along such sewers and drains; provided that if the owner of the land be aggrieved by the unreasonable exercise of these rights he shall have the right of appeal to the Administrator, whose decision shall be final.

6. Where two or more pieces of land subject to similar conditions imposed by the Administrator are consolidated with the consent of the Administrator, such consent shall, in the absence of anything to the contrary therein contained, involve the application of such conditions and this condition, to the consolidated area as a whole.

7. The owner of the land shall, without compensation, be obliged to permit such deposit of material or excavation on the land as may, in connection with the formation of any street and owing to differences in level between the land and the street, be deemed necessary, in order to provide a safe and proper slope to the cut and fill commencing from the boundary of the land, unless he shall elect at his own cost, to build a retaining wall. This condition is constituted in favour of the Administrator until such time as a local authority is established and thereafter in favour of such local authority.

C. Subject to a servitude of right of way lettered BCFG on the diagram in favour of Sub 8 of Lot 164 Newlands Township, as imposed by the Administrator of Natal, in terms of Ordinance No. 27 of 1949 (as amended), under reference P.T.B. 3/5684, as created in Certificate of Registered Title No. 15812/1970 dated 5th October 1970.

No. 107, 1981

121 22/5/81
KWANDEBELE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—
AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATION R. 205 OF 1979

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 1 (2) of the National States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), I hereby amend Schedule 1 to the KwaNdebele Constitution Proclamation, 1979 (Proclamation R. 205 of 1979), as amended, by the substitution for paragraph (b) (i) (dd) of the said Schedule of the following paragraph:

“(b) (i) (dd) Boekenhouthoek 61 JS with the exclusion of the remainder of Portion 5 and Portion 8;”

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Twenty-fourth day of April, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-one.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

No. 1117

22 May 1981

WINE, OTHER FERMENTED BEVERAGES AND SPIRITS ACT, 1957 (ACT 25 OF 1957)

DEFINING OF THE ESTATE EXCELSIOR

By virtue of section 22 of the Wine, Other Fermented Beverages and Spirits Act, 1957 (Act 25 of 1957), I, Pieter Theunis Christiaan du Plessis, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, hereby declare that—

(1) the pieces of land specified in the Annexure are defined as an estate with the name Excelsior for the purpose of the use of such name in connection with the sale or export of wine other than ginger wine, vermouth, wine aperitif and wine cocktail; and

(2) paragraph 41 of the Schedule to Government Notice 1388 of 10 August 1973, as amended by Government Notices 2447 of 21 December 1973, 2399 of 27 December 1974, 730 of 18 April 1975, 1392 of 25 July 1975, 1758 of 19 September 1975, 2092 of 7 November 1975, 1358 of 13 August 1976, 2467 of 17 December 1976, 2275 of 4 November 1977, R. 2569 of 23 December 1977, R. 372 of 3 March 1978, R. 1970 of 29 September 1978, 649 of 30 March 1979, 1418 of 29 June 1979, 1781 of 17 August 1979, 2098 of 21 September

No. 107, 1981

KWANDEBELE- WETGEWENDE VERGADERING.—
WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIE R. 205 VAN 1979

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 1 (2) van die Grondwet van die Nasionale State, 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971), wysig ek hierby Bylae 1 van die KwaNdebele-grondwetproklamasie, 1979 (Proklamasie R. 205 van 1979), soos gewysig, deur paragraaf (b) (i) (dd) van genoemde Bylae deur die volgende paragraaf te vervang:

“(b) (i) (dd) Boekenhouthoek 61 JS met uitsluiting van die restant van Gedeelte 5 en Gedeelte 8;”

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Vier-en-twintigste dag van April Eenduisend Negehonderd Een-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN LANDBOU EN VISSERYE

No. 1117

22 Mei 1981

WET OP WYN, ANDER GEGISTE DRANK EN SPIRITUALIEË, 1957 (WET 25 VAN 1957)

OMSKRYWING VAN DIE LANDGOED EXCELSIOR



Kragtens artikel 22 van die Wet op Wyn, Ander Gegiste Drank en Spiritualieë, 1957 (Wet 25 van 1957), verklaar ek, Pieter Theunis Christiaan du Plessis, Minister van Landbou en Visserye, hierby dat—

(1) die stukke grond in die Bylae omskryf as 'n landgoed met die naam Excelsior vir die doeleindes van die gebruik van sodanige naam in verband met die verkoop of uitvoer van wyn, behalwe gemmerwyn, vermoet, wynaperitif en wynmengedrank omskryf word; en

(2) paragraaf 41 van die Bylae tot Goewermentskennisgewing 1388 van 10 Augustus 1973, soos gewysig by Goewermentskennisgewings 2447 van 21 Desember 1973, 2399 van 27 Desember 1974, 730 van 18 April 1975, 1392 van 25 Julie 1975, 1758 van 19 September 1975, 2092 van 7 November 1975, 1358 van 13 Augustus 1976, 2467 van 17 Desember 1976, 2275 van 4 November 1977, R. 2569 van 23 Desember 1977, R. 372 van 3 Maart 1978, R. 1970 van 29 September 1978, 649 van 30 Maart 1979, 1418 van 29 Junie 1979, 1781 van 17 Augustus 1979, 2098 van 21 September 1979, 2261 van

THE SECRECY OF KWANDEBELE REPATRIATION

The homeland visit that turned into a traveller's nightmare

S. Express
3/15/81



A WORKING visit to the kwaNdebele homeland turned into a nightmare recently for six people — five Whites and a Black — when they were summarily arrested by a chief's guards for being in the area without permits.

They were held for 10 hours, from 4pm to 2am, by the chief and by Ndebele police.

The group included two members of the Roman Catholic Justice and Peace Commission — one of whom was a woman — the head of the South African Council of Church's division of Justice and Reconciliation and a Black journalist.

At one stage a Black police officer armed with a machine pistol stood guard over them.

While they were held they were given nothing to eat or drink, nor were they allowed to contact a lawyer or their families.

Those arrested included:

• Dr and Mrs N van Gylswyk, both of the Roman Catholic Justice and Peace Commission in Pretoria;

• Dr Wolfram Kistner, head of the SACC's division of Justice and Reconciliation, and his son Mr Klaus Kistner, a visitor from West Germany.

A Black Johannesburg journalist and a research worker from a charitable organisation were also in the group. They

By JEAN
LE MAY

Political
Reporter



different route from the direction they had been given, they turned to go in the right direction.

Within minutes they were overtaken at speed by a car which stopped in front, blocking the road.

Several Black men were in the car. They were not wearing uniforms, said Dr Kistner.

"We protested that we were merely trying to find the road to Pretoria but they made us accompany them to the chief's house."

It was then about 4pm. The chief's house was in Kwaggafontein, a resettlement area about 10km from Siyabusa.

As they drove into the yard, the gate was locked behind them. They were then taken into a tin hut and questioned by a number of men.

"Some of the questioners ap-

peared to be trying to impress us that they were in control there," said Dr Kistner.

The group was told that the Minister of the Interior, Mr P Ntuli, would be called. They waited for several hours.

Eventually, the group was told they would be taken to Siyabusa. The party was split up.

When they reached the Minister's house Dr Van Gylswyk demanded permission to telephone a lawyer.

He was told angrily that the group was under the authority of the homeland and a request to get in touch with a lawyer was out of place.

"They got terribly uptight — they said a South African lawyer had no standing at all in the homeland," said Dr Kistner.

At last it was found that Mr Ntuli had retired for the

night and it was decided to take the group to the police station where the policeman on duty called an officer.

After considerable delay the officer appeared.

"He fetched a machine pistol and stood guard over us," said Dr Kistner.

"We were searched and interrogated, quite roughly in the case of the Black journalist whose notes were taken from him.

"When the guards saw him talking to us they made him sit away from us.

"We decided among ourselves that we would stick together at all costs and would not allow them to separate us. We were very worried that he might be taken away."

The officer made several telephone calls, apparently to his superiors, and at about 2am three White policemen arrived from Witbank.

"They appeared to be trying to calm down the men who had arrested us, who acted very angrily and insisted that we must be punished. The White police officer seemed concerned that two of us had foreign passports."

Shortly afterwards the group was allowed to leave and they arrived back in Pretoria at 5am.

• kwaNdebele is dotted with resettlement areas. This one at this one at be withheld.

displaced Mrs Annetjie van Gylswyk and Mr Klaus Kistner are citizens of Sweden and West Germany respectively.

pictu

A police spokesman told the Sunday Express this week that charges would not be laid against the group for being in the homeland without permits.

"It is obvious they had lost their way," he said.

In an exclusive interview, Dr Kistner told the Sunday Express this week that the group went to the homeland with the intention of studying housing conditions. They were arrested as they were leaving the homeland.

He said the group left Pretoria and drove straight to the kwaNdebele Government offices in Siyabusa where they applied for permits to enter the homeland.

A White official said he was unable to issue permits as applications had to be approved by a kwaNdebele Cabinet Minister and no Minister was available.

The visitors then left with the intention of returning to Pretoria. There were no signposts, said Dr Kistner.

After travelling for some time they stopped and asked directions from a woman working in her yard close to the road.

While they were still talking to her, a young man approached and asked if they had permission to be in the area.

"We told him we had been to Siyabusa to apply for a permit and were on our way back to Pretoria.

"He told us to follow him and we noticed that he wrote down the registration number."

They followed but when they saw that he was taking them a

THE SOUTH AFRICAN Government and the kwaNdebele Cabinet have clamped down on the issue of permits to visit the homeland, which is in the Central Transvaal.

This follows Press reports that thousands of people are starving in resettlement areas there, schools are critically overcrowded and there is a serious shortage of clinics.

The reason for the restriction appears to be that both Governments are attempting to deny there is any hunger or hardship in kwaNdebele.

Moreover, I have been reliably informed the kwaNdebele Cabinet is planning to put a stop to the South African Institute of Race Relations funded "Operation Hunger" in the homeland, on the grounds that "there is no need for it".

Ten days ago Sunday Express Chief Photographer Doug Lee and I drove to Siyabusa, the homeland capital, and applied for

permits to enter the homeland.

For the first time in almost 20 years of homelands reporting, permits were not immediately forthcoming.

Mr O J Buys, Secretary of the Interior for kwaNdebele, said the kwaNdebele Cabinet had decided that all permit applications must be approved at a full Cabinet meeting.

The next one was set down for the following Tuesday. He advised us to leave the homeland at once. We were warned: "Don't stop — you'll be arrested".

When I telephoned his office this week I was told no decision had been made.

Immediately before last week's abortive trip Lee and I were told that a group of visitors had been arrested and held overnight.

Chiefs and indunas have been instructed, we were told, to

stop and question all visitors about what they were doing in kwaNdebele, and to hold those whose explanations were unsatisfactory.

At one stage we lost our way — there are no signposts at all. We stopped a man walking along the road with a sheaf of papers. He said he was selling insurance and business was bad because people had no money.

He asked suspiciously what we were doing and we said we were going to the Government offices in Siyabusa.

The man pointed out the chief's house inside the resettlement village and told us to go there. We stuck to the main road we were on and eventually arrived at Siyabusa.

It was just as well we had done so, we were told later. "If you'd left the main road and gone into the village, you'd have been goners."

Return to tin huts, hunger . . .

S. Express 31/5/81

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THE NEW word for resettlement — used this week by Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof — is "repatriation".

In kwaNdebele, the immediately obvious difference between "repatriates" and squatters is that ditches are being dug to supply water for the former, while the latter go without.

Although we were thrown out, permitless, we did see some of the resettlement villages and squatter areas as we drove to Siyabusa via Moloto.

The shacks, shanties and tin huts spatter the bare hillsides in monotonous destitution.

From a distance, we saw the makeshift schools, one of which has 2 000 pupils, 11 classrooms and 35 teachers — of whom only two are qualified.

One alarming statistic of the

education system in kwaNdebele is that at a primary school with 1 100 pupils only 160 children advanced from Std 2 to Std 3 last year.

Hundreds of their contemporaries went to work on neighbouring farms to supplement the pitiful family income — and

having left school with Std 2, they will remain unskilled farm workers all their lives.

We saw no clinics, although we knew there were some. But we did see thousands of pit lavatories, made of shining new corrugated iron in contrast to the battered tin of the houses.

AND NO WORK

As is usual on weekdays in "repatriation" areas, we saw no young men — only old men, women and children.

There are eight planned resettlement areas, Secretary of the Interior Mr O J Buys told us, which means that theoretically facilities such as water supplies, schools and clinics are being planned for them.

As for the unplanned areas: "We just can't cope with the squatters — they come pouring in and we can't stop them. They have come here voluntarily," Mr Buys said carefully.

"What is voluntary?" asked Mrs Ina Perlman of the South African Institute of Race Relations.

"The first 5 000 families who moved 'voluntarily' to kwaNdebele were made to move from Winterveld, in BophuthaTsawana. They went to kwaNdebele because they had nowhere else to go."

The same applied to thousands of other Ndebele families, made to move from farms or other homelands or endorsed out of towns, she said.

She cited the case of Nduna Jewel Mhlangu and his people — 67 families — who over the last few years had been moved

from place to place, farm to farm, until they, too, arrived almost destitute in kwaNdebele.

All the men in his group were farmers and all their lives had done nothing else but farm. They owned a tractor and several hundred cattle. Now most of the cattle have been sold and they are living on the proceeds.

Some of the younger men have found work on White farms — where they earn a wage of about R40 a month — or as unskilled labourers in Pretoria.

The latest official estimate is that close on 250 000 people have been "resettled" or have moved as squatters into kwaNdebele since the homeland was established in 1979.

Unofficial estimates are much higher, up to a possible 400 000.

The establishment of a homeland for the Ndebele was decided on in 1974; the core was to be the existing Ndebele area near Groblersdal, which is 51 000ha in extent.

In the 1975 consolidation plan, it was announced that roughly another 99 000ha would be added. All in all, the kwa-

Ndebele "national state" at present covers 150 000ha — just under four times the size of Johannesburg.

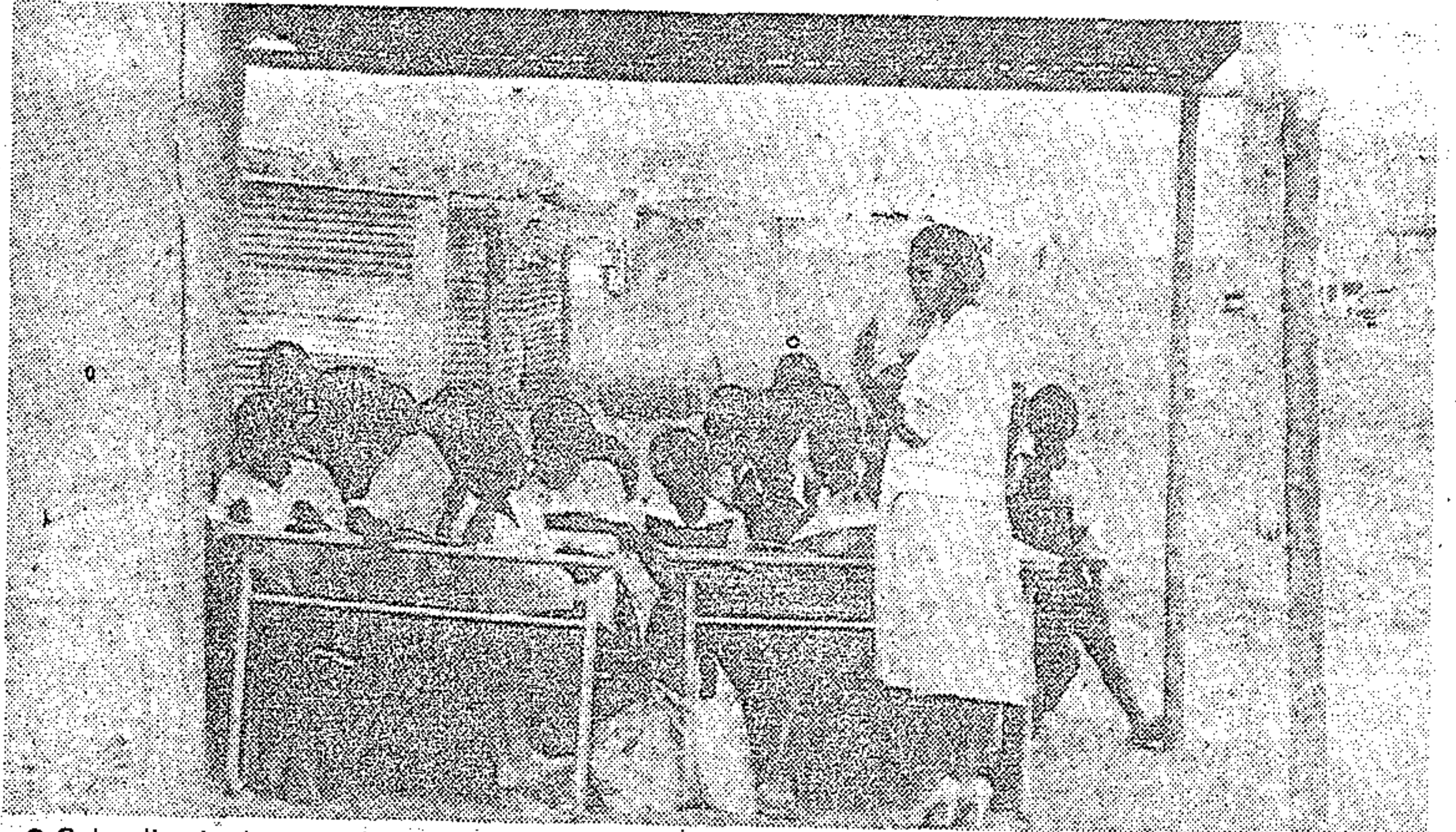
The Van der Walt commission on consolidation has been working on the problem. Up to now, its conclusions have not been published, although its alleged recommendations regarding kwaNdebele were "leaked" in the January issue of the Herstigte Nasionale Party newspaper Die Afrikaner.

The "leak" alleged that a huge chunk of land, stretching from the Elands River to very close to Bronkhorstspuit, would be added to kwaNdebele.

The Government has ignored the "leak", although it has announced the establishment of a big new "decentralised" industrial area near Bronkhorstspuit which will, presumably, absorb labour from KwaNdebele.

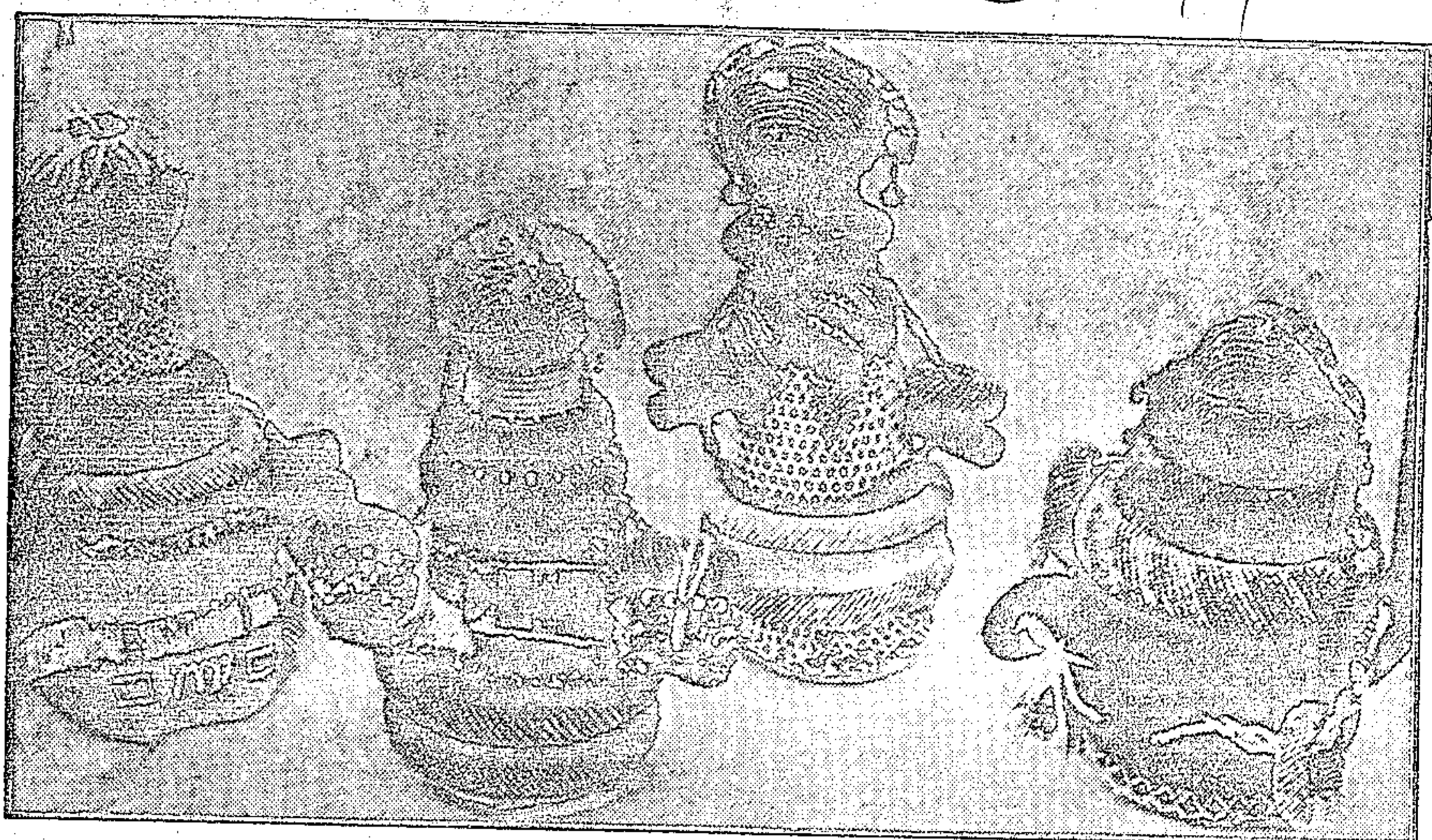
However, reports published so far indicate that industries planned for the area are by no means labour-intensive. So only a small proportion of Ndebele will find work there.

For the foreseeable future, kwaNdebele will mean "repatriation", "voluntary" squatting — and hunger.



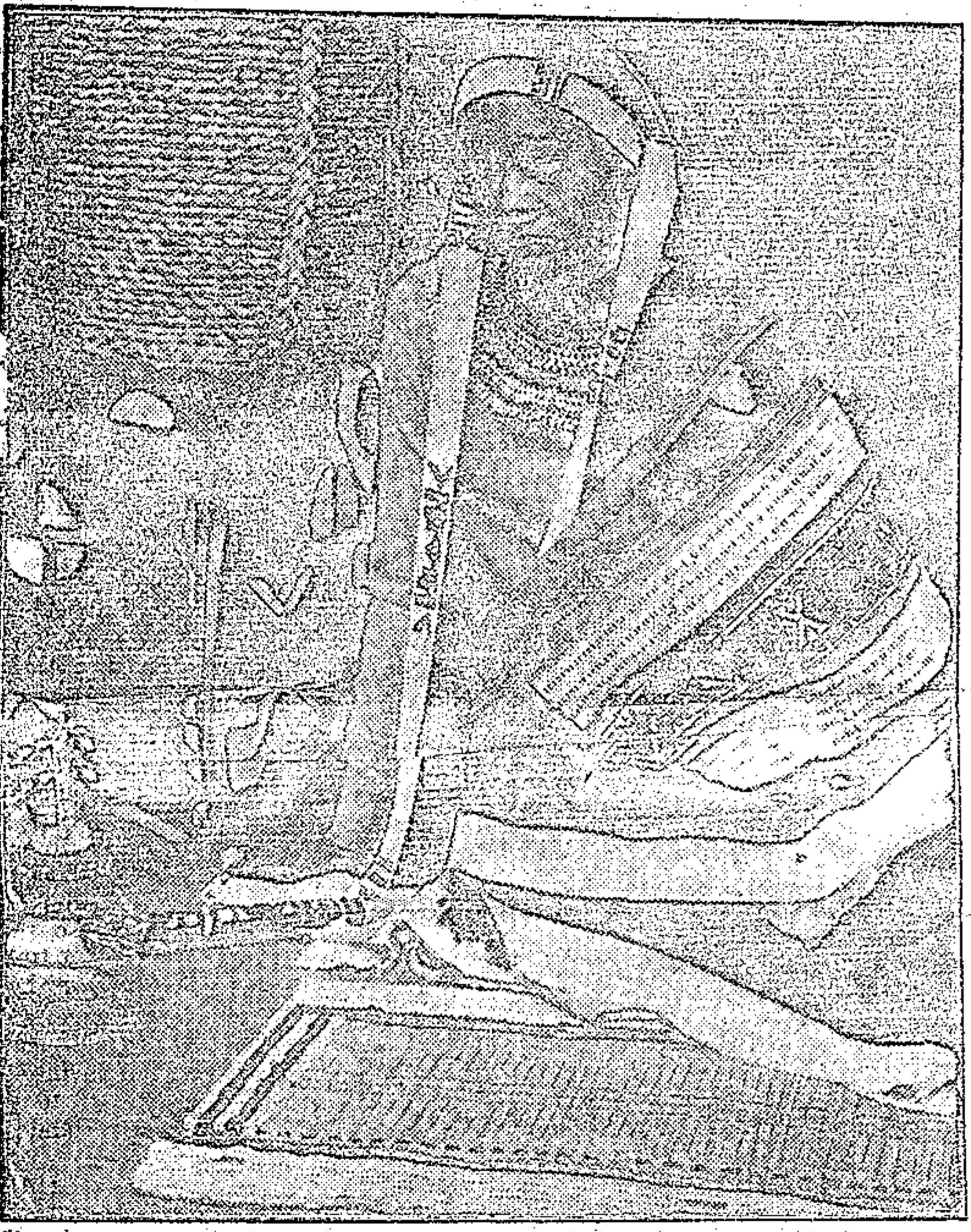
● Schooling in the resettlement villages is rudimentary, often in makeshift shelters like the one above.

RIGHT: Some of the rare old fertility dolls used in the marriage ceremony by the Southern Ndebele



BELOW: A young woman wears some of the striking traditional Ndebele bridal finery

Pictures: ROBERT TSHABALALA



Dowries of poverty and hardship

1/6/81
rom
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The poverty and hardship of forced removals have hit many Southern Ndebele, forcing women to part with rare and valuable beadwork from their dowries, not normally available on the commercial market.

JOYCE OZYNSKI

RARE and valuable Southern Ndebele beadwork is appearing on the Johannesburg market as families are driven to sell their treasured family pieces because of poverty.

"Removals of Ndebele have been going on for two years," says Mrs Ina Pearlman, of the South African Institute of Race Relations, which is selling these pieces in its craft shop.

"But an incredible escalation has occurred in the last year, and 20 families a week are moving into KwaNdebele."

There are eight or nine resettlement villages in the triangle formed by Witbank, Groblersdal, Dennilton, and Marble Hall, the area of the new homeland.

The first batch to move into the new homeland of KwaNdebele were Ndebele forced out of Winterveld, which is in BophuthaTswana.

The new homeland is too far from Pretoria for women to commute and work in town doing piece-work. Nor is the land agriculturally viable. There is no water — drinking water is brought in by tanker. The only work available is as poorly paid farm labour.

"According to the Government, people are moving there voluntarily, but no one is allowed into the area to see what is happening," says Mrs Pearlman.

Official figures for this bleak new homeland are 80 000 people, but Mrs Pearlman estimates the figure at 100 000.

Women have been bringing their beadwork to the mission station at Dennilton, which buys it for the institute. Rare pieces have been offered for sale in the last year.

"Women are not only selling beadwork specially manufactured for commercial purposes, but pieces that are well-used and traditionally form part of a girl's dowry. The big ceremonial capes were never available before, for instance," she says.

In their desperation, women are selling initiation aprons, pre-initiation aprons, married women's aprons, fertility dolls, waistbands and necklaces all of which are used in traditional rituals.

These old pieces are more elaborately made than those produced for commercial purposes and their colours are more subdued.

The Southern Ndebele are renowned for their fine beadwork and wall decoration.

As a tribe they have been much buffeted about, but only now that they have been obliged to live in KwaNdebele have circumstances compelled them to part with pieces made for their own use. Thus a valuable cultural heritage is being dispersed as the exigencies of poverty override the demands of tradition.

Some of the pieces will be on sale at Crafts Fair '81 on the weekend of June 6 and 7 from 8am to 6pm at Parktown Convent, Oxford Road.

The fair is being held under the auspices of the Institute of Race Relations in conjunction with SHADE (Self Help Associates for Development Economics) — a coalition of self-help groups.

There will be mohair shawls and rugs from the St Joseph's Mission in Levubu, screen-printed tablecloths and curtains from the Tiakeni Textiles Co-operative near Gazankulu, candles and furniture by Ukukhanya, prints by Imizamo Yethu and Afro-shirts, as well as crafts by other self-help groups.

Chips in casino war

5 Times 7/6/81 (121)

Chips down

THE CHIPS are down in the battle for the biggest gambling bonanza in South Africa. And the jackpot prize is a place few people have ever heard of — KwaNdebele.

But there could be a casino battle royal over who will break the bank and lift the biggest gambling "pot" . . . the Holiday Inns or Southern Sun hotel groups.

Holiday Inns has been awarded the concession to build a gambling rival to the spectacularly successful and lucrative Sun City holiday complex.

But before a new casino can be built the tiny, poverty-stricken homeland must formally accept independence.

The "banker" holding the rights to the concession is Mr Simon Skosana, Chief Counsellor of KwaNdebele.

He has already accepted homeland status, but has not yet said when he will opt for independence. It is expected he will declare KwaNdebele independent within two years.

What attracts Holiday Inns is its accessibility to the prosperous punters of the Witwatersrand. KwaNdebele is just an hour's "over-the-border" drive from Johannesburg.

Holiday Inns' analysts say the part of the fragmented homeland which attracts them is just north of the Witbank highway in the Eastern Transvaal near Groblersdal, northeast of Pretoria.

There are no towns in the area, only farms.

They point out that that leaves Sun City another two hours' drive away and almost out of practical reach of lucrative day or evening-trip gamblers.

The Holiday Inns group intends building a casino complex costing at least R30-million in KwaNdebele.

Once the Holiday Inns' KwaNdebele casino is operating, the two groups will have to produce winning hands to pull in gamblers.

Mr Jurgen Burmeister, group marketing manager for Southern Sun, said he was not prepared to comment on Holiday Inns' plans.

But he stressed that gambling is never regarded as the predominant attraction when it came to development planning by his group.

"At Sun City, gambling is in no way the focal point. It's a resort and entertainment centre offering a host of facilities.

"To suggest that Sun City caters solely for gamblers shows a misunderstanding of the concept of the complex."

Mr Burmeister, referring to last weekend's massive turnout of 15,000 people at Sun City, said: "It shows that people are willing to travel the distance.

"They will take a decision based on what they are seeking . . . and people are not just seeking gambling."

Recent Press reports said the 800,000 people resettled in KwaNdebele are starving and schools are overcrowded.

A smaller factor in the gambling battle will be the casino proposed for the Ciskei, which becomes independent on December 4.

Both Southern Sun and Holiday Inns have submitted proposals, but Chief Lennox Sebe, Chief Minister of Ciskei, has

Hotels vie for the best homeland bases

By GEOFFREY ALLEN

not yet said which he will accept.

Holiday Inns says that with its existing facilities in Lesotho, Swaziland and Gaborone — plus the soon to be opened Wild Coast casino — it will regain the biggest slice of the gambling action within five years.

Neither group is prepared to put figures on how much money they pick up from their gambling facilities, but there are indications that casinos have cornered at least 10 percent of South Africa's massive horse-racing gambling.

Jockey Club figures show that tote turnover alone rose by R38-million last year, bringing it to R361-million.

There are no indications that there will be a slowdown in either casino or racing gambling despite rising inflation.

Mr Nigel Matthews, Holiday Inns' managing director, said this week that his group was confident of making a major comeback after the startling success of Sun City.

But with South Africa already encircled by casinos, how many more can the gambling population support?



NIGEL MATTHEWS Wants his share

Mr Matthews is convinced that unless a new homeland is declared in the Cape, the limit is rapidly approaching.

There will soon be new casinos in Ciskei and Transkei and, with the outside possibility of a second in Transkei to serve the Cape and Eastern Cape, Holiday Inns' analysts see that as almost the limit.

Mr Matthews added: "We were simply astonished when Sun City opened.

"We had been concerned about what it would do to our operations in Swiland and Lesotho.

Potential

"But, incredibly, both had a boom year during Sun City's first year of operation.

"The market potential is massive and there is no reason to believe that it will fall off. But clearly, one day it will be saturated. The thing is determined by population densities.

"The over-border casinos are designed to cater for the large South African cities."

On that basis, Mr Matthews believes that the Witwatersrand will be saturated once Holiday Inns' planned KwaNdebele casino is built.

SADIE Propaganda warns locals of terrorists

Post Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The South African Defence Force has distributed several thousand propaganda pamphlets in the KwaNdebele homeland warning locals about the dangers of listening to or supporting terrorists.

The Northern Transvaal Command has been distributing the pamphlets since the beginning of the year.

The messages are in the form of hand-screwed pictures with captions in bold letters.

One of the leaflets has a picture of a group of men with faces looking on as two men, with AK-47s at their sides, help themselves to a pot of food.

A spokesman for the Defence Force, Colonel Kobus Bosman, confirmed the pamphlets were distributed by the Defence Force.

(12-1)

Another pamphlet had a picture of a soldier standing with a rifle in his hand, and a caption that read: "The SA soldier who has your Green Book."

Cpl Bosman said it was true the Defence Force was helping people to grow maize.

"They are doing it in the operational areas of South West Africa, for instance in Beets."

It could not be said whether the Defence Force was also helping the people of KwaNdebele to grow their maize.

"But where there are soldiers, I want to emphasize this — they always do whatever they can to help the people."

Cpl Bosman could not say whether the pamphlets were being distributed only in the KwaNdebele homeland, but Mrs Ina Periman of the SA Institute of Race Relations said she understood the pamphlets were being distributed in the area to help people save off starvation.

stood the pamphlets were being distributed in many parts of the Northern Transvaal.

Another pamphlet had a picture of a man with an AK-47 slung around his shoulder, talking to a man called Joe.

Another picture in the same pamphlet has Joe on his back with a knife sticking from his heart. The caption says: "Joe listened to the terrorists..."

The South African Institute of Race Relations is running several projects in the area to help people save off starvation — and Mrs Periman said the pamphlets revealed "total insensitivity".

"The one I like," Mrs Periman said, "is that which says: 'I've got the way your forefathers did' — when the people have been uprooted and dumped there without any facilities whatsoever."

	<i>Cent per kg cold dressed mass</i>
(c) Sheep and goats:	
(i) Levy.....	1,096
(ii) Special levy.....	3,304
Total.....	<u>4,400</u>
(d) Pigs:	
(i) Levy.....	0,777
(ii) Special levy.....	4,823
Total.....	<u>5,600</u>

2. This notice shall come into operation on 29 June 1981.

DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

No. R. 1380 26 June 1981

KANGWANE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

ACT 1 OF 1981

(APPROPRIATION ACT)

The State President has been pleased, under and by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 3 (2) of the National States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), to approve the following Act:

ACT

To apply a sum of money towards the services of the area of the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly for the financial year ending on the thirty-first day of March 1982

Be it enacted by the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly:

Revenue Fund charged with sums of money as shown in Schedule

1. The Revenue Fund of the area of the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly is hereby charged with such sums of money as may be required for the services of the said area for the financial year ending on the 31st day of March 1982, as shown in the Schedule.

How money to be applied

2. The money appropriated by this Act shall be applied to the services detailed in the Schedule, and more particularly specified in the Estimates of Expenditure, as submitted to and approved by the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly, and to no other purpose.

Executive Councillor may approve variation

3. With the approval of the Executive Councillor for Economic Affairs and Finance, a saving on any main division of a vote may be made available to meet excess expenditure on any other main division or expenditure on a new main division of the same vote.

Short title

4. This Act shall be called the KaNgwane Appropriation Act, 1981.

	<i>Sent per kg koue gedres- seerde massa</i>
(c) Skape en bokke:	
(i) Heffing.....	1,096
(ii) Spesiale heffing.....	3,304
Totaal.....	<u>4,400</u>
(d) Varke:	
(i) Heffing.....	0,777
(ii) Spesiale heffing.....	4,823
Totaal.....	<u>5,600</u>

2. Hierdie kennisgewing tree in werking op 29 Junie 1981.

DEPARTEMENT VAN SAMEWERKING EN ONTWIKKELING

No. R. 1380 26 Junie 1981

KANGWANE- WETGEWENDE VERGADERING

WET 1 VAN 1981

(BEGROTINGSWET)

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 3 (2) van die Grondwet van die Nasionale State, 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971), sy goedkeuring te heg aan onderstaande Wet:

WET

Tot aanwending van 'n som geld vir die dienste van die gebied van die KaNgwane- Wetgewende Vergadering vir die boekjaar wat op die een-en-dertigste dag van Maart 1982 eindig

Daar word deur die KaNgwane- Wetgewende Vergadering verorden:

Inkomstefonds belas met somme geld soos uiteengesit in die Bylae

1. Die Inkomstefonds van die gebied van die KaNgwane- Wetgewende Vergadering word hierby belas met die somme geld wat nodig is vir die dienste van genoemde gebied vir die boekjaar wat op die 31ste dag van Maart 1982 eindig, soos uiteengesit in die Bylae

Hoe die geld bestee moet word

2. Die geld wat deur hierdie Wet beskikbaar gestel word, moet angewend word vir die dienste in besonderhede in die Bylae vermeld en meer omstandig uiteengesit in die Begroting van Uitgawes, soos voorgelê aan en goedgekeur deur die KaNgwane- Wetgewende Vergadering, en vir geen ander doel nie.

Uitvoerende Raadslid kan afwyking goedkeur

3. Met die goedkeuring van die Uitvoerende Raadslid vir Ekonomiese Sake en Finansies kan 'n besparing onder die een hoofindeling van 'n begrotingspos aangewend word tot dekking van uitgawes bo die gemagtigde bedrag onder 'n ander hoofindeling of van uitgawes onder 'n nuwe hoofindeling van dieselfde begrotingspos.

Kort titel

4. Hierdie Wet heet die KaNgwane-wet op die Begroting, 1981.

SCHEDULE VOTE			BYLAE BEGROTINGSPOS		
No.	Designation	R	No.	Benaming	R
1	Authority Affair.....	1 014 782	1	Owerheidsake.....	1 014 782
2	Community Affairs.....	4 162 168	2	Gemeenskapsake.....	4 162 168
3	Works.....	12 453 037	3	Werke.....	12 453 037
4	Education and Culture.....	11 321 059	4	Onderwys en Kultuur.....	11 321 059
5	Agriculture.....	3 870 868	5	Landbou.....	3 870 868
6	Justice.....	432 400	6	Justisie.....	432 400
7	Economic Affairs and Finance.....	388 730	7	Ekonomiese Sake en Finansies.....	388 730
Total..... R		33 643 044	Totaal..... R		33 643 044

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

No. R. 1323 26 June 1981

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE ACT, 1964**AMENDMENT OF SCHEDULE 1 (No. 1/1/760)**

Under section 48 of the Customs and Excise Act, 1964, Part 1 of Schedule 1 to the said Act is hereby amended to the extent set out in the Schedule hereto.

D. W. STEYN, Deputy Minister of Finance.

DEPARTEMENT VAN FINANSIES

No. R. 1323 26 Junie 1981

DOEANE- EN AKSYNSWET, 1964**WYSIGING VAN BYLAE 1 (No. 1/1/760)**

Kragtens artikel 48 van die Doeane- en Aksynswet, 1964, word Deel 1 van Bylae 1 by genoemde Wet hierby gewysig in die mate in die Bylae hiervan aangetoon.

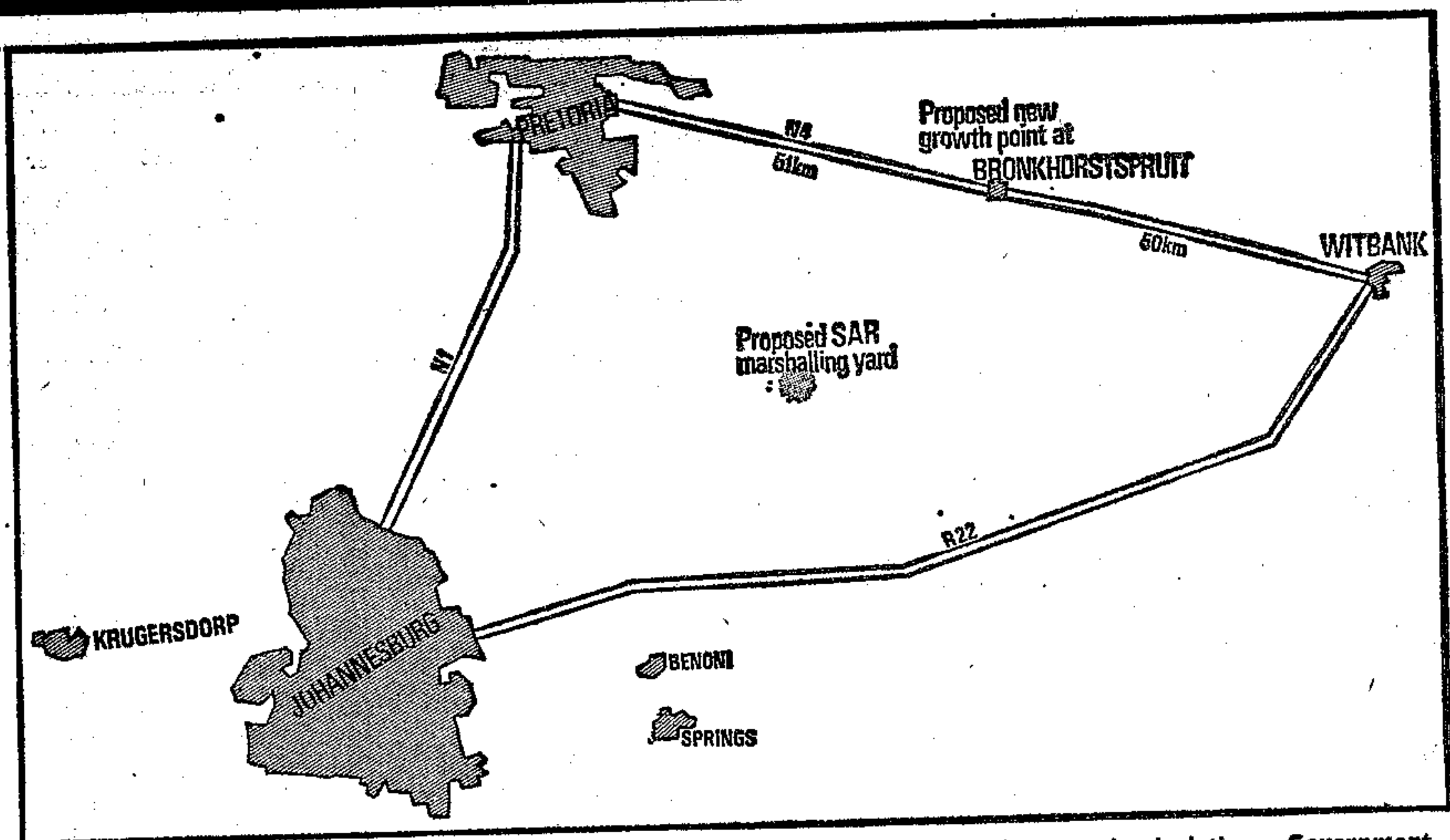
D. W. STEYN, Adjunk-minister van Finansies.

SCHEDULE

I Tariff Heading	II Statistical Unit	III IV Rate of Duty	
		General	M.F.N.
61.01 By the substitution for subheading No. 61.01.70 of the following: "61.01.70 Dust-coats, overalls, dungarees, boiler suits, smocks and similar protective clothing of a kind commonly worn by factory workers, butchers, artisans or warehousemen: .10 Suits and overalls, designed for use by overhead transmission linesmen, of a value for duty purposes of R275 or more each .90 Other	no. no.	free 35% or 35c per 100 g net less 65% with a maximum of 25c per 100 g net"	
82.13 By the insertion after subheading No. 82.13.10 of the following: "82.13.20 Cutters for clippers for shearing animals 82.13.30 Parts (excluding cutters) for hand-operated, non-electrical clippers for shearing animals	no.	free free"	

Note.—Specific provisions, free of duty, are made for—

- (a) suits and overalls, designed for use by overhead transmission linesmen, of a value for duty purposes of R275 or more each, and
(b) certain parts for clippers for shearing animals.



The location of the proposed growth point at Bronkhorstspuit, showing the town's isolation. Government planners say it is designed to benefit from the metropolitan area's economic services. Critics are asking why Bronkhorstspuit was chosen and how the town will be populated.

Star 6/5/81 (21) [initials]

Farmers condemn new industrial site

CARE Reporter

Controversy surrounds the proposed siting of an industrial growth point north of Bronkhorstspuit.

The planned industrial centre is a key element in the Government's development strategy along the Middelburg-Rustenburg arc.

The black township projected for the area is expected to eventually equal Soweto in size.

Government planners say this development is needed to accommodate future urban expansion in the central Witwatersrand, and is designed to be within the economic influence of the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging (PWV) region.

Mr Rob Pullen, a senior government planner, told The Star that about R300-million will be invested in infrastructure development around an expanded Bronk-

horstspuit — which is going to become a "properly planned city with new residential areas for black and white people."

However, farmers and the Transvaal Agricultural Union have condemned the siting, saying it will mean the loss of thousands of hectares of valuable agricultural land.

Development economists have also criticised the proposed development, emphasising that growth points should be established inside the borders of homelands, not 40 km outside, as at Bronkhorstspuit.

Professor J H Smith of the University of Port Elizabeth said the extension of the PWV metropolis to Bronkhorstspuit would have a devastating effect on the neighbouring kwaNdebele homeland, keeping it in a state of stagnation and backwardness.

not be hit by the section as it was then worded. The 1959 amend-
 ments were intended inter alia to bring such transactions within
 the net of the section and based on the decision in Smith's case
 (supra) the amendment has achieved this result.

Expert throws doubts on new growth point

By Rob Soutter
CARE Reporter

A new town such as the proposed Bronkhorstspuit development requires far more than Government legislation for success, says an urban geography expert.

Professor Keith Beavon, head of the University of the Witwatersrand's geography department, said in an interview with CARE: "It is not acceptable simply to create a town by legislation without an economic justification, an adequate permanent workforce, and assurance that the aim of the development is a stable, contented community.

"The costs of establishing a town from scratch and providing an economic base to attract residents and support a community are the key issues.

CHOICE

"I would anticipate that the generation of self-supporting urban growth at Bronkhorstspuit will be extremely costly — especially when better alternative sites may exist closer to the central core of the Witwatersrand."

Accommodating the future growth of this area was not simply a choice between an expanded Jo-

hannesburg and the creation of a new population centre at Bronkhorstspuit, he stressed.

"It would be cheaper and easier to focus the anticipated expansion on existing population and industrial centres within easy reach of Johannesburg, such as Benoni, Springs or Krugersdorp.

"These towns are well established and expanding through their own efforts, with firm industrial bases, good infrastructure and access to labour."

Throughout history, urban centres had been sited for various reasons, such as existence of a river fiord, defensive position, mine or natural harbour, and these acted as focal points for a community, he said.

Further growth depended on the importance of the site and the ability of the pioneer community to become self-perpetuating and attract further residents, services, and labour-intensive industry.

"Bronkhorstspuit has been singled out by the Government as a future industrial growth point. But industry needs a permanent, contented workforce and good infrastructure, while the workers need jobs and accommo-

dation.

"All this would have to be built there from scratch," he said.

"Although it appears that the Bronkhorstspuit development will be sited near a proposed SAR marshalling yard, this would have to employ an immense workforce to support and sustain the growth of a large town.

"Yet this is the only apparent economic justification for Bronkhorstspuit."

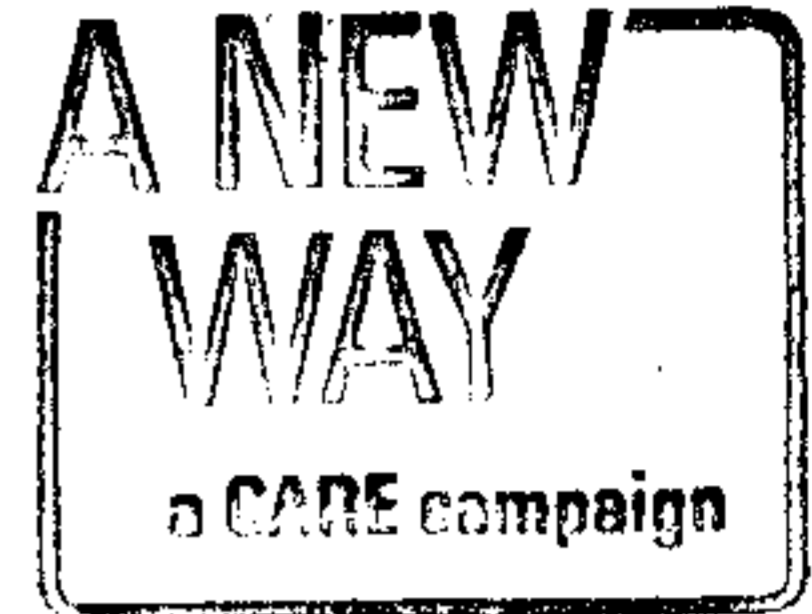
Professor Beavon wondered whether the town's future black residents would work in local industry or if the SAR yard would be built as the nub of a rapid rail system, transporting workers to other industrial areas.

COERCION

"Towns and cities are successful because people want to buy houses and live there."

Professor Beavon said Sasolburg was becoming the chemical capital of South Africa, due to the secondary industries established on the by-products of the Sasol oil-from-coal process. These industries were crying out for workers.

Secunda had many highly skilled workers who had the money to



attract services. Both these towns had economic justification, a reason for the siting, and a prosperous, contented and self-perpetuating community.

"I would like to see a clear statement detailing how black residential movement to Bronkhorstspuit will be initiated and sustained," he said.

"There would be few reservations if blacks were to be attracted to the new town by free market competition and economic opportunities — but the use of legislative coercion to create population centres is unacceptable.

"What will the proposed new town offer to attract people?" he asked.

"If there is a free choice for all South Africans, it is hard to see how Bronkhorstspuit can survive, whether economic incentives, transport benefits or rate rebates are offered."

not be hit by the section as it was then worded. The 1959 amendments were intended inter alia to bring such transactions within the net of the section and based on the decision in Smith's case (supra) the amendment has achieved this result.

14/8/81 KwaNdebele (121)
 42. Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG
 asked the Minister of Education and Training:

- (1) (a) How many children of school-going age are there in KwaNdebele and (b) how many such children are attending school at present;
- (2) (a) how many teachers are there in this national state and (b) what are their qualifications

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approval of the Departments of Education of those states. Except for the said statistics, my Department is not competent to furnish other information regarding the national states. For the most recent information available concerning KwaNdebele my Department's annual report for 1980 can be consulted.

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

(1) and (2) The honourable member's attention is drawn to the fact that education in the national states is a matter that is entirely controlled by their legislative assemblies and administered by their own Departments of Education. Certain statistics in respect of the national states are, however, published in my Department's annual report with the

2. Taxation
 rentals pro rata to the amount on sale has been deferred and sold to the lessor on 31 May was previously owned by the company per annum on 1 June every year 6 year lease, with rentals inc The company leases its land and buildings, on a (iv) Leased assets

1. Accounting policies

Notes to the Financial Statements

	910 000
Profit on disposal of land and buildings	88 200
Less Taxation thereon	821 800
Extraordinary Profit after taxation	821 800
Less Deferred against lease rentals	821 800
Extraordinary Item	NT1

Taxation

2

R Note R

XXX

praised for their loyalty on the sufficient evidence that they re when things did not go their way white man in defence of the Cape anti-convict agitation of 1848-4 not heighten their political awa

However, by the end of the 1860s emerge. For the first time in t 'Malay Vote' became an important 1875, they showed a keen interest government 78

one well pers ment tow fait Leag and Town His meet and com was con placed in 111e .

43. Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) (a) How many people were resettled in KwaNdebele during each of the past five years and (b) from what places were they moved;
- (2) what was the total population of KwaNdebele (a) in 1975, (b) in 1979 and (c) at the latest specified date for which figures are available;
- (3) (a) how many resettlement areas are there in KwaNdebele and (b) how many persons are living in each such area;
- (4) how many persons remain to be moved to KwaNdebele in terms of the Government's resettlement programme?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1)(a) and (b) These particulars are not readily available. Ndebeles who were

resident in the nearby national states moved on their own accord. My Department only provided transport to a few families who requested to be removed from the White area to KwaNdebele. No official resettlement projects have however been undertaken by my Department.

- (2) (a) 1975—50 779.
- (b) 1979—120 000.
- (c) 1980—156 477.

- (3) (a) 11.

(b) Resettlement Areas	Estimated Number of Persons
Vlaklaagte	18 426
Gemsbokspruit	2 898
Tweefontein	1 105
Vaalbank	6 000
Vrischgewaagd	925
Boekenhout	5 724
Kwaggafontein	25 000
Leeufontein	205
Pieterskraal	2 938
Siyabuswa	14 000
Goederede	2 200

- (4) The required particulars are not readily available.

45. Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

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

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) 2 640 (Excluding self employed persons).

Abdol Burns' greatest with his sustained a Cape Town Cemetery B of 1883. Both piece urban cemeteries in intelligently blende the strategies of political action and agitation, at the same time seeking a constitutional solution to the problem. This approach earned him great praise from the local newspapers.

119

- (b) 35 500.
- (2) (a) R13 900 000.
- (b) R338.

THURSDAY,

Cape Town was inst, first the lic Health Act he closure of , Abdol Burns sentiments with at the same time This approach earned him great praise from the local newspapers.

Almost half of Ndebeles are in camps

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY: — Nearly half the people of KwaNdebele, South Africa's newest homeland, live in resettlement camps.

And only 6.9 percent of workers — aside from self-employed people — work within the homeland.

These figures were given in Parliament this week by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, in reply to questions by Mr Horace van Rensburg (PFP Bryanston).

Dr Koornhof said that KwaNdebele's population was 166 477 last year. A total of 79 422 people lived in 11 resettlement camps, the largest having a population of 25 000 people.

Of the total population, 2 640 were employed in the homeland and 35 500 worked outside its borders. The homeland's gross domestic product was R13 900 000 and the average income a head was R338.

Dr Koornhof said particulars of the numbers of people resettled in KwaNdebele in each of the last five years were not readily available, but Ndebeles who lived in nearby homelands had moved of their own accord.

"My department only provided transport to a few fam-

ilies who requested to be removed from the white area to KwaNdebele. No official resettlement projects have, however, been undertaken by my department."

KwaNdebele's population stood at 50 779 in 1975. In 1979 it was 120 000, and last year it was 166 477.

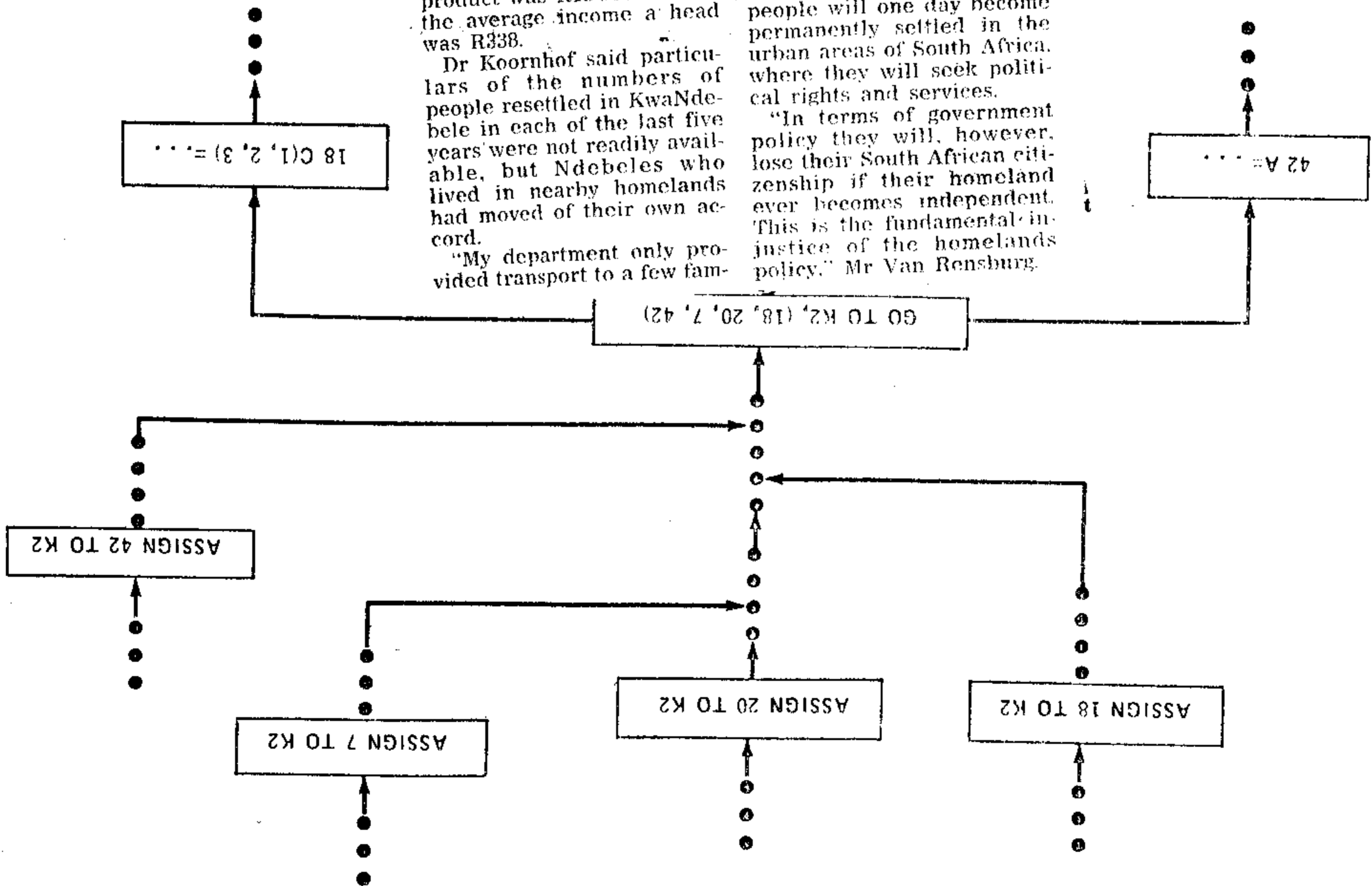
Dr Koornhof said that particulars were "not readily available" on how many people still had to be moved to KwaNdebele in terms of the government's resettlement programme.

Mr Van Rensburg said the "shocking" facts given by Dr Koornhof "illustrate the futility of the government's homelands policy".

The fact that about 93 percent of the homeland's employed worked outside KwaNdebele made it clear that the homeland depended on income generated outside its borders.

"The majority of these people will one day become permanently settled in the urban areas of South Africa, where they will seek political rights and services.

"In terms of government policy they will, however, lose their South African citizenship if their homeland ever becomes independent. This is the fundamental injustice of the homelands policy," Mr Van Rensburg.



MONDAY, 14 SEPTEMBER 1981

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Hansard 7 Q.C. 373-374
KwaNdebele
41. Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG
asked the Minister of Co-operation and
Development:

- 14/9/81 (21) (21)
- (1) (a) How many houses were built in kwaNdebele during each of the past five years by (i) his Department, (ii) the national state government and (iii) private builders and (b) what (i) school, (ii) clinic and (iii) shop facilities were provided during this period;
- (2) whether running water is being supplied to all the resettlement camps in kwaNdebele; if not, why not;
- (3) how many (a) hostels, (b) clinics, (c) doctors and (d) nurses are there in kwaNdebele?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) (i) 111 houses have been erected by my Department and the Economic Development Corporation.
- (ii) 17.
- (iii) Exact figures are not readily available but it is estimated that approximately 8 000 houses were erected by individuals and private builders who resettled in the recognized resettlement areas in kwaNdebele on their own accord.
- (b) (i) 885 Classrooms, 10 Laboratories, 10 Libraries and 1 Hostel.
- (ii) 15 Clinics of which 2 are mobile units.

(iii) Businesses	33
Business Centres	2
Factory Units	1
Beer Halls	2

- (2) Yes. My Department is presently busy to provide a permanent water supply to all the resettlement areas.
- (3) (a) 1.
- (b) 19.
- (c) None, although the Philadelphia Hospital also renders services to kwaNdebele.
- (d) Approximately 214.

1. KwaNdebele: hospitals

18/9/61
*13. Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG
asked the Minister of Co-operation and
Development:

How many hospitals are there in kwa-
Ndebele?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT:

None. The Philadelphia Hospital, situ-
ated outside but adjacent to kwaNdebele,
also renders services to kwaNdebele.
There are fifteen Clinics in kwaNdebele of
which two are Mobile Units.

MONDAY, 21 SEPTEMBER 1981

Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Handwritten: KwaNdebele
21/9/81 (121)
4. Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG
asked the Minister of Co-operation and
Development:

- (1) What is the present size, in hectares, of the kwaNdebele National State;
- (2) (a) how many hectares of land were added to kwaNdebele (i) from 1975 to 1979 and (ii) subsequent to 1979 and (b) what was the total cost;
- (3) whether it is the intention to add more land to this National State; if so, what is the projected cost of such future additions of land?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) The present judicial area of kwaNdebele as published in Proclamation R95/1981, is 92 276 hectares in extent.
- (2) (a) (i) None. In terms of the 1975 consolidation proposals an additional 10 800 hectares are still to be added to kwaNdebele.
(ii) 25 071 hectares.
(b) The cost relating to the acquisition of the land mentioned in (a)(i) and (ii) above is not separately kept in the form of a register and the required information is therefore unfortunately not readily available.
- (3) The investigation of the Commission for Co-operation and Development in connection with the consolidation of kwaNdebele has not yet been final-

ized and it is therefore not at this stage possible to indicate what additional land will be earmarked for addition to kwaNdebele.

121

Hans 10 KwaNdebele
6/10/61 OC 6/10/61
421. Mr. A. SAVAGE asked the Minister
of Co-operation and Development:

What is the estimated number of unem-
ployed (a) male and (b) female Kwa-
Ndebele citizens between the ages of 16
and 60 (i) within and (ii) outside the
borders of this national state?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT:

The required information is not being
kept in the form of a special register and
particulars in respect of workseekers with-
in KwaNdebele are not readily available.
The figures given below reflect the number
of registered workseekers outside Kwa-
Ndebele.

Males	Females
3 919	1 768

Savolau 14/10/81 (121) 348

Ndebele chief to visit Mamelodi

THE Chief Minister of the Kwa-Ndebele homeland, Mr S S Sikosana, and his cabinet ministers will pay an official visit to Mamelodi on Sunday.

Mr Sikosana will tell Mamelodi Ndebeles about the socio-economic progress of Kwa-Ndebele and also report back on his recent visit

overseas. He will also explain how Ndebeles in urban areas can use the new Ndebele office which has been built at Katlehong.

Mr F K Mahlangu, the homeland's chief urban representative, said yesterday that Mr Sikosana would be welcomed at the Mamelodi Stadium by urban Ndebeles from as far as Johannesburg and would start addressing them at 10 am.

He appealed to all urban Ndebeles in the Witwatersrand and Pretoria to attend the meeting as they would have a chance to see and listen to the Chief Minister and members of his legislative assembly speaking on how they should unite.

Ndebele leader calls for progress

(12) RDM 19-10-87
THE Kwandebele homeland was trying to eradicate discrimination among Ndebeles so all could work for the progress of the homeland, the Chief Minister of Kwandebele, Mr S S Skhosana, said yesterday.

Addressing several thousand Ndebeles in Mamelodi yesterday, Mr Skhosana said his government needed people to help build the Ndebele nation.

He said his government was dedicated to improving the life of the black man.

Since Ndebele was a small nation, it needed more brilliant people to develop the homeland with the aim of having peaceful co-existence with neighbours, Mr Skhosana said.

"Kwandebele homeland is for Ndebeles. Whatever right or wrong we do, we do it for you, and therefore we need your assistance," he said.

Mall Reporter

Mr Skhosana disclosed that Kwandebele would in future be developed into an industrial area and it would be wise for other Ndebeles to share this envisaged prosperity.

"In Kwandebele our policy is how to develop our own, how to live a better life and we don't mind where a person comes from as long as he can contribute to our own progress."

There was no use in other Ndebeles criticising his government from afar instead of joining it for the sake of progress.

Ndebele chief will visit subjects in city



WELCOME: Mr Joseph Mabena wants to give Chief Koos Mabena a warm reception.

THE chief of the Ndebele tribe of Almaldrift, Chief Koos Mabena, is to visit his subjects in Soweto "to see how they live in the cities".

The chief's urban representative and half-brother, Mr Joseph Mabena, has appealed to all Ndebele-speaking people to welcome the chief.

"The chief is very keen to find out about the welfare of his people," Mr Mabena said. "It would really please him if he got a warm reception and I hope we are going to give him just that".

Mr Mabena said a reception party would be held at 443A Zola 3 on Sunday, November 15 at 10 am.

* KWANDEBELE

HOMELANDS - ~~LENDIA~~
GENERAL

1982 — JAN — DEC

1983 — JAN — DEC.

Honours for top drivers

Mail Reporter
 ROAD accidents cost South Africa hundreds of millions of rand a year — and every citizen was morally bound, therefore, to do everything he could to promote road safety. This was said yesterday by Dr J G H Loubser, general manager of Railways at a function in honour of the winners of the Driver of the Year Competition. Dr Loubser presented trophies to the Transport Services' drivers who won eight of the possible 10 prizes. The five first-place winners — Mr J D Aylward, Mr A D Pretorius, Mr C F van der Merwe, Mr C G F Pienaar and Mr A H Strydom, all of Sarts — together with the winners of the 1980 contest, won third place in the International Driving Competition in Holland.

Population rockets in small bantustans

SPECTACULAR increases of between 200 percent and 500 percent in the populations of KaNgwane, Qwaqwa and KwaNdebele between 1970-80 were part of the general population increase of "black homelands", Dr Flip Smit, vice-president of the Human Science Research Council (HSRC), said yesterday.

By PATRICK LAURENCE

During the same period the overall population of the homelands rose by 66 percent, added Dr Smit, co-author of a HSRC analysis of the 1980 census data. The HSRC findings endorse those of Mr Charles Simkins of the University of Cape Town. His earlier analysis of census figures for 1960, 1970 and 1980 showed that about 2-million blacks "immigrated" from white-designated urban and rural areas to the homelands between 1960 and 1980. Dr Smit gave four major reasons for the increase in homeland populations:

- Too low a numbering in the 1970 census;

- Addition of more land, and therefore of people, to the homelands;
- The high birth rate in the homelands; and
- The Government's policy of relocating blacks from "white" areas.

The population increases were particularly marked in KaNgwane (204 percent), KwaNdebele (415 percent) and Qwaqwa (515 percent). These homelands shared at least three common features: they were the smallest of South Africa's 10 homelands; their peoples were more

fragmented and scattered than most; and the process of "ingathering" or ethnic consolidation began relatively late. Interviews with the leaders of the three territories showed that all were concerned about the pressures of population increase on their limited resources, particularly on water supplies, housing and schools. Mr Kenneth Mopeli, Chief Minister of Qwaqwa, said: "Some places in Qwaqwa look like shanty towns. All you can see is rows of corrugated iron." Qwaqwa's population rose from 26 000 in 1970 to more than 232 000 in 1980. Asked whether the people had come to Qwaqwa voluntarily or under coercion, Mr Mopeli said many were farm labourers who had left white farms in the Free State of their own free will in the hope of securing land in Qwaqwa on which to settle. Referring to unemployment in Qwaqwa, Mr Mopeli said: "I am afraid to go to the labour offices. I am ashamed of what I will see." Mr Simon Skosana, Chief Executive Councillor of KwaNdebele, said: "Most people came to KwaNdebele for the nation." KwaNdebele's Commissioner-General, Mr Johan Mills, described the movement of Ndebeles into the homeland as a "volkstrek". Mr E J Mabuza, Chief Executive Councillor of KaNgwane, estimated that about one-third of the people who were forced to do so and that about two-thirds came voluntarily.

Offer of aid for trial stands

Investigations Editor
 THE Seychelles Information Minister, Mr Jean Michel, yesterday urged South African legal authorities to make contact with their counterparts on the islands. It appears diplomatic red tape could be bedevilling the much-needed co-operation between the two countries for the trial of mercenaries believed to have been involved in an abortive coup last November. It is understood from well-placed Justice Department sources that while the Seychelles Government insists on liaison with only "legal authorities", the South African Government is equally adamant about clearing everything at top diplomatic level. Mr Michel, who is also Army Chief of Staff, expressed dismay that there had still been no South African reaction to President Albert Rene's offer to swap evidence on the alleged seizure of the Air India Boeing for the delivery of Seychellois exiles accused of involvement in the coup attempt.

Witnesses
 The Minister said the first step in co-operation between the Seychelles and South Africa would have to be negotiations over President Rene's offer. He said his country was still prepared to consider providing witnesses for the case against Colonel "Mad Mike" Hoare's band of 44 mercenaries set down for March 10 in the Maritzburg Supreme Court. "We see that they have listed 42 witnesses in their indictment, but there has still been no request for witnesses from the Seychelles," said Mr Michel. Asked what the Seychelles reaction would be if South Africa refused to deliver local Seychellois allegedly involved in the coup attempt, Mr Michel said: "If they did not deliver there could be a change in our position, but we would like to give every assistance." The Natal Attorney-General, Mr Cecil Rees, who is handling the case against Col Hoare and his mercenaries, was not available for comment yesterday.

No charges
 not — A.C.

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DEP: R18 INST: R8,40

LIGHT BROWN
0,28 CARAT
R280
DEP: R28 INST: R13,03

LIGHT BROWN
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R100
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People 'living in pig sties'
Mail Correspondent
 COMPLAINTS of Coloured people being forced to live in pig sties, cow sheds and stables because of the housing shortage in Grabouw have been presented to the Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr P J Badenhorst. A deputation of five residents, led by Mr Percy Carolus, chairman of the management committee of Grabouw's Coloured suburb Pineview, called on the Deputy Minister on Monday.

Witnesses
 The Minister said the first step in co-operation between the Seychelles and South Africa would have to be negotiations over President Rene's offer. He said his country was still prepared to consider providing witnesses for the case against Colonel "Mad Mike" Hoare's band of 44 mercenaries set down for March 10 in the Maritzburg Supreme Court. "We see that they have listed 42 witnesses in their indictment, but there has still been no request for witnesses from the Seychelles," said Mr Michel. Asked what the Seychelles reaction would be if South Africa refused to deliver local Seychellois allegedly involved in the coup attempt, Mr Michel said: "If they did not deliver there could be a change in our position, but we would like to give every assistance." The Natal Attorney-General, Mr Cecil Rees, who is handling the case against Col Hoare and his mercenaries, was not available for comment yesterday.

Famine follows feast

A FEAST in the KwaNdebele homeland late last year to celebrate the handing-over of R4,3-million worth of construction equipment could be followed by a financial famine in the pocket-sized homeland.

The KwaNdebele cabinet has been rapped over the knuckles for buying the sophisticated machinery without putting it out to tender — and without the knowledge of the Department of Co-operation and Development or the South African Development Trust's procurement board.

This was confirmed to the Sunday Express this week by the Press Liaison section of the Department of Co-operation and Development in Pretoria.

Since the homeland was 'self-governing', the department could not force KwaNdebele to cancel the order placed by its cabinet, said the department's spokesman.

KwaNdebele, which is about 90km from Pretoria, became 'self-governing'

R4,3M SPENT ON MACHINES BUT 200 000 ARE DESTITUTE

BY JEAN LE MAY

on April 1 last year in the face of allegations that close on 250 000 people had been 'removed' there to starve.

A church organisation which runs a feeding scheme there claimed in December 1980 that 200 000 people were living below the breadline and hundreds of families were "totally destitute".

There is a critical shortage of schools; thousands of people live in makeshift shanties and there are no hospitals.

So it is not surprising that when the department heard about the machinery purchase the KwaNdebele cabinet was called together and, said the depart-

ment's spokesman, given a lecture on the correct procedures, "namely by way of formal tenders arranged by the procurement board".

And what is more, the homeland has been told firmly that it must pay for the machinery out of its current budget and that no more money will be made available to it.

The machinery cost more than half the entire amount spent on social services, education and agriculture by the homeland. Last November the legislative assembly voted to spend R7,5-million on educational facilities, clinics, housing, an agricultural co-operative

Political Reporter

complex and a traffic department centre.

The equipment consisted of five graders, five front-end loaders, 12 17-ton trucks, seven bulldozers, three steam rollers, five water tanks mounted on 17-ton truck chassis, three loaders, and an excavator.

It was handed over at a widely publicised ceremony at which VIPs were present and 15 oxen were slaughtered to provide a feast.

Mr G Davies, marketing manager of Blackwood Hodge — the civil engineering equipment firm which supplied the equipment — confirmed to the Sunday Express that it had not been invited to

tender by the KwaNdebele Government.

He said that "in the normal course of events, and over a period of more than 12 months, our sales representative called upon KwaNdebele government officials."

"We were invited to submit a quotation to supply a variety of equipment and to give details of the manner in which we would support it and assist the KwaNdebele government to train its people to use and maintain it."

"A written quotation was submitted on May 12, 1981 and an order received on June 8, 1981."

"We believe our package offer was attractive to the KwaNdebele Government which did not wish to deal with a number of separate equipment suppliers."

The KwaNdebele Government did not respond to telexed questions from the Sunday Express in which it was asked what the equipment was being used for and if planning studies had been made so the equipment could be used to its full capacity.

- (4) whether the Government has discussed with the Government of KaNgwane the issue of the incorporation of KaNgwane with the Kingdom of Swaziland?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1)-(4) The Government of KaNgwane formally requested on 7 May 1981 that self-government status be granted to KaNgwane, which request could, however, not be favourably considered.

Discussions on certain border adjustments between the Republic of South Africa and the Kingdom of Swaziland have been taking place for a considerable time. These discussions are continuing and the Government of KaNgwane is also involved. To what extent any future agreement on border adjustment will effect KaNgwane cannot be indicated.

Mr. C. W. EGLIN: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the reply given by the hon. the Minister to paragraph (3), can he give the reasons why he has not been able to accede to the request?

The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, I honestly do not think it would serve any useful purpose if I elaborated on the reasons for it at this stage since discussions are still continuing. The reasons will be made known when the time arrives to do so.

121 *Government of KwaNdebele* *5/3/82* *X*
Hausend Q. Col. 283-4
*36. Mr. C. W. EGLIN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) Whether the Government of KwaNdebele has requested self-government status; if so, when was the request made;
- (2) whether the request has since been repeated; if so, on what occasions;
- (3) whether the Government has acceded to the request of the Government of KwaNdebele; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) Yes. On 21 August 1980.
- (2) No.
- (3) Yes. KwaNdebele obtained self-government status on 1 April 1981.

Hout Bay: post office

*37. Mr. C. W. EGLIN asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications:

- (1) Whether the post office at Hout Bay was closed during working hours recently; if so, (a) on what date, (b) during what hours and (c) for what reason;
- (2) whether any steps have been taken to prevent a recurrence of a closing of this nature; if so, what steps?

The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS:

- (1) Yes;
 - (a) 26 February 1982,
 - (b) 09h00 to 10h30 and
 - (c) an exceptional and unforeseen temporary staffing problem resulting from the sick absence of two members of the staff, one of whom fell ill after assumption of duty on the morning in question and required the help of the Postmaster (the only remaining member of the staff) to arrange for an ambulance and her hospitalization.

Swapo considers the now cannot be...
KwaZulu gets lion's share

Mercury 25/3/82

Parliamentary Correspondent
CAPE TOWN—KwaZulu is to get nearly half of the total of R683,2 million to be given in assistance to non-independent homelands this year.
The KwaZulu Government is to get as much as the other six homelands combined in aid from the South African taxpayer.

The KwaZulu total in the 1982-83 Budget is R342,7 million, made up of R15 million in technical and administrative assistance, R217,3 million in financial aid and a statutory grant of R109,5 million.
The next highest amount goes to the Lebowa Government, which is to get R165,8

million.
Lesser assistance from the South African Government is to be given to Gazankulu (R76,5 million), Kangwane (R36,9 million), QwaQwa (R25,3 million), Kwandebele (R23,8 million) and now independent Ciskei (R100 000).
These payments fall under the budget for the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Sizeable payments to the governments of independent homelands are included in the Foreign Affairs budget.
Separate payments are shown for Ciskei (R75 million) and Venda (R45 million) in terms of their independence agreements.
In addition, there is a total of R433,9 million under the heading 'Development aid and co-

operation' to unspecified countries which will include independent homelands.
There is an amount of R322,5 million for budgetary aid to Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei and a further R29 million for 'secondment of technical and administrative personnel'.

HOLIDAY INNS FM 23.4.82

Placing more bets

(121) ~~121~~
The forbidden fruits of gambling are being offered ever closer to SA's moral stronghold.

A new casino to rival Sol Kerzner's glittering Sun City pleasure dome, could, soon be established a scant 30 minutes drive from Pretoria's Church Square.

Independence for the tiny, scattered and

poverty-stricken KwaNdebele homeland north-east of Pretoria, may only be two years off, but Holiday Inns (HI) has already been awarded the concession to operate the venture.

Holiday Inns MD Nigel Matthews has already signed an agreement which would give the KwaNdebele government a 25% stake in the casino.

He was unavailable for comment, but the *FM* understands that KwaNdebele, because of ready access to big-time Reef punters, is potentially a bigger drawcard than the recently opened HI casino in Transkei.

Even before the Wild Coast tables opened in December, HI had a 38% stake of the estimated R350m/year gambling industry in southern Africa, handling a total turnover of R133m in casino revenues.

And since the R25m Wild Coast Inn opened, occupancy has run so high and demand for conference facilities is such that a R12m expansion is already underway. Nobody has disclosed the gambling earnings, but they are said to be well above budget.

Ladysmithse Tegnise Instituut, Ladysmith.
 Tegniëse- en Handels-Instituut, Lichtenburg.
 Tegniëse Instituut, Middelburg (Tvl.).
 Tegniëse Instituut Suid-Skiereiland, Muizenberg.
 Tegniëse Instituut, Nelspruit.
 Tegniëse Kollege, Newcastle.
 Tegniëse Kollege, Oudtshoorn.
 Tegniëse Instituut, Paarl.
 Tegniëse Instituut, Palabora.
 Tegniëse Instituut, Pietersburg.
 Tegniëse Kollege, Pinetown.
 Tegniëse Instituut, Port Shepstone.
 Tegniëse Kollege, Potchefstroom.
 Tegniëse Instituut, Potgietersrus.
 Tegniëse Kollege, Pretoria.
 Tegniëse Instituut, Pretoria-Wes.
 Tegniëse Instituut, Queenstown.
 Tegniëse Instituut, Richardsbaai.
 Tegniëse Kollege, Roodepoort.
 Tegniëse Instituut, Standerton.
 Hottentots-Holland Tegniëse Instituut, Strand.
 Tegniëse- en Handels-Instituut, Tzaneen.
 Tegniëse Instituut, Upington.
 S.A.W. Tegniëse Kollege, Verwoerdburg.
 Tegniëse Kollege, Vryheid.
 S.A.W. Tegniëse Kollege, Wingfield.
 Tegniëse Instituut, Worcester.

Ladysmith Technical Institute, Ladysmith.
 Technical and Commercial Institute, Lichtenburg.
 Technical Institute, Middelburg (Tvl.).
 Technical Institute South Peninsula, Muizenberg.
 Technical Institute, Nelspruit.
 Technical College, Newcastle.
 Technical College, Oudtshoorn.
 Technical Institute, Paarl.
 Technical Institute, Palabora.
 Technical Institute, Pietersburg.
 Technical College, Pinetown.
 Technical Institute, Port Shepstone.
 Technical College, Potchefstroom.
 Technical Institute, Potgietersrus.
 Technical College, Pretoria.
 Technical Institute, Pretoria West.
 Technical Institute, Queenstown.
 Technical Institute, Richards Bay.
 Technical College, Roodepoort.
 Technical Institute, Standerton.
 Hottentots-Holland Technical Institute, Strand.
 Technical and Commercial Institute, Tzaneen.
 Technical Institute, Upington.
 S.A.D.F. Technical College, Verwoerdburg.
 Technical College, Vryheid.
 S.A.D.F. Technical College, Wingfield.
 Technical Institute, Worcester.

DEPARTEMENT VAN SAMEWERKING EN ONTWIKKELING

No. R. 777

23 April 1982

KWANDEBELE-BURGERSKAPREGULASIES

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 11 (1) en (3) van die Wet op Burgerskap van Nasionale State, 1970 (Wet 26 van 1970), die regulasies vervat in die Aanhangel hiervan uit te vaardig, wat van toepassing is ten opsigte van burgers van die gebied waarvoor die KwaNdebele- Wetgewende Vergadering ingestel is.

AANHANGSEL

Woordomskrywing

1. In hierdie regulasies, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken—

- (i) "houer" die persoon aan wie 'n sertifikaat kragtens regulasie 5 uitgereik is;
- (ii) "Kabinet" die Kabinet van KwaNdebele;
- (iii) "Kommissaris" ook 'n addisionele- en assistent-kommissaris; en—
 - (a) ten opsigte van KwaNdebele ook 'n magistraat, 'n addisionele- en assistent-magistraat; en
 - (b) ten opsigte van 'n distrik of gebied ten opsigte waarvan geen Kommissaris aangestel is nie, ook 'n landdros of 'n addisionele of assistent-landdros met regsbevoegdheid in daardie distrik of gebied;
- (iv) "KwaNdebele" die gebied waarvoor die KwaNdebele- Wetgewende Vergadering ingestel is by Proklamasie R. 205 van 1979;
- (v) "die KwaNdebele-regering" die Regering van KwaNdebele;
- (vi) "Minister" die lid van die Kabinet aan wie die beheer oor die Departement van Binnelandse Sake opgedra is;
- (vii) "Sekretaris" die beampete aangewys as administratiewe hoof van die Departement van Binnelandse Sake van die KwaNdebele-regering;

DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

No. R. 777

23 April 1982

KWANDEBELE CITIZENSHIP REGULATIONS

The State President has been pleased, under and by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 11 (1) and (3) of the National States Citizenship Act, 1970 (Act 26 of 1970), to make the regulations contained in the Annexure hereto, which shall be applicable in respect of citizens of the area for which the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly has been established.

ANNEXURE

Definitions

1. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise indicates—

- (i) "Act" means the National States Citizenship Act, 1970 (Act 26 of 1970);
- (ii) "Cabinet" means the Cabinet of KwaNdebele;
- (iii) "certificate" means a certificate of citizenship of KwaNdebele;
- (iv) "Commissioner" includes an additional and an assistant commissioner and—
 - (a) in respect of KwaNdebele, includes a magistrate, an additional and an assistant magistrate; and
 - (b) in respect of a district or area for which no Commissioner has been appointed, includes a magistrate or an additional or an assistant magistrate having jurisdiction in that district or area;
- (v) "holder" means the person to whom a certificate has been issued in terms of regulation 5;
- (vi) "KwaNdebele" means the area for which the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly was established by Proclamation R. 205 of 1979;
- (vii) "KwaNdebele Government" means the Government of KwaNdebele;

Jo. Jull text see G 8169

Another State, another casino

(121)

Star 27/5/82

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Pretoria is about to get another independent state on its doorstep, following kwaNdebele's request for independence.

It is believed hotel groups are already investigating the possibilities of yet another casino.

kwaNdebele consists of several farms between Groblersdal, Marble Hall and Bronkhorstspuit.

There are only about 500 000 kwaNdebeles, of whom about 200 000 live in the homeland.

kwaNdebele's Chief Minister, Mr S S Skosa-

na, and his Cabinet met the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, and officials of his department in Cape Town yesterday to ask for independence.

They will opt for this as soon as they get their own capital, an industrial infrastructure and more land in terms of the Government's consolidation plans.

The Government might be planning to make their state more viable by linking it to the industrial growth-point between Brits and Bronkhorstspuit.

'Independence' for KwaNdebele

ANOTHER "independent" state is to come into being on Pretoria's doorstep following KwaNdebele's request for independence.

It is believed hotel groups are already investigating the possibili-

ties of yet another casino which could be established about 60km from the centre of Pretoria — even closer than Sun City.

KwaNdebele is probably the smallest and one of the least developed

homelands.

It consists of several farms between Groblersdal, Marble Hall and Bronkhorstspruit.

There are only about 500 000 Ndebeles, of whom about 200 000

live in the homeland.

KwaNdebele's Chief Minister, S S Skosana, and his Cabinet met the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, and officials of his department in Cape Town on Wednesday to ask for independence.

They will opt for this as soon as they get their own capital and an industrial infra-structure and are given more land in terms of the Government's consolidation plans.

KwaNdebele is different from the other homelands in that it was not established on the initiative of the government, but by the Ndebele people themselves.

They were first divided into North and South Ndebele, but instead of being given their own homeland were included in Bophuthatswana and Lebowa.

Poverty presides at a State's birth

121 ROOM 28/5/82

By ANTON HARBER

"IF it were not so tragic, KwaNdebele's decision for independence would be hilarious — pure music hall comedy."

This was the reaction of Mrs Ina Perlman of the Institute of Race Relations to the announcement yesterday that the minute Ndebele homeland northeast of Pretoria had requested independence.

The territory's Chief Minister, Mr Simon Skhosana, and his Cabinet met Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, in Cape Town on Wednesday to discuss the request.

But it is expected to be five years before independence will be granted because of the homeland's almost complete lack of development.

Mr Skhosana said they will wait until they have a capital, more land and an industrial infrastructure.

Meanwhile, Holiday Inns have secured the rights to build a casino in partnership

with the KwaNdebele Government after independence.

Mr Nigel Matthews, managing director of Holiday Inns, confirmed this yesterday, but said it was too early to make any firm decisions on the casino.

He said Holiday Inns were hoping to build a major entertainment centre only about half an hour's drive from Pretoria and an hour from Johannesburg.

The homeland has drawn much attention because of the hundreds of thousands of people resettled in 12 camps there in recent years.

Although the official population of the homeland in 1980 was 166 477, researchers estimate that about 180 000 have been brought in from outside the homeland.

A year ago it was reported that 20 families a day were being moved into the territory.

Mrs Perlman, whose organisation delivers more than 600 food parcels to the area a year and estimates that up to three times this amount is needed, painted a grim picture of poverty and underdevelopment

in KwaNdebele.

Only 2 640 people — 1,6% of the population — are employed within the homeland. Another 35 500 — 21% — have found work in nearby white areas.

In 1981, 2 300 new cases of tuberculosis were reported. There are no hospitals.

KwaNdebele also has a serious water shortage. In some villages, according to Mrs Perlman, there is only one tap for every street of 20 or 30 houses — and this only works for two hours a day.

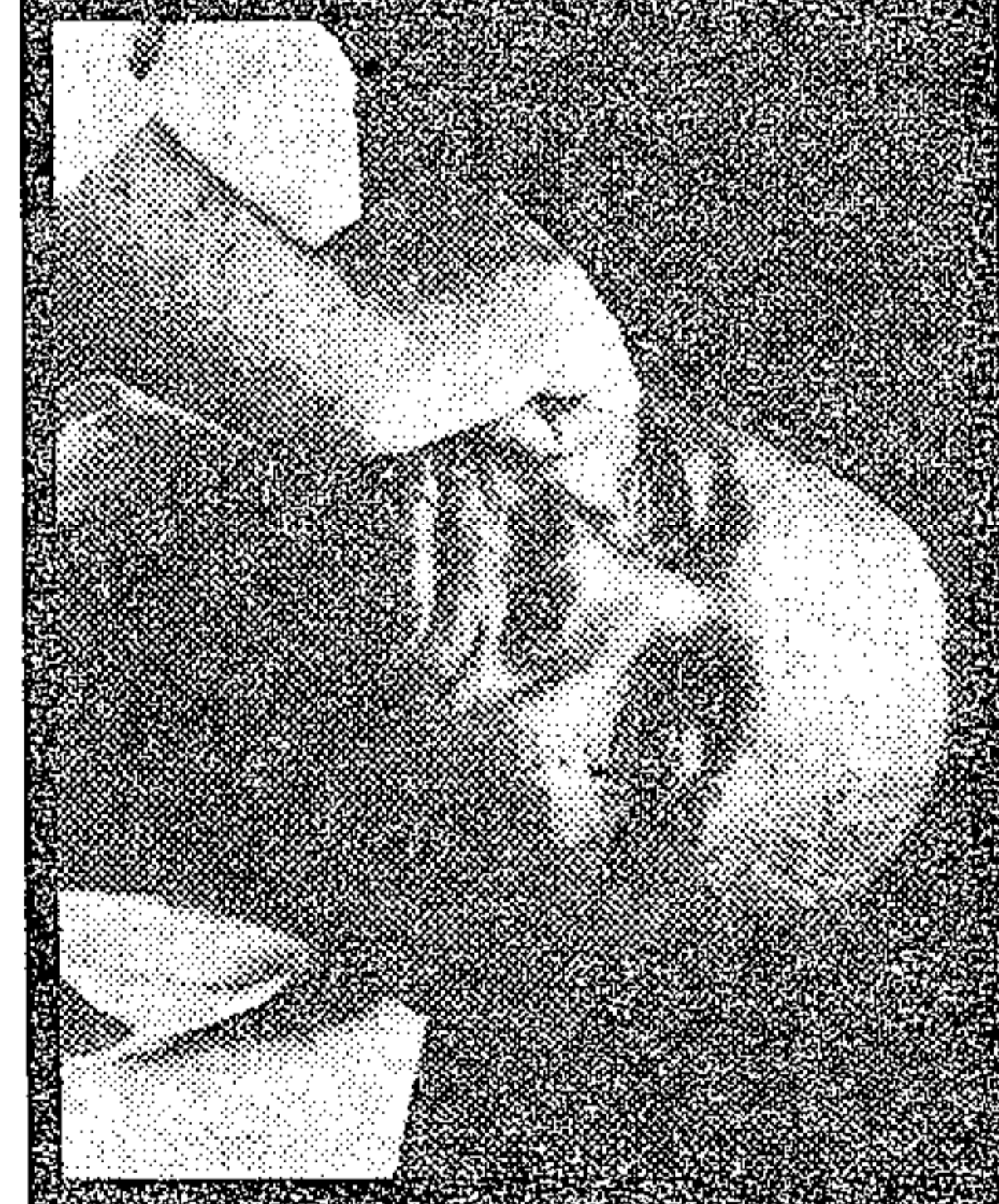
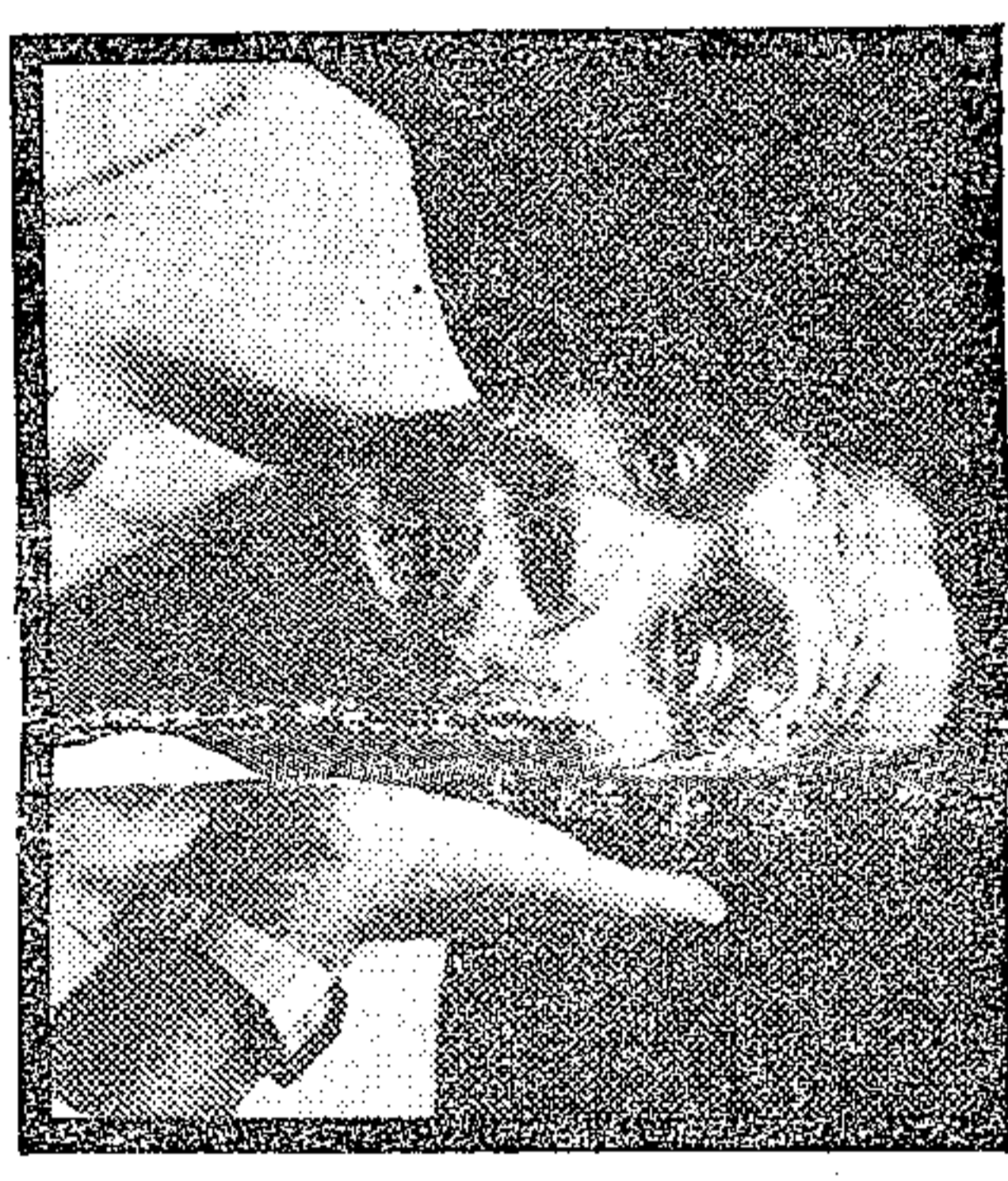
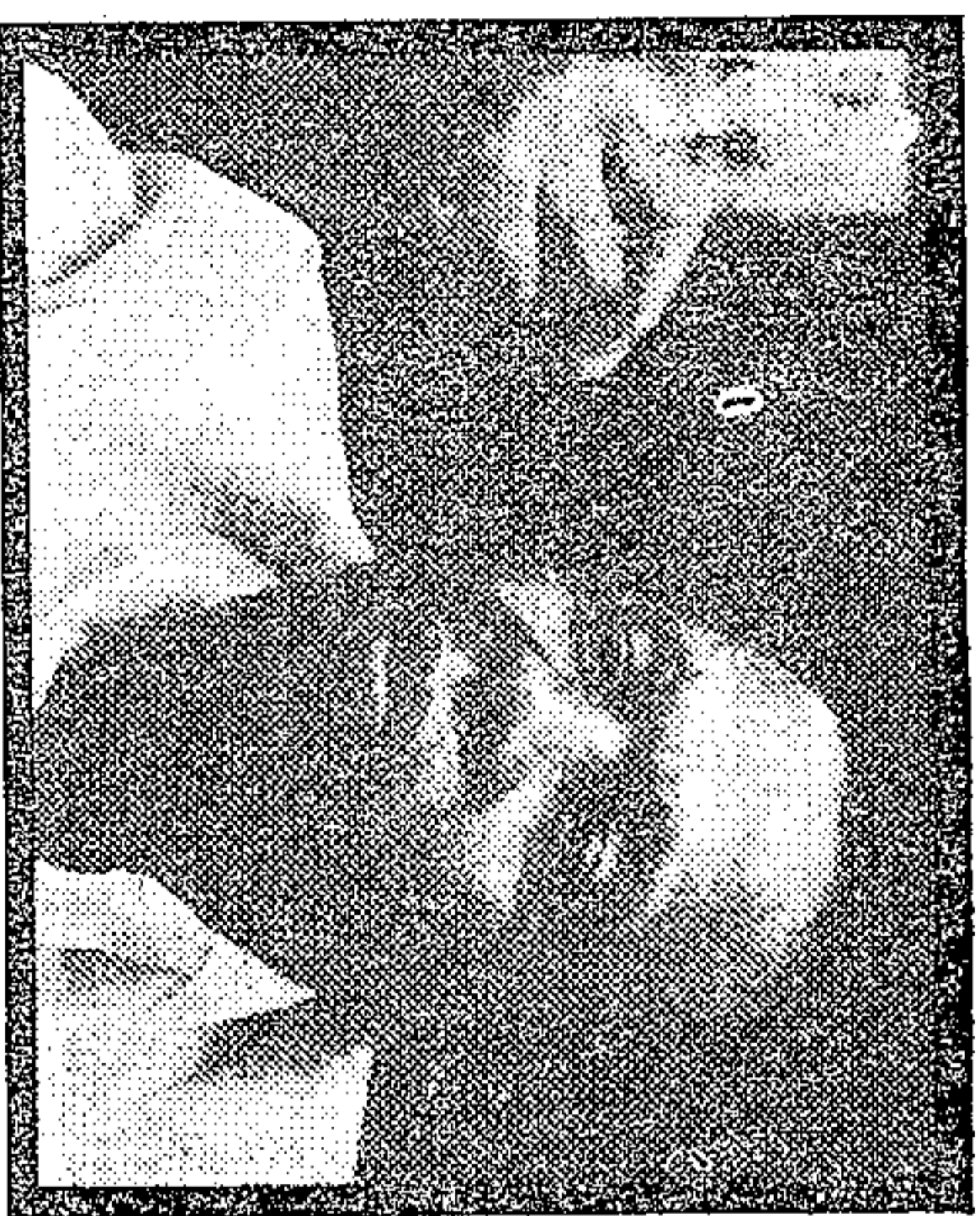
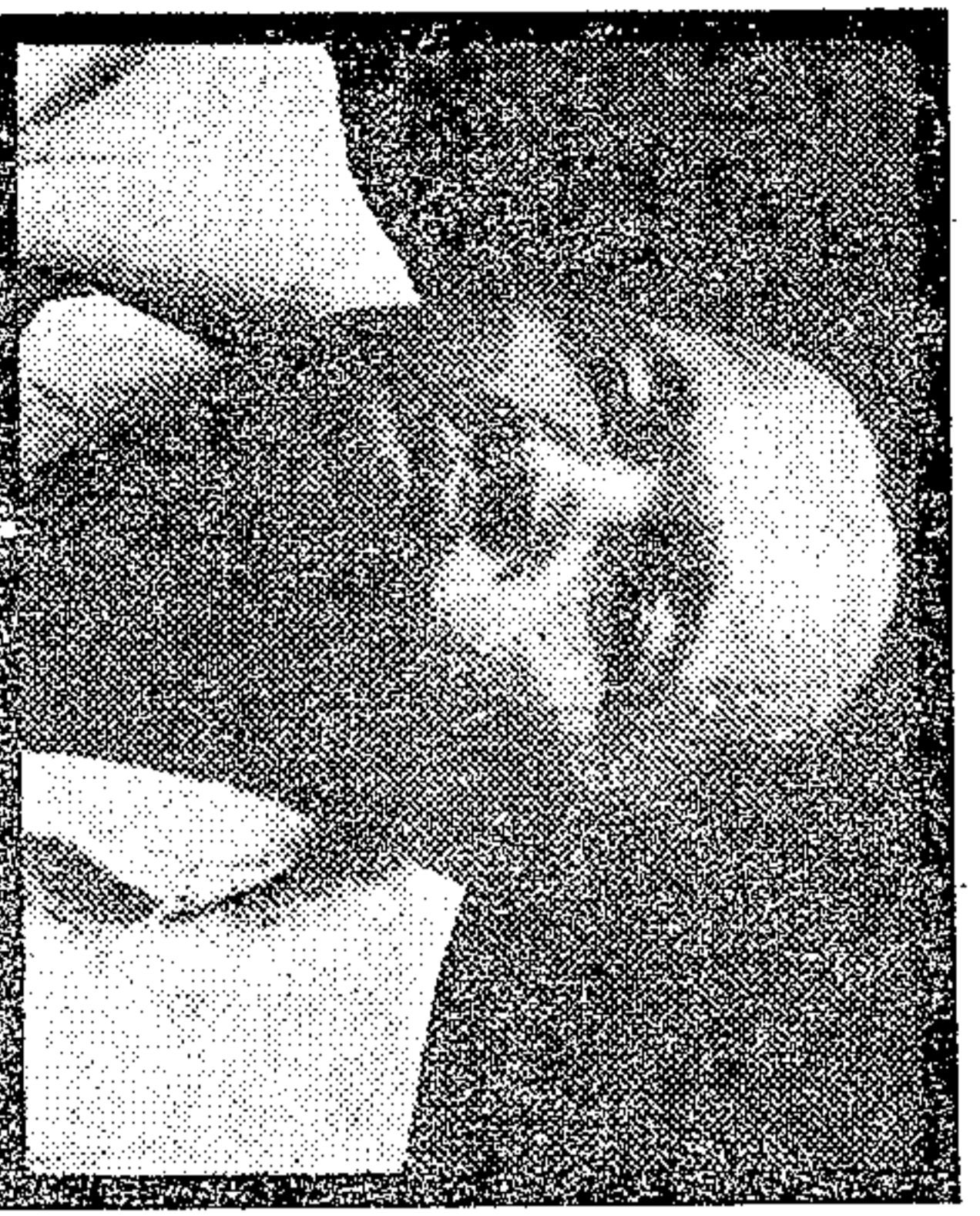
"Sometimes these villages get no water for a week," she said.

Mrs Perlman said Chief Minister Skhosana had told her they would have enough land for subsistence agriculture — but only in 1984 when negotiations were complete.

"The school drop-out rate is frightening. In one case, a teacher told me she had 500 pupils in Standard Two, but only 75 went on to Standard Three."

The most educated member of the Cabinet that will lead KwaNdebele to independence is Chief Minister Skhosana, who completed Standard Six.

CHIEF MINISTER SKHOSANA: Independence? I don't know. How can my people know what independence is all about when I don't even know it myself? But we're learning

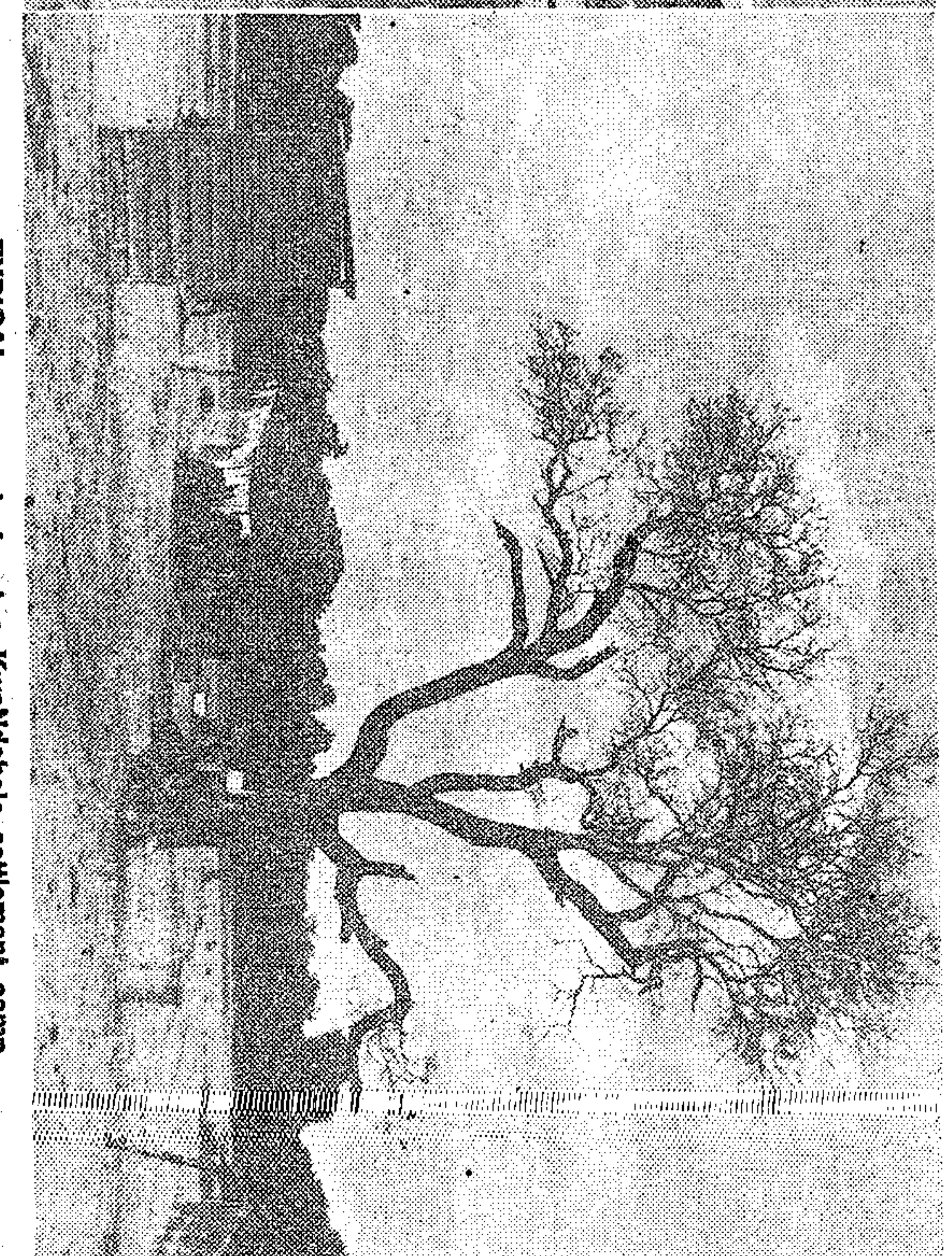
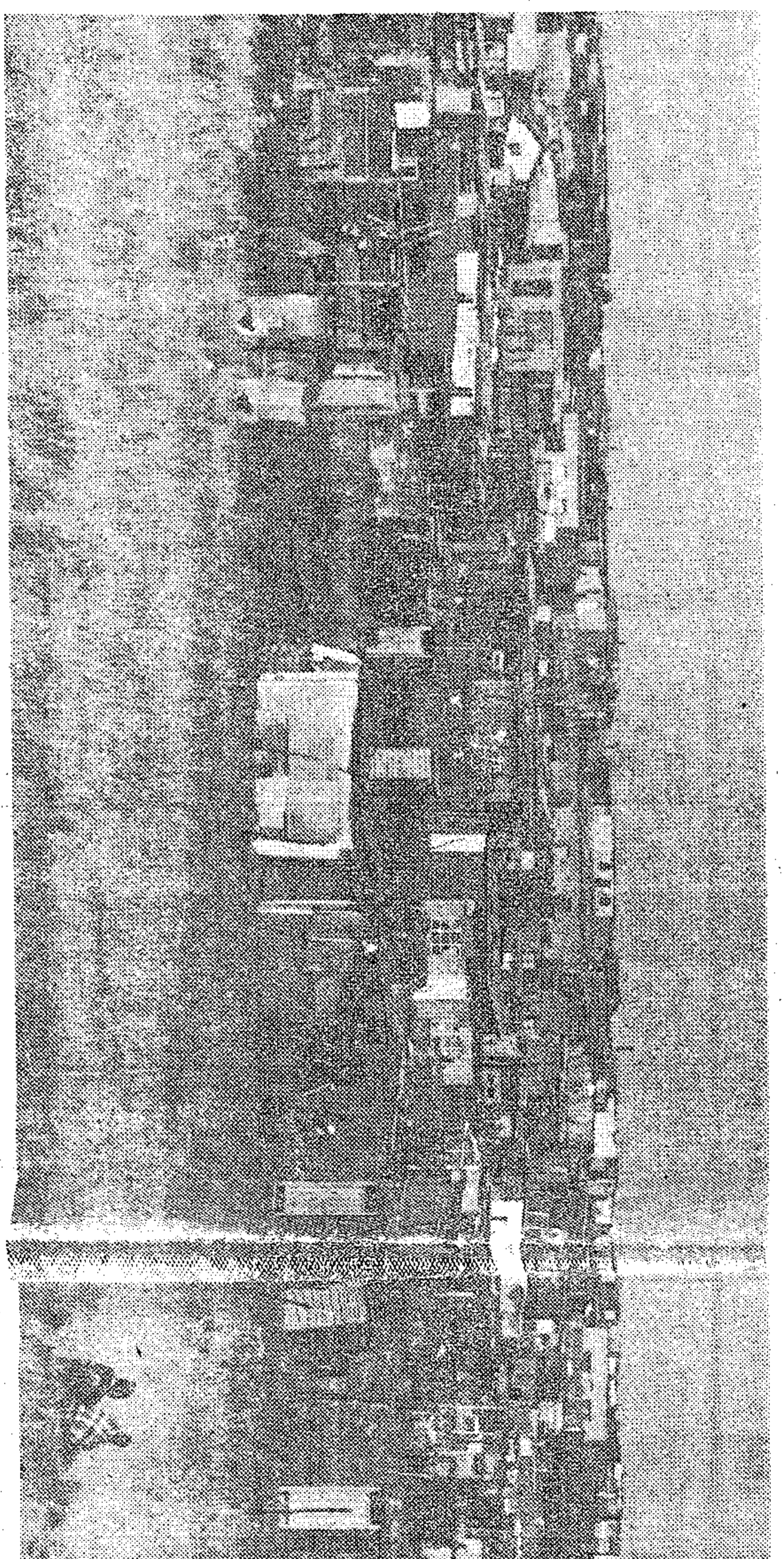


'Just like a music hall comedy'

That's the funny side . . . and the frightening truth of the Government's latest little Promised Land

THE first sight that hits a visitor to KwaNdebele, just under 100 kilometres from the jacaranda-lined street of Pretoria, is the brown waste-land-covered ramshackle tin shanties on either side of the dusty road. It goes on and on . . . the finest and youngest of South Africa's homelands, is on the road to independence. It is no more than a collection of about 12 resettlement camps spread on about 150 000 hectares of land — just under four times the size of Johannesburg.

A month ago, its Legislative Assembly, at the prompting of Chief Minister Simon Skhosana, passed a motion which read: 'Whereas the Ndebele nation is desirous of obtaining complete self-determination for itself, this Legislative



KWAGGAFONTEIN — a typical resettlement camp in KwaNdebele

TYPICAL new arrivals at a KwaNdebele settlement camp

**Report: BARNEY MATHIBONH
pictures JOHN VOORROOJ**

KwaNdebele should consider the advisability of committing themselves to attain independence for KwaNdebele and consequently requests the Government of the RSA to assist them to obtain this ideal.

The cold reality of this "ideal" is that another quarter of a million people will be stripped of their South African citizenship before the close of the decade.

And this week Mr Skhosana and his five-member Cabinet met officials of the

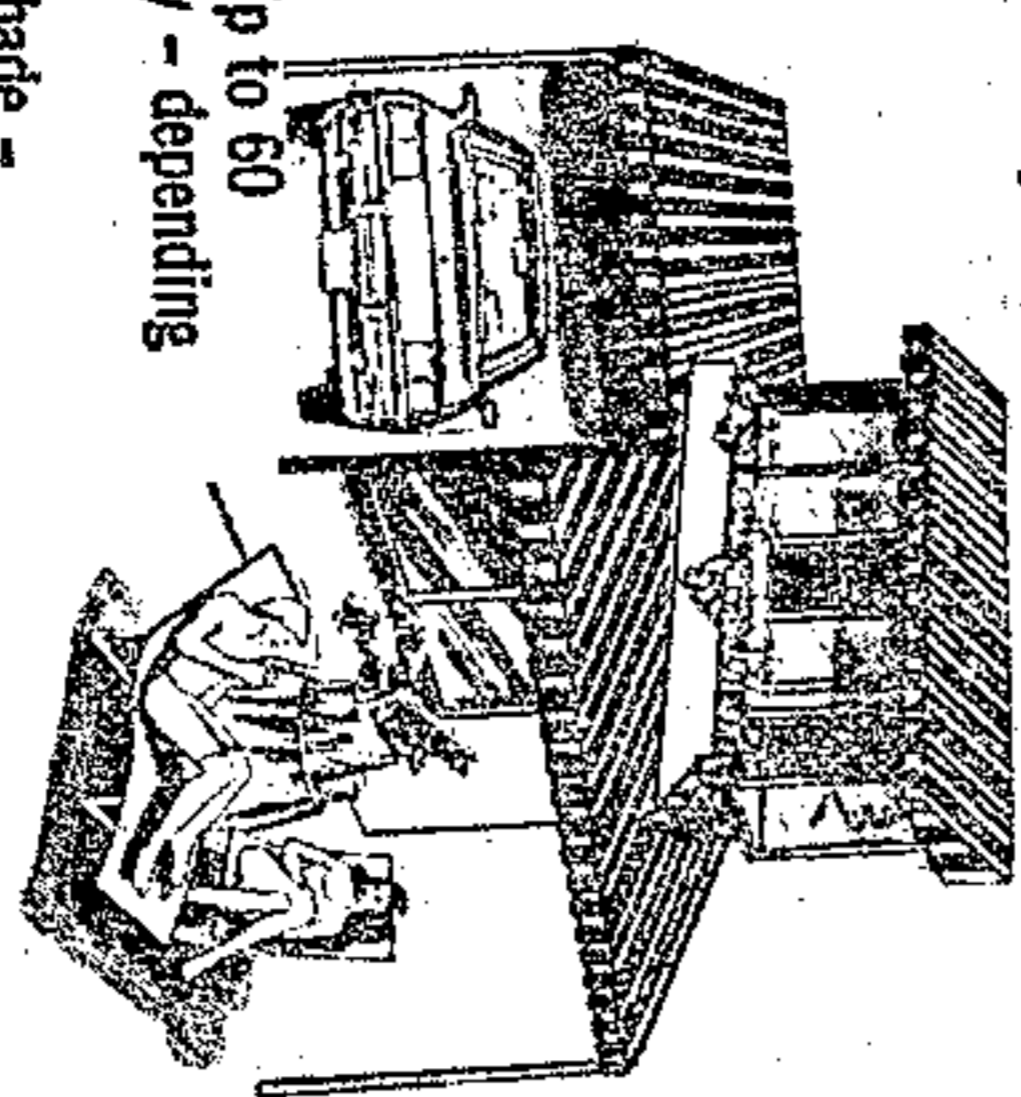
Department of Co-operation and Development, including Dr Piet Koorhof, in Cape Town to request that independence machinery to be set in motion.

But few people, if any, in KwaNdebele realise what



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independence actually means - including the honouorable Chief Minister.

The Sunday Tribune visited the homeland officials and Mr Skhosana, only 24 hours after his meeting with Dr Koorhof.

Mr Skhosana readily admits he does not understand the consequences of opting for independence. He does not blame his people if they don't know what it's all about, he says.

His honesty and blunt ignorance is disarming. He is not one to engage in debates. He easily gives in to argument.

"I don't know," he says with a giggle and a shrug. "How can my people know what independence is all about when I don't even know it myself. But we're learning."

But Mr Skhosana says he asked for independence because his people said they wanted it.

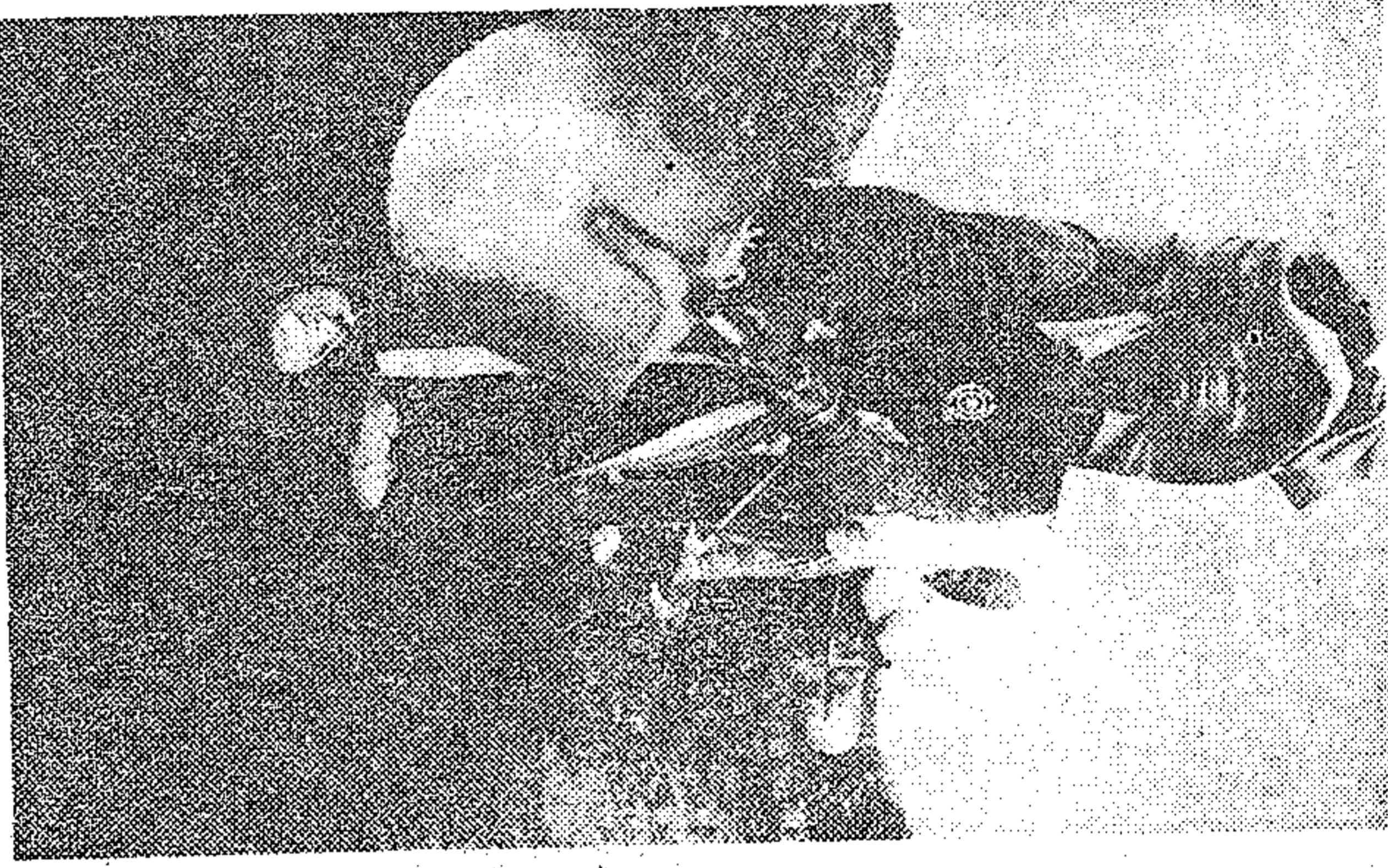
"I can't say it's time (for independence) but if they say they want it..." and he shrugs his arms, leaving the sentence hanging. He laughs readily and tranquilly.

Talking about the establishment of the homeland, he says: "Oh, it's only yesterday man. We got our territorial authority in 1977, legislative in 1979, self-rule in 1980, and now we're going for independence."

Mr Skhosana says the area has enough educational facilities, including six high schools, one technical high school and one teacher training college. There is one hospital and 14 clinics manned by soldier doctors.

He says the main source of revenue for the proposed new state will come from agricultural products - wheat, potatoes, nuts and cattle.

There is not a



WOMEN dig a trench for a road drain — their only employment opportunity

single industry in KwaNdebele and the nearest industrial centres offering steady employment are between 80 and 100 kilometres from the resettlement villages.

"It's a new place, but we have 300 shops already," and his face lights up. Mr Skhosana and his Cabinet colleagues own some of those shops.

Mr Skhosana (55) has no secondary education. In fact, the most educated member of his cabinet is Mr Z. Manguni, the Minister of Agriculture.

Mr Skhosana, who likes to dress casually, once told a Johannesburg magazine: "Whites are very clever. They listen to our people make all the noises, but if they do not have any money what can they do? Whites know they have the power because they have all the money."

He says Dr Koorhof "was very happy" when he heard about their intention to be independent.

"But they want us to take it in a hurry. We're not in a hurry."

We want to see development first. "We haven't committed ourselves to it yet. We may decide otherwise in the future."

He concedes his homeland is a dry patch of land with no development whatsoever, but says that is precisely why he opted for independence. Because he wants the area to be developed.

And it may take more than five years before this has been achieved.

"Our problem is work opportunities here. My people work very far from home," he says.

"People try and I'm also trying. But if this independence fails, they can kick me out and get somebody else."

It's hard to feel sorry for Mr Skhosana. He is so honest about his intentions and seems quite oblivious to the consequences. He does not agree with homeland leaders who work within the system and yet refuse to become independent.

"Maybe I am stupid, but independence for me became a logical thing when I accepted

JOHNSON DUMA 'Children told me'

territorial authority. It's either you agree or you don't. There is no middle ground, and people who don't agree with this system should be with Mandela and Sobukwe."

The population of the homeland has grown rapidly since the first families from Winifred, outside Pretoria, were resettled there in 1975/76. And since the formation of the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly in October 1979, an estimated 250 000 people have been resettled in the story wastes.

The secretary for the Department of the Chief Minister in KwaNdebele, Mr P. C. Verweil, says the population of the area is 200 000, with between 250 000 and 30 000 to come.

"Unlike other places where people are forced to go, Ndebeles come here voluntarily. At their own expense they start putting up their little houses."

"We're trying to keep up with the demand for facilities. But they are satisfied. They accept it. They could be compared with the Israelis — they just come."

But despite what Mr Verweil says, the people don't just come. Most were ceremoniously dumped by the South African Government.

They were brought in trucks and left in the bare veld with only the remnants of building material to start a new life. Others are from white farms around Middleburg, Witbank, Bronkhorstspuit and Pretoria.

The Ndebeles were originally a community that had been accommodated with the Lebowa homeland but because of constant clashes between their

MAINA MHLAMBI Not happy

chiefs and the Lebowa Government and Bophuthatswana becoming independent, making it untenable for Ndebele-speaking people living within the area, some of the Ndebele chiefs started agitating for their own homeland by playing up these tribal differences.

The central Government decided in principle in 1974 to provide the Ndebeles with their own homeland, and this became a reality in 1977.

Initially KwaNdebele consisted of only 51 000 hectares of land. In the 1975 consolidation plan it was announced that another 99 000 hectares would be added, making the homeland the smallest.

However, the Vander Walt Commission has been working on the consolidation of the homeland but its conclusion has not yet been published.

But in January last month the HNP Die Afrikaaner, disclosed that a huge chunk of land, stretching from Elandsriver to close to Bronkhorstspuit would be added to KwaNdebele. This was not denied by the authorities.

SAMSON NTULI 'What about jobs?'

that 90 percent of the homeland's able-bodied men work outside KwaNdebele.

"We cannot provide them with work opportunities in KwaNdebele. But we have asked for and been granted a growth point in KwaNdebele. We have been given an assurance that our case will be given priority."

But people are still struggling in KwaNdebele, making the task of the planners even more difficult.

They are putting up their shacks, shanties and tin huts, totally unconcerned about the uphill path that is to be taken by their tiny homeland, whose only claim to fame so far has been the poor conditions in which they live and the definition of journalists and community workers.

"What's that?" a woman standing next to the road scowled when asked how she felt about her village becoming independent.

This is a typical response among residents. They don't understand and they are not bothered. All they seem worried about is having a roof over their heads and where their next meal will come from.

As Indian trader Essop Ismail puts it: "They don't know what it's all about."

Samson Ntuli said he heard the news from school children. He is unemployed and he wants to know whether this new development will make it possible for him to get a job.

"I've been going to the office every day for six months hoping to join the contract but nothing is happening and my children are starving," he said.

An old man, Johnson Duma, simply says he

ESSOP ISMAIL Uncertain future

would wait and see. But some who understand the implications are not in favour at all.

"I should have remained in Ewaton, whose family arrived a week ago from the Vereeniging township. I didn't know the place was a desert. I wouldn't have come had I known."

Maina Mhlambi, who settled in the area from Nongoma a year ago, blames her son for her problems.

"He asked me to come and stay here with him because he works in Kriel and Nongoma is too far. But this place is dry, there is no water and you can't grow anything."

She also claims she is discriminated against because she is a foreigner.

Despite Mr Skhosana's contention that revenue will come from agriculture, we could not see a single crop of any kind during our visit.

And this was backed up by locals who complained that they could not grow anything because the soil was sandy and could not hold water. Drought was prevalent. Water is a precious commodity. Most of the settlers get water from taps which run dry at times and from water tankers.

Other source of revenue will be minerals, mostly coal. Mr Skhosana says, "We haven't exploited them and I don't know how much there is underneath."

Holiday Inns has held talks with the homeland in connection with the building of a gambling den in the area — half an hour's drive from the heart of Pretoria.

But Mr Skhosana said

we want to see development first. "We haven't committed ourselves to it yet. We may decide otherwise in the future."

He concedes his homeland is a dry patch of land with no development whatsoever, but says that is precisely why he opted for independence. Because he wants the area to be developed.

And it may take more than five years before this has been achieved.

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"People try and I'm also trying. But if this independence fails, they can kick me out and get somebody else."

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"People try and I'm also trying. But if this independence fails, they can kick me out and get somebody else."

It's hard to feel sorry for Mr Skhosana. He is so honest about his intentions and seems quite oblivious to the consequences. He does not agree with homeland leaders who work within the system and yet refuse to become independent.

"Maybe I am stupid, but independence for me became a logical thing when I accepted

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NORTHERN NATAL: Mr. Kairuz will be at Acton and Hall Pharmacy, Vyheid on Monday, 7, 8 June.

ZULULAND: Mr. Kairuz will be in attendance at Edwards Pharmacy, Empangeni on Saturday, 8 June.

Casino

signing

Mercury 4/6/82
claimed

to be (121)

invalid

Mercury Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG—The agreement signed by the KwaNdebele Government and Holiday Inns giving the hotel group the right to build a casino in KwaNdebele when the territory becomes independent is invalid, according to Mr J H Mills, South Africa's Commissioner-General there.

Mr Mills said he had submitted the agreement to the Department of Co-operation and Development's legal advisers and that their opinion was that the agreement was illegal and not binding.

The department's law experts held that the KwaNdebele Government could only make binding contracts in those spheres in which control had been ceded to it by South Africa.

As a non-independent 'homeland' KwaNdebele did not have the power to legislate on matters relating to gambling and thus could not sign contracts giving Holiday Inns casino rights in advance of independence, Mr Mills, himself an advocate, said.

Importance

KwaNdebele's Cabinet held independence discussions with Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, in Cape Town last week. Its Legislative Assembly had earlier passed a resolution in favour of independence in principle.

Although independence is still at least five years off — and, in theory, contingent on South Africa satisfying KwaNdebele's land demands — a casino at KwaNdebele would be of pivotal importance in the battle for supremacy between Holiday Inns and Mr Sol Kerzner's Southern Sun.

KwaNdebele is only about 100 km from Pretoria and thus ideally positioned to draw gamblers from the densely populated area and thereby offer serious competition to Sun City in Bophuthatswana.

Mr Nigel Mathews, managing director of Holiday Inns, was not perturbed yesterday when approached for comment on Mr Mills' statement. 'It doesn't phase me,' he said.

Holiday Inns had referred the agreement to its own legal advisers and was satisfied that it was a valid contract and had, in addition, heard that not all the Government's legal advisors concurred that the agreement was invalid.

HOMELANDS FM 4/6/82

New 'casino' state

(121)

KwaNdebele is on its way to becoming an "independent" state — in about five years' time.

The decision was announced by the territory's chief minister, Simon Skosana, after he met Co-operation and Development Minister Piet Koornhof in Cape Town last week.

Very little is known about the homeland. Its present population is estimated to be 200 000, located in the heart of the Transvaal, near Groblersdal. But nobody can quite confirm what KwaNdebele's boundaries are. According to Benso's map of "independent and emerging states" in southern Africa, though, it is sandwiched

between one of the seven pieces of land making up Bophuthatswana and two separate chunks of the eight or so that comprise Lebowa.

The area is the purported homeland of an estimated total of 450 000 Ndebele, also known as the Mapochers, after King Mapoch, who was defeated by Paul Kruger in 1883. Today there is a monument to Mapoch at Roosenekal — about 150 km east of Siyabusua (near Falschfontein), KwaNdebele's capital-under-construction. The Ndebele are known for the distinctive coloured patterns that adorn their dwellings.

Its nearest big town is Bronkhorstspuit, some 30 km south, and an officially designated deconcentration point. KwaNdebele hopes to be "consolidated" in the direction of Bronkhorstspuit and Cullinan to reap the industrial and employment benefits of such proximity.

In 1980-81, according to Benso, the SA Treasury (and hence the SA taxpayer) accounted for over 83% (R13,2m) of KwaNdebele's total income (R15,8m). The bantustan's "own sources" accounted for a mere R352 000. Income from general tax (R2,2m) is mainly collected in white SA.

Expenditure for the same year was R24,3m — a deficit of R8,4m. The money was spent on "development of human potential, R7,8m; creation of physical infrastructure, R3,9m; government planning and administration, R3,6m; population settlement, R3,4m; provision of social services, R3,2m; employment creation, R1,4m; land planning and conservation, R365 000; not allocated, R428 000."

The FM visited Siyabusua last Friday and spoke to Skosana's secretary, a former SA magistrate, P C Vercueil, about KwaNdebele's prospects for development.

"It is difficult. But I want to compare it with West Germany where they mainly depend on industry. That is what will happen in KwaNdebele. Secondly, it will depend on agriculture," he said. The dry and dusty terrain of the drive to Siyabusua raised doubts about its agricultural potential. Vercueil said, though, that "there's nothing wrong with the soil itself," adding that white farmers in and around KwaNdebele "make a living" from it.

Among Skosana's "conditions" for accepting independence are that land consolidation be speeded up in order "that the boundaries of this state can be determined finally . . . so that the area as a whole can be planned and developed physically." He has also requested the "planning and establishment of an industrial growth point with suitable concession incentives within

Independence: 'the way to get SA's aid'

121
RDM
15/6/82

KWANDEBELE opted for independence in principle last month and had preliminary talks in Cape Town with Dr Piet Koornhof, South Africa's Minister of Co-operation and Development.

KwaNdebele is the only "homeland" to have decided to accept independence without holding an election.

The Interior Minister, Mr P M Ntuli, concedes the need for an election in general.

"The ministers must be supported by the people. If they do not work nicely with the people, they must be kicked out."

But he does not see why an election should have been held before the decision to open talks on independence.

Independence, he argues, was implicit when KwaNdebele accepted "self government" and there is therefore no need to refer the question to a popular vote.

"All the homelands will have to take independence. They are all driving Government cars on the Government road to independence."

KwaNdebele's rulers, however, decided to declare themselves in favour of independence in the belief that their commitment would accelerate geographical consolidation of the territory and the flow of development aid.

"Dr Koornhof says the man who accepts independence receives the most help from Pretoria. We want the central government to look at us."

In another context, however, he says of Dr Koornhof: "Daardie man kan praat. As jy hom nie ken nie, sal hy jou dom praat."

Like blacks who have trodden the same independence path before him, he insists that the commitment to independence is conditional on

fulfilment of certain demands.

KwaNdebele's demands include fulfilment of outstanding land claims and the establishment of a major industrial growth point inside KwaNdebele and not only on its borders at Bronkhorstspuit.

Its land claims include more than 20 farms in the Nebo district in Lebowa, the Moutse district around the town of Denimilton and Moretele 11 district in Bophuthatswana.

Dr Koornhof will only be able to obtain these lands at the cost of alienating the governments of Lebowa and Bophuthatswana.

Even in Moutse, which has been excised from Lebowa and is now held in trust by South Africa, there is strong opposition by the Pedi-speaking majority to incorporation into KwaNdebele.

Dr Koornhof was left in no doubt about their feelings when he addressed a meeting there recently. Local notables warned of bloodshed if he tried to give their land to KwaNdebele.

But if Pretoria cannot deliver the goods, if it cannot rob Peter to pay Paul, if it cannot provide a growth point both within KwaNdebele and on its borders, what will KwaNdebele's governors do?

If past precedent is any guide they will take "independence" all the same, in which case the recent statement by the Chief Minister, Mr S S Skosana, to the Legislative Assembly will echo mockingly across KwaNdebele's crowded squatter camps:

"We are not ready for independence yet. Our land is too small and needs to be consolidated. There are hardly any factories in KwaNdebele and 90% of our people work outside our borders."

Siege camp of the army of the poor

121
RDM
15/6/82

GOVERNMENT ideologues often compare Pretoria's recognition of "black homelands" with Britain's 1917 recognition of Palestine as a Jewish homeland.

KwaNdebele, the officially designated "homeland" of South Africa's 700 000 Ndebele people, is presented in these terms by Mr J H T Mills, Commissioner General to KwaNdebele.

KwaNdebele's dramatic population increase — it rose by more than 400% during the decade 1970-1980 and has since risen even more spectacularly — is compared to the return of Jews to the Promised Land.

Scores of families pour into KwaNdebele every month, erecting an array of self-built shelters on farms bought for Ndebele settlement along the road linking Pretoria to Siyabuswa, administrative capital of KwaNdebele about 100km north-east of Pretoria.

Between 1979 and 1982 KwaNdebele's population

bel's tribe was broken up."

The Ndebele's land was confiscated by the triumphant Boers and they were forced to work as landless labourers on Boer farms or to seek refuge in the lands of neighbouring black peoples.

One branch of the Ndebele, known as the Northern Ndebele, settled among the Bapedi near the present town of Zebediela. During these years in exile, their original Nguni language lapsed into disuse and they become Sotho-speakers.

It offers a prima facie comparison with the abandonment of Hebrew as a living, work-a-day language by most diaspora Jews and their adoption of the language of the host country.

Throughout their 80 years in "exile," most Ndebele retained a separate sense of identity through their beadwork and their painting. The walls of Ndebele huts were decorated with distinctive colours and patterns.

The first step on the return

gafontein are not fired with zeal to resurrect the Ndebele nation. They are moved by more mundane forces.

For many, if not most, of these "pioneers," KwaNdebele is the closest they can get to the industrial heartland of the PWV without incurring the risk of harassment, expulsion, uprooting and relocation.

Tension between the Batswana and the Ndebele in the Winterveld, a huge squatter area about 50km north of Pretoria but within Bophuthatswana, drove many Winterveld people to look for an alternative place to settle.

KwaNdebele recommended itself, not necessarily because it was an Ndebele "homeland" but because it was within commuting distance of the PWV area — where many men already worked.

The position of the farms of Tweefontein, Vlaklaagte and Kwaggafontein along a main road to Pretoria and the availability of subsidised

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nearly doubled, reaching an officially acknowledged total of at least 200 000, says KwaNdebele's Secretary for Interior, Mr O J Buys.

But the official population of 200 000 may be a gross under-estimate. Mr Mills speaks of a population of 350 000. Unofficial estimates, however, are as high as 500 000.

Elaborating on the view that the influx is a local variant of Zionism, a return to their "homeland" by Ndebele after decades of existence as diaspora in "foreign" lands, Mr Mills says: "Its a *volkstrek*".

He adds: "When the Ndebele acquired land, there was a Zionist movement back to KwaNdebele."

A missionary, reflecting on the squalor and hardships in the newer areas, remarks: "The KwaNdebele government tells the people: 'The Jews had to suffer before they could build a homeland'."

For those in search of them there are parallels between the Ndebele and Jewish experiences.

The Ndebele who remained in the Transvaal rather than follow Msilikazi across the Limpopo River in the 1837 were again defeated by the Boers in 1883. Under the leadership of Chief Nyabel, the Ndebele had given sanctuary to the Bapedi chief, Mampuru, and refused to surrender him to the Boers.

Nyabel was besieged by Boers but his warriors held out in their cave fortresses near the present town of Roossenekal for eight months. They were eventually defeated by a combined assault by 2 000 Boers, using dynamite, and their black auxiliaries.

The historian Eric Walker records: "Mampuru was hanged for murder and Nya-

bel from exile" came in 1925 when some Ndebele bought the farm Weltvreeden. But a long pilgrimage still lay ahead.

When the architect of grand apartheid, Dr Hendrik Verwoerd, unveiled the centre-piece of his plan to grant "separate freedoms to the Bantu nations," no provision was made for the Ndebele. They were not included in the eight nations recognised under the Promotion of Bantu Self-Government Act of 1959.

But some Ndebele, led by the present Chief Minister, Mr S S Skosana, kept pressing for recognition as a separate "nation". Money was collected from tribesmen to buy land and to finance the drive.

A major step forward was taken in 1974 when the Inzundza tribal authority was recognised as a regional authority.

It became the nucleus around which the future Ndebele "homeland" was built as dissident Ndebele leaders broke away from the aegis of Bophuthatswana and Lebowa, official "homelands" of the Batswana and the Bapedi.

In April last year KwaNdebele became a "self-governing" homeland. Last month negotiations were opened with Pretoria for the granting of independence to the territory, independence being, of course, the natural objective of every Zionist.

Praising Mr Skosana's role in the revival of the Ndebele nation, language and culture, Mr Mills lauds him with the ultimate accolade in Pretoria's value system: "Skosana is a nationalist to the bone."

But, while there may be some validity in the Zionist analogy, the reality of KwaNdebele is far more complex.

Many of the families who build their houses in the settlement areas of Tweefontein, Vlakraagte and Kwag-

vatport to the PWV were a vital factor in the decision to settle in KwaNdebele.

The same considerations weighed heavily with black labour tenants who were being forced off white-owned farms in the highveld. The men can settle their families in KwaNdebele and work as daily, weekly or monthly commuters in the PWV.

Many of the newcomers are not Ndebeles. They may pay lip service to the concept of an Ndebele homeland, but it is to secure a plot of land on which to establish themselves. Their real motive is permanency and security.

To quote a missionary in the area: "They are lured by the promise of permanency in KwaNdebele. They move from their previous places of abode because they are illegal squatters there because they have no permit to live there, or because they are tired of being pushed around."

Dr "Flip" Smit, of the Human Science Research Council, once observed that rigorous application of influx control laws in the PWV area does not reverse the flow of people into cities and towns within the complex.

It merely diverts them to the area closest to the PWV where influx control is either non-existent or applied less strictly.

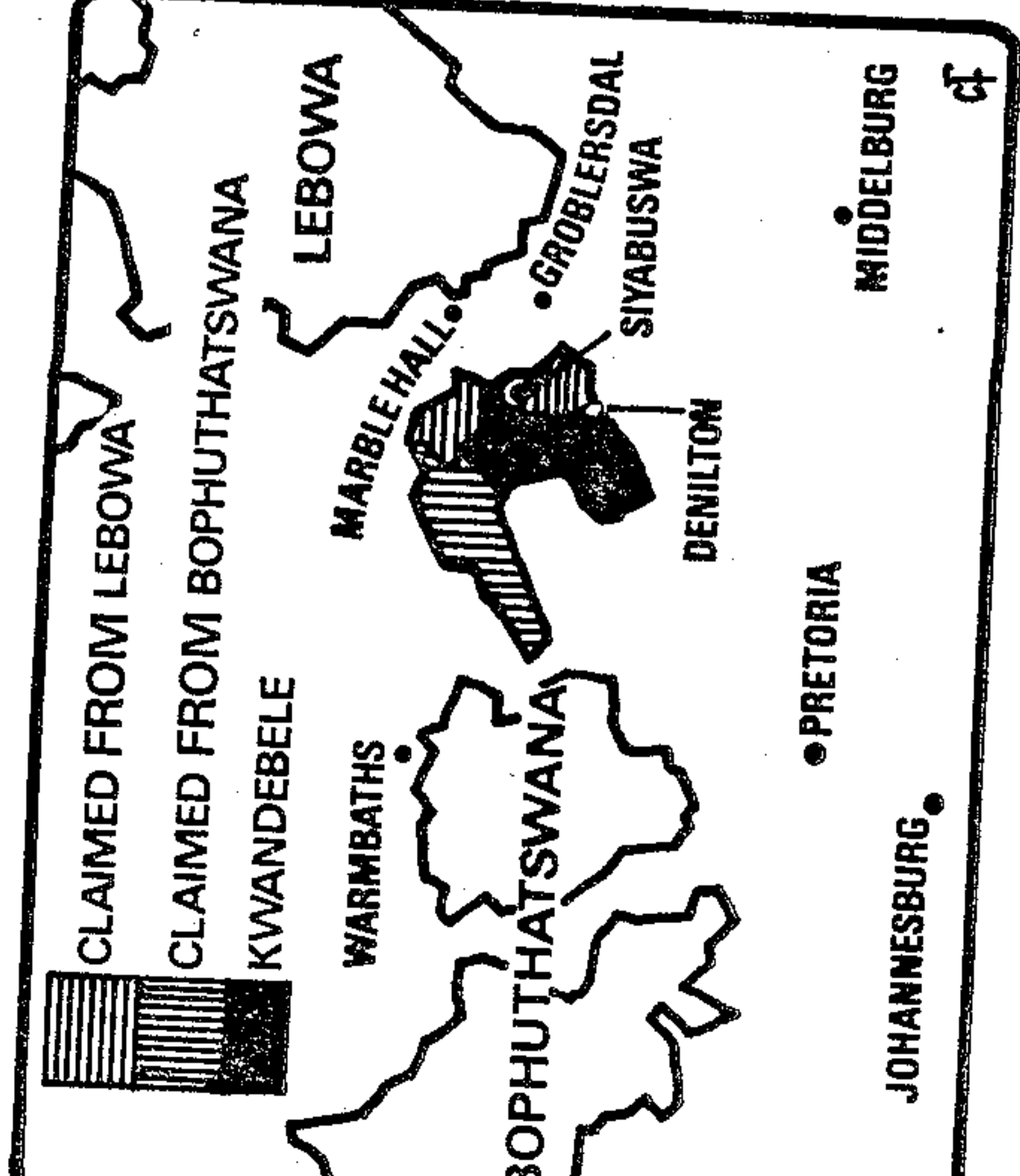
The Winterveld, near Bophuthatswana's twin townships of Garankuwa and Mabopane, has been a priority area for squatters, but KwaNdebele has now risen to prominence.

Having failed to penetrate the defences of the PWV citadel, the "army of the poor" is laying siege to the PWV urban fortress.

One camp is watching, waiting for a chink in the defence, at Winterveld. Another — perhaps more formidable — is establishing itself in KwaNdebele.

15/6/82
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The 'Cinderella' homeland



kwaNdebele, the latest homeland to request independence, is in many respects a Cinderella territory which until recently hung in the background of homeland development.

About 75 km north-east of Pretoria, it currently houses an official 166 477 people (according to the 1980 census) on 102 000 ha.

It is estimated, however, that anything up to 500 000 people could be living in the area and more are streaming in each day.

Squatter camps, according to one building inspector, mushroom out of the veld, straining

This is the first of a two-part series on kwaNdebele — the latest homeland to request independence. Report by Sheryl Raine of our Pretoria Bureau.

Part two will appear tomorrow.

existing facilities and development programmes to breaking point.

Already water pressure in those areas which have running water is so low that districts take turns in drawing water from their taps.

There are plans to build the much-needed Rhenosterkop Dam, to extend facilities at the Weltevrede Dam, erect seven reservoirs and lay hundreds of kilometres of pipeline, but these developments are expected to be completed in 1984 at the earliest.

At the moment there is almost no agriculture in kwaNdebele. An experimental project for 15 farmers is under way and farming is limited to animal husbandry. There are plans to divide certain agricultural land into economic units for sale to individual farmers and programmes to adapt the traditional system of communal ownership of land for modern development purposes.

At the moment there is only one tarred road in the area with another being tarred. There is no railway service, little water, a fledgling infrastructure and only a smattering of Eskom power. Telephones are few and are often out of order as Eskom is busy working on the extension of electricity services to the homeland and cuts in the existing electricity supply are frequent.

Despite all this, Mr Simon Skosana and his government are determined to seek independence. It is perhaps this sense of determination which most impresses visitors to the area. And a sense of the odds.

Teams of women, their heads bound with colourful cloths, their lean bodies clad in blankets, are busy laying pipelines in the streets. Houses are going up in a startling array of styles. Some modern structures rise gauntly behind the low painted walls associated with traditional Ndebele homes.

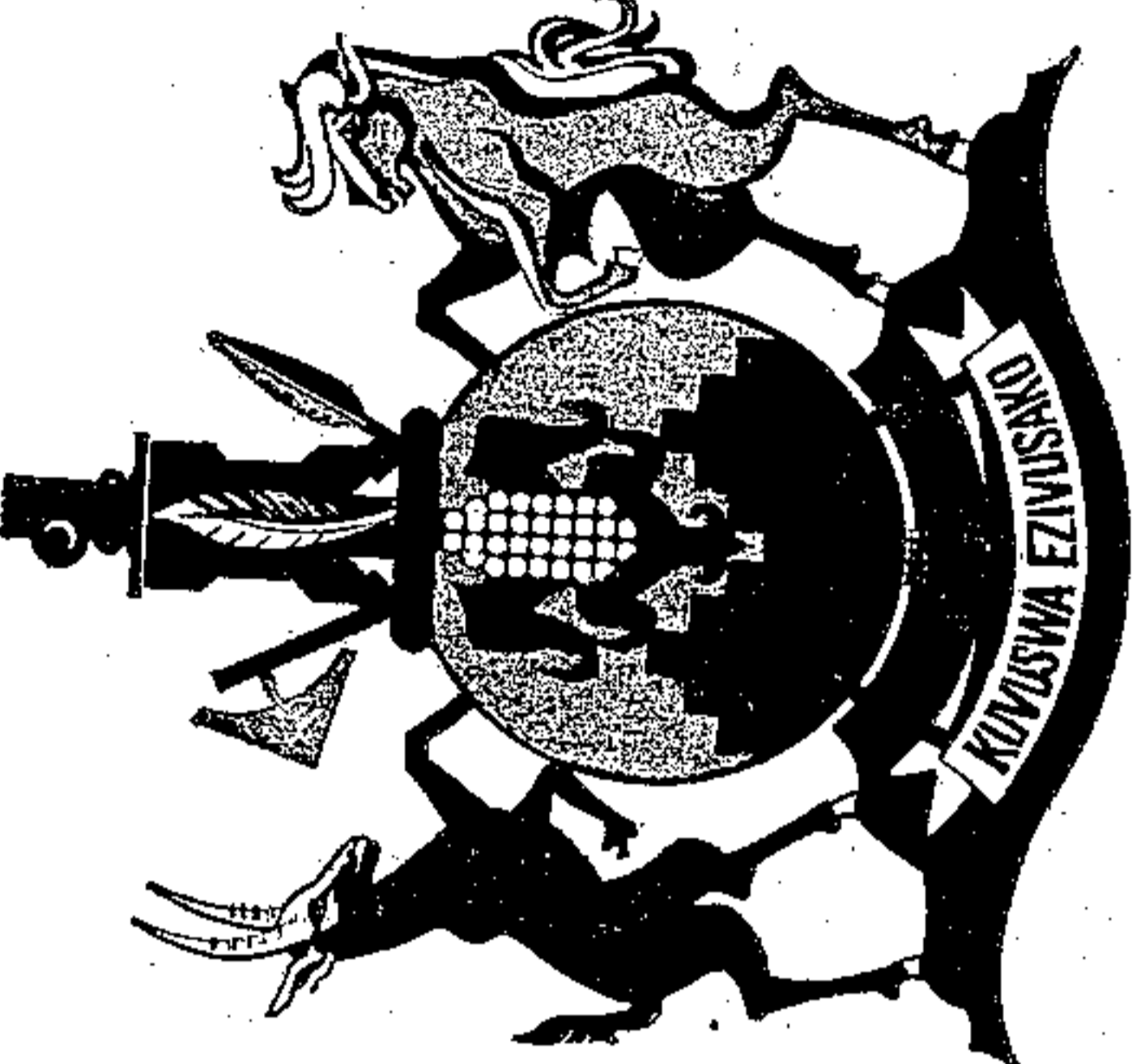
The "self-build scheme" is kwaNdebele's key to housing. Loans are available for materials at reasonable interest rates from such organisations as the Highveld Administration Council, the Economic Development Corporation and the South African Development Trust, said a spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development.

As the bulldozers tear up the bush to scour new roads through the territory, women huddle in the dust to collect firewood for their homes.

For many of them, the only sure attraction of kwaNdebele is the prospect of permanency. Then there's the promise of progress.

"The people come from farms all over the Transvaal seeking a place to stay," said Mr P Ntuli, Minister of the Interior. "Some haven't the money to go any further when they arrive. We do not turn them away. They are coming home."

Since 1978 significant numbers of people have entered the homeland. Among the first to arrive were people from the Winterveld region of Bo-



The kwaNdebele coat of arms promises help to those who help themselves. A direct translation of the words "Kuvuswa Ezivusako" is "Help him who helps himself."

is within a proclaimed town and then the "owner" gets his property under a 99-year leasehold scheme. Full property rights and regulations are being worked out by a committee.

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Since 1978 significant numbers of people have entered the homeland. Among the first to arrive were people from the Winterveld region of Bo-

one from Bophuthatswana, and two districts from Lebowa, to bring its total surface area to 337 000 ha.

However, officials from the Department of Co-operation and Development stationed in the area were convinced that the plan would be altered. kwaNdebele's land deal is expected to be finalised this year.

No watertight assurances have been given to homeland leaders about land. "There is nothing that will stop us from going independent," said Mr Skosana. "If South Africa's land proposals are not satisfactory, we will negotiate."

Also up in the air is the vital question of industrial growth points.

A dry and relatively infertile area, kwaNdebele contrasts sharply with the farm lands to the north-east.

Towards Marble Hall, hectares of cotton, tobacco and orange trees thrive on irrigated water.



The Minister of

the white community in the new centre.

To the north, a new black city with its own business developments is to be built.

Within the next 10 years, a patch of maize farms 10 km from Bronkhorstspuit is expected to become one of the biggest industrial centres in the country.

Within a stone's throw of all this proposed development is kwaNdebele, struggling to develop its own infrastructure.

It's a ready-made labour pool for businesses which may choose to take up incentives offered to them to decentralise and hopes are high that whatever development occurs in the region will bring benefits to the homeland as well.

However, any white business developments which move into the area will be tough competition for black businessmen who do not have the same credit facilities or capital.

Without substantial growth points of its own, kwaNdebele would have to remain a poor dormitory state.

Despite a dearth of reliable statistics, plans are being made piecemeal for kwaNdebele's independence.

The latest statistics available from Benso were compiled three years ago.

At that time the average annual per capita income was R341 and only 12 percent of the average annual incomes of households was earned in the homeland. All the rest was earned by mi-

Nevertheless, housing remains one of the homeland's major problems.

The silver sides of corrugated iron glint across the veld like beached fish breaking the profile of grey-green kameeldoring trees as unplanned villages spread beyond the boundaries of carefully surveyed towns.

At present, residents may not own land unless it

phuthatswana.

In 1979 alone, 25 000 people are estimated to have entered kwaNdebele.

The latest statistics available (compiled in 1979) indicate that 73 per cent of the population are Ndebeles, 11 percent Pedis, six percent Zulus and four percent Swazis.

According to a consolidation plan, kwaNdebele will be given three major areas (see map) —

Education and Culture Mr C N Mahlangu. He is the son of the Mapoch or paramount chief of the Ndebele and is called Prince Mahlangu within kwaNdebele.

Marble Hall Station is almost buried in cotton bales. No comparable agricultural wealth occurs in kwaNdebele.

Furthermore, research done by the Bureau for Economic Research (Benso) has found that the homeland's agricultural potential is "very limited" and will be strained by population pressure.

To a large extent, it is believed that kwaNdebele's hope for economic survival will lie in the commercial and industrial sectors. The homeland is already a labour pool.

But officials have been unable to proceed with plans for an industrial growth point because consolidation plans have yet to be announced.

"Once we know how much land we have and where our borders will be, we will choose a suitable position for a growth point," said Mr Skosana. "We will also plan a railway line."

At the kwaNdebele office of the Corporation for Economic Development in Groblersdal there is optimism that there may even be two industrial/commercial points in the territory.

One would be a fully fledged industrial growth point inside kwaNdebele and the other, also inside the homeland, would be part of a broader plan for decentralisation which already involves a central Transvaal development programme.

With an eye to decentralising South Africa's vast Witwatersrand / Vaal Triangle conglomeration of commerce and industry, a development scheme is under way to make Bronkhorstspuit the focal point of

grant workers who either lived permanently outside the territory or commuted to Pretoria, Witbank, Johannesburg and the West Rand to sell their labour.

A serious drawback for kwaNdebele's employment seekers is lack of education.

About 38 percent of the population that was seven years and older in 1979 had received no education whatsoever.

Only 1,7 percent had achieved Standard 9 and Standard 10, 0,2 percent were busy with degree courses and diplomas and a large proportion (29 percent) had passed only Standard 1-4.

Mr C Mahlangu, Minister of Education, is well aware of his department's tasks, but says it is difficult to plan for the future when the size of the school-going population keeps shifting as the influx of Ndebeles continues.

At present 90 percent of the teachers are unqualified. They are currently being helped and trained by 50 white teachers.

"Some of our teachers have standard 8," said Mr Mahlangu, who looked forward to the opening of a teachers' training college in January and a technical college for 300 pupils.

But perhaps the most potentially dangerous shortage in kwaNdebele concerns a lack of health care.

There are four clinics under construction, according to Mr Ntuli, which will bring the total number to 20, but the homeland has no doctors.

The Philadelphia Hospital outside kwaNdebele lends the homeland two doctors who make the rounds of its clinics, he explained, but medical personnel was one of his department's most pressing problems.

CS/9/be

HOMELANDS

Paving the way for another state

With the passing of the kwaNdebele Flag Act of 1982, Mr Simon Skosana, Chief Minister of kwaNdebele, guided his government in choosing a flag for yet another independent black state.

When kwaNdebele becomes independent in about five years time it will be one of the smallest states in Africa and one of the poorest.

Its flag, comprising three horizontal stripes in blue, yellow and green, a short brown knobkerrie and four grey battle-axes, will fly alongside the South African flag on top of kwaNdebele's Parliament in Siyabuswa.

There, a Legislative Assembly, which currently consists of 46 members but which will soon be expanded to about 60, will debate its way towards independence, with no hope of international recognition.

Six Cabinet Ministers will attempt to build up their various government departments with officials of the South African Government guiding their protégés all the way.

At the present the Cabinet consists of:

Mr S Skosana — Chief Minister
Mr F Mahlangu — Minister of Justice
Mr P Ntuli — Minister of the Interior
Mr C Mahlangu — Minister of Education and Culture
Mr Z Mnguni — Minister of Agriculture
Mr K Mtsweni — Minister of Works

The homeland, which is currently self-governing, has no department of health and welfare. This area of government falls within the ambit of the Department of the Interior.

To many, kwaNdebele's early request for independence came as a surprise — surprise

that a territory which is so undeveloped could wish to become independent so quickly.

"We asked for independence at this early stage to expedite consolidation proposals for kwaNdebele and to speed up the development of an infrastructure," explained Mr Skosana during a recent interview.

"The homelands policy was evolved by the South African Government. As far as kwaNdebele is concerned, South Africa has a commitment to budget millions of rands to ensure that the territory is developed according to policy."

Top of Mr Skosana's list of priorities for development was the provision of sufficient land for his approximately 500 000 people.

Then, in order of importance, he rated employment opportunities inside the territory, an in-



Chief Minister Mr Simon Skosana, Behind him is the Minister of the Interior, Mr P Ntuli.

dustrial growth point, an infrastructure and education as vital to the growth of kwaNdebele.

"An interim committee consisting of two experts from the Department of Co-operation and Development, four people from each of the four districts in kwaNdebele, two members of the Cabinet, a representative of the business sector and the Secretary for Internal Affairs, has been set up.

"Its chief function will be to assess our needs for independence. It could take longer than five years to reach a point where we can go independent but we have confidence

in the central government.

"Even if South Africa cannot give us all that we want, we will always negotiate."

Despite rumours that the business sector is controlled by a group of politicians and businessmen, Mr Skosana said his political philosophy was directly associated with the free enterprise system.

Ownership and title to land were essential ingredients for creating credit facilities and economic development.

He believed sound agricultural development could flourish only in a system where farmers possessed the land on which they farmed.

Brief history of the Ndebele

The history of the Ndebele people in the Transvaal goes back to the 18th century.

Two groups of Ndebele, off-shoots of the main Nguni peoples, were known to have lived between the Vaal and Limpopo rivers for some time before the 1820s, according to the Oxford History of South Africa.

Their cultural and linguistic affiliations remain to this day with the Xhosas and Zulus.

Oral tradition re-

ports that the founding hero of the South Ndebele, a man called Musi, was the third in a line of 23 chiefs who lived just north of modern-day Pretoria.

A third group of Ndebele (the name derives from a Sotho term for Nguni people) crossed the Drakensberg in 1823 led by a Zulu headman, Mzilikazi. With 300 warriors he entered the Transvaal.

Security was a problem for the Ndebele.

And Mzilikazi moved his set-

tlement to a site near present-day Zeerust.

The Ndebele had nevertheless become the dominant power in the Feghveld.

Then came the Voortrekkers.

By 1836 Mzilikazi became aware of white settlers in his territory. A ruler admired for his sense of law and order, Mzilikazi had always welcomed white visitors who recognised his authority.

However, he was fearful of the Voortrekkers who came

as intruders without notice.

After numerous clashes with the new white settlers Mzilikazi was driven northwards across the Limpopo to establish Matabeleland in what is now Zimbabwe.

Several groups of Ndebele remained behind in the Transvaal and were defeated once more by the Boers in 1883. This time the Ndebele lost their autonomy and all of their land.

But by 1925, the Ndebele had se-

cured one farm for themselves.

When the National Party launched its homeland blueprint no provision was made for a separate Ndebele state.

In recent years, under the leadership of Mr Skosana, the Ndebele have pushed for recognition as an independent nation.

Last year in April the territory became self-governing and hopes to be independent in about five years.

Facing bare facts

30/6/82

This is the second in a two-part series on kwaNdebele. Reports by Sheryl Raine of The Star's Pretoria Bureau.

In a small clearing among newly built houses and shanties in Siyabuswa stands a gaudy yellow and black sign which announces kwaNdebele's "Small Industries" sector.

It is here, on less ground than the average city block, that six black trainees are being guided by the Corporation for Economic Development (CED) towards the tough world of business.

So far there is a glassworks, a clothing manufacturing concern, a furniture factory, an upholstery factory and a welding works.

This tiny industrial centre is the beginning of what it is hoped will become the formal business sector in a homeland that can generate employment and if not at first economic prosperity, at least a touch of economic health.

The Bureau for Economic Research (BER) had already warned that kwaNdebele's agricultural potential is limited.

Tourism, small businesses, industry and commerce are therefore of vital importance to the homeland's survival.

There are no known mineral resources.

To date, the CED has pumped R1 374 million in business loans, R404 000 in housing loans and R55 300 agricultural loans into the area, as well as

R360 000 for two business centres.

But the money has hardly made a dent in the list of kwaNdebele's needs.

A large hotel chain has claimed that it has secured exclusive rights to erect a R50 million casino, sports stadium and hotel complex in the black state.

Other rumours are that a R5 million greyhound dog-racing stadium, restaurant and bar complex will be built 11 km from Cullinan at Koppies in kwaNdebele.

Koppies, it is rumoured, will become the new capital of kwaNdebele and will be renamed Capital City.

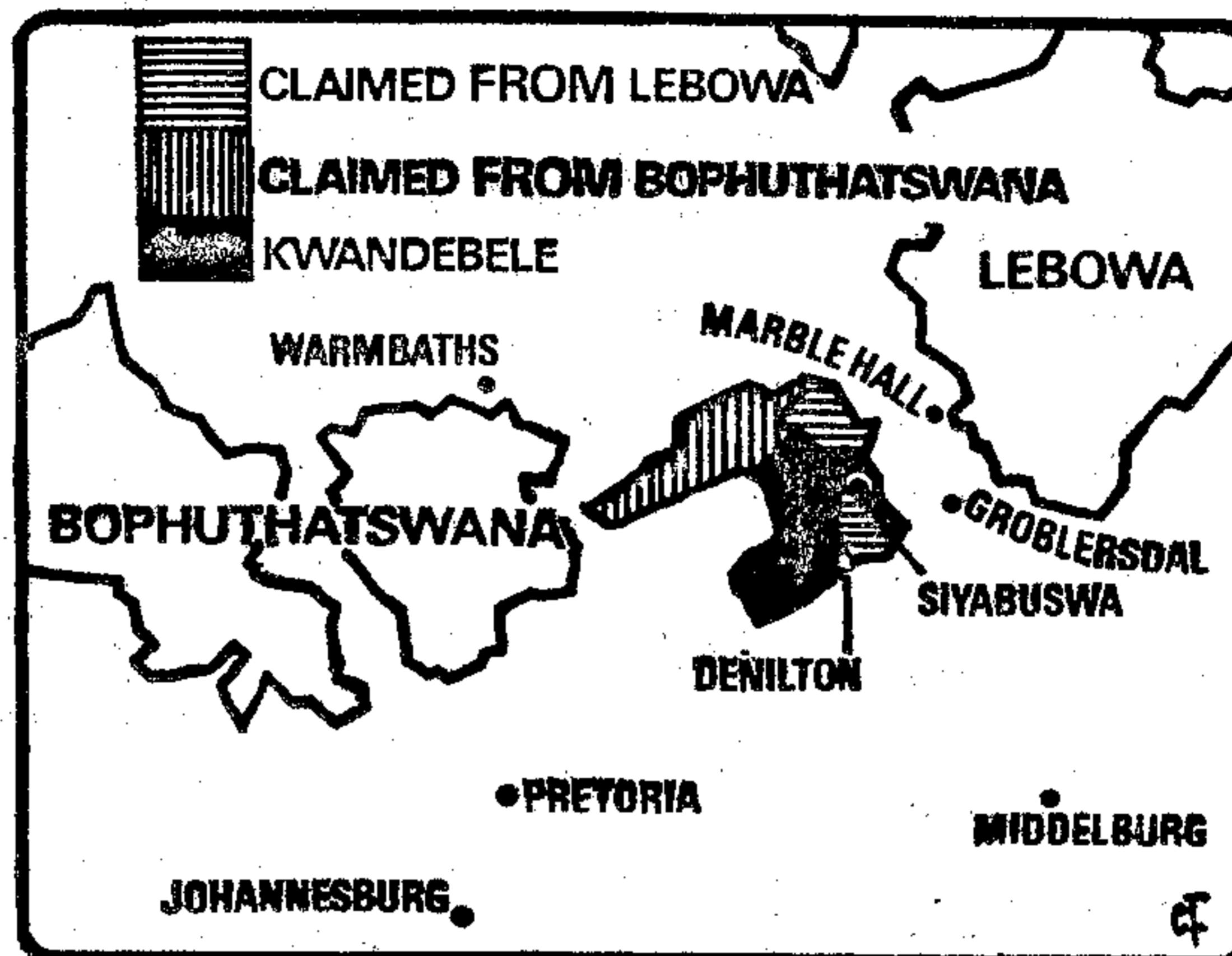
It is hoped that the race track, the first to be planned since greyhound racing was banned in South Africa in 1946, will draw enthusiasts from Pretoria, Johannesburg and other parts of the Witwatersrand.

The stadium is planned to seat 15 000 spectators and the entire complex, if it is ever built, will provide about 1 000 jobs for homeland dwellers.

But these are the homeland's dreams. Back on the ground things are different.

One of Siyabuswa's two business centres visited recently, bare-footed children clustered round a juke box in a supermarket. Two cashiers listlessly ate their lunch.

Business was slow. It was a weekday



Originally, three additional pieces of land were to be ceded to kwaNdebele — one from Bophuthatswana and two from Lebowa. However, new plans to change the shape of kwaNdebele are in the pipeline and the exact size of the homeland is yet to be determined. Also shown on this map are the various urban boundaries of neighbouring towns.

and few migrant wage-earners were in town.

Next door the butcher shop was empty. The only movement came from chickens in their coops, impatiently awaiting the pot.

At the only "restaurant" in the area, mealie meal and gravy was one of few options on the menu.

Shop tenders in a well-stocked general store gazed out of the door in boredom.

In another shop, the shelves were almost bare. Children hung round the doorway beneath faded billboards on which glamorous white models urged them to drink cold drinks and take care of their teeth.

A tattered poster printed for the South African Defence Force announced that "Swapo had no place to

hide," displayed an impressive array of South African weapons and suggested that it was a "privilege to serve in 21 Battalion," one of the Army's black showpieces.

Presiding over her limited wares, the shopkeeper operated her cash register by hand. An electric cord hung from it like an extra limb, useless in a region which is waiting for Escom to supply it with power.

For its people (some say as many as 500 000) kwaNdebele provides about 2 640 job opportunities within its borders.

An in-depth study conducted by Benso into the informal business sector has shown that almost all who have their own businesses in kwaNdebele run "one-man shows." Only five percent

employ four or more people and the average wage paid was set at R18,34 a week.

The study, released in May last year, found that less than 20 percent of the 80 businesses examined had running water and not one had electricity. This is changing slowly.

The majority of those involved in the formal business sector had little education and were mainly concerned with manufacturing, including traditional arts and crafts, knitting, sewing, and furniture making.

Another significant group was involved in trade and services, including shebeens, fruit selling, motor repair services and shop-keeping.

The average net income in the informal business sector was R210 a month.

Part-time businessmen made an average of only R140 a month and supplemented their income in other ways.

Most had started their own businesses in the hope of making more money and because there were no other jobs available.

The majority of raw materials for business purposes had to be imported from outside. Despite costs and the fact that homeland businesses were in competition with concerns outside, two-thirds of the homeland's businesses made no use of credit.

Those able to get credit obtained it chiefly from family and friends.

Only a quarter of the informal business sector possessed business licences and more than 70 percent of those in the study said they needed a licence but had experienced difficulty in getting one.

There are rumours in kwaNdebele that the business sector is controlled by a powerful clique of businessmen and politicians. Most of the business licences, it is said, belong to government officials and their relatives.

Along with a serious lack of capital, obtaining a business licence was considered one of the biggest problems facing small businessmen. Another problem was lack of management experience.

Although small and under-capitalised, the informal business sector contributed two-fifths of kwaNdebele's total annual income during 1980, namely R5.1 million.

Consequently, it is considered to be an important part of the homeland's future. Converting the informal busi-

ness sector into a well-regulated and prosperous formal business sector will be a vital task.

The traditional approach to development during the last 20 years in the Third World, and in Africa in particular, had achieved limited success, according to Benso.

Large scale expansion of infrastructures and the introduction of technologically advanced production techniques had not had the desired "trickle-down" effect. Alternative development strategies including those that sought to provide work opportunities and to redistribute growth had not provided much of an answer.

Bearing this in mind Benso has suggested a combination of two approaches in kwan-debele:

- The first would provide active government aid to undertakings in the homeland to help businessmen maintain their markets better and to help the informal business sector graduate to a formal sector.

- The second would ensure that all limits which currently hinder the informal sector would be removed. This would include the removal of administrative red tape and unnecessary government regulations. The informal business sector would then be left to develop as freely as possible.

By far the most important areas needing government aid, according to Benso, concerned the provision of capital and assistance in obtaining business licences.

Other areas needing aid included the training of businessmen, the building of business premises and the establishment of factories.

30/6/82

Address. — DDC.

(121) *D. dispatch*
New Ndebele
10/9/82
radio station

JOHANNESBURG — A new radio station, Radio Ndebele, is to be introduced on April 1 next year.

An SABC statement said the service would be on the air for three hours per day from 6.30 pm until 9.30 pm, and would initially be relayed through the Nylstroom FM transmitter.
— SAPA.

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Kwandebele proposals accepted by Govt

SIYABUSWA. — Consolidation proposals for an independent Kwandebele, which will more than double the homeland's territory, have been accepted in principle by the Government.

This was revealed yesterday in a speech by the Deputy Minister of Co-operation, Dr G de V Morrison, at the

opening of an extraordinary session of the territory's Legislative Assembly.

He said he hoped the consolidation process regarding Kwandebele would be completed during the coming parliamentary session.

Dr Morrison said he expected the final details of the consolidation plans

to be announced soon.

He could, however, reveal that the Commission for Co-operation and Development's recommendations provided for an increase in Kwandebele territory from the present 125 000ha to 358 000ha and that the Government had accepted this in principle. — Sapa.

Year	African	Asian	Coloured	White	Total	
1970				
1971				
1972				
1973				52	52	+
1974				
1975				52	52	×
1976				52	52	×
1977				52	52	×
1978				52	52	\$
1979				52	52	\$
1980				52	52	\$

Address: 465 16th Avenue
Rietfontein
0002

Telephone:

Officials: Secretary: C.J. Pretorius

Area of Operation: Pretoria

Founded:

Registration: Yes

Industrial Council: Baking and Confectionery Industry (Pretoria)

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The entire consolidation process for kwaNdebele — the latest black homeland to ask for independence — is expected to be brought to finality during the coming session of Parliament.

This was indicated yesterday by the Deputy Minister of Co-operation, Dr G de V Morrison, when he opened a special session of the kwaNdebele Assembly at Siyabusiwa.

Dr Morrison said in his

kwaNdebele may cut its SA ties this year ¹²¹

address, made available in Cape Town, that he could not disclose any details of the consolidation proposals, but an announcement was expected to be made soon by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

The proposals, formulated by the Commission

for Co-operation and Development, have already been accepted in principle by the South African Government.

Dr Morrison said the proposals provided for a considerable expansion of kwaNdebele's land area — from the present 125 000 ha to about 358 000 ha.

Consolidation was a "long and difficult process", often accompanied by emotion, he added.

The consolidation of kwaNdebele was of importance not only to the people of the homeland, but also to others affected by it — especially whites who would have to part with land.

The consolidation, therefore, had to be handled with "great understanding and insight", and the correct way was for the Minister himself to disclose the details.

Dr Morrison said the announcement of the proposals would still not bring the matter to finality. There would be an opportunity for interested persons to make representations, and only after that would the proposals be submitted to Parliament.

Govt may snap up 280 000 ha for Ndebeles

5 experts
20/2/83
1/2

BY ARIEN GEITZ
AND BARRY STREEK

THE Government yesterday dropped a political bombshell when it released plans to increase the tiny Transvaal homeland of kwaNdebele to almost seven times its existing size.

**NATS WILL
FACE
WHITE
FARMERS'
BACKLASH**



● Dr Piet Koornhof ... a basis for negotiations

The announcement led to an immediate wave of protest from white farmers — and could have serious political repercussions in the looming by-elections between the National and Conservative Parties.

Yesterday in Bronkhorstpruit, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, admitted that the new borders of the homeland were a "sensitive and emotional" issue.

He said kwaNdebele would be increased in size

from 51 000 ha to 341 000 ha — at a cost of R150-million.

This is more than four times the 75 000 ha proposed in 1975 for kwaNdebele — but the move could pave the way for the area to become the fifth independent 'national state' in South Africa.

Dr Koornhof, who said the proposals had been accepted in principle by the Cabinet, was met with an angry response from 150 farming

families at the Bronkhorstpruit meeting.

Stressing the proposals could still be 'drastically changed', Dr Koornhof admitted it was 'a very sensitive and emotional issue'.

With farmers in the area claiming various Ministers had made earlier promises that the 1975 proposals were final, many have been left furious and concerned over the latest announcements.

One burly land-owner left

after the meeting in a luxury German car, threatening that he would only be moved off his farm 'with gunpowder'.

Others are anxiously preparing to make representations to the Government on the two days allocated at the end of the month.

Farmers estimate about 300 farms will have to be bought out in terms of the latest plans.

The proposals are also ex-

pected to provoke strong opposition from the Lebowa Government and from white farmers in the area.

Yesterday's announcement could have a significant influence on the pending by-elections in Waterberg and Soutpansberg.

The Government still has to announce its proposals for Venda, Gazankulu and Lebowa, all three of which border on the two seats.

The strongest opposition could come from the Lebowa Government.

Among the proposals is for the eleven Nebo trust farms to be incorporated into Kwandabele.

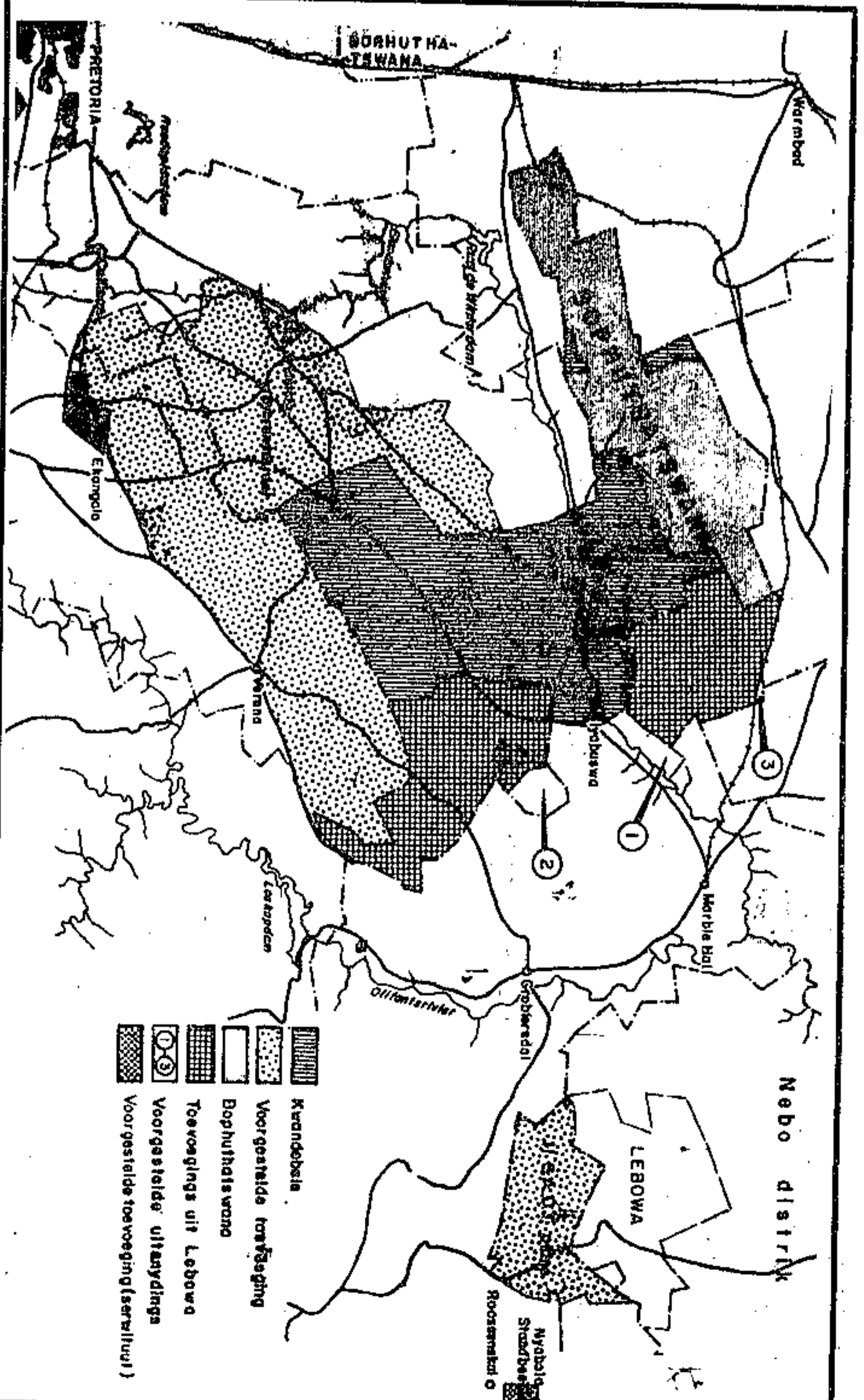
These farms were excised from Lebowa some time ago but the homeland's government has never recognised the move.

People living in the Nebo area still elect an MP to the Lebowa legislative assembly.

If these proposals are in the final plan, part of the Ekandustria industrial area and Ekangala residential area will be included in Kwandabele.

These areas are a key element of the Government's plans to promote a new decentralised growth axis in the Bronkhorstpruit area.

Dr Koornhof explained that the Cabinet had decided to decentralise industrial development along an axis stretching from Rustenburg in the west and Middelburg in the east.



● The proposed consolidation of kwaNdebele. The present homeland is shown in vertical stripes. The proposed additions are shown in dots (bottom) and in squares (top).

This was being done to relieve the pressure on the overconcentrated central Witwatersrand.

At the Press conference, Dr Koornhof said he could not emphasise strongly enough that the public should understand clearly that the consolidation plans he was proposing were only a beginning and could still be changed drastically.

He said the plan was a basis for further negotiation.

"It must therefore be regarded as the most practical and acceptable departure point that could be reached under the circumstances," Dr Koornhof said.

Kwandebele extension could 'save' farmers

Mail Reporters

WHITE farmers whose land could border on or be incorporated into Kwandebele are "angry but resigned" — the move may save many from impending financial ruin caused by the drought.

They were reacting to proposals disclosed by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, which would cede white farming land to Kwandebele.

In a snap survey of farmers in the Bronkhorstspuit and Verena areas yesterday, the Mail found that most farmers had expected similar moves to claim their farms three years ago.

Farmers said they had taken the matter up with the Government through the agricultural unions three years ago and were told the plans were not definite.

Now they planned to make representations to the consolidation committee when it meets in Bronkhorstspuit on February 28 and March 1.

Mr B van den Bergh, a cattle and maize farmer in Verena, said yesterday

he understood the necessity for the extension and was resigned to selling up and buying a new farm elsewhere.

"Many of us have been hard hit by the drought. This could well be an easy way out of financial problems for some of my neighbours."

However, many of his neighbours had owned their farms for several generations.

"It is these farmers, and those who will border on Kwandebele, who are most upset by the move.

"This has been hanging over our heads for time now," he said.

Mr J Swart, a maize farmer in the Bronkhorstspuit area, is one farmer whose land would border Kwandebele.

Describing himself as "very angry", he threatened to "use my gun" if the move disrupted his farming.

"My father was born on this farm and so was I. My family has built it up from nothing and now its value will go down to nothing," he said.

A Verena cafe owner, Mr Johannes Oosterhuizen, said yesterday he was "very peeved".

"I think they have pulled a dirty one on us. I just don't know what we are going to do."

He said as far as he knew his business was not going to be included in the new homeland. He believed his cafe would fall on the border.

"What if they come and build a whole lot of shops just across the border, I might as well close my doors," Mr Oosterhuizen said.

A farmer's wife from the Bronkhorstspuit area, Mrs J N Potgieter, said yesterday that for the two weeks before Dr Koornhof's decision was made public, she and her husband were "sick with worry".

"After we were told the details of the Government's plans we just thanked God. Had we been told to move, I don't know what we would have done.

"We don't have to move and we are definitely going to stay. I don't care if I have blacks on my doorstep as long as I still have my farm and my home.

"My heart really goes out to those people who have to move. It really isn't fair the way they are just told to pick themselves up and go," she said.

Farmers split on 'new' kwaNdebele

By Hannes Ferguson
Farming Correspondent

The Government's plan to increase the size of the kwaNdebele homeland sevenfold at a cost of R200 million has caused wide reaction.

The pocket-size black state now measuring 51 000 ha is to be enlarged to 341 000 ha by buying out about 300 farmers, according to government proposals.

Dr Koornhof's proposals, which he had said were only "preliminary," were put to a public meeting in the Bronkhorstspuit town hall on Saturday by the Bronkhorstspuit and Cullinan Agricultural Union.

Reaction was divided. The union said it had no option but to accept the principle of the plan, but it had misgivings about the way farmers were to be compensated.

Many farmers felt, however, that the Government should first properly develop kwaNdebele's present territory before adding well built-up white

farms to it. kwaNdebele consists almost entirely of undeveloped shrubland.

EKANDUSTRIA

Contrary to the principles of the Government's regional-development policy, the proclaimed growth point of Ekandustria has been included in the enlarged homeland. This was another major concession to the kwaNdebele government, which feared that a growth point outside the homeland's territory would only worsen its economic plight.

Observers said that the amazing leverage achieved by the Ndebele chiefs was the result of Dr Koornhof's desire to favour those homelands which accepted independence, and to punish those which, like kwaZulu, scorned independence.

Expecting dynamic growth in Ekandustria, the Bronkhorstspuit Town Council was busy transforming this quiet rural town into a metropolis.

5

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kwaNdebele new border is a bungle, say farmers

Pretoria Bureau

Farmers affected by the extension of the kwaNdebele homeland have accused the consolidation commission of bungling and incompetence.

They said at a meeting at Brandbach yesterday that it might be unavoidable to accept the scheme in principle, but in determining the new boundary obvious geo-political and security considerations had been disregarded.

The catchment area of the Rust-de-Winter Dam had been mutilated and water supplies would be uncertain, they said.

Farmers feel that undue importance might have been attached to securing a favourable siting for the much-vaunted kwaNdebele casino — in their view a wrong development approach anyway.

Amendments are to be proposed at the coming public session of the consolidation committee.

The chairman of the Bronkhorstspuit-Cullinan District Agricultural Union, Mr M G Schoeman, said it would propose no amendments. The Government had ignored organised agriculture from the beginning and had decided on farming matters exclusively with Bronkhorstspuit Town Council.

But the union demands representation on the valuation committee. Under present farming conditions, the so-called hardships compensation maximum of R10 000 is far too low.

Suzman slams inclusion of Moutse in KwaNdebele

2/12/83
121
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JOHANNESBURG — The proposed inclusion of the Sotho-speaking region of Moutse into KwaNdebele was made in "total disregard" of Pretoria's professed concern with ethnicity, Mrs Helen Suzman, of the Progressive Federal Party, said yesterday.

She was commenting on disclosures at the weekend by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koorhof, of proposals to enlarge KwaNdebele more than sixfold from its present 51 000 ha to 341 000 ha.

Included for incorporation into KwaNdebele are three areas known as Moutse 1, 2 and

3, which used to be part of Lebowa but which were excised from Lebowa in 1980 and placed under the administration of Co-operation and Development.

The majority of people in Moutse are Sotho-speaking and are opposed to being placed under KwaNdebele rule, as a Moutse delegation made clear to Mrs Suzman when it came to enlist her assistance in resisting cession of Moutse to KwaNdebele.

KwaNdebele — "homeland" of Ndebele, a people of Zulu origin — has opted for "independence", which means the Sotho people of Moutse will become

citizens of an independent state without ever having had a say in the decision, Mrs Suzman said.

She said the people of Moutse were not being moved geographically but constitutionally by being placed under KwaNdebele against their will.

The decision to grant KwaNdebele a sixfold increase land at the expense of Lebowa, "smacked of a reward system for those states which accept independence," she said.

KwaNdebele opted in principle for independence last year, Dr Koorhof named next year as the target date at the weekend. — DDC.

CAPE TIMES 25/2/83

Homelands 'ludicrous'

From BRUCE
STEPHENSON

LONDON. — The Times newspaper yesterday attacked the South African homelands policy as "ludicrous" and said the granting of independence to Kwandebele would "cut no ice at home or abroad".

Like many of the other homelands, Kwandebele was an "impoverished dustbowl bursting with South Africans dumped there", The Times said in an editorial.

"It is merely a dormitory for workers commuting to nearby Pretoria, the hub of *baaskap* in the Transvaal.

"Kwandebele will be 'governed' by a black stooge held more in pity than contempt by most of his black brethren."

The creation of the fifth homeland was supposed to be proof to Mr P W Botha's right-wing that he had no intention of including blacks in the proposed parliamentary structure, The Times said.

"But let us hope that Mr Botha knows that his bestowal of independence is a tactical gesture towards Afrikanerdom, merely part of a charade to keep the white Afrikaner vote, and that if he succeeds in shrugging off the fundamentalist right at the next election, he will begin to phase out the ludicrous homelands policy."

The Daily Telegraph, in an editorial on the Cape Verde talks between Angola and South Africa, said that while the Angolan desire for peace could not be doubted, it raised questions about the ability of the Luanda Government to order Swapo to cease activities in SWA/Namibia and to secure the departure of Cuban troops from Angola.

"South Africa's real position is no less perplexing.

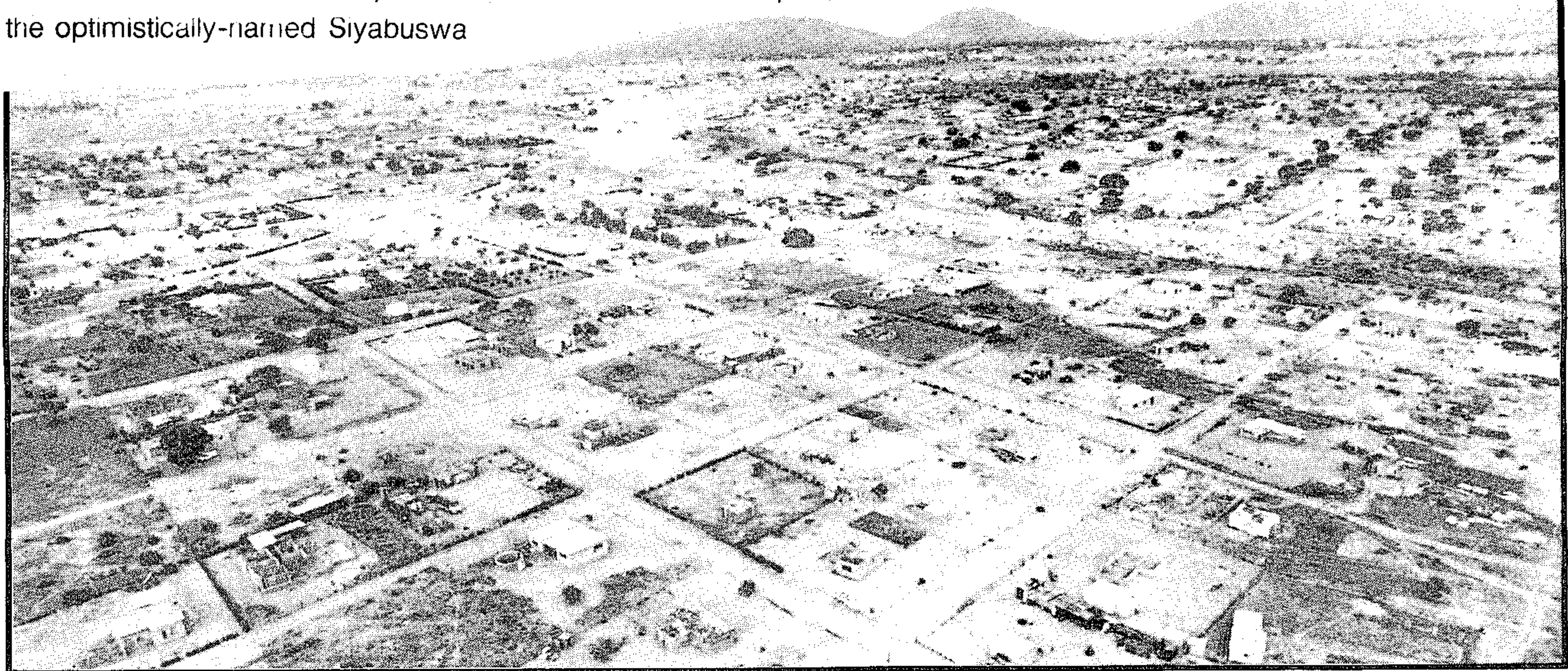
"For all that, the fact remains that sitting down in the Cape Verde with the Angolans is not very likely to produce an immediate end to all hostilities," the Telegraph said.

121 City Press 27/2/83

HOMELAND OF HOPELESSNESS

Africa's newest 'country' ... a land without agriculture, without industry, without hope. Only people, lots of people.

Below: Part of the homeland, near what will soon be the capital, the optimistically-named Siyabuswa



CP Correspondent

THE IDEALS of grand apartheid have been taken to the level of an absurd farce with the proposed "independence" of KwaNdebele.

At present the six farms that are meant to be the Ndebele homeland are filled with nothing more than people. Lots of people.

Officially, there are 200 000 people living in the KwaNdebele dustbowl.

Unofficially, however, there are something like half-a-million people there.

There can be no pretence of economic viability.

The homeland has virtually no agricultural base and no industrial centre.

Its main asset is labour.

Commuters

Every day 13 810 people commute to Pretoria and other neighbouring towns.

Others commute over weekends, working during the week, staying in the area where they work, and returning home only at weekends.

In the homeland itself some small-scale home industries exist.

Holiday Inns have promised a casino complex to rival Sun City after independence.

And in terms of the land deal announced last weekend by Co-

KwaNdebele: A joke — if you don't have to live there

Operation and Development Minister Piet Koornhof, part of the Ekandustria industrial complex near Bronkhorstspuit will be included.

The land deal, which Dr Koornhof has stressed could be changed drastically, is clearly aimed at giving the appearance of a "state" in the area.

In the 1975 consolidation proposals, KwaNdebele was going to be 75 000 hectares. So far it has only been given 51 000 hectares.

With the land deal, it jumps to 341 000 hectares. Some of this land will clearly be used for small-scale farming. But for the bulk of the population, labour will be their and their "country's"

only economic asset.

There is little infrastructure in the homeland. There are 20 clinics, but no hospital.

Water has been a continual problem. Last year the homeland government was spending R20 000 a week — more than R1-million a year — bringing water to the people.

Some 30 tankers are being used daily to bring in water. Only 600 000 litres of the estimated four-million needed daily could be pumped out of two main boreholes.

A R26-million water-supply programme is underway, but it is only scheduled for completion in 1984.

Last year, the first tarred road was started.

The KwaNdebele government had a tiny budget — R28-million last year.

Siyabuswa

A visit to the proposed capital of Siyabuswa reveals just how underdeveloped and impoverished KwaNdebele is.

Like the surrounding areas, it is little more than a congested assortment of huts, tin shanties and some brick houses.

Standing out like a sore thumb are the government buildings.

There has never been any

suggestion of democracy or expression of the people's will.

The Legislative Assembly is entirely appointed by tribal authorities. The Cabinet is appointed by the Chief Minister, Mr Simon Skosana.

The Cabinet and their families have been quick to snap up whatever trading opportunities there are, including liquor licences.

Referendum

After the Cabinet of businessmen-politicians decided to negotiate for independence, they rejected calls for a referendum.

Other "independent" homelands at least held elections or some sort of referendums to legitimise the independence moves.

The unelected leadership has decided for the people that it will opt for independence — and nearly 800 000 Ndebele-speaking people will join the other eight-million South Africans who have lost their citizenship.

The final population of the homeland may even be higher because there are a number of non-Ndebele speakers to be incorporated.

If it were not so serious, the whole situation could be regarded as a farce.

But for the people who will be subjected to KwaNdebele homeland rule it is anything but a farce. It will be real and tough.



● Chief Minister S S Skosana
... not even a referendum to legitimise "independence".

A grey future faces land of browns

121 27/2/83 By Charlene Beltramo S. Tribune

IT'S ALMOST semi-desert, the bleak browns of the area lifted only by the silver of the tin toilets, symbols of mass resettlement, glinting in the sun and long queues of people waiting for water.

KwaNdebele, the least developed of all the homelands and the fifth to take independence (scheduled, casino and all for next year), would be a joke if it were not accompanied by so much human tragedy.

Even the few government statistics on the homeland could be a subject for cynical mirth.

The Bureau for Economic Research (Benso) in its latest report notes that KwaNdebele has no forestry. However two pages on, it records that although the arid area has no trees, it made R2,1-million from forestry in 1980 — by all accounts a remarkable achievement.

(On re-examination at the request of the Sunday Tribune, Benso reduced the sum of R2,1-million to R330 000, calculated now, they said, for wood fuel stripped from indigenous trees. But they could still not explain how the scrub terrain of KwaNdebele sustained so many trees.)

KwaNdebele has the dubious ranking of second poorest homeland — Qwa-Qwa is the worst — making it one of the poorest areas in the world.

It has 2 640 jobs within its borders and a population of half a million people, most of whom waken at 2am every day to catch an average of two buses to work in Pretoria or Witbank.

Most only return at 9pm, and spend about 18 percent of their income on travelling expenses.

Less than 20 percent of the businesses within KwaNdebele have running water and none has electricity. Most trading licences are held by the KwaNdebele Cabinet or their relatives. The highest educational qualification of a member of the Cabinet is that of the Agriculture Minister who left school after Standard 8. The Chief Minister, Mr S. Skosana has a Standard 6 education.

Generally education isn't a strong point among the people of KwaNdebele — despite the fact that the schools are mostly corrugated iron, makeshift shelters and that mainly because of resettlement the population has increased about 500 percent in the past decade.

It has fewer schools and lower educational qualifications than any other homeland. Many teachers did not even complete junior school themselves, it is alleged.

In 1981, according to Benso, KwaNdebele had 88 schools with 539 classrooms and a conservative estimate of 62 362 pupils and 1 487 teachers.

Most of these children won't get more than a nomi-

and inadequate, and are visited every fortnight by doctors, often army medics. Each tiny clinic is responsible for the health of more than 50 000 people.

The living conditions of the people are appalling. Mrs Ina Perlman of the Institute of Race Relations said a visitor from the United States said they were worse than he had seen in war-ravaged and impoverished places in other parts of Africa, including Rwanda, Uganda.

Most people live in makeshift shelters and every day queue for water, either at pumps or tankers that provide water, usually for a fee, for a few hours a day. Sometimes water does not arrive for more than a week. It costs KwaNdebele R20 000 a week to bring water to its citizens, which is still not enough to help it meet the area's deficit of 4-million litres of water a

day. The area has no economic infrastructure, no mineral resources and except for two government experimental farms no agriculture and little agricultural potential. The gross value of its agricultural production in 1980 was a miserable R124 000 — not enough to feed its people for a day. Even drought-ravaged KwaZulu did better, with agricultural production of R37-million in that year.

Eighteen percent of its land is dry land, suitable for limited agriculture with irrigation. But only 0,3 percent of the land is irrigated. There is no forestry, 64 percent of the land is grazing mainly populated by skinny, scattered herds of cows and goats.

KwaNdebele's attitude towards democracy can be deduced from the fact that it is the only home-

land so far to opt for independence without going to its people for a referendum.

South Africa's recent inclusion of a part of Sotho-speaking Lebowa into KwaNdebele could also create animosity.

The area incorporated is Moutse, which like Lebowa is opposed to homeland independence. The longest-established inhabitants of Moutse are the Bantoane who arrived in the area a century ago.

The Ndebeles came only in 1924, in search of land after their defeat by the Boers in the previous century.

The Bantoane gave them land. They consider it insulting that the Ndebele should now govern them in their own land.

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**WHITE FARMERS ARE
ROARING WITH ANGER
OVER THE GOVT'S
'INDEPENDENCE' PLAN**

Nat land plan is reaping a bitter harvest

121
S. Express
27/2/83

MR BOET Ferreira is preparing to change farms for the third time — because of the Government's policy of 'independence' for blacks.

He is one of the farmers affected by the Government's new land proposals for kwaNdebele. In terms of the proposals, the homeland's size will be increased sevenfold.

Mr Ferreira and his sons have been living on his farm, Taaifontein, for just three years.

He farms with his sons Nico and Paul and was deported from Malawi shortly after independence.

"There my job was teaching the local community farming practice. Then we moved to Zimbabwe, but after independence I could see the writing on the wall, just as I can see it here now," he said.

Mr Ferreira's farm borders the black township of Ekangala and the industrial area of Ekandustria at Bronkhorstspuit.

Boet Ferreira is just one farmer affected by the new proposals for kwaNdebele — there are at least 300 more, not all of them as ready to accept the homeland.

Many, with a roar of anger, have flatly refused to have their land included. Farmers in the Brandbach, Sybrandskraal and Taaifontein area, just a few kilometres north of Cullinan, have gone as far as to suggest new border lines to the Government.

They have proposed that more land in the Verena district, towards Dennilton, should be expropriated and that the agricultural area of Rust de Winter — up to now excluded from kwaNdebele

— should be included, in place of their rich milk and crop producing land.

The farmers in the Verena district — hard hit by the depression and drought — are happy to sell their lands to the Government, but the suggestion that Rust de Winter should be included has caused a storm of protest from farmers there.

Mr Jan Smuts — grandson of General Smuts — farms maize, cotton and cattle in the Rust de Winter area. He said the farmers further south were trying "to save their lands at the expense of ours".

"The area that has already been chosen is the traditional ground of the Ndebele," he said.

And a meeting of the Rust de Winter Settlement Agricultural Union members on Thursday rejected any suggestions that their land should be drawn into kwaNdebele.

Mr Gerhard Schoeman, chairman of the Cullinan/Bronkhorstspuit Agricultural Union, argues that his area has great potential and is a major supplier of milk to Pretoria. The Brandbach area is said to provide 10% of Pretoria's daily milk con-

sumption.

Mr Schoeman says that two years of drought and hardship have taken their toll on farmers in his district. "Some may even see selling their lands as being a way out of debt," he said.

Many farmers say they are glad to be included in the land deal — not because they have been hit by drought or because they are patriotic — they simply don't want to be border farmers to the "new Soweto".

Mr G J Korf's farm has not been included in the kwaNdebele proposals — though he wishes it had.

"What good is it, being a border farmer? It would have better to include my land in the homeland — it will be worthless from now."

Mr Alf Becker, chairman of the Sybrandskraal Agricultural Union, was adamant that the Government's offer to pay farmers 'market value' for their lands was out of the question.

"Market value is not realistic. Ever since the Government announced that kwaNdebele would be situated somewhere in this area no-one has been interested in buying farms here."

Mr Becker's union covers 70 000ha, all of which has been included in the new proposals for kwaNdebele.

"We do not wish to be stubborn with the Government. We agree that the homeland would relieve the problems of urban blacks but we also wish to be given a fair deal," he said.



● Mr Boet Ferreira — he'll be abandoning his farm for the third time.

By CHRISTINA PRETORIUS

SUNDAY EXPRESS

JOHANNESBURG, FEBRUARY 27, 1983

50c Including Sales Tax. Prices elsewhere on Back Page

Casino time comes marching to Pretoria!

SUN, EXPRESS 27/2/83

By CHRISTINA PRETORIUS

A R12-million casino and holiday resort is planned at Cullinan's Kloof, a suburb north-east of Pretoria.

The Reames Group for R1½-million. The site is barely an hour's drive from Johannesburg and 30 minutes from Pretoria. It is expected that up to R60-million will be spent developing Cullinan's Kloof, which boasts a beautiful natural gorge and waterfall, as a casino and holiday resort. The area, known locally as 'Die Val-

leijes', is about 12km from Cullinan on the Elands River. It falls on two farms, 'De Tweedespruit' and 'Doringkraal', which straddle the proposed new kwaNdebele border. The beauty spot is owned by the company Cullinan's Kloof Onstspanningsoord - which is part of the estate of the late Mr Gerard Herschel Goudvis,

who held 81% of the company's shares. His widow, Mrs Adriana Katharina Goudvis, holds the rest of the shares. Their son, Mr Sam Goudvis, is acting as executor of the estate and confirmed to the Sunday Express this week that he was negotiating the sale of Cullinan's Kloof to Holiday Inns for R1½-million. Although Holiday Inns managing director Mr Nigel Mathews this week

denied that a decision had been taken on the location of the casino, a source within the company confirmed our information. Holiday Inns holds gambling rights in kwaNdebele and has already an-

To Page 2

Pretoria could have a casino on its doorstep

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From Page 1

nounced plans to build a lavish casino and holiday resort, in conjunction with the RENNIES GROUP.

Holiday Inns got the gambling rights when it bought out Wesjoy (Pty) Limited, which had held the rights to build a hotel and casino in kwaNdebele.

Local farmers, whose lands have been included in the latest consolidation proposals, are concerned that the area may have been chosen purely because of the potential of Cullinan's Kloof as a holiday resort - without any regard for its importance as a farming belt.

Brandbach, Sybrandskraal and Taaifontein, all of which were included in the Government's proposals announced last Saturday, form an important milk and fruit producing area.

"The priorities seem to me to be wrong," said Mr Gerhard Schoeman, chairman of the Cullinan/Bronkhorstspuit Agricultural Union.

Cullinan's Kloof, a well-known beauty spot to the locals, is situated on two farms and is split into five parts.

Three parts - 240 morgen - fall on De Tweedespruit and have been offered for sale to Holiday Inns for R1 500 000 by Mr Sam Goudvis.

This week Mr Nigel Mathews, managing director of Holiday Inns, said that until the new kwaNdebele border became official, he could not comment on the location of the casino.

"We definitely have not taken a final decision yet," he said.

A casino and holiday resort so close to the Pretoria/Witwatersrand area could prove a serious rival to Bophuthatswana's Sun City, which was developed by the Southern Sun hotel chain and is the closest casino to the PWV.

The Holiday Inns complex is expected to have 350 rooms, a conference centre, a golf-course and other sporting facilities.

PAID RIMS

INSIDE

INGS - GO

No decision reached on Holiday Inns casino site

By SIMON WILLSON

(21) HOLIDAY Inns executives have studied at least 30 possible sites for a new R60-million hotel and casino complex within half an hour's drive from Pretoria. The hotel chain is planning to establish the holiday resort inside the new KwaNdebele border as a counter-attraction to Sun City, the Bophuthatswana holiday hotel built by the Inns' great rivals in the homeland casino business, Southern Suns Holdings. When Holiday Inns, a subsidiary of Rennie's Consolidated Holdings, announced its intention to build a hotel complex in KwaNdebele last year, the scene seemed set for a casino war between the two hotel giants. But "rationalisation talks" to try and reach a truce between Holiday Inns and Southern Suns were organised earlier this year and are still going on. It is known, however, that Holiday Inns plans an impressive rival to Sun City in KwaNdebele unless agreement

is reached. Inns sources said over the weekend that the talks, which are expected to be completed in about three weeks' time, "are not only about KwaNdebele ... they involve a lot more." Yesterday Holiday Inns managing director, Mr Nigel Mathews, said: "Our people have been looking at at least 30 possible sites, but because the border delineation is not final it would be totally impractical for us to actually buy land". Last year Holiday Inns paid a rumoured R500 000 for the monopoly rights to set up casinos in KwaNdebele. ● The Government is to set up a parliamentary select committee to investigate the alleged involvement of the Deputy Minister of Development and Land Affairs, Mr Hennie van der Walt, in the granting of multi-million rand casino rights in Kangwane and KwaNdebele.

ROM

28/2/83

Farmers put four points on land

11/3/83
121

Farming Correspondent

Hundreds of angry farmers yesterday converged on the Bronkhorstspuit town offices to put their case to the kwaNdebele Consolidation Commission.

The commission, a sub-committee of the Commission for Co-operation and Development, consists of five National Party MPs under the chairmanship of Mr Rex le Roux.

The Government's intention to increase the kwaNdebele homeland sevenfold was announced by the Minister of Co-operation and development, Dr Koornhof, last Saturday.

The clash between Dr Koornhof and the farming community has since crystallised into four separate issues:

- The creation of a kwaNdebele bridgehead over the Elands River would enable Dr Koornhof or the homeland to use the river as a cheap source of water, ruining the Rust de Winter dam irrigation settlement where farmers depended on the Elands water for their livelihood. Farmers said Dr Koornhof should develop kwaNdebele's own water resources instead with Government funds.

- The Government's offer of R220 a hectare for grazing, R600 for croplands and R1 600 for irrigated fields was only a third of the market value. This was not compensation, farmers protested — it was confiscation.

- Government ministers' credibility had sunk to zero. In 1982, it was said, a publication printing an exact map of the proposed consolidation was banned on the grounds that it was spreading false information against public interest. Ministers Mr Hendrik Schoeman, Dr Piet Koornhof and Mr Punt Janson had then declared to farmers that there would be no such consolidation.

- Mr M C J du Plessis, secretary of the Seringveld Farmers' Association, said that the commission members were politicians. There was no member with qualifications in geopolitics, a recognised branch of geography dealing with the nature of boundary lines and their consequences.

The commission's meetings continue today.

Angry farmers don't get heard

Own Correspondent

BRONKHORSTSPRUIT — Angry farmers stormed away from the municipal offices here yesterday after having failed to obtain a hearing with the committee established to hear farmers' objections and comments about the kwaNdebele consolidation proposals.

Of the 31 farmers given specific times for a hearing yesterday, only 13 or 14 were heard. The rest were told to return today but many refused saying it was "a waste of time".

Mr Toi van Rooyen, one of the many prospective border farmers at Doringkraal, said he had no other option but to offer his land for sale as it would

be of little use once it became a border farm next to an independent kwaNdebele.

Another farmer, Mr Jan Maian, said he would fight to keep his ground and that he was sure that 99 percent of the other farmers would do the same.

A number of those with big farms were very bitter, saying the past three years of drought had got them deeply into debt and that when they were bought out they would technically no longer be farmers and would thus have to pay their overdrafts back immediately.

Some of the farmers are considering court action

Mr Bennie Coetzee of the farm, Rietfontein said he had asked the committee to pay him out for his land as soon as was possible as he wished to buy another farm.

He was told he had to wait until June this year when the proposals would finally be accepted or rejected by Parliament, he said.

One angry farmer — an elderly woman — was heard to shout in desperation: "I do not care how sympathetic the committee is, but why don't they take our names now and not prolong the process and kill us all a little each day"

2543



BBDG



get intas support close ties with SA
Australians
It is forced to reduce its end a general sales agent withdraw from aircraft

Southern Africa is bringing risks for thousands of villagers as water from this unprotected spring. The muddy waterhole is their source for drinking, cooking and washing.



Offers a miscarriage

Jim star Raquel (42)
An autopsy showed that he had choked on the cap from a

Williams (71) was found dead in his Manhattan hotel room last at hospital in 1969. Williams never forgave for committing him to a and close friend, Episcopal Minister Sidney Lanier. re funeral home for the service conducted by Williams' eth Taylor. Paul Newman and Jessica Tandy. ble among the absent personalities were Marlon Brando, rs, attended his funeral here yesterday.

General for playwright

ORK — Many close friends of playwright Tennessee Will-

W personalities snub

PEOPLE

Sweden is to introduce a "Group Areas Act" of

's plan for aliens

Sweden is to introduce a "Group Areas Act" of

es 885 years in jail

Sweden is to introduce a "Group Areas Act" of

Sweden is to introduce a "Group Areas Act" of

KWANDEBELE

Huge expansion

121 FM 4/3/83

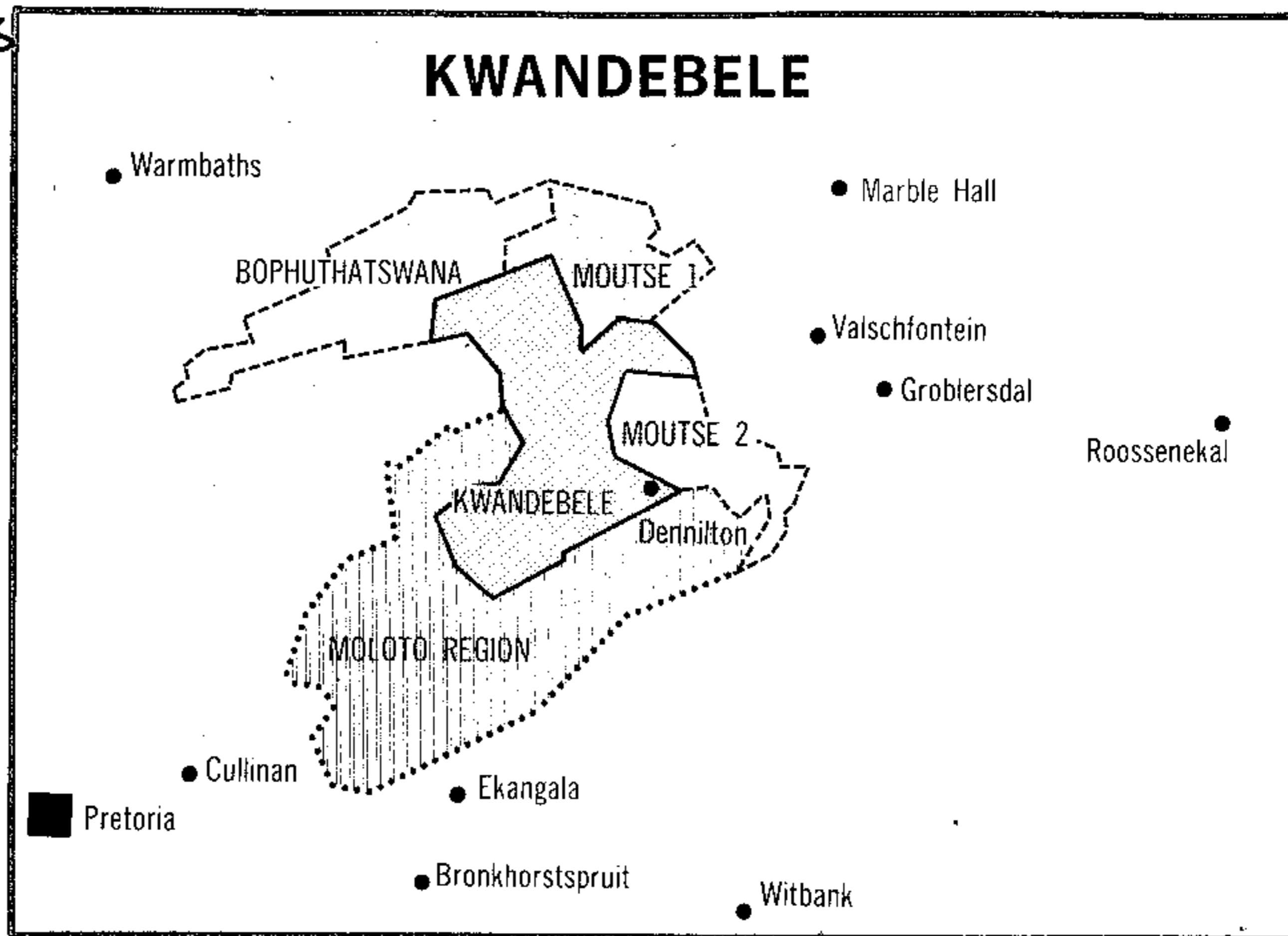
Taxpayers will cough up a conservatively estimated R150m to be spent by government on the consolidation of KwaNdebele.

Co-operation and Development Minister Piet Koornhof announced in Bronkhorstspuit recently that the new "national state" in the heart of the Transvaal is to be enlarged six-and-a-half times — from its present 51 000 ha to 341 000 ha — in preparation for its transition to "independence," targeted for 1984.

Koornhof expressed awareness of the emotions engendered by the fledgling state's proposed new boundaries, which the Cabinet approved, and emphasised that they could be changed. Certainly, say Transvaal Agricultural Union sources, feelings are running high among directly affected white farmers.

Interested parties were due to meet the Consolidation Commission in Bronkhorstspuit as the FM went to press this week.

Opposition to the plans has also come from Sotho-speaking people in three Moutse areas earmarked for incorporation into KwaNdebele. Hitherto, Moutse was represented in Cedric Phatudi's Lebowa Legislative Assembly, despite its excision from Lebowa by Koornhof in 1980.



On the face of it, making ethnically different Moutse part of KwaNdebele seems inconsistent with government policy. Could the added land represent a "reward" to KwaNdebele, which is going for independence whereas Lebowa is not?

The largest proposed addition to KwaNdebele takes in a 150 000 ha swath in

a south-westerly direction to just outside Cullinan, near Pretoria. This tract is bounded to the west by Verena, along the Bronkhorstspuit-Groblersdal road, and includes the Ekeangala growth-point north of Bronkhorstspuit. It is estimated that about 200 farms could be affected.

There are some 450 000 Ndebele in SA, of

whom 250 000 live outside their designated homeland. About 90% of the Ndebele actually resident in the area have been resettled there since 1979.

There is no hospital in KwaNdebele. Less than 2% of the population is employed in

the area, although this figure may rise a little after consolidation. The building of a casino after independence, for which Holiday Inns has secured rights, will provide some income and employment.

Statistics from Benso show that in 1980-

1981, Pretoria accounted for 83% (R13,2m) of the homeland's total income of R15,8m. KwaNdebele's "own sources" realised R352 000 and the rest came from taxes collected by Pretoria. Its deficit after expenditure (R24,3m) was R8,4m.

S.E. Africa 6/3/83 (2) (121)

White farmers demand more money for move

By CHRISTINA PRETORIUS

WILLIE Bronkhorst and his family are living on borrowed time.

They own their 41ha land, but it has been expropriated for the soon-to-be-independent homeland, kwaNdebele.

Mr Bronkhorst claimed this week he first heard of the expropriation on December 28 last year in a letter from the Department of Community Development.

The department offered him R44 000 for his farm — and told him to be off the land by February 28 this year.

But he is refusing to move until he is allowed to bargain with the Government for the price and given more than

two months' notice. "The Government seems to feel that R44 000 is a fair price for my property but it is worth a great deal more on the open market. And to me it is virtually priceless," he said.

He shares the farm with his wife, two children and elderly mother.

"The threat of having to move is having a bad effect on my mother. I need to be given time to find somewhere new to live."

The Bronkhorst farm, Tweefontein, includes irrigation fields, grazing and 30ha of high-potential sandy loam.

"It would be impossible for me to buy a similar farm the same distance from Pretoria for R44 000," said Mr Bronkhorst.

Mr Bronkhorst and many farmers in the district claimed the kwaNdebele homeland had depressed the property market in the area artificially.

On February 19 the Government announced it would increase kwaNdebele to almost seven times its size — from 51 000ha to 341 000ha — at a cost of R150-million.

All the land — 70 000ha — held by farmers of the Sybrandskraal Agricultural Union was included in the Government's latest consolidation proposals for kwaNdebele.

The union chairman, Mr Alf Becker, said: "The expropriation of land at a low price is exactly what the farmers in my union are afraid of."

A spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development said there were "at least 37" farmers on Tweefontein, which had been sub-divided.

"Each was made an offer — but not all have reacted," he said.

"It might be that Mr Bronkhorst did not react, in which case the department will have taken it for granted he was satisfied with the offer made to him."

He confirmed the farmers were given two months to vacate their homes.

The spokesman said an additional sum equal to "about 10%" of the value of the land was included in each offer.

Earlier this week hundreds of farmers gathered in Bronkhorstspuit to meet the kwaNdebele Consolidation Committee.

The Sybrandskraal union raised the following points:

- Consolidation must be final — no more land must be granted to kwaNdebele.
- Agreement must be reached with Government evaluators on the cost of land before evaluation begins.
- A representative of the farmers must sit on the evaluation committee.
- The time from valuation to actual payment must be no more than three months.
- Extra compensation of 10% of the value of the farm must be paid to the farmer to make up for the inconvenience of having to sell.

Author Durrell films SA wildlife

NATURALIST and best-selling author Gerald Durrell is in the Umfolozi Game Reserve filming one of 13 parts for an international TV series on wildlife.

He and his wife Lee, pictured at right, arrived in South Africa this week to film the ecology of grasslands.

The couple will star in the series, which is a co-production involving Prime Media in Canada, Channel Four in Britain and SABC-TV and is being filmed by a free-lance team.

Entitled 'Amateur Naturalist' it is based on Durrell's book 'The Complete Amateur Naturalist'. He wrote the script and Lee was responsible for research.

SABC public relations officer Mr Eric van der Merwe said the series would probably be screened in South Africa early next year.

Report and picture by DEENA SHAPIRO



KwaNdebele gains 111 000 people

121 RDM
29/3/83

MORE than 111 000 people had returned to settle in KwaNdebele during the past 12 to 18 months, a joint statement by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, and the Chief Minister of the territory, Mr S S Sikosana, said yesterday.

The statement follows talks between Cabinet Ministers from KwaNdebele, the Commissioner-General for the South Ndebele National Unit, and the Director-General and senior officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

The statement said there was a natural flow of people

from places outside KwaNdebele to Kwaggafontein, Vrischgewaagd, Vlaklaagte, Gembokkepruit, Tweefontein and Gembokfontein, which had increased markedly after KwaNdebele indicated it intended asking for independence.

This necessitated the establishment of the necessary infrastructures to ensure proper resettlement for these people. Ways of achieving this were discussed.

The territory's income from its own resources had risen by about 130% since 1980/81, the statement said.

— Sapa.

Beads of hate, purity vision and royalty



Maria Msiza, her sister-in-law, Elizabeth, and Maria's daughter, Sophie, at the entrance to Maria's house in KwaMatabeleng. Maria is holding a 'pepitu' or rectangular apron for unmarried women while Elizabeth is wearing a ceremonial beaded blanket with a 'mapoto' or married woman's apron underneath. Sophie shows off one of her mother's 'mapotos'.

Story: LINDA POLONSKY
Picture: DENIS FARRELL

A BEADED, braided combination of contrasting colours and textures and complex geometric shapes — that is the traditional dress of the Ndebele.

And today, in villages scattered in the Transvaal and parts of Bophuthatswana, a number of Ndebele women preserve their age-old customs.

One of these villages is KwaMatabeleng, a 30 year old settlement of some 250 people, roughly 30 minutes north of Pretoria.

Here, people such as Maria Msiza, continue to make beaded clothes for their families.

"An Ndebele girl's progression from childhood to womanhood is reflected in the different types of garments she wears," says Natalie Knight, who has both studied and collected the intricate, colourful craft work.

For example, Maria, made a 'ghabi' for her daughter, Sophie, when she was very young. This is a tiny garment with string fringes and a decoratively beaded top portion.

Both Maria and Sophie were quite prepared to sell this beautiful piece for R70. "We need the money," says Maria, when asked about her

willingness to part with the family treasures.

Although Maria's husband works in a factory in Pretoria, she herself does not work outside the home. But what with a family of six children and the crippling drought extra money is obviously welcome.

Maria also brought out a rectangular apron or 'pepitu' which she made for Sophie when she had outgrown the 'ghabi'. This, too, Maria was happy to sell. In fact, at the time, they were wearing shabby western-style dress rather than their traditional costumes which are usually reserved for special occasions.

When Maria married she graduated to a 'jocolo', a five-pannelled apron worn on important ceremonial occasions.

For the first few months of married life it is worn unadorned but afterwards the bride's mother-in-law makes her an ornately beaded one.

When the young married woman feels like a new one, she now has to make it for herself.

Finally there is the ceremonial beaded blanket, which women like Maria make for themselves. Glass beads are

woven into intricate patterns which adorn the edges of the blanket.

It even seems likely that the weight of a blanket is related to the status and importance of its owner, many blankets weighing as much as 5kg.

It is primarily Ndebele women who wear the exquisite beaded garments. For example though very young boys may wear 'ghabis' once they grow up they seem to prefer western trousers.

But there are special occasions, such as the initiation period, when the men too adorn themselves with beads.

"Dating beadwork, like dating all African art, presents great problems," continues Natalie, "but the oldest ones seem to date to the end of the 19th century."

Age is judged according to the colour and size of the beads, the motifs used and the material on which the beads are sewn.

The oldest pieces, for example, have a few translucent, coloured beads worked into a background which is primarily white.

In these old pieces the beads are sewn together with sinew although nowadays the

women simply use cotton thread.

For example when Sophie unwrapped an old towel, she revealed a pile of unthreaded beads and a needle and cotton thread which she was using to make the beadwork.

A leather backing is also a sign of an old piece but later a combination of leather and canvas was used. However the garments Maria had were all made of canvas, an indication that they were far more recent.

While canvas is still made of natural fibres, the most recent innovation is to exploit synthetic materials such as plastic.

And traditions have now been changed further by making patterns not from beads but from coloured electrical tape and bits of plastic or lace, glued on to the plastic.

"This is a most unfortunate degeneration," says Natalie. It is probably a result of the time-consuming nature of the traditional beadwork. For example Maria said that the four aprons she had in her house took her a year to make.

Another factor is the rising cost of the beads themselves. "Glass beads have always

been imported from Europe and although they are readily available, they have become very expensive," Nathalie explains.

"A packet of beads costs R5, R6 or R7," says Maria. She buys them from Indian traders in Marabastad, a nearby town and their rising price is obviously a source of concern for Ndebele women.

Ndebele beadwork is also distinguished by traditional colours, usually white with strong contrasts of red, blue, green and orange.

Colours are chosen not only for their decorative value but for their symbolic potential as well. For instance red beads symbolise royalty for the Ndebele, yellow indicates hate and white represents purity, protection from evil and clear vision.

Around 1970 or 1971 there was a sudden change of colour with opaque blues, greens, purples and blacks becoming popular. In fact many of Maria's new pieces incorporated these colours.

"The type of patterning also provides clues to dating," adds Nathalie. The Ndebele usually prefer compact, powerful geometric shapes, which often have symbolic

connotations. For instance a common image is the male-female symbol."

Patterns are usually symmetrical but the symmetry may be disturbed if the artist becomes bored.

Letters from the Roman alphabet are also popular though they are often incorporated in the beadwork simply as decorative shapes and not for their meaning. In fact they are frequently placed sideways or even upside down.

There is even an element of unintentional humour in some of the pieces. Since some of the Ndebele live near Pretoria it's common to see the old Pretoria number plate, TP, inscribed in beads.

"You'll also find the images an Ndebele woman paints on her home repeated in the beadwork," says Franco Frescura, a lecturer in the Department of Architecture at the University of the Witwatersrand and an expert on the rural shelters of southern Africa's black peoples.

And in the last ten years alien images of aeroplanes have even appeared in this traditional art form, creating an amusing merging of rural and technological cultures.

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Paint peels as tradition crumbles

The village of KwaMatabele lies north of Pretoria inside Bophuthatse. You may remember it as the 'Ndebele Village', the name once given to it by the South African Tourist Bureau. It was a camera-strung village where the village have been on the ground since KwaMatabele was declared a homeland and KwaMatabele part of it. It was upon a time the African authorities painted the villagers with paint for their houses and thatched for their roofs for the benefit of sight to the 'model' settle-

ment's all stopped now. The paintwork is peeling.

A replica Ndebele hut by the authorities for tourists to eat their lunch starting to crumble. The roofs are balding. In Bophuthatse, Ndebele children are being educated in a. Their home language is Nguni. Ndebele traditions have fallen on any ground.

KwaMatabele is a village. It looks as if it has been abandoned. About 10000 people live there.

Resettlement is a thing of the future and for the 250-odd residents of KwaMatabele are only about making ends meet.

Southern Ndebele are comprised of two groups, the Manala and the Mzila. The KwaMatabele are Ndzundza.

Among the members of a small community, class division exists between the three groups who live there; the Ndzundza are regarded as the senior class group; the Mzila and the Skosana, down upon by the Ndzundza as a lower order.

Joseph Msiza, leader of the group, is the last survivor of the last generation of his generation in the village.

KwaMatabele is in poverty. Most of the villagers commute to Pretoria every day to work in the mines while the women make home with the making exquisite



As the afternoon sun moves relentlessly around the almost treeless Ndebele village, women gather around what little shade there is to talk and drink tea.

Story: CHARLOTTE BAUER
Pictures: DENIS FARRELL

beadwork and snorting snuff.

Last week the villagers built a church — a shanty of rusty iron and wood. It sticks out like a sore thumb among the pretty, painted houses but it's all they could afford.

KwaMatabele is a village rejected. Pretoria has finished with it and Bophuthatse is not interested in it.

The Ndzundza Ndebele have lived at KwaMatabele for 30 years. But their arrival in the Transvaal from northern Zululand goes back about 400 years.

In his yet to be published manuscript, 'KwaMatabele: an amaNdebele Village', author and architecture lecturer at the University of the Witwatersrand, Franco Frescura takes us back to 1847;

the year the first Voortrekker groups came into contact with the Ndebele at Namashaxelo near Roossenekal.

Then they were ruled by chief Mabogo of the house of Mahlangu. There followed an alliance between Mabogo and the Pedi chief, Maleo. After Mabogo's death in 1865, Nyabele acceded to the chieftanship after a period of inter-tribal rivalry for leadership.

The leadership of Nyabele marked the final era of Ndzundza independence because, soon after, they became involved in the issue of Pedi succession. This led them into direct conflict with the Government and brought about their ultimate defeat.

On August 13, 1882, the Pedi chief, Sekhukhune and 14 of his advisers were

murdered. Mampuru, Sekhukhune's half-brother was blamed for the deaths, and fled, seeking sanctuary with one of the vassal chiefs of the Ndzundza.

The Volksraad demanded his apprehension but Nyabele not only declined to hand Mampuru over, but also refused to pay the customary hut tax to the new Transvaal Government.

The upshot was that two months later a burger commando under General Piet Joubert set out from Middelburg for the Ndebele stronghold in the mountains.

After a nine-month campaign Nyabele and his people, starved into submission, capitulated and handed Mampuru, bound hand and foot, over to the Boers.

Both Mampuru and Nyabele were taken to Pretoria, tried for rebellion and sentenced to death. Mampuru was executed but, under pressure from the British, Nyabele's sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

At the same time, the Volksraad declared Nyabele's lands to be forfeited to the Government and parcelled out to whites. The Ndzundza were indentured as labourers to farmers in the district, thus effectively scattering them and breaking their power as a tribe once and for all.

During Nyabele's imprisonment some of his followers were allowed to settle

on the white-owned farm of Hartbeesfontein, north of Pretoria between Wonderboom and Derdepoort, to be nearer their chief.

Then, shortly before the outbreak of war in 1899, Nyabele was freed. He was barred from returning to Namashaxelo, but rejoined what was left of his people at Hartbeesfontein.

He died a couple of years later and was succeeded by mfene, who lived at the farm for a few years before moving with the bulk of his followers to a site on the upper reaches of the Wilge River, near Valfontein, where his descendants still reside.

A small settlement was left behind under the leadership of a man called Hlangane Msiza, although Msiza possessed none of the traditional royal connections that commonly brought men to power.

The settlement at Hartbeesfontein remained there under Hlangane until 1953 when the farm owner, Wolmarans, died.

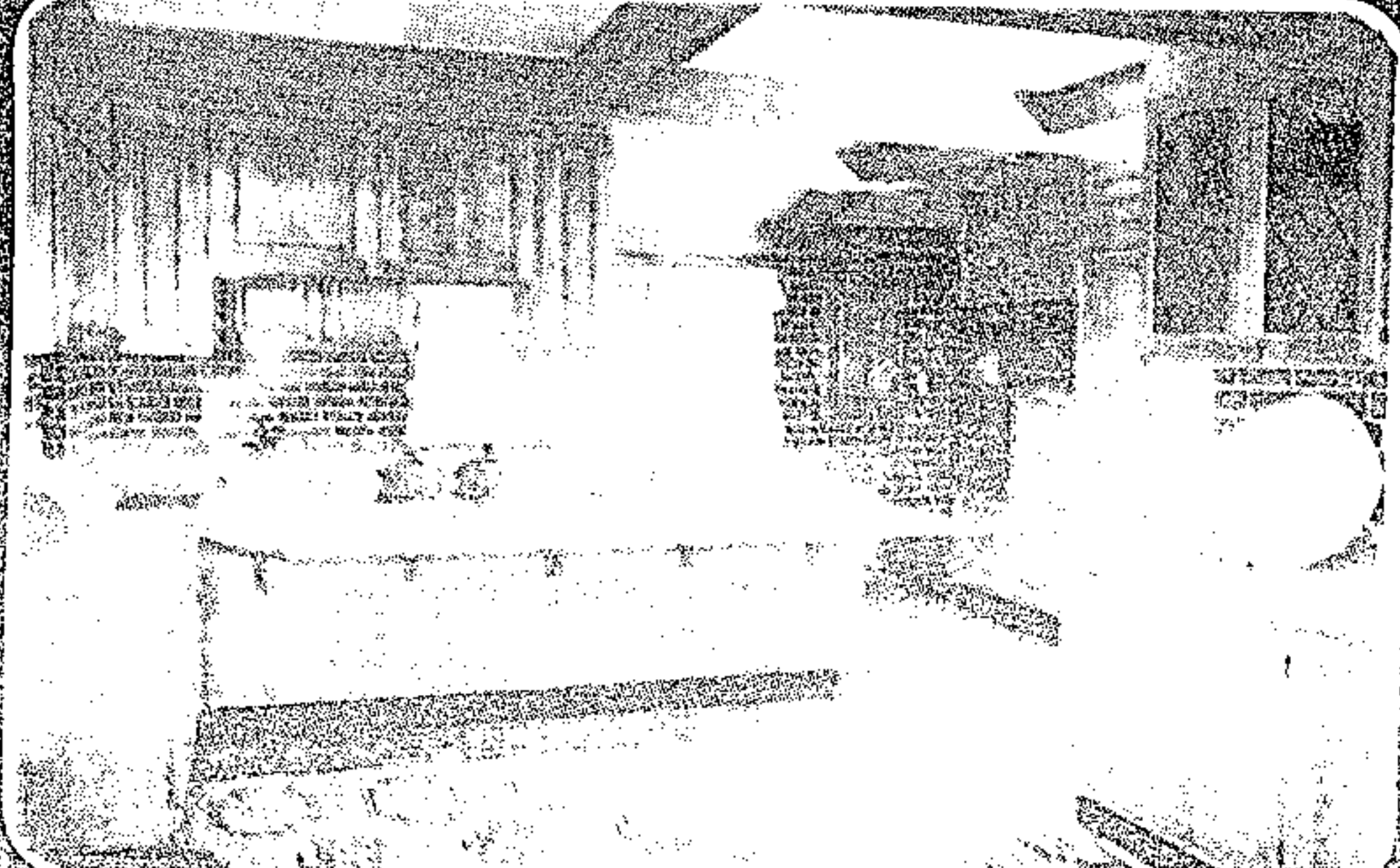
With Pretoria beginning to experience urban growth in its northern suburbs, the Government found it expedient to resettle the Msiza at the site of their present village near Klipgat in the Odi district.

This is KwaMatabele.



A gummy smile for the photographer ... one of the village's older inhabitants.

rustic KITCHENS



- CUSTOM DESIGNED
- NATURAL WOOD AND MELAMINE
- BY MASTER CRAFTSMAN

FACTORY:
 5 NEWCLARE RD
 INDUSTRIAL

SHEPHERD ROAD SHOW
 SA-HALL OF INDUSTRIES
 STAND 10 - 17 MEAVE

PHONE:
 839-2666/7
 846-0280
 after hours

Lebowa

sends 100

Mercury delegates to

see Koornhof

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, has agreed to delay the transfer to KwaNdebele of land claimed by Lebowa until further talks on the matter, Dr Cedric Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa, said yesterday.

Dr Phatudi was elaborating on talks in Pretoria on Tuesday between a 100-strong Lebowa delegation and Dr Koornhof on the controversial recommendation by the Van der Walt Commission that Moutse, near Groblersdal, and nine farms in the Nebo district be ceded to KwaNdebele.

Lebowa is strongly opposed to the loss of these areas and, according to Dr Phatudi, all 100 Lebowa delegates crowded into Dr Koornhof's office and voiced their opposition to the proposed move.

Mr Hennie van der Walt, who was appointed Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Land Affairs last year, was present to hear objections to the proposals of his commission.

Territory

It proposed that KwaNdebele, designated 'homeland' of the Ndebele, be increased sixfold, partly at the expense of Lebowa through the addition of the three blocks of territory which make up Moutse and the nine farms in Nebo.

KwaNdebele opted in principle to accept 'independence' last year, but made its acceptance conditional on fulfillment of its land claims on territory in Lebowa and Bophuthatswana, as well as white-owned farms in the Groblersdal and Marble Hall districts.

The Van der Walt Commission proposals have been viewed by some ob-

servers, notably Mrs Helen Suzman of the Progressive Federal Party, as a 'reward' to KwaNdebele for its endorsement of Pretoria's policy of creating ethnically separate 'independent' States.

Minority

Dr Phatudi said yesterday: 'We told Dr Koornhof that we could not accept the proposals. He agreed to maintain the status quo until we hold further talks on the consolidation of Lebowa next month.'

Lebowa is the designated homeland of the North Sotho but its population of about 1 500 000 includes a sizeable minority of Ndebele, who are concentrated near Potgietersrust, Zebedela and Nebo.

Dr Phatudi said of Lebowa's Ndebele: 'They are happy to be our citizens. But Pretoria does not like that. It would love to see them aligning themselves with KwaNdebele.'

He said the nine farms in Nebo should not be ceded to KwaNdebele but given to the Ndebele in Lebowa as originally planned.

Polling

Elections were held in Lebowa last month for the 40 popularly chosen seats in the 100-member Legislative Assembly. The results are still being processed. Dr Phatudi, a staunch opponent of independent ethnic States and a champion of a greater South African federation, is one of the few chief ministers to personally seek election as a popularly elected candidate.

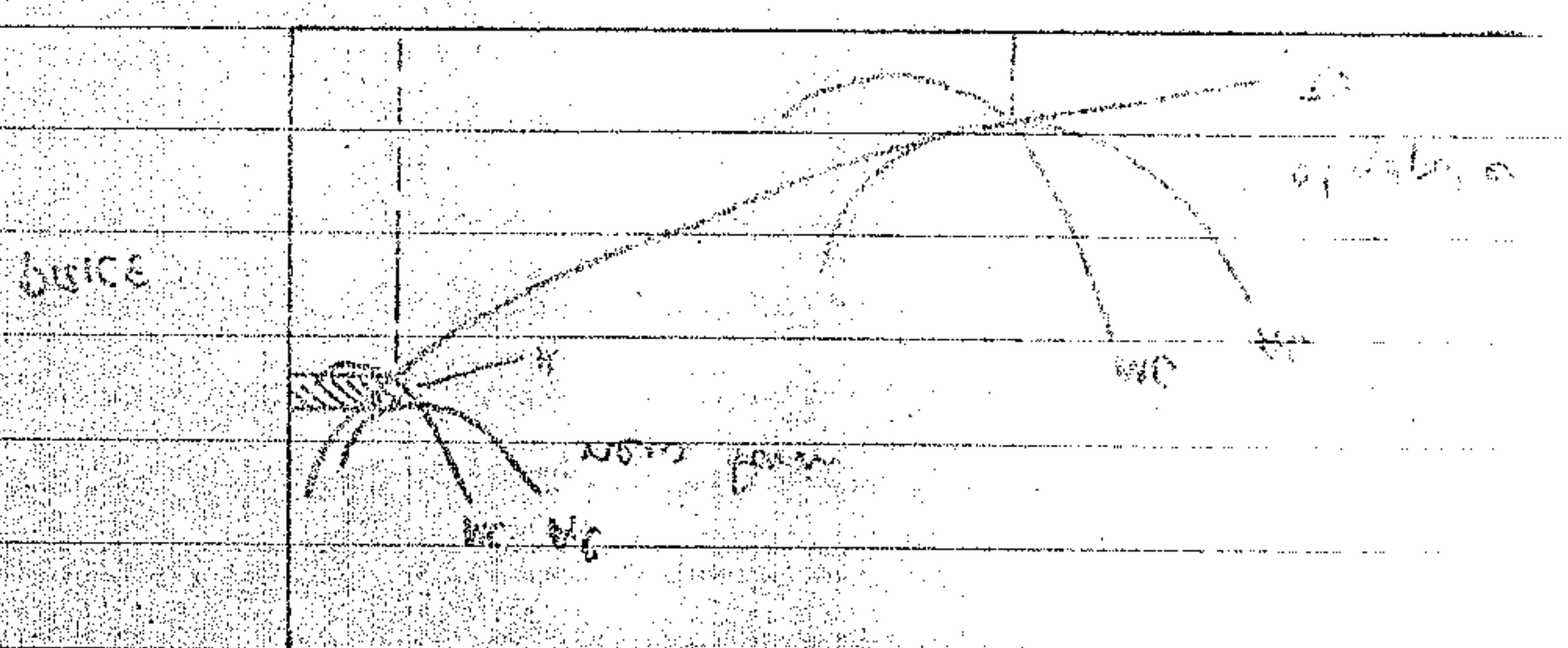
Polling in Lebowa itself is said to have been brisk but the turnout in urban areas outside Lebowa by Lebowa's nominal citizens appears to have been minimal. In Johannesburg magisterial area, which includes Soweto, only 523 people voted.

(121) Howard Q. Col. 1118 -
 KwaNdebele 1122
 27/4/83
 *2. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the
 Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) What is the present size, in hectares, of the KwaNdebele national state:
- (2) how many hectares of land were added to KwaNdebele in (a) 1981, (b) 1981 and (c) 1982;
- (3) whether a final decision has been taken on consolidation proposals for KwaNdebele; if not, when will a decision be taken; if so, (a) how many hectares of land remain to be added and (b) from which areas will such land be taken?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) The present size of KwaNdebele including the latest addition, is 98 071 hectares. According to the consolidation proposals of the Commission for Co-operation and Development as announced on 19 February 1983, the extent of KwaNdebele could be increased to approximately 100 000 hectares.
- (2) (a) Nil.
 (b) 98 071 hectares.



(c) 5 000 hectares.

(3) (a) and (b) No final decision has been taken yet. The consolidation proposals in respect of KwaNdebele have been announced on 19 February 1983, being a basis for further consultation and investigation. The Commission for Co-operation and Development is presently still busy to consider and investigate various alternatives submitted to the Commission and it is not yet possible to indicate when a final plan will be submitted to the Government. The matter is however receiving high priority.

KwaNdebele

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

(1) Whether there are any resettlement

(a) Resettlement Area

- Vlakklaagte.....
- Gemsbokspruit
- Tweefontein
- Vaalbank.....
- Vrischgewagad.....
- Leenfontein
- Kwaggafontein
- Siyabuswa.....
- Boekenhout
- Mathys Zyn Loop
- Goederede
- Pieterskraal.....

(2) All the residential areas in KwaNdebele are served by the KwaNdebele Regional Water Supply Scheme which is 90% completed. The total estimated cost is R24 000 000.

(3) (a) (i) Approximately 46 000.

(ii) Approximately 5 500.

(b) (i) and (ii) The people resident at the areas mentioned in (1)(a)

areas in KwaNdebele; if so, (a) where are they situated and (b) how many persons are resident in each:

(2) whether a permanent water supply to all the resettlement areas has been provided; if not, why not; if so, at what cost;

(3) (a) how many persons were resettled in KwaNdebele from areas in the Republic in (i) 1981 and (ii) 1982 and (b) from what places were they moved;

(4) what was the total population of KwaNdebele in (a) 1981 and (b) 1982;

(5) how many persons remain to be moved to KwaNdebele in terms of the Government's resettlement programme?

†THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Yes.

(b) Estimated number of persons

- 3 300
- 6 700
- 27 900
- 9 300
- 4 700
- 11 550
- 36 800
- 41 700
- 11 600
- 3 600
- 3 400
- 3 600

above were not resettled by the Government. They moved from various places of their own accord and settled in KwaNdebele.

(4) (a) and (b) The present population figure of KwaNdebele estimated by the Department of Co-operation and Development and the Government of KwaNdebele is 250 000.

*

(5) None. See (3)(b)(i) and (ii).

KwaNdebele

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

(1) (a) How many houses were built in KwaNdebele in 1981 and 1982, respectively, by (i) his Department, (ii) the national state government and (iii) private builders and (b) what (i) school, (ii) clinic and (iii) shop facilities were provided in each such year;

(2) how many (a) hospitals, (b) clinics,

(c) doctors and (d) nurses are there in KwaNdebele?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) (i) 1981—49.
1982—15.

(ii) 1981—None.
1982—None.

(iii) 1981—Approximately 14 265.
1982—Approximately 5 560.

(b) (i) South African Development Trust
KwaNdebele Government
Black Communities

1981 1982
9 0
18 10
12 2

(ii) 1981—5.
1982—5.

(iii) 1981—56 General Dealers.
1982—71 General Dealers.

(2) (a) None. The Philadelphia Hospital renders services to KwaNdebele.

(b) 18.

(c) 8 Doctors and 1 Dentist.

(d) Thirty-six nurses are employed by the Government of KwaNdebele while 238 nurses are employed by the Philadelphia Hospital.

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Hansard
KwaNdebele

Q. 67, 1139

29/4/83

751. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether any farms in the (a) Nebo and (b) Pokwane districts are proposed to be incorporated into KwaNdebele; if so, what are the names of such farms in each case?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) and (b) No decision has been taken that Pokwane or any other properties situated in the District of Nebo be incorporated into KwaNdebele.

Schools aid hunger victims

By Olga Horowitz

Fruit and vegetables brought to Jewish nursery schools this year to celebrate Shavuot, the harvest festival, will be sent in an Operation Hunger truck to kwaNdebele, about three hours away from Bronkhorstspuit.

"It is our normal practice to send the fruits of our celebration to a Soweto nursery school," said Mrs Brenda Afargan, supervisor of the

Mina Lapato nursery school in Emmarentia.

"We are so troubled this year by the picture of starving children in the homelands that we have asked other Jewish nursery schools to combine with us so that we can send a full truckload.

"We would prefer offerings such as potatoes, pumpkins, beans, oranges and other non-perishables."

Tue Randburg and Ox-

ford Hebrew nursery schools and Emmarentia Primary School are joining in the project.

Shavuot is on May 18, but schools will observe the festival on May 17.

"The reason this whole drought situation is so terrible is because there is a 'normal' chronic state of hunger to be found in many areas," said Mrs Ine Perlman, of Operation Hunger.

"The drought can only

worsen an already dreadful condition in which 2,9 million children under 15 years of age are showing signs of protein deficiency and 1,5 million under 15 show signs of second-degree malnutrition.

"Among black people 55 percent of all deaths are of children under five. Among coloured people 45 percent of all deaths are of children under five and the figure for white children is six to eight percent."

10 MAY 1983

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SALDRU
SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS
U.C.T.

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6/83

THIRD AND FOURTH REPORTS

OF THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(Printed by order of the House of Assembly)

[S.C.7A-'83] - Reports and Proceedings. (Preliminary Issue)

REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

DERDE EN VIERDE VERSLAE

VAN DIE

GEKOSE KOMITEE

OOR

SAMEWERKING EN ONTWIKKELING

(Op las van die Volksraad gedruk)

[G.K.7A-'83] - Verslae en Verrigtings. (Voorlopige Uitgawe)

THIRD REPORT

Your Committee, having considered the memorandums referred to it on 23 August 1983, begs to report that it recommends as follows:

1. The description of the area mentioned in Schedule A in terms of section 2(4) of the South African Development Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act 18 of 1936), as amended, as an area in which the State President may declare released areas for the purposes of the said Act.

SCHEDULE A

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ADDITION OF WHITE AREA TO KWANDEBELE

Area situated in the Districts of Cullinan/Middelburg and
Bronkhortspruit

Beginning at the south-western beacon of Portion 5 of the farm Leeuwfontein 188 JR; thence eastwards, south-eastwards, south-westwards and south-eastwards along the boundaries of the following properties so as to include them in this area: Portions 10, 4 and 3 of the farm Zandspruit 189 JR, the farms Kameelpoort 202 JR, Klipfontein 205 JR, Kameelpoortnek 218 JR, Enkeldoornog 219 JR and Graslaagte 232 JR to the south-eastern beacon of the said Graslaagte 232 JR; thence south-eastwards in a straight line to the north-western beacon of Portion 8 of the farm Welverdiend 249 JR; thence generally north-eastwards and southwards along the boundaries of the following properties so as to include them in this area: the said Welverdiend 249 JR, the farms Roodepoortje 250 JR, Klipdrift 252 JR, Leeuwkop 228 JR, Rhenosterfontein 227 JR, Klipdrift 62 JS, Portion 8, Outspan and Portion 5 of the farm Boekenhouthoek 61 JS, the said Klipdrift 62 JS, Maloek Zyn Kop 58 JS and Vreemdeling 65 JS to the southernmost beacon of the said Vreemdeling 65 JS; thence north-eastwards and generally south-eastwards along the boundaries of the farm Nooitgedacht 87 JS, so as to include it in this area, to the point where it intersects the north-western road reserve boundary of the

Loskopdam/Bronkhorstspruit road; thence generally south-westwards along the said north-western road reserve boundary to the point where it intersects the western road reserve boundary of the newly aligned Road P 1361; thence generally south-westwards along the said western road reserve boundary to the point where it intersects the north-eastern road reserve boundary of the Verena/Witbank tarred road; thence north-eastwards along the said north-eastern road reserve boundary to the point where it intersects the southern boundary of the farm Leeuwfontein 228 JS; thence south-westwards along the boundaries of the following farms so as to include them in this area: The said Leeuwfontein 228 JS, Wolvenkop 227 JS and Rietfontein 446 JR to the point where it intersects the north-eastern road reserve boundary of the Road P 328; thence north-westwards along the said north-eastern road reserve boundary for approximately 2 500 meters; thence generally westwards in a straight line to the southernmost beacon of Portion 26 of the farm Rietfontein 446 JR; thence north-westwards along the south-western boundary of the said Portion 26 to the point where it intersects the north-western road reserve boundary of the Groblersdal/Bronkhorstspruit tarred road; thence generally south-westwards along the north-western road reserve boundary to the point where it intersects the northern road reserve boundary of the proposed Road P 460; thence generally north-westwards along the said northern road reserve boundary to the point where it intersects the north-western boundary of the farm Modderfontein 490 JR; thence north-eastwards, generally northwards, and south-westwards along the boundaries of the said Modderfontein 490 JR, Valschspruit 458 JR and Armoed 462 JR so as to include it in

this area to the point where the north-western road reserve boundary of a proposed road from Ekangala intersects the southern boundary of the said Armoed 462 JR; thence generally south-westwards along the said north-western road reserve boundary to the point where it intersects the east-west main road of the existing development in Ekangala; thence ~~westwards~~ westwards along the said main road to the point where it intersects the north-south main road in the existing development of the said town; thence southwards and generally westwards along the said north-south main road and proposed future connection road to Ekandustria to the point where it intersects the road east of Ekandustria; thence northwards along the eastern boundary of the said road to the point where it intersects the prolongation eastwards of the northern boundary of End Street; thence westwards along the said prolongation and northern boundary of the said street to the point where it intersects the eastern boundary of Erf 217 (railway reserve) Ekandustria Township; thence northwards, south-westwards and generally westwards along the boundaries of the following erven (railway reserves) in the said township so as to exclude them from this area: The said Erf 217, Erf 195, Erf 111 and Erf 112 to the western boundary of Ekandustria; thence generally westwards along the proposed extension of the railway reserve to a point north-east of the point where the Bronkhorstspruit/Cullinan road intersects the north-western boundary of the farm Leeuwfontein 487 JR; thence in a straight line to the south-eastern beacon of the farm Brandbach 471 JR; thence generally north-westwards along the boundaries of the following farms so as to include them in this area: Rietfontein 470 JR, Papkuilfontein 469 JR, Boschbult 432

JR, Van Dykspruit 431 JR, Spitsrand 430 JR and Sybrandskraal 244 JR to the north-western beacon of the said Sybrandskraal 244.JR; thence north-westwards along the south-western boundary of the farm Hartebeestspruit 235 JR to the point where it intersects the south-eastern road reserve boundary of the Pretoria/Moloto tarred road; thence north-eastwards along the said road reserve boundary to the point where it intersects the eastern road reserve boundary of the Sybrandskraal/Moloto/Rust der Winter road; thence north-westwards along the said eastern road reserve boundary to the point where it intersects the north-western boundary of the farm Hartebeestspruit 235 JR; thence north-eastwards and northwards along the boundaries of the said Hartebeestspruit 235 JR and Rietfontein 214 JR so as to include them in this area to the north-western beacon of the said Rietfontein 214 JR; thence north-eastwards along a straight line to the most-southern beacon Zaagkuilfontein 204 JR; thence further north-eastwards along a straight line to the southernmost beacon of the farm Melkhoutfontein 183 JR; thence north-eastwards, south-eastwards and generally northwards along the boundaries of the following farms so as to include them in this area: Boschkloof 203 JR, Rietvallei 185 JR, Ougood 186 JR and Christiaansrus 191 JR to the south-eastern beacon of Portion 6 of the farm Bezuidenhoutskraal 166 JR; thence along a straight line to the south-western beacon (indicator) of Portion 2 of the said Bezuidenhoutskraal 166 JR; thence northwards, eastwards and generally southwards along the boundaries of the following farms so as to include them in this area: The said Portion 2 of Bezuidenhoutskraal 166 JR, Riekerts Laager 165 JR and Kloppersdam 187 JR to the southwestern corner

beacon of Portion 5 of the farm Leeuwfontein 188 JR, the point of beginning. (See MAP 1.)

2. That, in terms of the provisions of Section 18(3) of the Development Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act 18 of 1936)

Portion 3 (Portion of Portion 1) of the farm Enkeldebosch 572 LS and Portion 3 (Portion of Portion 2) of the farm Kalkfontein 573 LS, District of Pietersburg, Province of Transvaal, jointly in extent 969,1643 hectares, being the property of the South African Development Trust, he sold to Mr. J.C. Kruger for the amount of R244 000-00, subject to the condition that he will be responsible for the cost in connection with the transfer of the properties he will obtain. (See MAP 2.)

Z.P. LE ROUX,
Chairman.

Committee Rooms
House of Assembly
25 August 1983.

Thursday, 25 August 1983 (at 09h00)

PRESENT:

Mr. Z.P. le Roux (Chairman)

Mr. P.J. Clase	Prof. N.J.J. Olivier
Mr. W.H. Delpoort	Mrs. H. Suzman
Dr. F. Hartzenberg	Mr. G.P.D. Terblanche
Mr. W.J. Hefer	Mr. C. Uys
Mr. W.C. Malan	Mr. A.T. van der Walt
Mr. J.H.W. Mentz	Mr. V.A. Volker
Mr. E.K. Moorcroft	Mr. B.H. Wilkens
Mr. A.E. Nothnagel	

Mr. E.M. Lourens, Director: Co-operation and Development (accompanied by Messrs. L.P. de Waal and H.S. Pienaar), was in attendance.

The Committee proceeded to the consideration of:

- (1) A memorandum in connection with the adjustment of borders of the national state KwaNdebele and the description of an area as an area in which the State President may declare released areas for the purposes of the Development Trust and Land Act, 1936; and
- (2) a memorandum in connection with the proposed alienation of portion 3 of the farm Enkeldebosch 572 LS and portion 3 of the farm Kalkfontein 573 LS, Pietersburg district, Province of Transvaal, being the property of the South African Development Trust, and the sale thereof to Mr. J.C. Kruger.

The Chairman submitted a draft Third Report.

Prof. N.J.J. Olivier moved: That the paragraphs of the draft Report be taken *seriatim*.

Agreed to.

Paragraph 1 put and the Committee divided:

AYES - 11: Chairman; Clase, P.J.; Delpoort, W.H.; Hefer, W.J.; Malan, W.C.; Mentz, J.H.W.; Nothnagel, A.E.; Terblanche, G.P.D.; Van der Walt, A.T.; Volker, V.A.; Wilkens, B.H.

NOES - 4: Hartzenberg, F.; Moorcroft, E.K.; Olivier, N.J.J.; Suzman, H.

Paragraph agreed to.

Paragraph 2 agreed to.

BOPHUTHA-TSWANA

KAART 1 / MAP 1

PRETORIA

Rodeplaatdam

Cullinan

P460

Bronkhorst spruit

Rhenosterkop

P1561

Loekopdam

Olifantsrivier

Gooblersdal

Roosenskiel




Warinbad

Makganyetse

Marble Hall

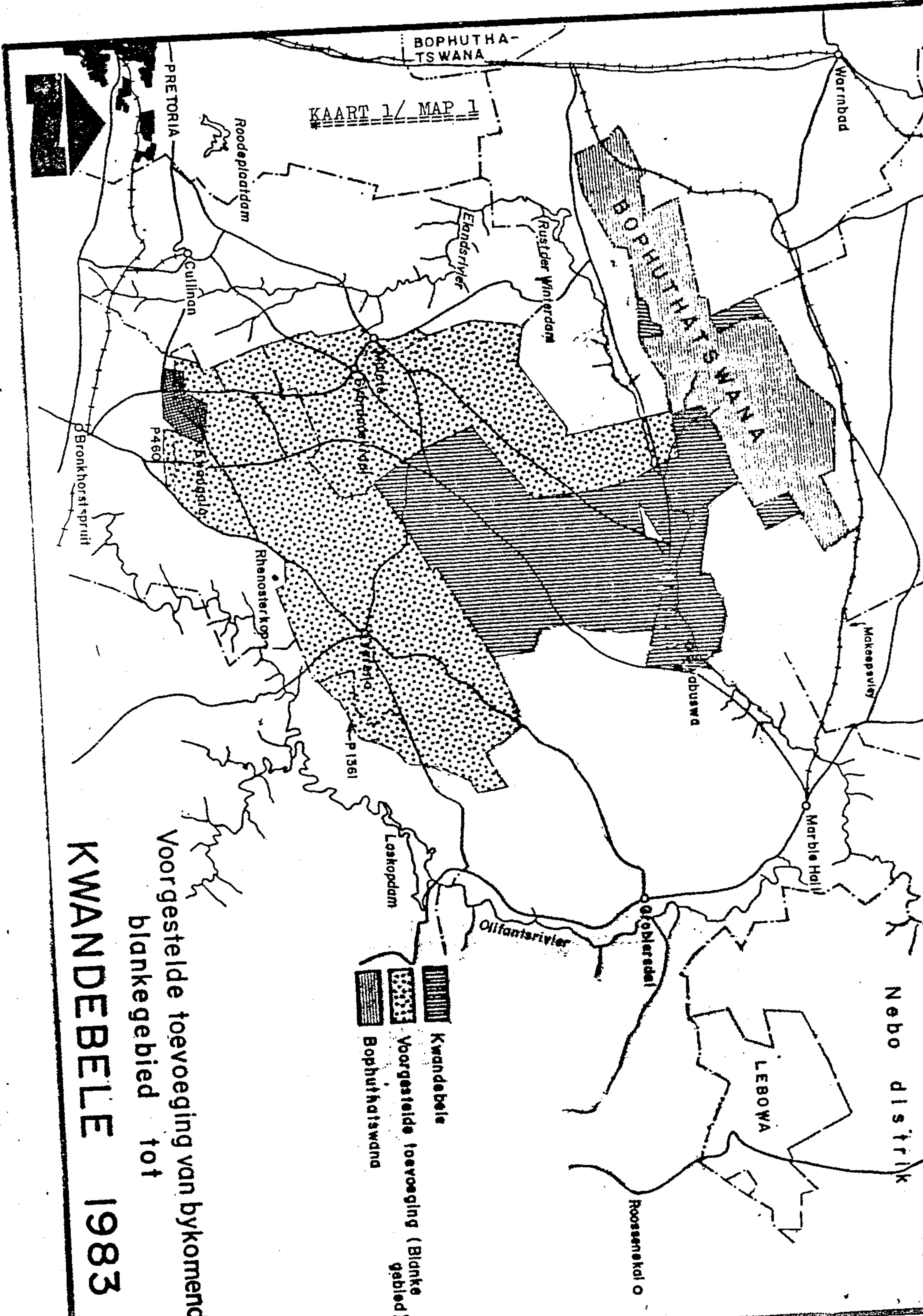
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LEBOWA

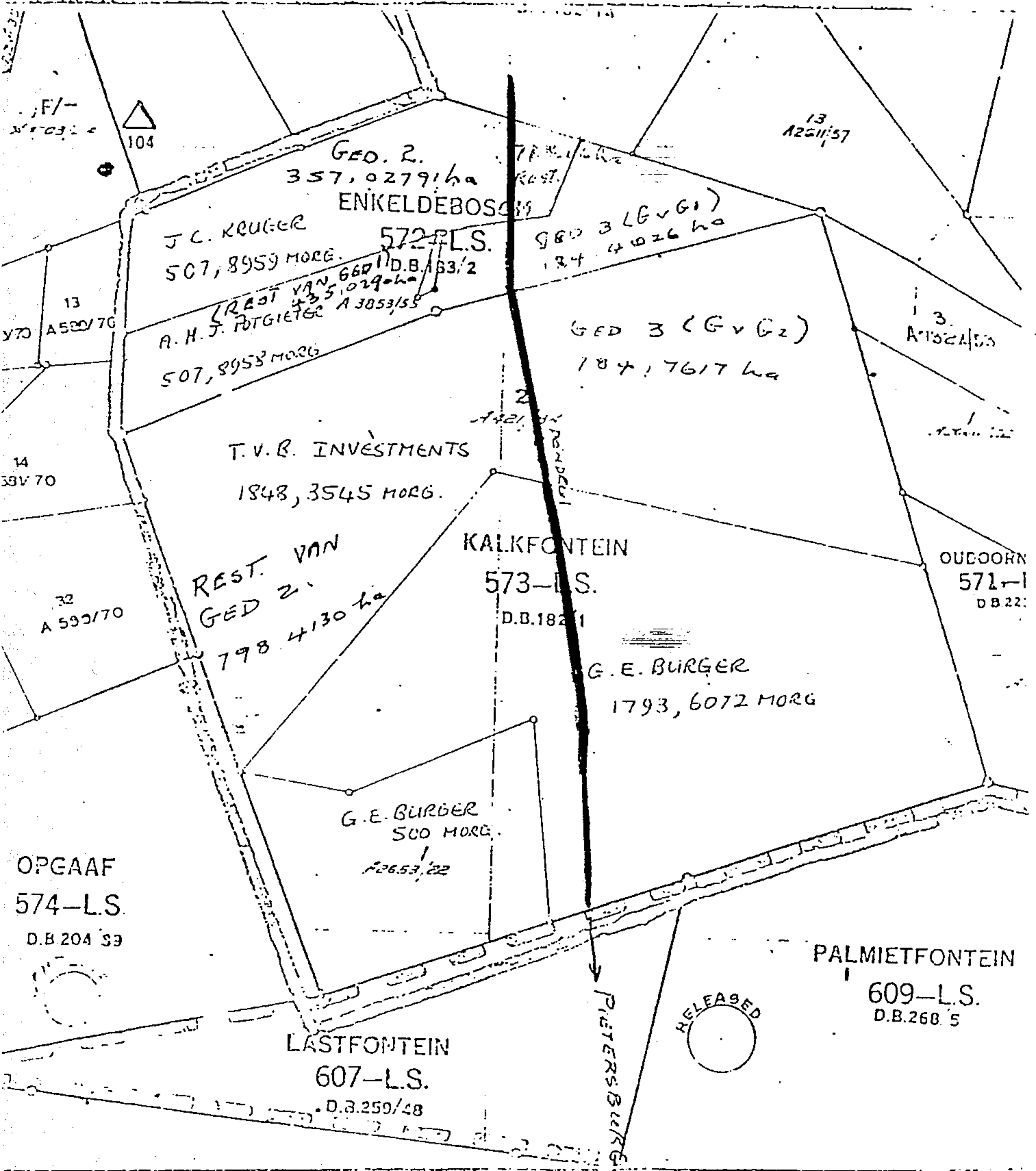
-  Kwandebele
-  Voorgestelde toevoeging (Blanke gebied)
-  Bophuthatswana

Voorgestelde toevoeging van bykomende
blanke gebied tot

KWANDEBELE 1983



KAART 2 / MAP 2



No news on kwaNdebele

Pretoria Bureau

Star 14/7/83

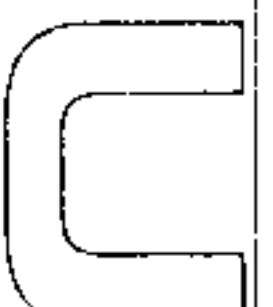
The Department of Co-operation and Development yesterday failed to make its scheduled announcement about consolidation plans for the kwaNdebele homeland.

At a Press conference last week the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said the announcement would be made on July 13.

Yesterday the department said "it was not in a position to make any announcements about kwaNdebele consolidation".

Speculation is rife that plans to cede land to the homeland north-east of Pretoria are unacceptable to some of the parties involved.

A second draft plan of the proposed boundaries of the homeland has been presented to white farmers in the area but no definite boundaries have yet been announced.



Homeland waits for Koornhof

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Political Correspondent

THE FINAL KwaNdebele consolidation plan is unlikely to be announced before the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, returns next week from a visit to the Republic of China.

This was confirmed yesterday by Mr Rex le Roux, chairman of the Commission for Co-operation and Development which has been instrumental in finalising the plan.

Dr Koornhof said in Pretoria on July 6 that he hoped to have the final plan the following week, after which he would make an announcement.

KwaNdebele, the smallest of the homelands, is situated north-west of Pretoria and has opted to become "independent" from South Africa.

The Government is expected to face severe problems when details of the consolidation become known.

The Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, plans to take court action to prevent the Government ced-

ing to KwaNdebele the Moutse region of Lebowa, near Groblersdal.

Dr Phatudi will hold talks with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, in Pretoria on August 2 in what may be the last chance to settle the matter out of court.

Moutse has already been excised from Lebowa and placed under the direct control of the Department of Co-operation and Development, despite strong opposition from the majority of people in the region.

Legal authorities believe that if the matter goes to court, it could result in a similar wrangle to that which surrounded the Government's attempts to cede the Ingwavuma region of KwaZulu to Swaziland.

Opposition to KwaNdebele consolidation is also expected from the majority of white farmers in the regions bordering the homeland.

Many are unhappy at the prospect of the main road from Groblersdal to Pretoria passing through an "independent" state.

121 22/7/83

Govt spells out KwaNdebele plans

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Political Correspondent

THE Government yesterday announced plans for the consolidation of KwaNdebele which will affect 35 "white" farms in the region — but no mention was made of the highly controversial Moutse district of Lebowa earmarked for incorporation into the homeland.

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said in a statement in Cape Town on behalf of the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, who is overseas, that the latest additions corresponded in the main to the proposals made public in May.

The only differences were that more land would be added in the Molotto-Sybrandskraal area and less in the Rustde-Winter region.

While white farmers in the KwaNde-

bele border region are expected to accept the latest plan, they are likely to voice strong objection to the inclusion in the homeland of the main road from Groblersdal to Pretoria, a move they have resisted since preliminary consolidation plans were announced earlier this year.

For some farmers the purchase of their land by the Government at a time when their incomes have plummeted due to the drought will come as a mixed blessing, according to a farmer in the area.

The chairman of the Commission for Co-operation and Development, Mr Rex le Roux, said this week that the final KwaNdebele consolidation plan is expected to be announced only after Dr Koornhof returns to South Africa next week.

The likely inclusion of Moutse in the

final plan could cause major problems for the Government.

The Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, has instructed lawyers to start court action to stop the cession of Moutse near Groblersdal to KwaNdebele.

Dr Phatudi will hold talks with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, in Pretoria on August 2 in what may be the last chance to settle the matter out of court.

Moutse has already been excised from Lebowa and placed under the direct control of the Department of Co-operation and Development despite strong opposition from the majority of people in the region.

Legal authorities believe that if the matter goes to court it could result in a similar wrangle to that which surrounded the Government's attempt to cede the Ingwavuma region of KwaZulu to Swaziland.

Hotel group forges ahead with homeland casino plans

8 Aug 23/2/83

(101) ~~2/83~~

Pretoria Correspondent

Holiday Inns may decide within a month where to build a multi-million-rand casino and hotel complex in kwaNdebele, the managing director said today.

Commenting on the final consolidation plans for kwaNdebele announced by the Government yesterday, the managing director, Mr Nigel Matthews, said the hotel group was "very pleased" a decision had been made.

He said it would take "a few weeks" for kwaNdebele to decide on a casino site.

"They will have to say where their capital will be and where

they would like us to build the casino," he said.

Holiday Inns — holding sole casino rights in the homeland — has previously indicated it planned "a full resort complex" including a man-made lake for water sport, golf course, tennis and squash courts, bowling greens, conference centre, hotel with about 350 rooms and a casino.

The complex is expected to extend over about 200 ha of land.

Moloto, or land near to the town, has been mentioned as a likely site.

The kwaNdebele border announced by the South African Government yesterday passes through the centre of Moloto along the Sybrandskraal-Rust de Winter road. Some shops on the north-eastern side are included in kwaNdebele but the butchery on the south-western side remains in South Africa.

Sources close to the kwaNdebele Cabinet say Moloto, about 50 km north-east of Pretoria, is a likely choice for the homeland's capital — this has already been mentioned to the South African Government, the sources say.

(121) ROM 23/7/83
Land issue may go to court

PIETERSBURG. — Lebowa was prepared to take the South African Government to court over the KwaNdebele land deal, the Chief Minister of Lebowa. Dr Cedric Phatudi, said yesterday.

Dr Phatudi said his government was prepared to meet the SA Government in court over the proposed inclusion of the Moutse area into KwaNdebele.

He also said he was going

to meet the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, in Pretoria on August 2, but was not prepared to comment further.

The KwaNdebele government is also not happy with the land deal announced on Thursday.

KwaNdebele's Chief Minister, Mr S S Skosana, said yesterday he was very disappointed with the exclusion of certain fertile farms in the final consolidation plan.

A source close to the KwaNdebele government said the land deal could prove an obstacle in the homeland's opting for independence.

Although there had not been any hint of a shift from Mr Skosana's earlier decision to opt for independence, the mood among other senior government officials was that the independence issue be played down. — Sapa



nd at bar serving in Charley's Bar at the Carlton Hotel last night. this week and the hotel has undertaken to donate 25c for every Sainsbury and Paul Ditchfield are on duty tonight, Bill Jones and and Gordon Mulholland will be pouring drinks on Friday night.

Picture: GREG ENGLISH

Govt agrees to defer cession of Moutse area

121
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12/1
3/8/83

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

A MORATORIUM on the transfer of the predominantly Sotho-speaking area of Moutse to KwaNdebele was agreed to during discussions in Pretoria yesterday.

The talks, held between the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, were held at the latter's request.

Dr Phatudi has frequently protested to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, against the proposed incorporation of Moutse into KwaNdebele.

A statement issued by Mr Botha after the hour-long session with Dr Phatudi made it clear the two men will meet again to discuss the future of Moutse and that the pending cession of Moutse to KwaNdebele will be deferred until then.

After recording that Dr Koornhof was present at the talks, Mr Botha said: "We had open-hearted discussions with one another and reciprocal proposals were made. We agreed to consider the proposals and to hold further discussions later."

No details were obtainable on the nature of the proposals made by the two sides.

Situated near Groblersdal and adjacent to the present borders of KwaNdebele, Moutse is the traditional home of the BaNtwane tribe, who claim sovereignty over the Ndebele and who are

strongly opposed to incorporation of their territory into KwaNdebele — the more so because KwaNdebele has opted for "independence".

The offer to move the BaNtwane, who are reported to number about 76 000, to two farms at Immerpan 80km away has been vigorously rejected.

The atmosphere at a recent meeting addressed by Dr Koornhof in Moutse is said to have turned ugly when he spelt out the options before the BaNtwane: either to remain in Moutse under the sovereignty of KwaNdebele or to move to the Immerpan farms.

These proposals were presumably modified by Mr Botha and Dr Koornhof at yesterday's meeting.

Dr Phatudi has consistently opposed the proposed cession of Moutse, which was excised from Lebowa in 1980 and placed directly under the Department of Co-operation and Development — presumably as a prelude to its inclusion into KwaNdebele.

The granting of more land to KwaNdebele — 35 white farms in the region as well as Moutse are earmarked for transfer — is seen by political observers as a "reward" for its decision to opt for independence.

Mrs Helen Suzman, of the Progressive Federal Party, has said transfer of Moutse to KwaNdebele would be in total contradiction of Pretoria's "professed concern with ethnicity".

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Bombings in SA climb past the 50 mark

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ed, bombs went off at a Durban railway station and the offices of the Department of Co-operation and Development, a transformer in Evander was wrecked, and there was an attempt to hit the Sasol III water pipeline in Secunda.

● In November 1981 a Swaziland border house occupied by the South African Defence Force was attacked and destroyed in a rocket and grenade attack.

● In the same month the Orlando Magistrate's Court was bombed and four Russian limpet mines blew up the Rosslyn power sub-station in Pretoria.

● The last month of the year saw three more blasts — at the offices of the Chief Commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development in Cape Town, at a Pretoria sub-station, and at the Eastern Cape Administration building in East London.

● In May last year bombs hit the Port Natal Administration

court and in October three bombs at the Drakensberg Administration Board office in Maritzburg.

● In November last year blasts severely damaged a fuel storage depot at Mkuze.

● In December came the four explosions at the Koeberg nuclear power plant.

● In the same month a blast at the Southern Free State Administration Board building in Bloemfontein left one dead and 70 injured.

● In January this year a bomb went off at administrative buildings in Port Elizabeth and in the next month 76 people were hurt when a bomb went off at the Free State Administration Board offices.

● In March a bomb on the railway line near Bloemfontein damaged a coach.

● In March and April bombs went off in the Supreme Court buildings in Maritzburg.

Employers invited to housing meeting

TOP-LEVEL representatives of organised commerce and industry have been invited to a meeting on housing with the Minister of Community Development, Mr S F Kotze, in Pretoria on Friday.

The first issue of a newsletter, published by the department and aimed at telling employers how they can assist their employees in obtaining housing, will be launched at the meeting.

Mr Anton Fuchs, public relations officer of the Department of Community Development, told HOMEFRONT yesterday that top-level representatives of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, the Federated Chamber of Industries, the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut and other such organisations had been invited to the meeting.



MR S F KOTZE
To make statement

State will concentrate primarily on providing serviced

121 144 274

76 000 people forced

The high price of giving
Lebowa's Moutse area to
KwaNdebele homeland



Dr Cedric Phatudi: "I will not give way".



Chief T G Mathebe (left), senior BaNtwane chief Mathebe, MP for Moutse, who are contesting the handover.

GOVERNMENT plans to hand over the Moutse district of Lebowa to KwaNdebele as an 'independence' gift will involve removing about 76 000 people.

They will be forced to move from their centuries-old home near Groblersdal, to two farms bought as 'compensatory land' for Lebowa near Immerpan — 80km away.

Tribal leaders say their ancestors were living in the Moutse district 200 years ago.

This is the story behind the announcement this week by Dr Cedric Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa, that he had initiated legal proceedings against the Government to stop the incorporation of Moutse into KwaNdebele.

Dr Phatudi claimed the Government's decision came three years after Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, assured him and the people of Moutse that their area would never be handed over to KwaNdebele.

Dr Koornhof is abroad and was not available for comment, but it is understood the department holds the view that it was made clear at the time that Moutse was to be handed over to KwaNdebele.

KwaNdebele will soon become 'independent' — possibly early next year — and Lebowa politicians see the handover of Moutse as a 'reward' for doing so and a punishment for Lebowa, since Lebowa has joined KwaZulu and Gazankulu in resolutely refusing 'independence'.

In a last-ditch attempt to stop the Moutse handover, Dr Phatudi will meet the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, in Pretoria on August 2.

If the decision is not reversed, the court battle could develop along the lines of those last year when Pretoria attempted to hand KwaNgwane and the Ingwavuma

By **JEAN LE MAY**, Political Reporter

area of KwaZulu to Swaziland.

The Appeal Court decided in favour of the KwaZulu. But later a commission under Mr Justice Rumpff was appointed to investigate the Swazi claims. It has not yet reported.

Dr Phatudi, however, is determined to take a strong stand on Moutse.

"I shall not give way. We shall press on with the court case if the Prime Minister does not accede to our request," he told me.

"When the department excised Moutse from Lebowa by proclamation in 1980 they attempted to take over the administration, but I refused to allow this.

"I was assured by Dr Koornhof, and so were the people of Moutse, that the

excision was for administrative reasons and that there was no intention of incorporating Moutse into KwaNdebele."

Dr Phatudi added: "We have had numerous meetings with Dr Koornhof and each time we were fobbed off with excuses and prevarications.

"As recently as April this year Dr Koornhof agreed to 'freeze' the land deal pending further talks.

"But within weeks — at the end of May — I was informed that the South African Cabinet had decided to carry on with the handover of Moutse.

"I was informed that Lebowa citizens would be removed to the Immerpan area on the northern Springbok Flats near Zebediela

where 'compensatory' land had been purchased from white farmers.

"I am not interested in compensatory land in exchange for Moutse, although I will always welcome additional land for Lebowa.

"I have instructed lawyers to apply to the court asking that the proclamation excising Moutse from Lebowa should be declared null and void," Dr Phatudi said.

Moutse consists of several farms in the Groblersdal district. It adjoins KwaNdebele, which was presented with the handsome gift of an additional 280 000ha earlier this year — arousing furious protests from white farmers as well as from Lebowa.

This week the Sunday Express met Chief Tlokwe Gibson Mathebe of the

BaNtwane (the senior chief in Moutse). Mr Matikane Gibson Mathebe, one of the two elected MPs which Moutse sends to the Lebowa Legislative Assembly, and 10 of the chief's councillors.

We were shown minutes of a meeting at which the Minister was warned there would be violence if the handover went through.

"If you are going to invoke trouble and violence and bloodshed you are only absolutely foolish. Who will be killed? Black people." Dr Koornhof is minuted as replying.

The chief emphasised that the people of Moutse were wholly behind the decision of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly not to accept 'independence' from South Africa.

A Chinese puzzle for hi-fi man

A JOHANNESBURG hi-fi dealer has been trying for six years to reclaim R10 000 he spent importing a batch of faulty speakers from Taiwan.

It's like the perplexing Chinese puzzle, every time a

lowed and all 1000 faulty speakers...

By ANDREW ESCALDEON

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people forced to move



Dr Cedric Phatudi: "I will not give way".

● Chief T G Mathebe (left), senior BaNtwane chief of the Moutse district of Lebowa, with Mr M G Mathebe, MP for Moutse, who are contesting the handover of Moutse to KwaNdebele.

Picture: HERBERT MABUZA

E MAY, Political Reporter

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"If you are going to invoke trouble and violence and bloodshed you are only absolutely foolish. Who will be killed? Black people," Dr Koornhof is minuted as replying.

The chief emphasised that the people of Moutse were wholly behind the decision of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly not to accept 'independence' from South Africa.

"We sent two members to the legislative assembly and both were returned unopposed in the general election in November last year," he said.

"If there were ever any intention to ask for 'independence', other candidates would have stood for the election to challenge the status quo."

"The people of Moutse do not forget easily and they remember that a previous Minister, Mr M C Botha, said in July 1977, that it would be wasteful to establish a KwaNdebele government and that they must consider affiliating with Lebowa."

"The Moutse people bear no grudge against the granting of independence to KwaNdebele but it must not be done at their expense, to

the detriment of their political destiny and the deprivation of their land."

There was great bitterness at the prospect of 'removing' to Immerpan, on the northern Springbok Flats near Zebediela.

"This would never have happened if it had not been for the benevolence of my grandfather towards the Ndebele people," said Chief Mathebe.

"In 1925 Chief Mapoch of the KwaNdebele asked my grandfather if he could live in Moutse with his people. My grandfather agreed and we have always regarded the KwaNdebele in Moutse as our subjects."

"We know nothing of Immerpan. This is our home and we shall stay here, even if the court case goes against us," said the chief, and his councillors agreed.

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KaNgwane controversy

MR PIK Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, despite a number of denials, has been blamed in evidence before a select committee of Parliament as being the main instigator of the controversial plans to hand KaNgwane and Ingwavuma to Swaziland.

And in the evidence Deputy Minister of Development Mr Hennie van der Walt, claimed that a decision was made by the Government a year before the plans to cede the land were made public in June 1982.

The evidence is contained in the report of the select committee appointed to investigate al-

legations that Mr Van der Walt was involved in irregular granting of concessions in the homelands.

And it was as a direct result of the controversial attempt by the Government to hand the land to Swaziland that brought the allegations against Mr Van der Walt to light.

The evidence contradicts claim made, when the controversy broke in June last year, by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha and Dr Koornhof that no final decision had been made.

During the period the Department of Foreign Affairs also issued

statements denying claims that the issue was being negotiated with Swaziland.

Dr Koornhof said publicly when he first informed the KwaZulu Cabinet he was only laying on the table "plans for discussion".

But Mr Van der Walt told the Committee that Dr Koornhof had told him in November 1981 "that the Government had already decided on June 8, 1981."

Mr Van der Walt, however, continued to investigate the consolidation of KaNgwane without knowing of the decision for five months.

Mr Van der Walt also

expressed confusion about what had happened.

"Sometimes I do not really understand how these things work — this rationalisation — because at that stage the Minister concerned who talked to KaNgwane was Mr Pik Botha and not our minister, Dr

Koornhof.

"I do not know whether Dr Koornhof also had talks with KaNgwane on the whole question of amalgamation, but most of the time Mr Pik Botha was the man who handled the thing." — Own Correspondent.

Date (121)
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Mercury
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12/8/83
Parliamentary
Correspondent

KWANDEBELE will become independent in December next year, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said in Parliament yesterday.

Speaking in the third reading debate of the Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill, Dr Koornhof referred fleetingly to the independence of the tiny homeland

He said later in an interview that an exact date for independence had not been established, but that it would be early December.

KwaNdebele decided some time ago to take independence from South Africa, and although it was expected to occur sometime next year, a more precise date was not known.

121 ~~121~~ *Hansard* 17/8/83
KwaNdebele: hospitals
Q. 61. 1857

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

Whether any hospitals are to be built in KwaNdebele prior to independence; if not, (a) why not and (b) what arrangements are to be made for the hospitalization of KwaNdebele citizens; if so, (i) how many, (ii) when, (iii) where, (iv) at what cost and (v) who will finance the construction of these hospitals?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

No. 

7 AUGUST 1983

1858

- (a) Because there are sufficient existing hospital facilities.
- (b) Citizens of KwaNdebele will be hospitalized at Philadelphia Hospital.
- (i)—(v) Fall away.

pared to refer aspects of this report to the Advocate-General?

The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, each and every aspect of the report will be dealt with, and if at any stage it should be deemed advisable to refer any aspect to the Advocate-General, that will be done.

Committee of Inquiry into the Possible Involvement of Persons in the Obtaining of Concessions in KwaNdebele and KaNgwane

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

- (1) Whether the former secretary of the Commission for Co-operation and Development is in the employ of his Department at present; if so, what position does he hold;
- (2) whether, in consequence of the findings of the Committee of Inquiry into the Possible Involvement of Persons in the Obtaining of Concessions in KwaNdebele and kaNgwane, an investigation has been or is to be held into the activities of this person while he was the secretary of the said Commission; if not, why not;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) Yes. Control Administrative Officer.
- (2) No. The former Secretary of the Commission was not involved in the matters investigated by the Committee.
- (3) No.

NOTE: From the contents of the question it would appear that the information wanted is in respect of another official who is at present still in the employ of the Department of Co-operation and Development and holds the post of Deputy Director: Agriculture. In respect of this official an investigation had been under-

17/8/83
 Report of the Committee of Inquiry into the Possible Involvement of Persons in the Obtaining of Concessions in KwaNdebele and KaNgwane
 *38 Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) Whether the Report of the Committee of Inquiry into the Possible Involvement of Persons in the Obtaining of Concessions in KwaNdebele and KaNgwane is to be made public; if not, why not;
- (2) whether any steps will be taken in regard to matters reported on by this committee; if not, why not; if so, what steps?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) No. The Report is a Departmental Report and in view of the fact that the Department made full disclosure thereof to the Select Committee of Parliament and the Select Committee did not recommend its disclosure to the public it is not considered necessary to make it public.
- (2) Yes. Steps have been taken. Mr. Van Wyk was transferred from the staff of the Commission for Co-operation and Development to the Directorate Agriculture of the Department on 31 January 1983 and the Department launched an investigation during April 1983. If necessary disciplinary steps will be taken against Mr. Van Wyk in terms of the provisions of the Public Service Act, 1957 (Act 54/1957).

Mr. R. A. F. SWART: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply, could he indicate whether he would be pre-

taken and the matter is still under consideration. Depending on the outcome suitable steps will be taken.

THE BATTLE FOR CASINO RIGHTS



Sol Kerzner
... deals revealed intrigue

How the hotel giants struggled for power



Hennie van der Walt
... cleared by committee

THE resignation this week of Mr Hennie van der Walt, Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, followed hard on the heels of a select committee report spelling out his role in the shadowy battle over casino rights in the homelands.

The battle culminated this week in the merger of Holiday Inns and Southern Sun casino interests in Mr Sol Kerzner's Newco, and the Prime Minister's announcement that Mr van der Walt had resigned his post because of ill health.

Earlier this week Mr van der Walt was cleared by a select committee of any improper conduct concerning casino negotiations in the homelands.

The select committee investigated Mr van der Walt's alleged involvement in the kaNgwane and kwaNdebele casino concession negotiations, but the government has ordered that a great deal of the evidence and a mystery letter remain secret.

The dispute centred on the concession obtained in 1980 by Holiday Inns to build a casino almost on the outskirts of Pretoria as soon as kwaNdebele became independent.

The prospect of a casino so close to main popula-

tion centres was seen as a mortal threat to Sun City. Political factors played a vital role in the battle, as much depended on kwaNdebele's independence date and the location of its boundaries.

As chairman of the land consolidation commission Mr van der Walt was closely involved in both issues. There were hints at the time of conflict between his commission and Dr Koorhof's department on whether the kwaNdebele government could validly grant a casino concession to Holiday Inns while the homeland was still not independent.

Evidence to the select committee has confirmed that conflict, although many details remain secret. A controversial letter by the commission to Holiday Inns at the time was referred to briefly in evidence to the select committee, but it cannot be published.

In his evidence to the select committee earlier this year, Mr van der Walt said a departmental report on the kwaNdebele concessions was not shown to him. Nor was he told that the department was very concerned about people going around the homelands

seeking concessions.

"Until today, neither the Minister nor the Director General have discussed the report on my involvement in kaNgwane with me," he said. If it was such a terrible thing, why did they not immediately rap me over the knuckles?"

Mr W S Coetzer, Holiday Inns's casino director at the time, confirmed in his evidence that when he obtained the kwaNdebele concession, he immediately asked to be introduced to the "people who count".

They were Mr van der Walt, chairman, and Mr Sif van Wyk, member of the commission and its only full-time professional employee.

He flew with Mr van Wyk in a helicopter to view possible casino sites and got to know him "quite well". He had identified a place on the Elands River near Cullinan and had said to Mr van Wyk and Mr van der Walt that "it would be very nice" if it could be included in kwaNdebele, Mr Coetzer said.

He then said that Southern Sun, which he described as "our opposition company, well known to friends in high places", were also "sniffing around there".

"I wanted to keep close and hear what our opposition were doing. Mr van der Walt indicated to us very often that the opposition companies were certainly there trying to grab what we thought we had a right to," Mr Coetzer said.

In August, 1981, Pretoria concession hunters with links to Holiday Inns and Mr van Wyk told members of the kaNgwane government that Southern Sun and Holiday Inns would merge their casino interests to form a casino monopoly in Southern Africa.

This was recalled by Mr Peter Bowen, a senior official from the Department of Co-operation and Development, when he gave evidence to the parliamentary select committee on April 28 this year.

In evidence it was said that Mr van Wyk had also become closely associated with Holiday Inns' casino director, Mr W S Coetzer.

Mr van Wyk's role in homeland casino negotiations has since been the subject of a major secret departmental enquiry. He is now deputy director of agriculture in the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Dr Koorhof told Parliament this week he had still to decide what action he would take on Mr van Wyk.

Bottle-toting cowboys go 'bounty' hunting

TWO Pretoria businessmen who hoped to obtain casino and other concessions worth millions of rands in kaNgwane first aroused the suspicions of a senior government official when they arrived in the homeland wearing cowboy hats and consumed two bottles of cream-coloured liquor in the course of a bus tour of development sites.

This emerged in evidence before the parliamentary select committee appointed earlier this year to investigate the involvement of the Deputy Minister of

there were many reasons to be suspicious of the businessmen who — apparently with the support of Mr van der Walt — sought casino and other concessions from the kaNgwane government in 1981.

Mr Bowen was seconded to the kaNgwane government at the time. He took minutes at two meetings at which the concession hunters attempted to persuade kaNgwane executive councillors to grant them a casino concession in the homeland.

Kemp and De Beer.

Kemp and de Beer had earlier been associated with casino concessions granted in kwaNdebele.

"Their behaviour was quite out of the ordinary — not what one would expect from people interested in development in a national state."

Mr Bowen said his suspicions increased when at their first meeting with kaNgwane councillors, the two men spoke loosely of amounts such as R50-million and R100-million for development projects without being willing to commit

he had been warned to be wary of concession hunters by a senior official from his head office in Pretoria.

He was therefore particularly surprised when Mr van der Walt and a senior official of the land consolidation commission, Mr Sif van Wyk, arrived with the concession hunters and — as it appeared to him — proceeded to promote the granting of such concessions, contrary to government policy.

Mr van Wyk had accompanied the concession hunters to two such meetings.

should be here involved in this type of meeting?"

He had no information, however, to indicate that Mr van der Walt had an improper motive for trying to promote the concessions.

After the meetings, Mr Bowen said, he sent copies of the minutes to the department in Pretoria, together with a letter in which he asked for confirmation of the department's attitude.

"I know they received them, because at a later meeting with the department's

Mr Bowen said he had been suspicious

facts without being willing to commit



... deals revealed intrigue
● Sol Kerzner

struggled for power

(292) (288) (255) (121) (119)



● Hennie van der Walt
... cleared by committee

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As chairman of the land consolidation commission Mr van der Walt was closely involved in both issues.

There were hints at the time of conflict between his commission and Dr Koorhof's department on whether the kwaNdebele government could validly grant a casino concession to Holiday Inns while the homeland was still not independent.

Evidence to the select committee has confirmed that conflict, although many details remain secret. A controversial letter by the commission to Holiday Inns at the time was referred to briefly in evidence to the select committee, but it cannot be published.

In his evidence to the select committee earlier this year, Mr van der Walt said a departmental report on the kwaNdebele concessions was not shown to him. Nor was he told that the department was very concerned about people going around the homelands

BY MARTIN WELZ, Political Correspondent

seeking concessions.

"Until today, neither the Minister nor the Director General have discussed the report on my involvement in kaNgwane with me," he said. "If it was such a terrible thing, why did they not immediately rap me over the knuckles?"

Mr W S Coetzer, Holiday Inns's casino director at the time, confirmed in his evidence that when he obtained the kwaNdebele concession, he immediately asked to be introduced to the "people who count".

They were Mr van der Walt, chairman, and Mr Sif van Wyk, member of the commission and its only full-time professional employee.

He flew with Mr van Wyk in a helicopter to view possible casino sites and got to know him "quite well". He had identified a place on the Elands River near Cullinan and had said to Mr van Wyk and Mr van der Walt that "it would be very nice" if it could be included in kwaNdebele, Mr Coetzer said.

He then said that Southern Sun, which he described as "our opposition company, well known to friends in high places", were also "sniffing around there".

"I wanted to keep close and hear what our opposition were doing. Mr van der Walt indicated to us very often that the opposition companies were certainly there trying to grab what we thought we had a right to," Mr Coetzer said.

In August, 1981, Pretoria concession hunters with links to Holiday Inns and Mr van Wyk told members of the kaNgwane government that Southern Sun and Holiday Inns would merge their casino interests to form a casino monopoly in Southern Africa.

This was recalled by Mr Peter Bowen, a senior official from the Department of Co-operation and Development, when he gave evidence to the parliamentary select committee on April 28 this year.

In evidence it was said that Mr van Wyk had also become closely associated with Holiday Inns' casino director, Mr W S Coetzer.

Mr van Wyk's role in homeland casino negotiations has since been the subject of a major secret departmental enquiry. He is now deputy director of agriculture in the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Dr Koorhof told Parliament this week he had still to decide what action he would take on Mr van Wyk.

Bottle-toting cowboys go 'bounty' hunting

TWO Pretoria businessmen who hoped to obtain casino and other concessions worth millions of rands in kaNgwane first aroused the suspicions of a senior government official when they arrived in the homeland wearing cowboy hats and consumed two bottles of cream-coloured liqueur in the course of a bus tour of development sites.

This emerged in evidence before the parliamentary select committee appointed earlier this year to investigate the involvement of the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Mr Hennie van der Walt, in the alleged granting of concessions in kwaNdebele and kaNgwane.

Mr Peter Bowen, a senior official in the Department of Co-operation and Development, told the select committee

there were many reasons to be suspicious of the businessmen who — apparently with the support of Mr van der Walt — sought casino and other concessions from the kaNgwane government in 1981.

Mr Bowen was seconded to the kaNgwane government at the time. He took minutes at two meetings at which the concession hunters attempted to persuade kaNgwane executive councillors to grant them a casino concession in the homeland.

Mr Bowen said he had been suspicious of the whole enterprise from the start when Mr C P Bosch and Mr A J Van Colter, builders from Pretoria, arrived for a two-day conference on development in the homeland wearing cowboy hats and tags on their lapels announcing that they represented a Pretoria firm of attorneys,

Kemp and De Beer.

Kemp and de Beer had earlier been associated with casino concessions granted in kwaNdebele.

"Their behaviour was quite out of the ordinary — not what one would expect from people interested in development in a national state."

Mr Bowen said his suspicions increased when at their first meeting with kaNgwane councillors, the two men spoke loosely of amounts such as R50-million and R100-million for development projects without being willing to commit themselves to anything specific.

Finally Mr Bowen's suspicions were roused by the type of concessions they were after, which besides casinos included dog racing, horseracing, airflines, and commercial radio and television stations. Mr Bowen said that at about that time

he had been warned to be wary of concession hunters by a senior official from his head office in Pretoria.

He was therefore particularly surprised when Mr van der Walt and a senior official of the land consolidation commission, Mr Sif van Wyk, arrived with the concession hunters and — as it appeared to him — proceeded to promote the granting of such concessions, contrary to government policy.

Mr van Wyk had accompanied the concession hunters to two such meetings. At one meeting Mr van der Walt had given the impression of being extremely nervous.

"He was perspiring freely and not speaking fluently," Mr Bowen said. The thought had occurred to him: "Have these people got something over him that he

should be here involved in this type of meeting?"

He had no information, however, to indicate that Mr van der Walt had an improper motive for trying to promote the concessions.

After the meetings, Mr Bowen said, he sent copies of the minutes to the department in Pretoria, together with a letter in which he asked for confirmation of the department's attitude.

"I know they received them, because at a later meeting with the department's chief director of development, Mr Gregory, I mentioned, tongue in cheek, that I had not received a reply yet. Mr Gregory replied that I was not likely to get one either," Mr Bowen said.

Mr Bowen said he discovered that an investigation had already been launched.

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Days go 'bounty' hunting

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Mr Bowen said he discovered that an investigation had already been launched.

The director general of Co-operation and Development had taken a copy of the minutes to Cape Town and after the second meeting Mr Bowen was visited by a member of the National Intelligence Service.

In his evidence to the select committee Mr van der Walt said he was asked to attend a meeting in Louieville by Mr Van Wyk, a senior member of his staff. The reason for the meeting, he was told, was that businessmen attending a kwaNgwane promotion, 'Spotlight on kwaNgwane', had been told by kwaNgwane councillors that South Africa was dragging its feet on consolidating and fixing the homeland's boundaries.

Mr van der Walt confirmed that he had been called by one of the businessmen, Mr Bosch, who had wished to confirm a date for the meeting. He had agreed to it, but at no stage had he known that concessions were to be discussed until the morning shortly before the meeting.

When the subject of concessions arose, Mr van der Walt said, his attitude had been that the kwaNgwane councillors should consider the matter, not reject it out of hand. Casinos had brought benefits for their homelands. They should not be "shy" to approach the South African government if they wished to grant such concessions.

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CASINO

121

21/8/83

S-Express (19) (288) (292)

STRUGGLE

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A POWER struggle between top government officials over homeland casino rights ended suddenly this week with the resignation of a deputy Minister — just 24 hours after Southern Sun captured the rival casino interests of Holiday Inns.

Behind these two events lies a shadowy story of political intrigue, of concession-hunting, and of secret government inquiries into the handling of homeland financial interests.

The struggle pitted Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development Mr Hennie van der Walt's powerful land consolidation commission — the agency that fixes homeland borders — against other officials of Dr Piet Koornhof's department.

By Martin Welz

The bitterness behind the scenes was revealed when Mr van der Walt told a parliamentary select committee: "I will go as far as saying that the department hates the commission."

At the heart of the row was a concession granted to Holiday Inns to build a casino in kwaNdebele, almost on the outskirts of Pretoria, where it might pose a mortal threat to Sun City.

Mr van der Walt told the Sunday Express as long ago as last year that there was a "much bigger story" at stake in casino negotiations.

He refused to elaborate, except to say that it involved politicians taking sides in the contest between Southern Sun and Holiday Inns and that he believed powerful interests were out to

wreck his career.

Concern about the clash seems to have reverberated through the government.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, this week confirmed that the National Intelligence Service had obtained information about the granting of casino concessions in the course of "gathering security intelligence on the political terrain".

The NIS report and other matter given to the select committee have been suppressed.

Mr van der Walt, his career in ruins, dropped out of sight this weekend after the announcement of his resignation on the grounds of ill health, but there were indications that the clash in government was continuing.

Mr Dawie de Villiers, Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism, has ordered an inquiry into the fact that Safmarine, which is partly gov-

ernment-owned, ended up with almost 19% of the shares of Newco, Mr Kerzner's casino controlling company.

Dr de Villiers said yesterday he was "definitely not happy" with Safmarine's stake in the gambling business.

"I have urgently asked for further details of the transaction and will give it my immediate attention," he said.

● Full report — Page 6

25/8/83

Star



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Ndebele's 'silent agony' is killing their need to create

The agony of resettlement is being expressed by a South African tribe in a silent and probably unconscious cry — through its artwork.

Over the past 50 years there has been a dramatic increase in the amount of beadwork produced by the Ndebele people, and the colour and design have become increasingly ostentatious.

This was noticed by Mr Stan Lifshitz, a psychology lecturer at the University of South Africa, for whom the Ndebele people hold a particular fascination.

He believes that art is important in all societies because it makes people proud of their group, and makes them feel they belong.

The colourful beadwork of the Ndebele, which has been the identifying feature of the tribe, is changing fast. The designs now express the dislocation experienced by tribes in the homelands. **KATE MCKINNELL reports.**

To the Ndebele it has a further importance. Making their bead clothing is a social ritual during which they come together and re-affirm their cultural identity and relationships.

"The Ndebele people maintained their identity despite pressure from missionaries and later from the white inhabitants of the Transvaal to relinquish their customs," says Mr Lifshitz.

"As whites increasingly interfered, they asserted themselves through their beadwork."

But their resilience is breaking down now as they are moved into homelands and townships — factions and even families are split.

"Their beadwork was a means of maintaining their identity, but tragically conditions have become so bad in some areas that the Ndebele have become too apathetic even to make this self-assertion, and have stopped their beadwork."

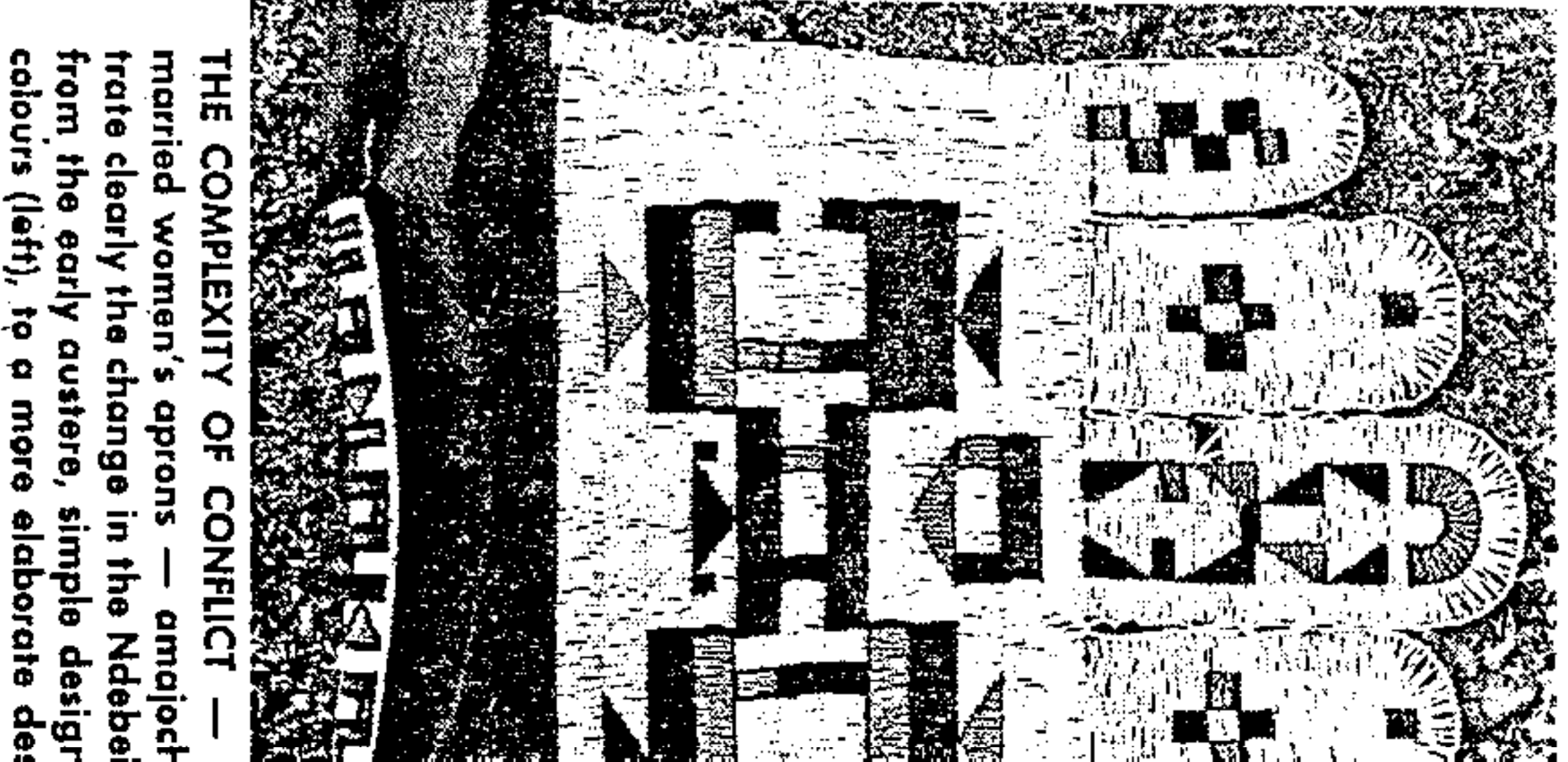
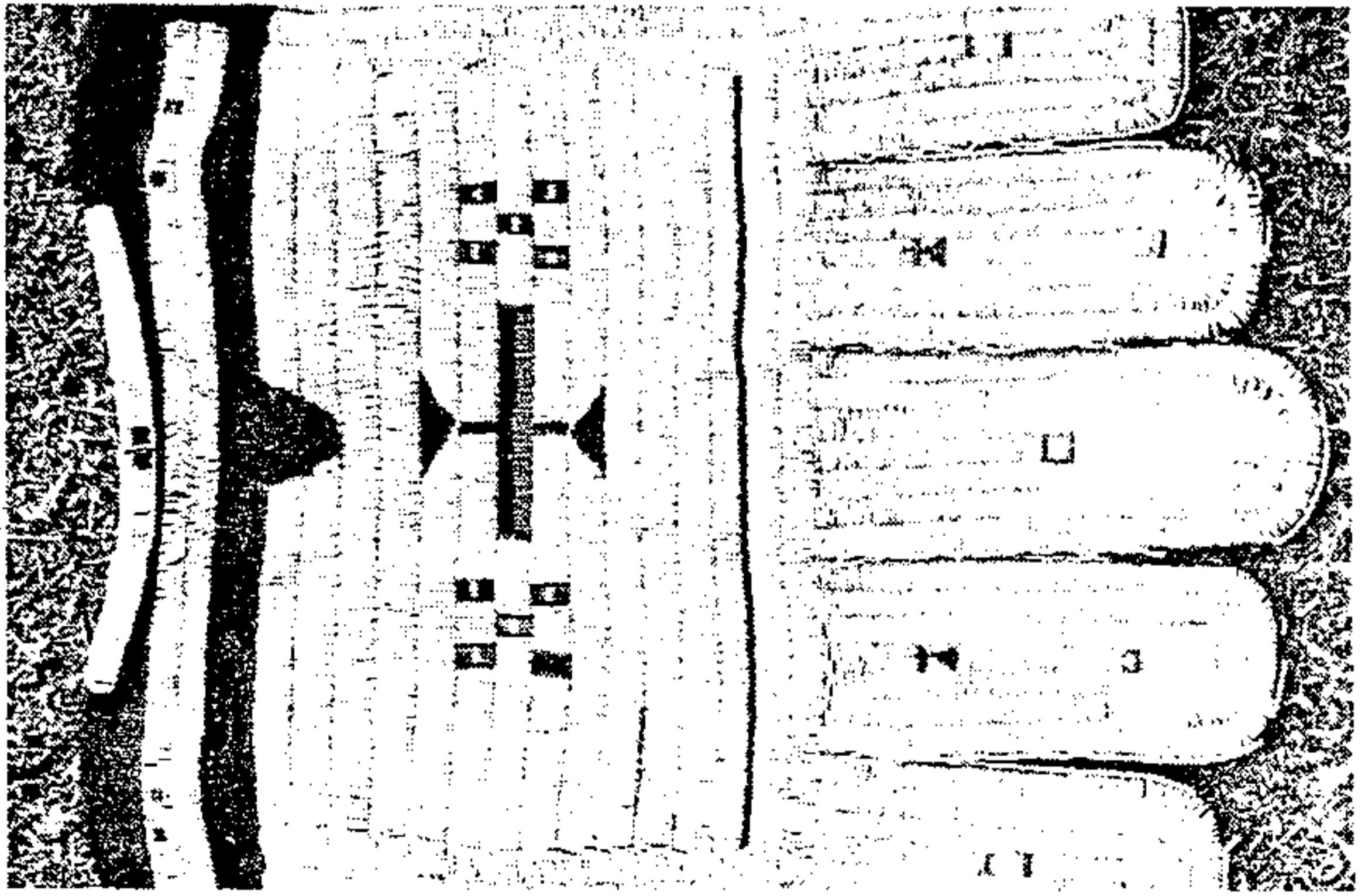
Mr Lifshitz makes it clear people rely on attachment to a specific culture for their self-regard, and he does not

agree with the ideal of the "melting-pot" where all cultures combine into one.

"People naturally form their own groups, they do not have to be forced. When moves are forced it often happens that delicately balanced social systems are destroyed."

In some areas the Ndebele have been moved into barren settlement camps where they live in tin shanties. They do not have the means to create their brightly painted houses, so important as symbols of their proud culture.

Last year it was estimated that 90 percent of men from kwaNdebele worked outside the state, resulting in dismembering of families.



THE COMPLEXITY OF CONFLICT — married women's aprons — amajolotrate clearly the change in the Ndebele from the early austere, simple designs (left), to a more elaborate design to the ostentatious designs of recent

KwaNdebele consolidation to be finalised



KOORNHOF: Unlikely that new bill will be approved this year.

THE GOVERNMENT is hoping to rush through legislation in the dying days of the current Parliamentary session to approve the final consolidation of KwaNdebele — the next homeland earmarked for “independence”.

Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said at a Press conference yesterday that it was now unlikely that the Black Communities

Development Bill would go through Parliament this year.

The legislation was only required by March 31 next year when the new development boards would take over from the current administration boards.

Mr Rex le Roux, chairman of the Commission for Co-operation and Development, announced at the Press conference that the

commission would hold hearings in Zeerust on Monday and Tuesday next week about the Marico Corridor which separates two parts of Bophuthatswana.

Dr Koornhof said the final consolidation proposals for KwaNdebele had been approved by a parliamentary select committee yesterday.

It was hoped to have the proposals confirmed by Parliament this session. — Sapa.

Govt prepares for Moutse move

By JEAN LE MAY

THE Government appears to be going ahead with plans to hand over the Moutse area of Lebowa to kwaNdebele — in spite of strong protests from the Lebowa legislative assembly.

A notice excising Moutse (near Groblersdal) from Lebowa, the North Sotho homeland, was published in the Government Gazette on August 28.

It says the excision will come into operation "on a date to be fixed by the State President".

However, Dr Cedric Pha-

tudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa, said yesterday the handing over would be "suspended until we have had further discussions with the Prime Minister."

"Mr Botha has promised to come to Lebowa to discuss the Moutse issue within two or three weeks of the end of the present parliamentary session," he said.

The Prime Minister and Dr Phaduti held discussions on the issue last month.

Chief T G Mathebe, senior chief in the Moutse area, has said the 76 000 Moutse residents would not leave without a fight.

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11/9/83

STUDENTS

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Sowetan
19/9/23

POISONED

By MZIKAYISE EDOM

ABOUT half of the student body at a boarding school in KwaNdebele had to be admitted to hospital after eating allegedly poisoned food.

Students at Mpungushe High School in Settlers complained of stomach and headache complications soon after they had eaten their supper. Some of them vomitted blood and others were passing blood.

The SOWETAN was told that more than 100 of the students at the school were later rushed to the Denitton Hospital, where most of them were admitted. Others were treated and later discharged.

A spokesman for the hospital confirmed that about 150 students from the school were sent to his hospital after eating allegedly poisoned food.

He said most of the students were later admitted and the others were treated and discharged. The spokesman said at least 30 of the students were still in hospital, but they were out of danger.

They may be discharged this week.

A senior school inspector with the KwaNdebele Department of Education and Culture, who asked that his name should not be disclosed, also confirmed the incident.

Meanwhile the KwaNdebele government has temporarily closed the school and sent students back to their homes until the situation gets back to normal.

A Boksburg parent of one of the students still in hospital, Mrs Emma Nojokhwe, said she was worried about the incident and hoped that her

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Yesterday's concert bordered on the chaotic with more than 35 000 people jammed into the 20 000 seater. Many had to sit on the ground, in the centre of the venue with hardly a place to sit. Those standing were pelted with bottles and cans. As fans jostled for space many were pushed onto those around the theatre.

Police were called to

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STUDENTS POISONED

~~311 530 121~~ Sowetan 19/9/83

By MZIKAYISE EDOM

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Police were called to reinforce the Thulani Guards who did a tremendous job controlling the thousands of fans.

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Leaders slate Erab

By MZIKAYISE EDOM

17/10/83
THE EAST Rand Administration Board (Erab) has been condemned by community leaders on the East Rand for spending about R28-million on a housing project in KwaNdebele.

The leaders have called on the board to immediately suspend this project. While there is a backlog of 30 000 houses in all 14 townships in the East Rand which fall under Erab jurisdiction, the board has decided to build 620 new houses in Ekangala near Bronkhorstspuit since the beginning of

1981.

Ekangala falls under the KwaNdebele government which has opted for independence in terms of the South African Government's homeland policy. Mr F E Marx, Erab's chief director has confirmed that the board is involved in the building of houses in the homeland.

but has denied that it is directly responsible for funding the project.

Mr Marx says the money comes from the central Government and that his board was only acting as an agent of the Government. The area will be divided into two sections — one under the control of KwaNdebele and the other under Erab. The board is expected to have close to 52 000 houses by the turn of the century. Out of the houses already erected, 470 have been earmarked for the Ndebele occupation and the remaining 150 will be for inter-ethnic occupation.

Mr Gilbert Motlhapang, "mayor" of Kwa-Thema said: "This is ridiculous. How can the board use so many mil-

lions of rands to promote homeland policy while thousands of families in the East Rand are stranded without accommodation. Mr Tom Boya, chairman of the Daveyton Community Council, said: "This is surprising and shocking. The Government has been saying in the past that it had no money to build houses in the urban areas but here it is now, building houses in the homeland."

Mr Castle Kharvite, chairman of the Thokoza Residents' Committee and Mr Sam Ntuli also criticised Erab for "wasting the residents' money in trying to promote the Government's created homeland policy, which people are against."

EXPRESSSCOPE ON THE APARTHEID SHUTTLE

Working, travelling, working ...

By MIKE CADMAN and HERBERT MABUZA

THE procession starts at 2.30 in the morning.

A fleet of 230 buses grinds its way around dusty Kwandebele collecting thousands of workers for the long, cramped journey to Pretoria.

More than 16 500 people a day are ferried to their workplace in Pretoria on the buses. A total of 165 000 people are carried to and from Pretoria each week.

Workers this week told of how they spend most of their day working and many hours before sunrise and after sun set being shuttled between the dry dusty 'homeland' and Pretoria — getting little sleep and seeing little of their families.

"We have got used to it — we have no option but to," Mr Peter Mashiyane, from the Kwaggasfontein area said.

"Nobody likes travelling on the buses for so long — but if you work in Pretoria you have to face up to it.

"The bus we catch takes between two and two-and-a-half hours, depending on the driver," Mr Mashiyane said.

"It's just part of living in this place."

Most of the people in the Kwandebele 'homeland', official population 200 000, live in over-crowded, poverty stricken conditions. It is one of the least economically viable of these areas.

According to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koorhof, only 2 640 people were employed in Kwandebele in 1980.

Most other Kwandebele men and women not work-

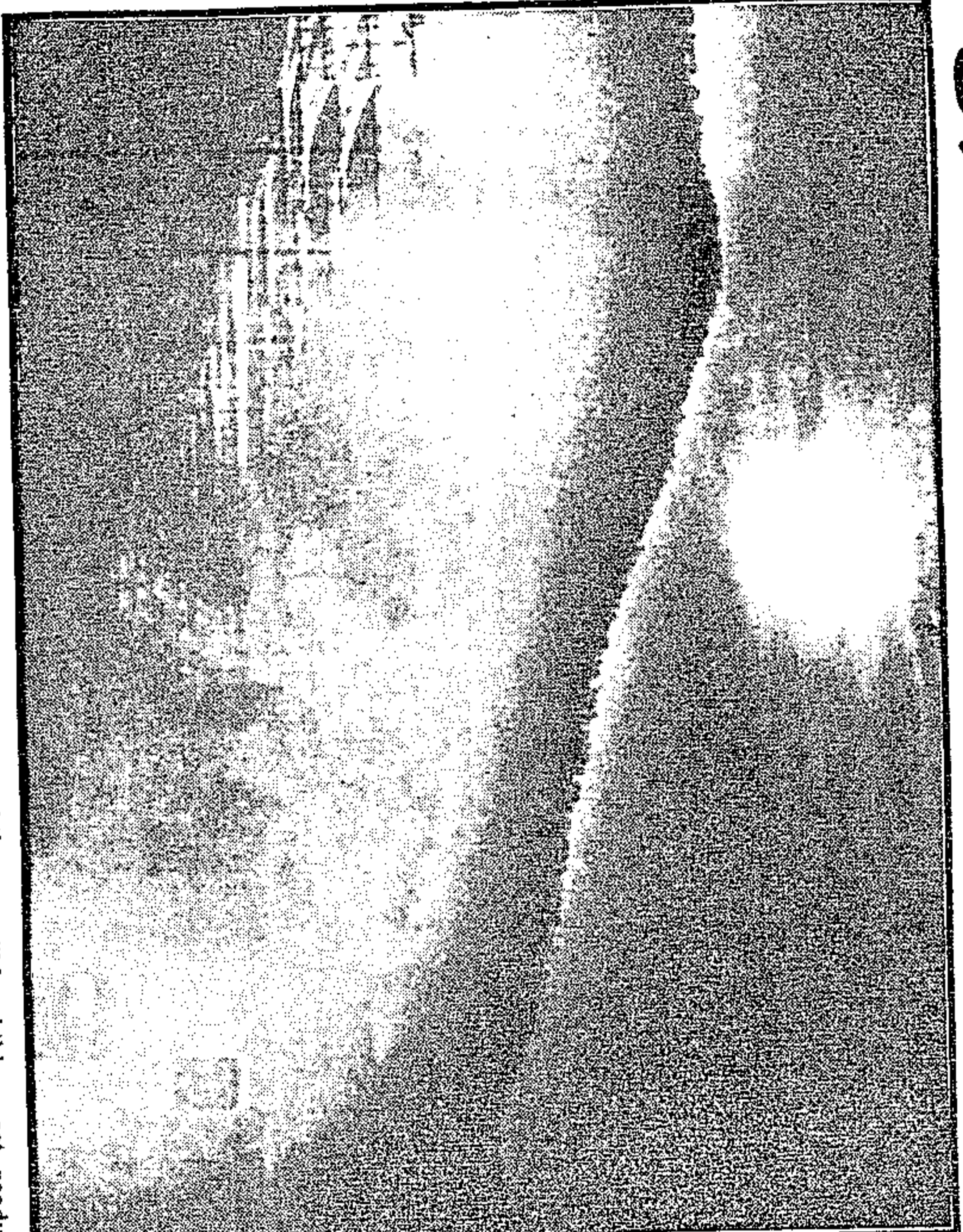
● Before the sun rises, the 'buspeople' are on their way to work. **RIGHT: Latecomers must stand for 150km.**

Pictures: HERBERT MABUZA

ing in Pretoria find employment in Bronkhorstspuit, Cullinan, Groblersdal, Marble Hall and several other areas.

The commuters seem resigned to the fact that they face long hours on the buses every day and try to establish some form of routine.

The buses are full but practice has taught people how to cope in the cramped conditions. They hang onto the thinly cushioned seats and overhead rails and do



their best to get comfortable.

Another commuter complained that the long travelling hours made life difficult.

"I see my wife and babies on weekends only, they are normally ready to go to sleep by the time I get home," Mr Solomon Mahlange, who works in Sunny-

side, Pretoria, said. "If I do overtime at work I miss the bus home and have to find a place to stay the night.

town on a Monday and then come back on Friday night," he said.

"They either stay with friends or in hostels."

One woman said she wanted to move to a place closer to the city.

"I can't live a normal life because I spend more than five hours a day travelling," Mrs Betty Skosana said.

"I leave Pretoria at about 5.30pm and get home after 8pm. In the morning I leave home at 4am.

"My children get ready for school alone, eat supper alone, and if the bus is late, go to bed without seeing me," Mrs Skosana said.

"I would like to move closer to the city but the authorities won't allow it."

Figures released by the Kwandebele authorities last year showed that there were 13 810 Kwandebele people who used buses to get to work.

Of these: ● 13% left their homes between 2am and 3am.

● 24% between 2.30am and 4am.

● 21.4% between 4am and 4.30am.

● 32.7% between 4.30am and 5am.

● 8.4% between 5am and 5.30am.

People who stay in the most distant part, Uiterslaght and Vrieskraal, some 150km from Pretoria, (some also stay in the neighbouring Lebowa area of Moutse) probably spend more time travelling to work than they do sleeping at home.

Workers pay R9.50 for a five-day ticket and R10.30 for a six-day ticket. Single tickets are not subsidised and a one-way journey costs R3.50.

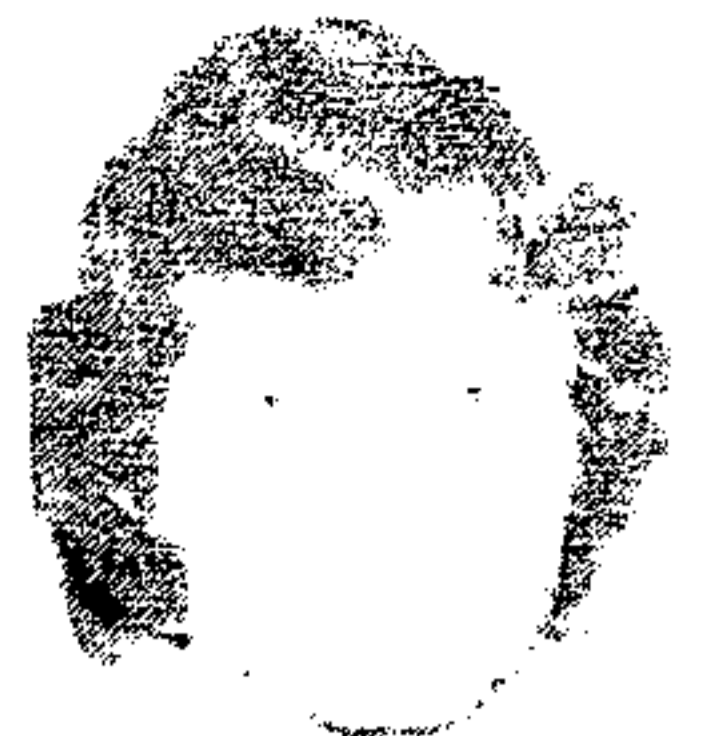
The bus company, Putco, receives a R30-million subsidy from the Government to help make up the full fare price. The Government pays the subsidy because it feels the Kwandebele people cannot afford to pay the full fare which Putco would have to charge to cover their costs.

Insecurity — a major cause of homeland overpopulation

CAPE TIMES 13/1/83

105 271 117 121

By JOHN SHARP and ANDREW SPIEGEL, lecturers in social anthropology at the University of Cape Town



John Sharp



Andrew Spiegel

THE levels of poverty and overcrowding which prevail in the "homelands" raise a crucial question as to the causes of overpopulation in these areas.

It seems a common belief among white South Africans that the root cause of these problems is a cultural predilection on the part of rural Africans for having large numbers of children.

Such a Malthusian view demonstrates in the first instance a startling ignorance of the facts of forced re-location in South Africa, facts to which Barry Streek's articles in the Cape Times (November 20 and 25, 1982) drew attention.

It would be absurd to suppose that the increase in, for instance, Qwaqwa's population from 24 000 in 1976 to approximately 400 000 in 1982 is solely the result of an excessively high rate of natural increase. Current research shows clearly that only a tiny fraction of Qwaqwa's present adult population was born in the homeland. The vast majority are the victims of re-location, having been expelled from towns and off farms in the Free State and Southern Transvaal because they were superfluous to the labour needs of industry and agriculture.

Only refuge

In terms of government policy the only refuge for those designated members of the South Sotho "ethnic national unit" is the tiny (480 square kilometres), barren "homeland" of Qwaqwa, where population density is now approaching 1 000 persons per square kilometre, or the grotesque resettlement camp of Onverwacht, near Thabu Nchu, where 100 000 people live in tin shacks in an area of a few square kilometres.

men to value large numbers of children. The argument is not borne out by historical facts. Qwaqwa people are not rural tribesmen; they are, in the main, ex-farm workers and industrial workers with several generations of such activity behind them. Nor, with only 480 square kilometres of primarily mountainous land at their disposal, can 400 000 Qwaqwa people practise "traditional farming" — an activity which is somehow linked in the popular view with having large numbers of children.

Remittances

Most people, in fact, live in the closer settlements described by Barry Streek. There they have neither agricultural land nor pastures. They depend totally on remittances from migrant labourers or on miniscule old-age pensions (R80 every two months) or on other grants.

Moreover, the unemployment rates in the closer settlements are staggeringly high, with recent research suggesting figures of 20 percent for economically active males and 55 percent for females. Add to this the fact that many elderly people simply do not receive the civil pensions to which they are entitled because of bureaucratic inefficiency, and it becomes clear that for many of these people survival is by no means guaranteed.

It is against these conditions of gross insecurity (which are repeated from one "homeland" to the next) that the issue of a possible high rate of natural increase must be assessed. In what way is this kind of insecurity, affecting both individuals and families, related to the birth of large numbers of children?

Research on this issue in various parts of the

world has produced results which tend to run counter to the logic of popular wisdom. Writing about the Third World generally, one social scientist has expressed his findings as follows: "... people are not poor because they have big families; they have large families because they are poor."

To enlightened persons with a solid education and modern upbringing the idea of having many children when one is poor seems quite irresponsible; to have it suggested that poor people have many children because they are poor sounds like an ideologically biased pronouncement of misguided "do-gooders". Against this one must observe that all theoretical statements in the social sciences have ideological premises. But since a wholly neutral explanation of the facts is not ever to be found, one must use a theory which best illuminates the situation while being quite explicit about its assumptions.

There can be little doubt that an explanation which sees a causal relationship between the insecurity of poverty and the fact of having many children fits the situation in the "homelands" better than does conventional wisdom, because it does not assume that whole categories of people act irrationally and against their own perceived best interests.

Without a job

Given the high unemployment rates and the difficulty of securing new contracts, the reality of people's lives in a "homeland" closer settlement is that they are likely to spend a significant portion of their economically active years without a job. As people get older their

chances of continuous employment become smaller and smaller. Fewer members in the household means fewer chances of having at least one person in employment at any given time and a greater chance of destitution for people as they grow old.

People do not have any ways of ensuring their security, now or into the future. They cannot control the likelihood of their being employed; they cannot save; they cannot even be certain that they will receive old-age pensions. Thus to help make provision for the household's needs over time they must turn to the one thing over which they have some degree of control: the number of children they can produce, some of whom they may expect will be able to support the household in its quest to sustain life.

It is, of course, likely under such conditions that the infant mortality rate will be high, as indeed it is in the "homelands". But if a couple have many children they can expect that at least some may survive into economically active adulthood. Having children, it would seem, is one of the few strategies for survival open to people in these circumstances.

Never secure

This is not by any means to say that the strategy always works. Nor must this proposition be confused with the popular argument which justifies inferior employment and social security provisions for Africans on the grounds that they have a safety net provided by large households within extended families. People in such families

are not safe because they look after each other; on the contrary they have to try to look after each other because they are never secure. Any number of factors can reduce the viability of large households or extended kin networks. But these options remain the most usable among the few available to people.

In the search for solutions to the likely problem of high rates of natural increase one can only agree with Claude Meillassoux, the distinguished French anthropologist, when he writes that people in such circumstances "are not defenceless victims of some disorderly population explosion. All the methods of contraception or sterilization which Malthusians might recommend will not have the least effect while workers and peasants... do not benefit from adequate social security which would alleviate their fears for the future".

Waste of time

The solution suggested by conventional wisdom — education in family planning — is, in other words, not even a palliative in the "homeland" situation. It is a waste of time because it does not address the question of why people have many children in the first place.

Qwaqwa may be an extreme case in terms of its land area to current population size, but there are other "homelands" which have been subjected to similar rapid influxes of population. KwaNdebele would appear to be in a similar state to Qwaqwa. The official statistical data available for homeland areas do not provide the necessary information to allow one to separate the effects of population re-location from those of natural increase. They merely confirm high rates of overall population increase. The popular view that overcrowding is the result of natural increase is impossible to sustain with the evidence available. There is even the possibility that detailed research might reveal certain areas of zero or even negative natural increase rates. Certainly there are likely to be some categories of the most destitute where this is the case, although it may not be so for their slightly less poorly off neighbours.

Having said that, one is still faced with the question as to why, in certain circumstances, there is likely to be a high rate of natural increase in "homeland" areas. How should one explain this?

Firstly, we can dispose immediately of the argument that this high rate of increase results from a cultural disposition on the part of rural tribes-

The appropriate solution must lie in the provision of adequate social security for all in this country, in the provision of a regular source of a life-sustaining income (a living wage) and, most importantly, in the creation of conditions which will allow everyone the freedom and right to deliberate and decide meaningfully for themselves about these issues. And meaningful decisions cannot be taken in ethnic fragments of a rural periphery which remains economically dependent on a white-controlled core of South Africa.

KWANDEBELE: A SPECIAL REPORT

FACT SHEET

Chief Minister: Mr Simon Skosana.
 Administration: 46-member Legislative Assembly appointed by tribal authorities. Six-member cabinet appointed by Chief Minister, assisted by white officials seconded by Pretoria.
 Political status: "Self-governing" homeland which has opted for independence.
 Area: Less than 75 000ha under Pretoria's "final" 1975 consolidation plan.
 Population: Officially 200 000. Unofficially, up to 500 000 claimed.
 Education: 75 000 pupils and 1 900 teachers in 88 schools. Teacher training college.
 Clinics: 20, including three "super-clinics."
 Agriculture: Almost none. Reservoirs being built. Experimental project for 15 farmers. Animals: 17 945 cattle, 2 646 sheep, 17 224 goats.
 Water: 75% of Siyabuswa (capital) said to have water on site. Water is piped to street corners or delivered by tanker lorries in other areas.

A Rand Daily Mail special report by PATRICK LAURENCE, HARRY MASHABELLA and STAN MAHER

ABOUT 75km north-east of Pretoria a congested assortment of tin shanties, mud huts and brick houses rise on either side of a new road, silhouetting the horizon as far as the eye can see.

It offers the first glimpse of Kwandebele, the latest "black homeland", to accept Pretoria's offer of independence. The smallest of the "homelands" — Verwoerd did not even provide for it in his original blueprint — less than 75 000ha was allocated for it under Pretoria's "final" 1975 consolidation plan.

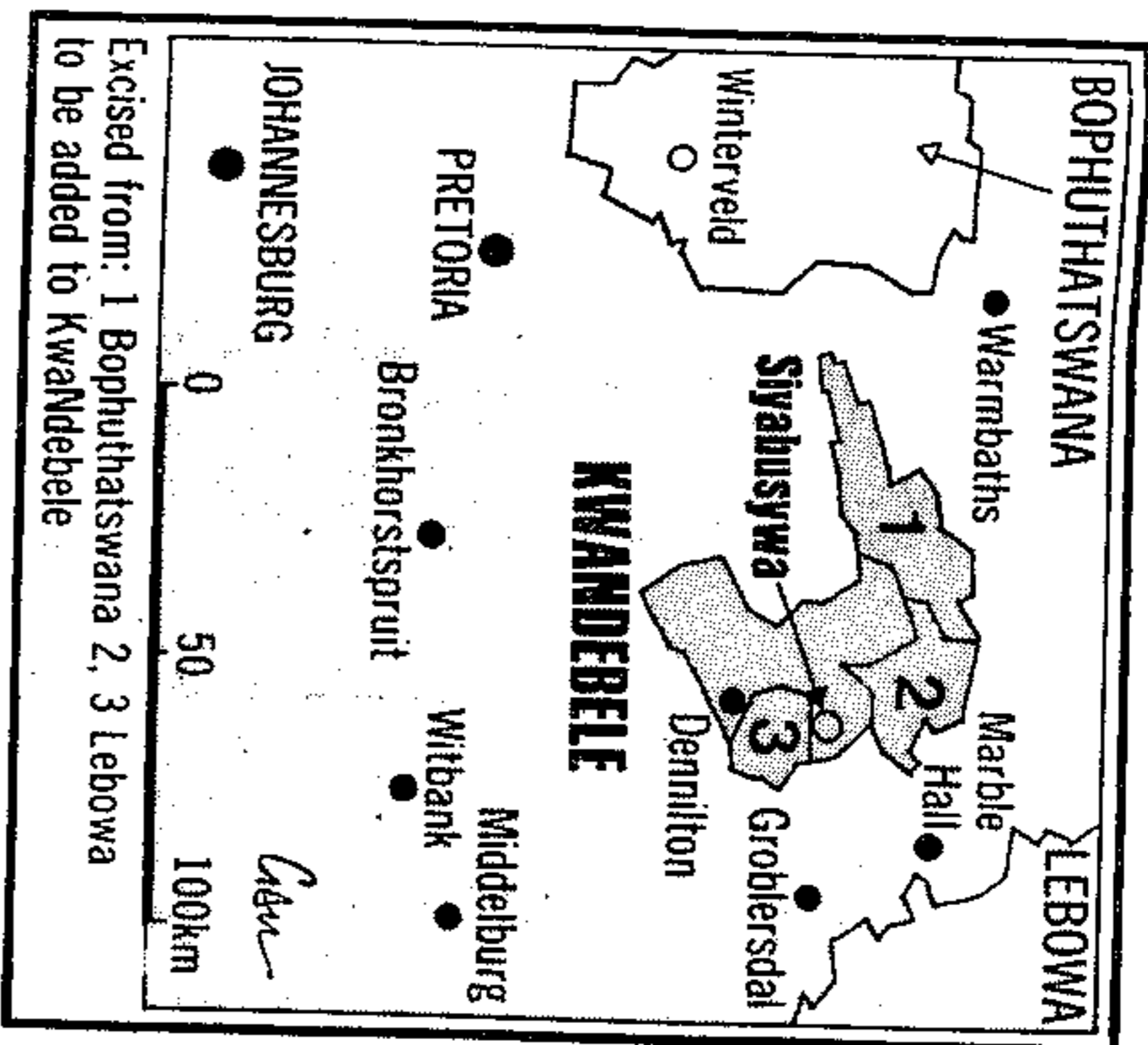
With a meagre budget of R28-million and a major water problem, it has had to cope with a huge, perhaps even overwhelming, influx of people. The rise of squatter settlements bears mute testimony to that.

The abolition of labour tenancy on white-owned farms has forced thousands of blacks to leave in search of land on which to settle. Inter-ethnic tension in established "homelands" has added to these rootless people.

Rural poverty and unemployment drives them to the cities, where — even before the Riekert-inspired strategy of offering urban blacks a better deal at the expense of their rural kinsmen — total incomes for blacks were four times as high and cash earnings more than eight times as much.

But, particularly since the Riekert Report of 1979, an increasingly fine mesh of influx control has been erected between them and the relatively rich cities.

For many blacks Kwandebele's greatest asset is its geographical position. It is on the outer edge of the expanding PWV, but it is a "homeland" where the white man's *dompas* laws do not apply and where few questions are asked of the newcomer provided he pays a R40 fee to the local induna for the "development" of the Ndebele nation.



Excised from: 1 Bophuthatswana 2, 3 Lebowa to be added to Kwandebele

The long road to and from work

It rises at 2am when hundreds, roused from sleep before they are fully rested, leave their mud and tin shacks to catch first buses on the way to work outside the homeland. And it sets only at 9pm when the last groups return home.

The workers, numbering 13 810, are employed in factories, shops, domestic service and on farms in Pretoria, Bronkhorstspuit, Cullinan, on the Reef, in Middelburg, Witbank, Groblersdal, Marble Hall, Nyistroom and Warmbaths.

They commute by bus to work on weekdays, leaving their families in the small hours of the morning and rejoining them late in the evenings.

But some, in an apparent attempt to save money, stay at hostels or live with friends near their places of work outside the homeland. They join their families either at weekends or once a month, usually at the end of every month when they have got money.

About 13% of the commuters travel out of the homeland on the way to work between 2am and 3am, 24% between 3.30am and 4am, 21.4% between 4am and 4.30am, 32.7% between 4.30am and 5am, and 8.4% between 5am and 5.30am each working day, according to figures provided by Mr P C Vercueil, Secretary to the Chief Minister.

On Friday, June 4, a member of our team visited Kwandebele and spent the weekend with residents. It was a miserable experience.

East Lynne terminals in Pretoria, where we boarded bus number 3670 to Viaklaag, Kwaggafontein and Boekenhoutoek, teemed with people, men and women. Other buses were going to several other settlements within the tiny homeland. And most of the commuters boarding the buses were workers returning home after a hard day's work.

Bus 3670 was full, with some of the passengers seated on the floor along the aisle, when it pulled out of the terminal at 10.30pm.



Kwandebele has opted to travel down the dusty road tobantustan independence.

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 Make page
 RAND DAILY MAIL, Tuesday, June 15, 1982

Ministers rule in a 'closed society'

WHAT do you do when you are appointed a cabinet minister in a "homeland" which is about to become independent? You make it clear to everyone who is not in a position of power that from now on permission must be sought for everything they do.

This is one of the strongest criticisms levelled at the Kwandebele administration by people and organisations trying to work independently in the area.

Liberal organisations based in Johannesburg have virtually blacklisted Kwandebele as a "closed society".

This follows incidents in May last year, when officials of the Institute of Race Relations and the South African Council of Churches were detained for up to 10 hours by the authorities there before being released.

The officials say they were visiting the area when they were stopped by local headmen and held in a locked wire compound until their release.

The visitors concluded that Kwandebele's officials were afraid that conditions there would be revealed to the world.

That was a year ago. Senior officials in the administration deny that it is a closed society, but admit they are sensitive about Press requests for permits to visit the area.

Three of them quoted as an example a visit by staff from a Johannesburg newspaper some months ago.

"They just went to the worst area and photographed the shanties standing in the veld. They made no attempt to show the development that has been achieved," said one official.

During our visit, the staff of a Durban newspaper were refused permits because they had not made written applications.

The Mail's reporters were not refused permits and officials were helpful, offering information and a tour taking in some of the worst resettlement areas. But it was not until a week after our initial request that we held a signed permit from the Minister of the Interior.

We were told that permits routinely had to be approved by the entire Kwandebele cabinet, making it a matter of weeks rather than days.

And interviews with cabinet members, held up for a host of reasons, took 10 days to organise.

During our visit, a local Catholic priest was waiting for an interview with the Minister of the Interior about a church site in the territory. It has taken two years of negotiating, during which Pretoria has approved the site application, but the Kwandebele cabinet has not.

A Kwandebele government official agreed with the view of a local resident, who said the cabinet was not keen on organised religion, preferring separatist churches such as the Zionists and Apostolic groups.

And the implication that the cabinet won't approve something its own members don't like — even though hundreds of Kwandebele "citizens" might want it — lies at the crux of the conflict over the way the territory is being run.

"There is a fundamental conflict of views," said one resident. "There are Ministers who think their word is law. It seems that once they get into power, they think that nobody can do anything in Kwandebele without their permission."

"Churches here have offered all kinds of help in small ways — boreholes, a school feeding scheme, even a clinic, but the cabinet has rejected them all unless it can just take the money and do it itself.

"Also, it seems the cabinet can't conceive of small, independent 'helping hand' schemes here and there, but sees things only in terms of a bureaucratic strategy for the whole territory."

As an example of the cabinet's inability to see other points of view, another resident quoted the reaction of the Chief Minister, Mr Simon Skosana, to an interview he had given which was printed in Drum magazine.

"He was amazed," the source said. "He didn't think they could publish it without his express permission, even though he had agreed to the interview."

People who have settled in the territory told us in interviews that the Kwandebele government was "unpopular". A distinct lack of enthusiasm for the government — whose 46 members were appointed, not elected — was shown by all those interviewed.

Some people see the cabinet as an inexperienced team of men who tend to run a heavy-handed administration in an unimaginative way.

"They just don't see that the people who live here have a right to help in their own ways," said one observer.

"Some of the officials take the limited view that they are in power and therefore only they have the right to do anything. Anyone else has to ask them for permission."

And the question many people are asking is: If the majority of office has gone to the heads of some officials before independence, what will it do to them after it?

sweats, peanuts and fruits in the bus. Despite the noise from the drinking party and the rattling bus, the weary commuters, especially those with seats, were sleeping hardly 30 minutes after we left the terminals.

For the journey into KwaNdebele I paid R2,80 bus fare. My host, Mr Charles Masele, who commutes between KwaNgwenyama in the homeland and Pretoria daily, was using a R6,80 weekly ticket valid for six days — from Monday to Saturday. It took 2,5 hours for Mr Masele and I to reach our destination. We got off at Kwaggafontein while other passengers continued with the bus and arrived home at about 8pm. Others had already got off from the bus at Vlaklaagte.

Putco, the bus company which runs transport services in the homeland, said bus fares from Pretoria to Boekenhoutbosk, the farthest point in KwaNdebele, were R2,80 a trip for casual commuters and R3,70 for a five-day weekly ticket. Then there is a R6,80 weekly ticket valid for six days from Monday to Saturday. On my return journey, I paid R2,50 for a bus ticket from Diphiso Motors in another part of the homeland to Marabastad in Pretoria.

Single fares, which are unsubsidised, are so high even casual commuters buy weeklies to save money in case they have to go to Pretoria more than once a week. Between 10 000 and 10 500 passengers commute between KwaNdebele and Pretoria.

WHAT factors distinguish a squatter location in the veld from an embryonic "homeland"? Does the well-known sight of tin shanties gleaming in the veld herald a homeland in the making, or merely a squatter settlement graced by a kinder name?

For Mr Ockert Buys, KwaNdebele's secretary for the Interior, a crucial difference is that homeland-dwellers are people living legally on the land and who are increasingly being provided with facilities. In KwaNdebele, these facilities include water, sanitation, schools, clinics and self-help housing.

Housing and other living conditions in the territory vary widely. Go to Raw Tweefontein, where the newest arrivals are, and you see a sea of shanties on the bare veld.

Vlaklaagte is similar. People live in huts patched together from pieces of corrugated iron and packing cases in ingenious combinations. The bare yards of the closely-packed plots show pathetic attempts to grow meales in the arid earth.

kwaggafontein is also bleak and dry, but already there is an improvement. Next to the shanties, one sees houses built of mud or cement bricks going up as the families' finances improve. New reservoirs and modern schools rise behind the tin roofs. And in older-established Waterval, the wide, quiet streets are graced by traditional or cement brick houses. The former are frequently attractively decorated, the way they would have been in the village the family lived in years ago — before all this moving around became necessary.

But even among the shanty dwellers in Vlaklaagte, the picture is not one of chaos. Families live in measured fenced-off plots. The standard of housing depends on their own resources.

Water — perhaps the territory's biggest problem — is delivered here daily by tanker lorries. In Kwaggafontein it is piped to street corners, in Waterval, to every second house.

"We're doing the best we can," said Mr Buys, a stocky, friendly man with a thick moustache. "But we have just been overwhelmed by the influx of people pouring in here.

In Siyabuswa, 75% of the houses have a metered water supply on site to a tap, as well as waterborne sewerage.

"The policy is to develop a residential area after a farm has been bought where the people can be settled. We aim to provide all the infrastructure — roads, water, sanitation (usually pit latrines, or a bucket system), medical services and schools.

But it is the aridity that impresses. There are residents in the area who say that this land was never irrigated, that the people have been settled on what were formerly dry, white-owned weekend farms. Certainly it is clear to the most casual observer that water is one of KwaNdebele's biggest problems.

...the implementation of infirmary as well as workers' who join their families in the homeland only at weekends, and visitors.

Between January last year and March this year, the 96 buses running on Mondays increased to 157 while the numbers on other weekdays leaped from 76 to 120. Hundreds of men — like Mr Jan Masele — stay at hostels in townships in Pretoria instead of going home each working day in an attempt not only to save money but also to safeguard their health by maintaining better sleeping hours.

And for their hostel accommodation they pay R12,50 for a bed every month. Mr Masele, a Mamelodi hostel resident, said he went home to KwaNdebele once every fortnight, always after receiving his pay. This means he goes home twice a month, paying two return tickets amounting to a total of R11,20 in bus fares. In all Mr Masele pays R23,70 in monthly hostel rent and bus fares every month.

Kwaggafontein, where I spent Friday night and the whole of Saturday before moving to other centres, is like Vlaklaagte; its neighbour, a huge mud and tin town with well-built modern school buildings.

Liquor, including skokkkaan and other concoctions, is the greatest escape from boredom for both men and women. Inhabitants are not all Ndebele as might be expected. Many are Zulu, Swazi, and building materials.

Communal taps have been installed in some parts. Others get their water from tankers, mainly during the week. Water is also drawn from wells dug by women from river beds.

In KwaNdebele prices for mealie meal doctors, staffed by army personnel as well as medical students, have been established for residents. Other basic requirements for people in KwaNdebele, especially those living in new settlements like Vlaklaagte and Kwaggafontein, are food, coal, water, and building materials.

Cholera, which is widespread in the event of an outbreak of diseases such as typhoid and cholera — diseases caused by dirt — because of the primitive latrines. Clinics, staffed by army personnel as well as medical students, have been established for residents. Other basic requirements for people in KwaNdebele, especially those living in new settlements like Vlaklaagte and Kwaggafontein, are food, coal, water, and building materials.

On last, a bag of coal costs R3,50. Fruit and vegetable vendors abound all over the homeland. There are makeshift fruit and vegetable markets, stores and supermarkets — some of them owned by cabinet ministers.

Building materials — corrugated iron, poles and window frames — are required by virtually every family, especially in the new settlement areas. Prices are paid to the homeland government, once a year.

No toilets are erected when a family is allocated a plot. Every family has to dig its own pit latrine. As a result these facilities are very primitive indeed. Also, families have to fence plots out of their own resources.

There could be widespread disaster in the event of an outbreak of diseases such as typhoid and cholera — diseases caused by dirt — because of the primitive latrines.

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But because the work exists, however far away, real hunger appears to be an evil KwaNdebele is not facing at the moment.

Despite rumours of near famine conditions in the area, nothing justified the rumours. Children, for instance, looked well fed and healthy. Even dogs appeared to be in good condition.

The secretary to the Department of the Chief Minister, Mr P C Verweil, sees the development of a growth point within KwaNdebele as the real answer to the problems of the homeland.

"We are waiting for the boundaries of the territory to be defined. Then the growth point, which will be in addition to the one already put up at Bronkhorst-spruit, will be established," he said.

Mr Verweil sees the industrial, business and administrative centre of the territory moving west from the present interim capital of Siyabuswa to a point somewhere in the Cullinan area.

"There is a rail link to Marble Hall which could be extended to Cullinan," he said. If something of the kind worked out, with jobs becoming available within the territory, KwaNdebele would have a claim to being a "homeland" which could at least support a percentage of its own residents.

As it is, it remains a chain of dormitory townships whose people are migrants absolutely necessary. Men who formerly grew some of their own food, now find it ing sister and an assistant.

"We are trying to provide every residential area with its own clinic," said Mr Buys. "Meanwhile the mobile units take the pressure off our financial and manpower resources."

WTTWIN a short time the visitor to KwaNdebele hears the allegation that the territory is controlled by a cabal of businessmen-politicians whose tight hold over business life keeps competition to a minimum.

A well-placed observer in daily contact with the people avers: "All the territory's liquor licences are held by government ministers." He cites the case of a cabinet minister who, he says, owns three bottle-stores and four general dealer shops.

A missionary observes: "Nearly all the new shops belong to government officials or members of their families. Licence holders are nearly all related to members of the tribal authorities."

These accusations raise questions about the Ndebele leaders who strove so hard to get recognition for the Ndebele as a separate nation entitled to their own homeland.

Was their primary motive establishment of a fet over which they could wield control in business as well as politics?

Mr P M Ntuli, KwaNdebele's Minister of Interior, is adamant in his denial of accusations that cabinet ministers have used their power to enrich themselves and their families.

A man with minimal formal education, but with a fluent command of Afrikaans and a forceful personality, he says: "With two exceptions, the ministers had businesses before they became members of the cabinet."

He names the two exceptions: Agriculture, owner of a cattle farm at Allemansdrift, and Mr F Mahlangu, Minister of Justice, owner of a cafe at Witlaagte. Mr Ntuli, recognised as the strongman of the Cabinet, adds hastily: "But these two men applied for licences before becoming ministers."

The new licensing board, he explains, consists of two representatives from each of KwaNdebele's four tribal authorities and the nominee of the magistrate. "The minister still has the final decision."

The Minister in question is Mr Ntuli who says: "If the minister refuses the application, the applicant can appeal to the whole cabinet. The minister has to give reasons to the cabinet. He cannot do as he pleases."

Asked about his own business connections, Mr Ntuli continued unabashed: "I own a supermarket and a restaurant. Before I became a minister, I applied for a bottlestore licence at Kwaggafontein."

But, he adds, two years passed without his application being approved by the liquor board in Pretoria.

Last year, however, KwaNdebele obtained its own licensing board. His application has since been withdrawn and placed before — and approved by — the KwaNdebele board, he says.

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turned to ruling

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Dust, dust, everywhere and not that much to drink

WHAT strikes you most forcibly as you drive into KwaNdebele, is the way the land changes. As you leave Groblersdal behind, the silver sprays irrigating rich, white farmhands give way to scrubby bushveld and finally, to a dry, arid soil whose main produce appears to be thorn trees.

Looking around, you notice the bareness of the tiny residential plots, devoid of crops which could supplement the family income. But covers graze on the common land and there seem to be goats everywhere.

Minister of Agriculture, makes no bones about it. "I don't see how any territory can depend on dry-land farming alone, although that's what we've been doing and we've had two successful seasons."

Reservoirs have been built and boreholes sunk, although the water is a long way down. Women have been involved in vegetable gardening on land irrigated by nearby streams or situated near pumps.

"I am also looking at the possibility of dams to trap running water from springs and waterholes," Mr Mnguni said. "The Ndebele are a hardworking people. As soon as our planning is completed and the people are involved in farming, I think they will be able to produce sufficient food for themselves."

A land tenure system allowing private ownership on a quit rent basis that communal management of the land does not encourage efficient farming. A youthful-looking 50, Mr Mnguni put his future on the line when, in 1979, he accepted an invitation from the Manala tribal authority to join the regional administration which was to become KwaNdebele. "I had been a clerk, and a driver with the Tobacco Industry Control Board in Pretoria for 23 years," he said. "I was earning a salary of R400 a month. It was a big step, because initially, we were not paid. People told me I was gambling with my future."

What makes a veld camp a homeland

R4 000. We also provide a sub-economic core house for R1 000, consisting of a main room, kitchen and solar heating, as well as building material at cost price. This is for widows and the elderly, people who cannot afford to build their own homes.

An independent survey by the Human Sciences Research Council indicated that 55,4% of people have come to KwaNdebele from white farms in the Delmas, Withank, Middleburg area. Another 29% came from Bophuthatswana, with only 8,4% drawn from white urban areas.

Almost 36% of them gave "personal reasons" for moving. Mr Buys said this included a strong expression of desire for their children to learn Ndebele rather than Iswana at school.

A third of the people in the sample interviewed said they moved because of pressure from the Bophuthatswana government. Other reasons given were financial circumstances (7,9%), better opportunities (8,9%) and having been given notice by a farmer (4,6%).

Development in KwaNdebele has been accelerated in the past few years. In 1979 there were seven clinics — today there are 20. Three of them are extended clinics which operate mobile units manned by a nurse.

"You can double that figure," said one resident who has been in the area for about 18 years. Mr Buys says that since 1979, 16 951 plots have been allocated to families in all 11 settlement areas, which works out at just over 100 000 people. Perhaps the Education Secretary, Mr A J Roussou is nearest the truth. "Most of our figures are guesses," he said bluntly. "We have a severe shortage of qualified staff."

A local churchman agreed: "They have a lot of buildings, but no qualified staff at all," he said. Significantly, there was one aspect of the territory on which the churchman agreed with the officials: the self-help way in which the development of the territory has been tackled.

"There is more future in this self-help work than in charity work," he said. "Charity work has no bottom at all."

HOMELANDS

KWANDEBELE
GENERAL

1984 - 1985

African dolls have become an art phenomenon as hundreds of women in the drought-ravaged homelands stitch and improvise their way through bad times

The stitch

in time that saved a village

(12) S. Ekuma 11/3/84
THEY wear bright skirts with beaded trimmings, their long necks adorned with row upon row of choker necklaces.

Some sport dangling earrings and a pair of lightly stuffed breasts. Only their features give them away as being not quite ethnic — the beaded eyes, nose and mouth are too literal a representation of the human face.

They are a new genre of doll emerging from Kwa-Ndebele where the ingenious women have started their own cottage industry in the village of Mashitini west of Deanilton.

It all started five years ago when they saw Mrs Toni

staring at a businesswoman, approached them with a sample doll and asked if they could copy it. The work-hungry women had not seen anything like it before but readily agreed to try.

They have been so successful that they have surpassed the original model, adding Ndebele character to the dolls, dressing them up with bead trimmings and using any material their nim-

ble fingers seize upon. This includes cold-drink can rings which make great necklaces or even belts for the dolls. Orange and potato pockets are turned into conical bottles of the dolls, adding colour and making their stuffed torsos strong enough to be free-standing. They are a far cry from the traditional beaded ferti-

lity dolls made by mothers to keep their newly married daughters company until they bore their own children. The fertility dolls have a respected place in the tradition of the tribespeople and are only sold when the family is in dire straits — as in times of drought and relocation.

Heirlooms

But when even the family heirlooms are gone, the women are forced to find other sources of income.

The tougher ones have turned to road building — the pre-independence bustle in KwaNdebele has spawned jobs on the big new tarred road being pushed through to the chief's home in the new capital. Women work on the project, pushing wheelbarrows, mixing and pouring concrete for culverts and digging ditches in the searing heat.

Others have used their wits to turn their dollmaking into a thriving cottage industry.

Now they are seeking a market that will pay them a higher percentage of the sales prices.

Up to now their price for each doll has been R10 to R15 — and they are selling in Johannesburg for up to R80.

Profitable

The women said one trip to town to buy beads cost them R7 and they were now finding other, more profitable markets.

Even the women's approach to selling their dolls is an example of their adaptability and ingenuity. They have no shop, but if you arrive in the village and ask for dolls, a shop will materialise under the nearest tree as the shrill cry goes out to all dollmakers.

The women arrive with the bright dolls under their arms and carried on their heads in basins or even in wheelbarrows. Their children help, carrying the dolls they will not play with — their playthings are self-made wire cars and trucks. "There is no other way to

● An Ndebele boy displays one of the dolls to be sold, got played with — made by the women of Mashitini. Picture: HERBERT MABUZA

make a living here," said Mrs Betty Masilela fingering the hip-high doll it had taken her a week to make.

Aged Mrs Rosy Sibiyva said it took her twice as long to make a knee-high doll as her eyes were "not so good any more".

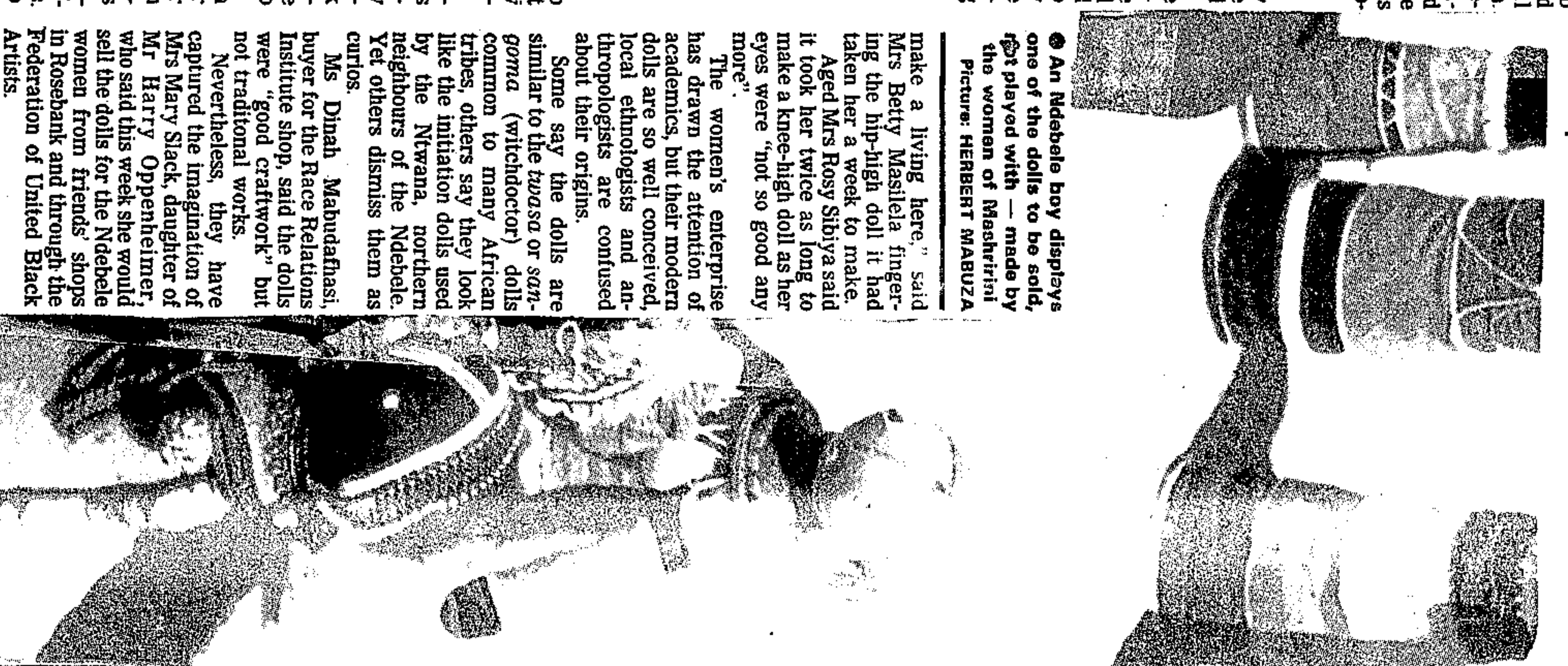
The women's enterprise has drawn the attention of academics, but their modern dolls are so well conceived, local ethnologists and anthropologists are confused about their origins.

Some say the dolls are similar to the *twasa* or *sganga* (witchdoctor) dolls common to many African tribes, others say they look like the initiation dolls used by the Ntwana, northern neighbours of the Ndebele. Yet others dismiss them as curios.

Ms Dinah Mabudafhasi, buyer for the Race Relations Institute shop, said the dolls were "good craftwork" but not traditional works.

Nevertheless, they have captured the imagination of Mrs Mary Slack, daughter of Mr Harry Oppenheimer, who said this week she would sell the dolls for the Ndebele women from friends' shops in Rosebank and through the Federation of United Black Artists.

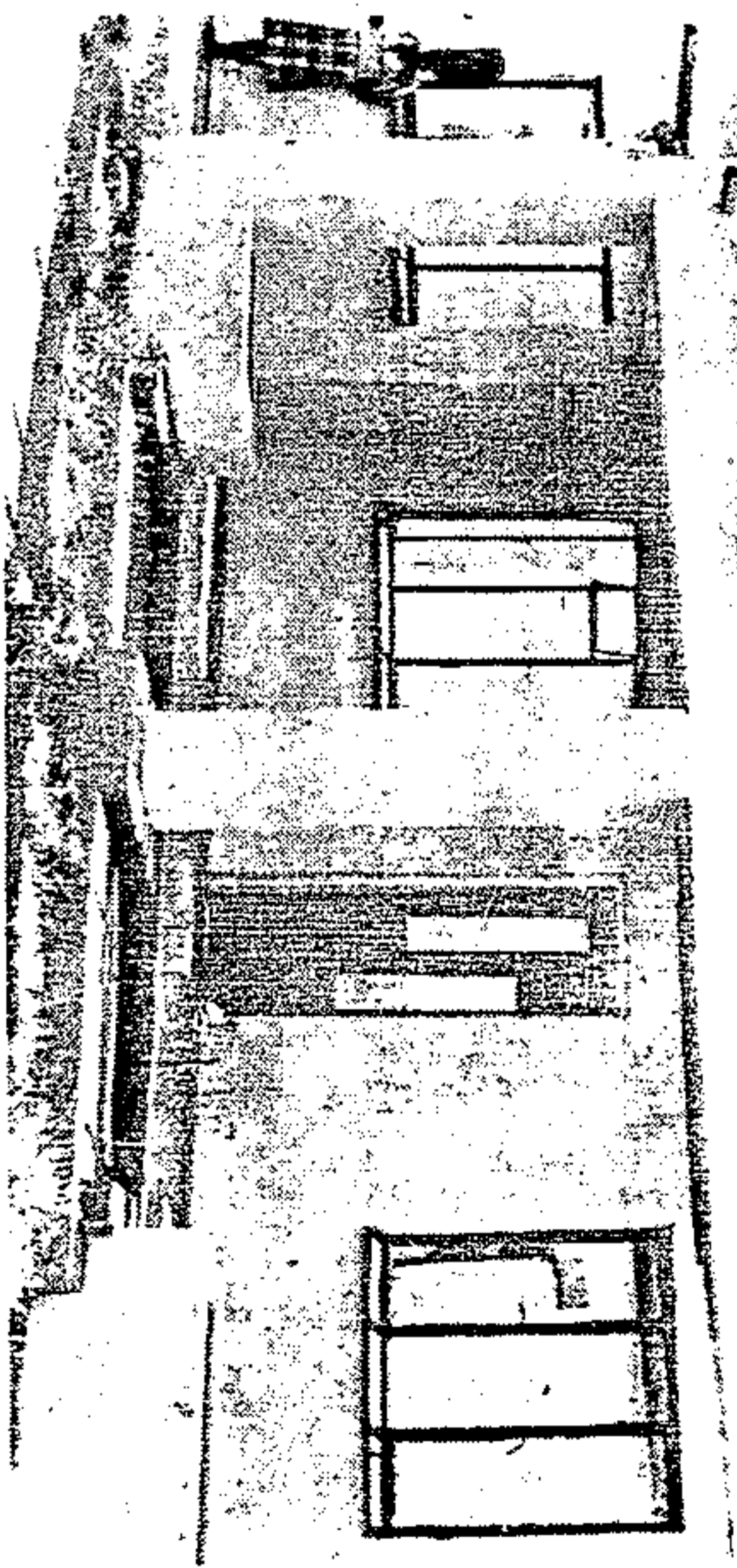
By MARION WHITEHEAD



'Stateless' villagers fleeing their homes



Mrs Elizabeth Mofokeng, a non-Tswana, and her six-month old baby, stand in front of the shack that has served as home for 10 years. Picture: TLADI KHUELE



This huge house belonged to Mr John Mabena, who had to destroy it when he moved to Kwagga, in KwaNdebele, where he has residential and trading rights. Picture: TLADI KHUELE

RBM 19/3/84 (121)

By SOPHIE TEMA

HUNDREDS of Bophuthatswana residents are fleeing their villages because they claim to have lost their birthrights and legal standing in their homeland.

Bophuthatswana residents from Klipgat, Nootgedagt and Makanyaheng say conflict between the non-Tswana population and the Tswana homeland authorities has divided people along racial and tribal lines, making solidarity in the area impossible.

Many of them have fled the three villages and resettled themselves in KwaNdebele and other national states.

In all three villages, only ruins and wrecks remain of what were once the homes of those who have resettled because they have no trading rights in the area.

Most have gone to Kwagga in KwaNdebele, while other non-Tswanas face a problem of finding permanent residence.

Non-Tswanas born in the area who have inherited land are also expected to apply for Bophuthatswana citizenship or permanent residence from the Winterveldt Community

Authority.

At first, they believed they would be allowed to stay as "bona fides" of Bophuthatswana and would also gain trading rights in their areas of residence if they applied for citizenship or permanent residence.

But, only a few of those who applied, were granted permanent residence or citizenship.

Temporary residence permits, issued to non-Tswanas when the Bophuthatswana Government took over the area, were to be renewed annually with the insistence that after five years, holders must decide on their national status.

Non-Tswanas claim they are still awaiting the results of applications for citizenship they made almost three years ago.

Meanwhile, they face the threat of daily raids and arrests by Bophuthatswana police and end up facing charges under the Squatters Act or failing to produce a permit, they say.

In Winterveldt, no cohesive population has developed because people have

come from many different places.

Landowners are North Sothos (Pedis) and Shangaans, while the largest proportion of tenants are Ndebele and the rest are Tswanas.

Signed statements of the allegations of harassment and threats have been made by the affected residents and compiled by the Commission for Justice and Peace and the Winterveldt Action Committee.

Three weeks ago the Rand Daily referred these allegations to the Secretary of the Minister of the Bophuthatswana Internal Affairs, Mr Tjire, who requested that the allegations be tabled and sent to his department by telex.

A week later, Mr Tjire confirmed his department had received the allegations and said he had sent the questions to relevant department sections.

We have now entered the third week and no reply has yet been received from Mr Tjire's office. A copy of the questions is kept by the Rand Daily Mail.

Independence is Ndebele goal

Argus Correspondent

EKANGALA (Kwandebele). — The Ndebele

'We've waited a long time to take our rightful place'

people, who have progressed far along the path of constitutional development, have waited a long time to take their rightful place as a nation in Southern Africa, says the Chief Minister of Kwandebele, Mr Simon Skosana.

Speaking at the official opening of an industrial site in Ekandustria near here, Mr Skosana said that sovereign independence was the goal of his homeland because the Ndebele people could

maintain pride and self-respect only through full self-determination.

"In this regard I can confidently state that Kwandebele will indeed take its rightful place among the nations of Southern Africa. We must show progress and development not only in the political and constitutional fields but also in the field of economic development. A vote means little to someone who has no job, no money and no food."

Mr Skosana, who was addressing the Press for the first time in his capacity as the Chief Minister of the national state, scoffed at reports of the imminent granting of independence this year to Kwandebele and its 300 000 people.

"Kwandebele will become independent but no date has yet been fixed," he said.

But here I must emphasise that such positions must be achieved on merit and merit alone. My Government places no conditions on any investor in this regard."

Mr F P W Kotzenberg of the Kwandebele National Development Corporation said that not only had a great number of business people from the PWV area shown interest in Ekandustria, "but even those in Durban, Cape Town, Belgium and the Far East".

"My people have the talent and potential to become skilled industrial workers and one day I hope to see Ndebeles in senior and managerial positions.

"A factor in the Ekandustria development, only 55km from central Pretoria and 100km from Johannesburg, is that for the first time in the history of the decentralisa-

tion programme in South Africa the housing of key black personnel has received the same priority as that of white personnel."

Another important point, he said, was that Ekandustria was situated only three kilometres from Ekangala — a township planned to house between 300 000 and 750 000 people in the next 16 years — and industrialists would have a steady supply of reliable and industrially-oriented workers.

The Kwandebele National Development Corporation has offered incentives aimed at luring industrialists and investors into the territory.

The attractive package deal includes:

- No capital outlay is required from industrialists for factory land and buildings. These are provided at subsidised rentals for 10 years.

- A wage incentive of 80 percent of the actual wages paid to production staff to a maximum of R35 a month for seven years.

- Up to 50 percent of the capital requirement can be provided by the corporation at a subsidised interest rate for 10 years.

- Housing loans for key personnel at subsidised interest rates.

- Relocation costs are paid when a factory is moved from certain metropolitan areas of from overseas of up to R500 000 for unquantifiable costs.

Deconcentration

"Where we are today is what is termed an industrial deconcentration point. We call it Ekandustria — the place of industry and work — and to it we welcome industrialists who are interested in safe and profitable investments.

"My people have the talent and potential to become skilled industrial workers and one day I hope to see Ndebeles in senior and managerial positions.

"But here I must emphasise that such positions must be achieved on merit and merit alone. My Government places no conditions on any investor in this regard."

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tion programme in South Africa the housing of key black personnel has received the same priority as that of white personnel."

121 Star 4/4/84

kwaNdebele's industrious future

By Sol Makgabutane

EKANGALA (kwaNdebele) — The Ndebele people who have progressed far along the path of constitutional development have waited a long time to take their rightful place as a nation in Southern Africa, says the Chief Minister of kwaNdebele, Mr Simon Skosana.



Chief Minister Mr Simon Skosana . . . independence is the goal.

Speaking at the official opening of an industrial site in Ekandustria near here last week Mr Skosana said sovereign independence was the goal of his homeland because the Ndebele people could maintain pride and self respect only through full self-determination. "In this regard I can confidently state kwaNdebele will indeed take its rightful place among the nations of Southern Africa. We must show progress and development not only in the political and constitutional

as the Chief Minister of the "national state", scoffed at reports that the granting of "independence" to kwaNdebele this year was imminent. "kwaNdebele will become independent but no date has been fixed yet," said the leader of the homeland with a population of 300 000. "We call it Ekandustria — the place of industry and work — and to it we welcome industrialists who are interested in safe and profitable investments.

"My people have the talent and potential to become skilled industrial workers and one day I hope to see Ndebeles in senior and managerial positions.

"But here I must emphasise that such positions must be achieved on merit and merit alone. My government places no conditions on any investor in this regard."

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of the kwaNdebele National Development Corporation, said not only had a great number of business people from the PWV area shown interest in Ekandustria, "but even those in Durban, Cape Town, Belgium and the Far East.

the history of the decentralisation programme in South Africa the housing of key black personnel has received the same priority as that of white personnel."

Another important point, he said, was that Ekandustria was situated only 3 km from Ekangala — a township planned to house between 300 000 and 750 00 people in the next 16 years — and industrialists would have a steady supply of reliable and industrially-oriented workers. His corporation approved the erection of nine factory units valued at R4,9 million and presently under construction. The Commissioner-General of the area, Mr J Mills, said he was optimistic that Ekandustria would begin to "sell itself in the next years when it would be the model of a black state."

Homeland offers big investment incentives

The kwaNdebele National Development Corporation, which is shaping the development of the homeland, has offered incentives to lure industrialists and investors into the territory.

- The attractive package deal of industrial incentives includes:
- No capital outlay required from industrialists for factory land and buildings. These are provided at subsidised rentals for 10 years.
- A wage incentive of 80 percent of the actual wages paid to production staff to a maximum of R35 a month for seven years.

- Up to 50 percent of the capital requirement can be provided by the kwaNdebele National Development Corporation at a subsidised interest rate for 10 years.
- Housing loans for key personnel at subsidised interest rates.
- Up to R500 000 for unquantifiable relocation costs are paid when a factory is moved from certain metropolitan areas or from overseas.

Ekandustria is intended to be an industrial deconcentration point from the PWV area.

Phatudi warns of bloodshed over Moutse

By BARRY STREEK

ANOTHER homeland leader, Dr Ce- phatudi of Lehova, has warned of possible bloodshed if the government goes ahead with a consolidation plan to incorporate the Moutse area into Kwandebele.

If the government wanted peace, Moutse could not be handed away, Dr Phatudi said in an interview. He was, however, "glad" that the government appeared to be re-evaluating the situation. The Moutse area was once part of Lehova but it was excised and is now

administered by the South African Development Trust, although it has been proposed that it be incorporated into Kwandebele, in spite of the opposition of the Lehova Government.

Earlier this week, the Chief Minister of Gazankulu, Professor Hudson Nsanwisi, also warned of bloodshed if the government went ahead with a plan to move a Shangaan-inhabited area, Ongedacht, into Venda.

Dr Phatudi said that in 1976 he had warned the government of possible bloodshed in the schools. "But they

said I was exaggerating the gravity of the situation, although the events proved me right.

"I don't think they are intending to arrange bloodshed between us and Kwandebele.

"If they want peace, they can't hand away Moutse, because we have told them that if they do that they are going to have bloodshed."

The government had responded to this warning by shelving the matter and re-evaluating the situation.

"We are waiting for reaction from Pretoria," Dr Phatudi said.

There had been no change in the government's plans yet, "but I am glad Pretoria appears to be taking its time to analyze the situation and to try to find alternatives that will avoid bloodshed".

He was prepared to help find alternatives.

Dr Phatudi said he had challenged the government to hold a referendum in Moutse, and Pretoria had agreed to this, "but the government of Kwandebele got cold feet".

"They know the people won't support them," Dr Phatudi said.

(a) Total amount invested as at 31-3-84
R

(b) Institutions

Volskas
Bank of OFS
Santambank
Central Merchant Bank

(c)(i) Nature

(ii) Amount

On Demand 5 005 000
Fixed Deposit 750 000
do 1 500 000
do 1 500 000

121 ~~Howard~~ Q. 601. 1691
KwaNdebele 19/6/84

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

- (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 1983 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?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) 103 000 hectares.
- (b) (i) Nil.
- (ii) Nil.

(2) Yes, (a), (b) and (c) Irrespective of the fact that the future of the Moutse District and certain Trust owned properties in the District of Groblersdal is still being negotiated, it has been approved by Parliament that an area situated in the Districts of Bronkhorstspuit, Cullinan and Groblersdal, in extent approximately 183 000 hectares, be added to KwaNdebele. Subject to available funds, it is planned to purchase the land concerned over a period of three years.

~~Howard~~ Q. 601. 1692
South West Africa pensions/grants 19/6/84

937. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Prime Minister:

- (1) How many Black persons in South West Africa were (a) in receipt of, and (b) receiving the maximum amounts payable in respect of, (i) old age pensions, (ii) blind persons' pensions, (iii) war veterans' pensions and (iv) disability grants as at 31 December 1983;
- (2) what was the average annual amount paid per capita in 1983 to Black persons in receipt of (a) each of these three types of pensions and (b) these disability grants;
- (3) what will be the maximum (a) amount payable per annum to Black persons, and (b) free income allowed per annum to Black persons being paid the maximum pensions or grant, in respect of (i) old age pensions, (ii) blind person's pensions, (iii) war veterans' pensions and (iv) disability grants in the 1984-85 financial year?

THE PRIME MINISTER:

- (1) (a) (i) 33 679
- (ii) 803
- (iii) 2
- (iv) 2 258
- (b) (i)-33 343

- (ii) 803
- (iii) 2
- (iv) 2 258

- (2) R600
- (3) (a) R600
- (b) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) R504.

~~Howard~~ Q. 601. 1693
Teachers 19/6/84

959. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Training:

- (1) (a) How many Black teachers were employed by his Department in State (i) primary and (ii) secondary and high schools in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) what was the increase or decrease in numbers for each type of school compared to those as at a date one year earlier;
- (2) what percentage of such teachers are in possession of a (a) university degree, (b) teaching diploma, (c) matriculation certificate and (d) junior certificate?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

- (1) (a) (i) 32 473.
- (ii) 7 938.
- (b) The increase from 1982 to 1983 was—

(i) 1 276 (4,1%) at primary schools; and
(ii) 776 (10,8%) at secondary schools.

- (2) (a) 1,9%;
- (b) 83,9%;
- (c) 24,7%;

(d) 75,3% (junior certificate or lower).

Information in respect of all teachers who were paid by the Department in 1983.

~~Howard~~ Q. 601. 1694
Housing assistance 19/6/84

982. Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Community Development:†

What amount was spent by the State in respect of housing assistance to the (a) White, (b) Coloured and (c) Asian population group in the latest specified financial year for which figures are available?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

Expenditure out of the National Housing Fund and the Community Development Fund during the financial year 1983-84:

- (a) R 86 238 079;
- (b) R 114 961 797;
- (c) R 81 003 962.

The following amounts were also spent out of State funds during the financial year 1983-84 but can unfortunately not be reflected in respect of (a), (b) and (c).

R

Housing subsidies.....	107 697 683
Home-owners' Saving Scheme	110 452
Official quarters	
Erection.....	31 250 717
Leases.....	19 754 552
New works.....	798 770
Maintenance and municipal services.....	14 347 808

~~Howard~~ Q. 601. 1694
Technikons 19/6/84

1003. Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

shabelo and Luckhoff; if not, (a) why not and (b) what steps are being taken in this regard; if so, (i) what is the nature of the facilities provided and (ii) what will be the transport cost to commuters travelling to and from Luckhoff for purposes of work?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

No.

(a) As far as could be ascertained there is now only one Black person who lives in Botshabelo and works in Luckhoff.

(b) No steps are being taken. The person concerned has made his own arrangements. It would look rather stupid if we provided a bus service for one person.

*3. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether the residents of Boschfontein 4581Q, an area situated in the district of Rustenburg and known as Machakaneng, are to be moved; if so, (a) why, (b) when, (c) where will they be moved to and (d) how many persons are involved;

(2) whether his Department has held discussions with the Boschfontein community regarding the proposed move; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what was the response of the community;

(3) whether he or any member of his Department has received any representations from the Boschfontein community; if so, (a) when and (b) what was (i) the nature of the representations and (ii) his response thereto?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION:

(1) Yes.

(a) To give effect to a decision of Parliament.

(b) At a date to be decided upon in consultation with the Boschfontein community.

(c) On a portion of the farm Kafferkskraal 1331Q in the District of Rustenburg, if the land is acceptable to the community.

(d) Approximately 182 persons.

(2) Yes.

(a) On 17 February 1984 and 11 May 1984.

(b) In general favourable.

(3) No.

*4. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether a decision has been taken on the future of the Moutse area; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that a decision will be taken; if so, (i) when and (ii) what is the nature of the decision taken;

(2) whether his Department has received any requests for a referendum amongst the residents of the Moutse area on its inclusion in a national or independent Black state; if so, (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was the response to these requests; if not;

(3) whether his Department has been informed of such requests having been made by the said residents to other authorities; if so, (a)(i) when and (ii) to whom were they made and (b) what was the response to these requests;

(4) whether his Department has received any representations on the future of this area; if so, (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was the (i) nature of the representations and (ii) response thereto?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) Negotiations between the Government of KwaNdebele and Lebowa regarding the conflicting land claims of the two national states are at present being conducted under the chairmanship of Dr P S Rautenbach.

(b) A decision will be taken as soon as possible after the present negotiations have been concluded.

(i) and (ii) Fall away.

(2) Yes, but not specifically for a referendum but that the will of the people be taken into consideration.

(a) Periodically since the excision of Moutse from the area of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly.

(b) The Government of Lebowa and certain chiefs of the area.

(c) This request was considered together with all other suggestions and factors. No definite reply was given as the matter is being considered as a whole.

(3) No.

(4) Yes.

(a) Since 1 November 1980.

(b) The Government of Lebowa as well as certain chiefs residing in the area and other residents of Moutse.

(c) (i) In certain instances it was requested that Moutse again be incorporated in Lebowa and in other instances it was requested that incorporation in KwaNdebele should take place.

(ii) As a result of the representations negotiations are still being conducted.

Umbumbulu area: faction fighting

*5 Mr G S BARTLETT asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether the South African Police recently received requests for additional police to deal with anticipated faction fighting in the Umbumbulu area; if so, (a) when and (b) from whom;

(2) whether these requests were acceded to; if not, why not;

(3) whether the South African Police took any action in this regard; if not, why not; if so, what action;

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (for the Minister of Law and Order):

(1), (2), (3) and (4) No such requests have been received by the South African Police, but as a result of the violence in the area during which numerous murders were committed and property damaged, I instructed that police re-inforcements be sent there to restore order and keep the warring groups apart. Units of the South African Police under the command of senior officers, as well as a senior detective branch officer are presently deployed in the area to maintain law and order and to investigate the murders and other serious crimes committed during the violence. So far 119 persons have been arrested and the investigation are continuing. A disruption of law and order as has occurred in the area cannot be tolerated and the South African Police are determined to apprehend those responsible and take them to court.

*6. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether the residents of Valspan,

1980: 13,8%
1981: 15,2%
1982: 14,7%
1983: 12,3%

(b) January: 10,3%
February: 10,0%
March: 10,2%
April: 11,0%
May: 11,0%
June: figures are still being processed.

Consumer price index

1150. Mr J J B VAN ZYL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:†

At what rate did the service components of the consumer price index increase in each of the latest three years for which figures are available?

1981: 13,5%
1982: 17,9%
1983: 16,2%

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

THURSDAY, 12 JULY 1984

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply: *Housard B. Co. 1. 2031*
Housing *12/7/84*
724. Mr T ARONSON asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether any plans have been submitted to his Department by Mr Louis Rive for the (a) upgrading of existing infrastructural services and (b) extension of infrastructural services with a view to the provision of housing; if so, in respect of which area or areas;

(2) whether these plans have been approved for implementation; if so, when is it anticipated that they will be implemented;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) and (b) Yes, in respect of the urban Black residential areas in the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage metropolitan area including Motherwell.

(2) Only some of the plans have been approved for implementation.

(3) No.

The following contracts have been entered into and are in the process of being carried out:

(a) Two contracts in respect of the installation of services in the new extension to Kwanobuhle;

(b) six contracts for the upgrading of services in Kwazakhele;

(c) three contracts for the installation of new services in Motherwell;

(d) one contract for a main sewer for Kwadwesi.

In regard to financing the Department of Finance is at present giving consideration to project financing proposals by various financial bodies, with varying foreign participation. As soon as the consideration and negotiation processes are completed a statement about the successful tender and terms will be made.

The Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage project will after escalation over the construction period of five to six years amount to more than R200 million for infrastructure.

A sum of R20 million as bridging finance has been allocated to the East Cape Development Board in respect of

projects at present in the process of being carried out.

Housard
KaNgwane/Ingwavuma
B. Co. 1. 2033
12/7/84
784. Mr F J LE ROUX asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:†

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 10 on 2 February 1983, the final cost calculations in respect of the court cases in connection with the proposed incorporation of KaNgwane and the Ingwavuma area into Swaziland and related matters have been received from the various State Attorneys; if not, (a) why not and (b) when are they expected to be ready; if so, what amounts are payable by the State in respect of each such court case?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Yes.

In respect of the Ingwavuma cases:
Paid by the State R166 519,15
Paid by the kwaZulu Government R 81 804,27

In respect of the KaNgwane case:
Paid by the State R58 467,56
Paid by the KaNgwane Government R25 549,57

Housard B. Co. 1.
KwaNdebele
12/7/84
2033
819. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) What was the ratio of persons to land area in KwaNdebele at the end of each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available;

(2) how many persons were moved to kwaNdebele from (a) each (i) national state and (ii) independent Black state, (b) Black spots, (c) urban areas and (d) White farms in each year from 1975 to the latest specified year for which figures are available?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) 1980—1,5 persons per hectare
1981—1,9 persons per hectare
1982—2,1 persons per hectare
1983—2,4 persons per hectare
1984—2,9 persons per hectare
If the addition of the 183 000 hectares of land approved by Parliament in 1983 be taken into account, the ratio will be 0,87 persons per hectare.

(2) None. The Department of Co-operation and Development did not move any Ndebele into KwaNdebele. They moved of their own accord from wherever they lived to settle there.

Housard
National states: Investments
B. Co. 1. 2034
12/7/84
921. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

What was the total amount invested in each national state by (a) its development corporation, (b) South African companies and (c) foreign companies in each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

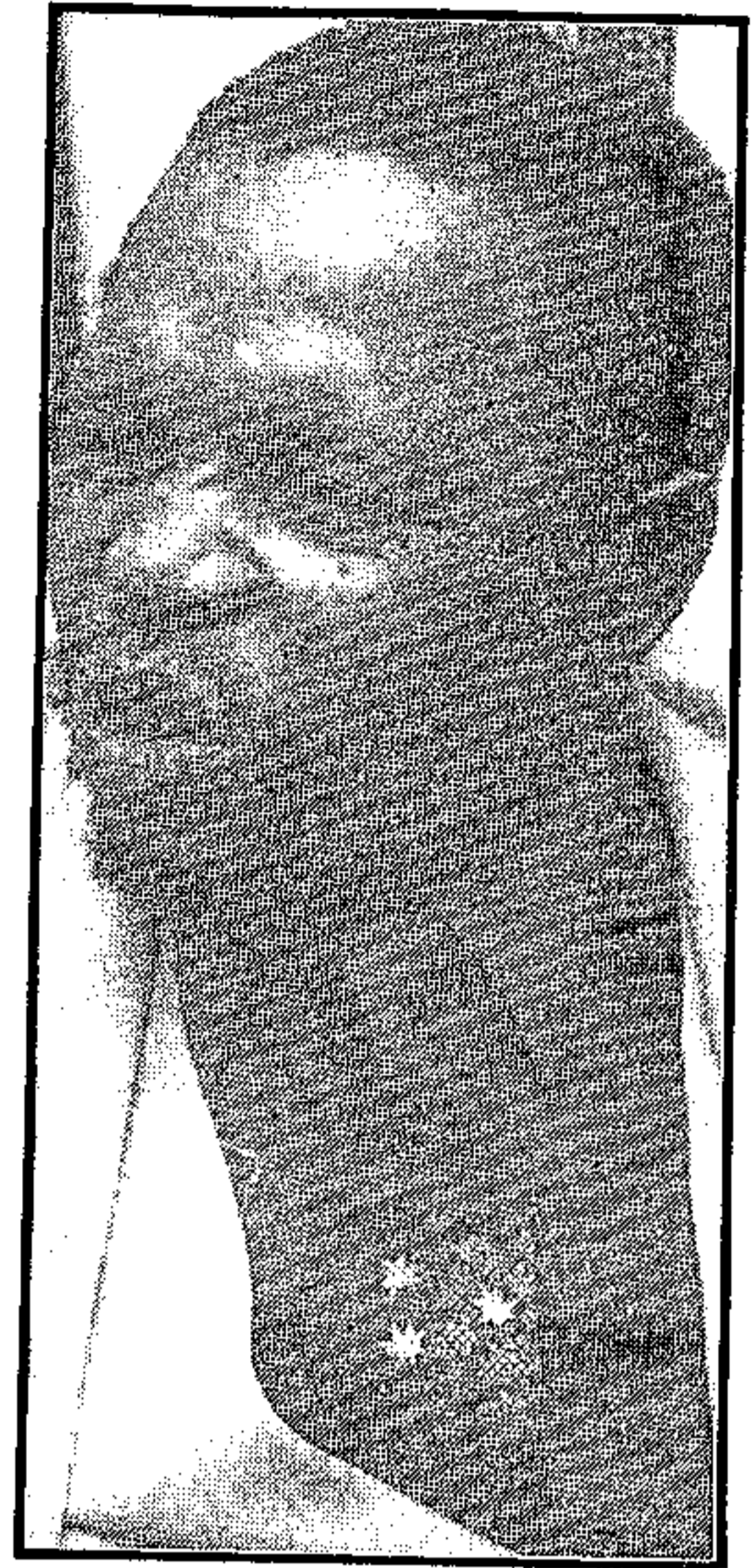
(a) kwaZulu
1979— R27 954 000
1980— R44 408 000
1981— R66 401 000
1982— R91 206 000
1983— R107 126 000

Owagwa
1980— R2 380 802
1981— R4 156 351
1982— R8 560 609
1983— R10 197 229
1984— R33 542 696
Lebowa
1980— R6 123 000
1981— R6 530 000
1982— R8 875 000
1983— R10 015 000
1984— R10 845 000

**KwaNdebele's got
its parliament —
all it needs now
is the voters . . .**

(121) C. Press
1-man,
22/7/84

1-MP!



SIMON SKOSANA: Few elections — but very few citizens, too.

KWANDEBELE, the homeland that opted for "independence" without bothering with an election or a referendum, is going to be dominated by Government-paid chiefs and nominated Members of Parliament.

Just 16 of the minimum of 68 KwaNdebele MPs will be directly elected by the people.

But the way things are going, the tiny homeland barely has enough citizens to fill its Parliament — let alone vote for people to sit there.

According to a new Government Gazette outlining the system of

**CP Correspondent:
CAPE TOWN**

government in what will be the least democratic of the homelands, only 52 people applied for KwaNdebele citizenship last year — although 256 348 people are eligible.

In the Gazette, the Ndzunza (Mabhoko) tribal authority is allowed to choose 21 members, the Manala (Mbongo) authority seven, the other tribal authorities six, the community authorities two, and the chiefs of the Ndzunza and Manala tribe two each.

Each chief is allowed to choose one member, the urban board four and the Chief Minister four.

The remaining 16 members will be elected by "the voters of KwaNdebele", who all have to be citizens — as do the chiefs.

What this all means is that there is no way Simon Skosana's government is going to be ousted by popular will.

After all, an un-

elected government which decides to deprive people of their South African citizenship is hardly going to bother itself with the views of the people — or allow any possibility that he could be unseated in an election.

The regulations also provide for members of

the legislative assembly to take an oath:

"I swear to respect and uphold the constitution of KwaNdebele and all other laws applicable in KwaNdebele, and promise to perform my duties to the best of my ability."

KWANDEBELE

Whose casino?

Lonrho and Sun International are said to be exploring an agreement between themselves and KwaNdebele to build a casino/hotel complex in the homeland when it becomes independent — probably later this year. If it is built, the com-

Financial Mail September 21 1984

(121) FM 21/9/84
plex will be closer to the Reef than Sun City.

Southern Sun MD Sol Kerzner, however, says he does not see why his company should tie up with anyone else — but he agrees it has made a “submission” to KwaNdebele. And Lonrho SA MD Sydney Newman says that such reports are “a figment of your imagination.” He denies knowledge of Lonrho connections with casino plans.

An element of mystery arises because Newman denies all knowledge of the matter despite KwaNdebele government assertions that Lonrho Management Services is involved. There could also be legal problems resulting from KwaNdebele’s earlier award of the casino franchise to Holiday Inns — whose casino operations have now been merged with those of Sun International.

A KwaNdebele spokesman says the homeland is in negotiation for a casino complex with three organisations: Sun International, Intercontinental Hotels, and the Semah Kuper consortium. The latter represents a company to be formed.

According to the spokesman, the person representing Semah Kuper is a “Mr Kuper” — who should be contacted at Lonrho Management Services in Johannesburg.

Newman, however, says that he knows no one of that name, knows nothing about the casino project, would not know where to send Kuper’s mail if it arrived at Lonrho, and that he does not comment on rumours.

According to some sources, the Semah Kuper corporation represents Lonrho-connected interests that run casinos in the Caribbean and that there is a good chance that the consortium and Sun International will jointly build and run the casino if they get the franchise.

This would enable Sun International to compensate for any business Sun City loses to the new project.

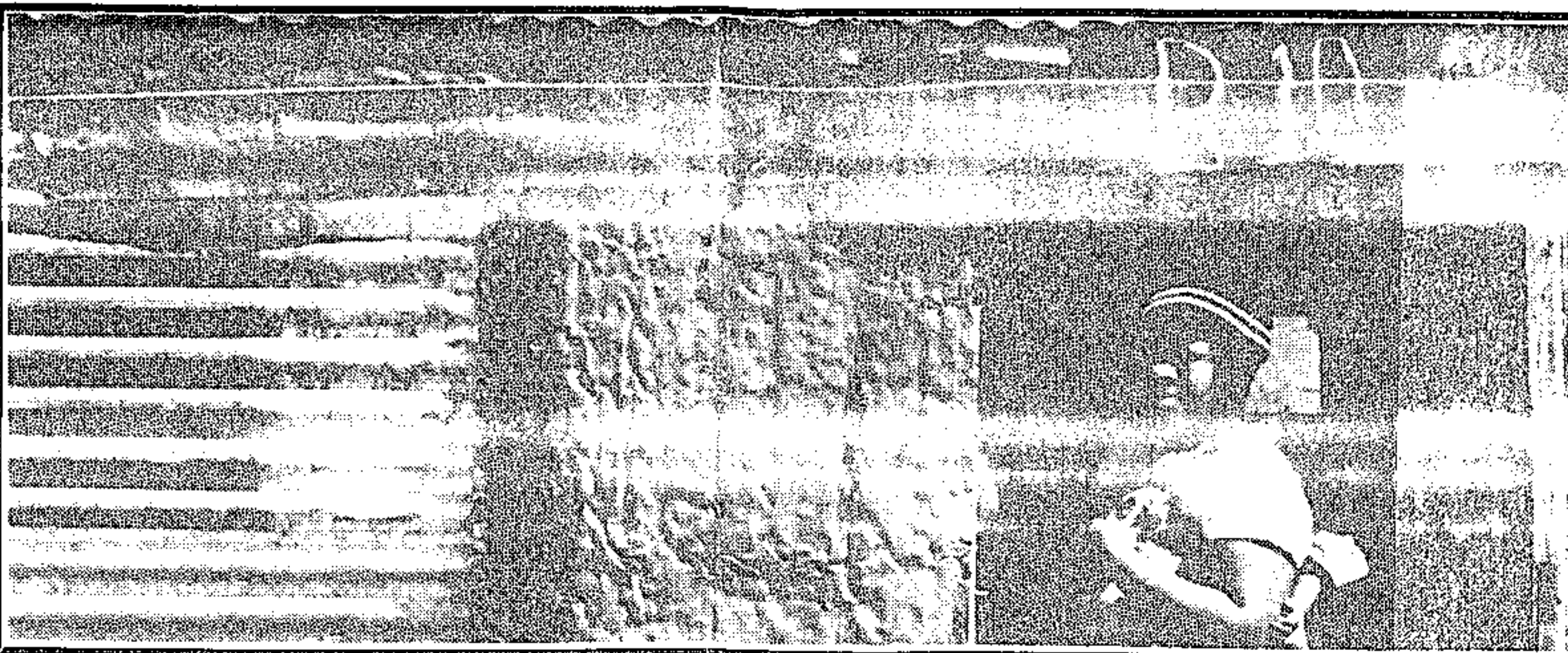
It could also avoid any legal difficulties arising from KwaNdebele’s earlier award of the franchise to Holiday Inns — which resulted in Pretoria saying the homeland had no business awarding casino franchises before it was independent. Kerzner is adamant that the Holiday Inns franchise has been “ceded” to Sun International — despite the new submission.

According to KwaNdebele sources, the casino project is being handled by a special committee appointed by Chief Minister S S Skosana and that the franchise is likely to go to the Semah Kuper consortium, although no final decision has been made.

Kerzner says he “does not know” who is behind the consortium.

It's the one-man one-vote one-hectare homeland

SUNDAY STAR 18/11/84



Jaap Boekkooi visits kwaNdebele, next on the homeland "uhuru" agenda and finds there's no casino — yet

Pictures: Etienne Rothbart

one-hectare homeland

IT IS, alas, an old familiar sight: plastic bags caught in many thorn trees and barbed wire fences, dusty whirlwinds, goats in the main road, donkeys chewing cigarette packs, dumped car wrecks as common as sisal trees, and fleets of stampeding Putco buses churning up the dust roads.

The contrasts: lone police stations wired up like high-security chicken coops and sporting lofty antennae, women everywhere, as street sweepers, sellers and even bricklayers. Few men but lots of smiling children often waving at this car with *mlungu* strangers.

Scenes from any homeland. This time from the latest one due for *uhuru*, the 330 000ha two-piece kwaNdebele, sandwiched like a lump of dry biltong among the lush bushveld farms of Marble Hall, Bronkhorstspuit, Cullinan and Loskop Dam.

It's the one-man-one-vote-one-hectare homeland, yet without a casino. Understandable because the place is only 30 minutes drive from Pretoria's CP belt and the ministerial glories of Bryntirion.

Due for independence first this year, then delayed by P W Botha himself (because he thought the place wasn't ready for it yet) until at least 1985, kwaNdebele is a funny kind of homeland, but hardly funny ha-ha.

All the old cliches of bantustan vocabularies, the "squatterstans" and "dumping grounds" do not fit the Ndebele canton as snugly as the Ciskei, Transkei, or Boputhatswana, for instance. Simply because the Ndebele have always been squatters and *bywoners* on alien white land in long human memory.

There is no question of consolidating Ndebele core land into a devoted entity for there never was a Ndebele land as there were tribal sanctuaries for the Xhosas, Zulus or

Vendas.

The Ndebeles always were South Africa's black "Wandering Jews" and with the coming of their first territorial retreat they will simply be promoted from mass squatters to mass commuters.

The process is seen at work most clearly in the southern part of the homeland where Ndebele shantytowns with names like Tweefontein, Vlakraagte and Kwaggafontein, resembling so many mini-Sowetos-in-the-bush, dot the undulating landscape like scale patches on a succulent leaf.

During 18 hours of the working day they are the preserves of mainly women and children. The able-bodied men work in the PWV complex and come home late at night on endless caravans of Putco buses, their headlights on the Moloto road piercing the dark like strings of fireflies.

Many of the squatters, now official commuters, but with no difference in lifestyle, arrive in Kwaggafontein or the capital Siyabuswa asleep in their seats at 9 or 10 after a bone-rattling journey.

They catch a few dozen winks in their mud-brick homes, to be woken up by the revving Putco buses that will take them back, sleeping still, to another day of work hours away.

Is this a life worth living? Not to a man in normal society, but this isn't. When you criss-cross kwaNdebele, now housing some 300 000, you see so much building (the development corporation provides latrines, tents, land and materials) that it becomes obvious many of South Afri-

ca's 700 000 Ndebeles are voting with their feet — into this coreland.

After five generations of squatting many will do anything to put roots into their own terra firma.

How firm that Ndebele terra is only the next few years will show. All over the homeland you see crumbling white farm buildings, and other farms are being bought up left, right and centre.

"Most people here will live in settlements but proven and selected Ndebele farmers will be given economic units," says Mr P C Vercueil, secretary to Chief Minister Simon Skosana, in Siyabuswa (the name means: "We are being ruled"), formerly Valschfontein (Bogus Spring). Such farms need to be economic

say his staff, "have made him a rich man already."

Wisely, and with perhaps a glance on what happened in townships recently, he has surrounded the liquor store with a fence worthy of a homeland police station.

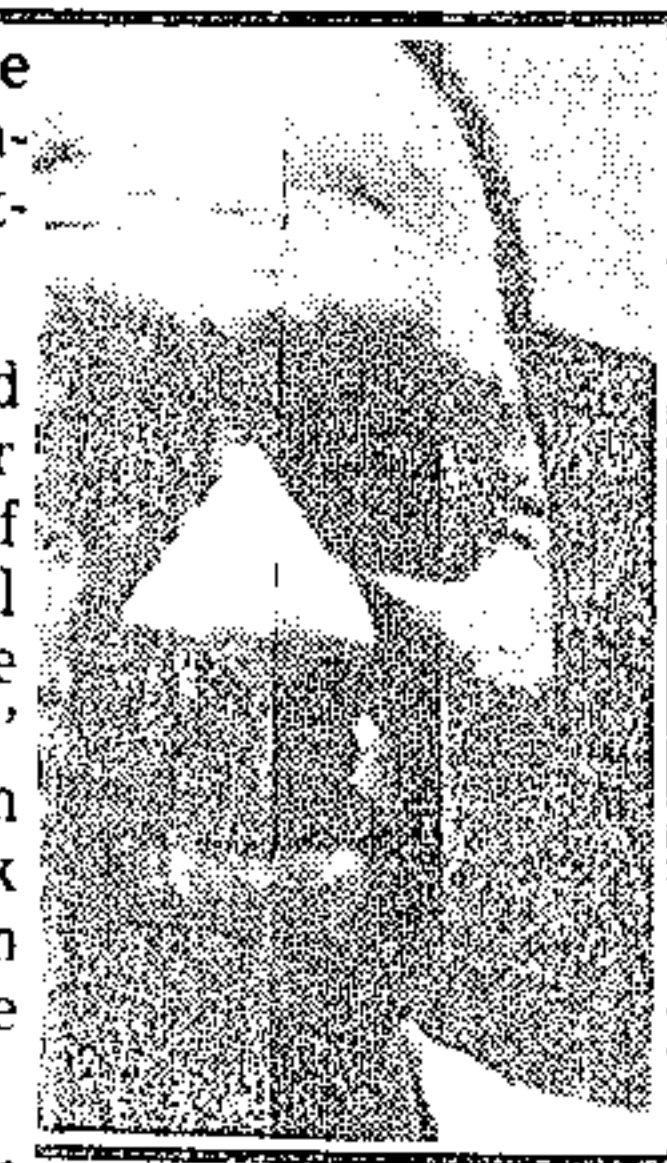
And as elsewhere, the others to benefit by the new homelands are the surrounding white towns. Much due to its Ndebele hinterland, Bronkhorstspuit is expected to grow to a city of almost 100 000 by the next decade. Marble Hall and Groblersdal are also preparing for a boom.

So newly "independent" kwaNdebele will be born under many an unfavourable star. Its only hope to move that squatter/commuter ta-

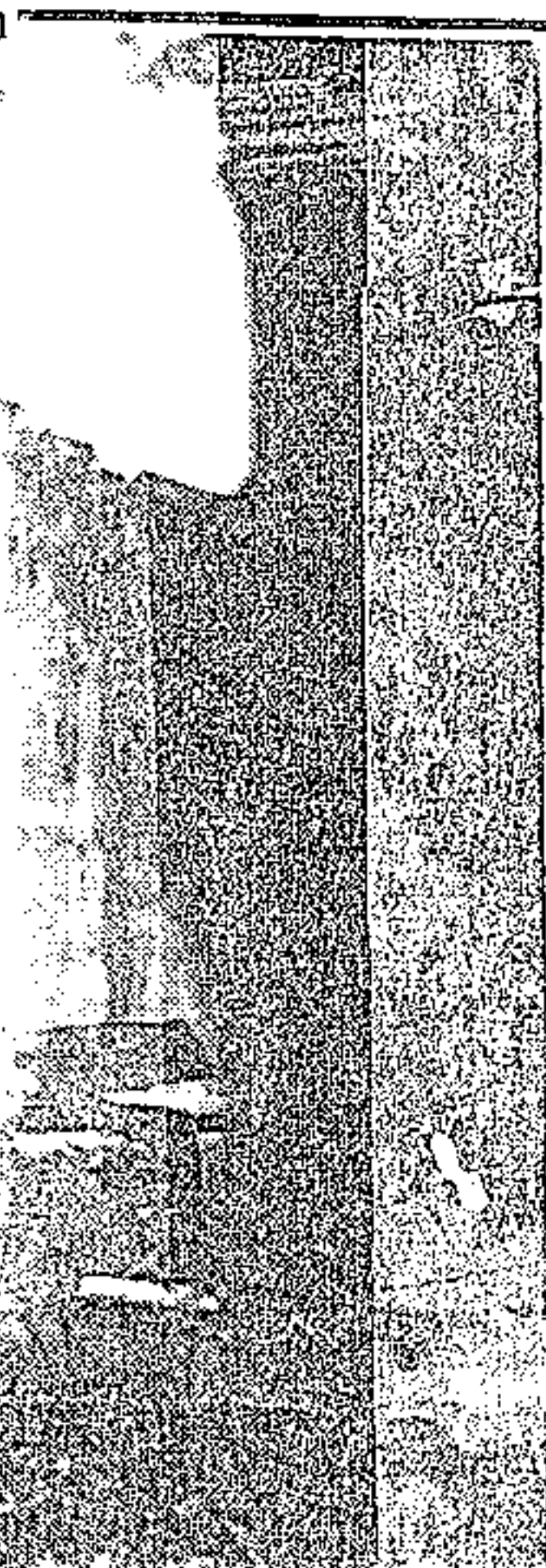
in more senses than one, because kwaNdebele has a potential population of one man for each half-hectare.

Mr Vercueil and his safari-suited men (shorts for junior and slacks for senior staff), many of whom are of that new coterie of professional homeland administrators ("I have been on homelands for 10 years," says one) are still the real force in kwaNdebele, but the coming black rulers, who apparently feel nude in anything but three-piece suits, are already into the usual spoils.

In a situation duplicated dozens of times in homelands and community councils, Chief Minister Simon Skosana owns a supermarket, a farm and a thriving liquor store which



Chief Minister Simon Skosana.



TYPICAL homeland junkheap: wrecked house, wrecked car.

KwaNdebele growth paralysed by the bureaucrats

Kwandebele
Hannes Ferguson

KWANDEBELE'S industrial future has been caught in the badly oiled cogs of South Africa's government machinery.

The area's viability hinges on the Ekandustria growth point north of Bronkhorstpruit, which must give the homeland an economic momentum to propel it into the 21st Century.

But two arms of the Department of Co-operation and Development as well as the Decentralisation Board are working at cross-purposes, paralysing the decision-making process at the highest level.

Four years ago, the urban, administration board section of the department decided to "deconcentrate" the PWV region's black population by building a second Soweto at Ekangala, near Bronkhorstpruit.

Next-door Ekandustria would be developed to provide employment.

Bronkhorstpruit shopkeepers immediately had visions of immense wealth and brought in their town council, which was in due course charged with the task of providing the whole of the Ekandustria growth point but also for a concentration of 60 000 whites at Bronkhorstpruit and 300 000 blacks at Ekangala.

Thinking big, the small town's council borrowed R62-million from the State to build roads, a 12 km rail link, water purification plants and reservoirs, 1 400 houses for blacks and a picturesque mall in the centre of Bronkhorstpruit.

But at the same time the rural, homeland arm of the Department of Co-operation and Development,

faced with snowballing migration of Ndebeles to their homeland, proposed to treble the kwaNdebele territory, using Ekandustria as a major growth centre.

After nine months of official pregnancy in the commission hearing stage, the plan is understood to have been approved by the Cabinet, and the new borders of kwaNdebele fixed — except at Ekandustria and Ekangala.

Here, the two different plans of the Department of Co-operation and Development clash.

Should Ekandustria be developed as an engine of growth for the homeland or as a mere extension of the East Rand?

Can Ekangala still be expanded as a multi-national second Soweto right next to an equally vast, fiercely Ndebele urban concentration?

As a compromise, an imaginary Berlin wall has been thrown across Ekandustria — the northern part to be developed by the kwaNdebele National Development Corporation and the southern part by the Bronkhorstpruit Town Council.

KwaNdebele Chief Minister Mr Simon Skosana is protesting angrily against the division of his growth point, fearing conflicting policy aims and different wage and trade union situations.

But the town council wants to press on regardless at Ekangala. Mr Skosana sees ugly faction fights looming and wants the East Rand Administration Board to take its second Soweto elsewhere.

Both interest groups, however, feel the prospects of fast development are being thwarted by the Decentralisation Board, which allows

better industrial incentives elsewhere.

Ekandustria's growth is behind schedule, they claim. Dr Lawrence McCrystal, chairman of the kwaNdebele National Development Corporation, says the transport rebate given other growth points makes all the differences.

The Decentralisation Board wants to spread its development effort too wide and too thinly, thereby achieving too little. It should concentrate its efforts according to a priority list.

But a board spokesman says the Department of Foreign Affairs is the real culprit. Industrial incentives are the concern of the summit meetings of the TBVC countries and cannot be easily changed. So there is a stalemate all round. Has South Africa's bureaucracy painted itself into a corner?

Ndebeles' urban rights in danger

By MZIKAYISE EDM

THOUSANDS of people may lose their urban rights if the Government goes ahead with its plans of incorporating part of Ekangala township in the Eastern Transvaal into the tiny KwaNdebele homeland next year.

This was revealed to The SOWETAN yesterday by a reliable source close to the Ekangala Civic Association, who added that if all goes according to plan, a section of the township — housing mainly Ndebele speaking families — will be incorporated into the tiny homeland of Kwa-

Ndebele as early as March next year.

The source, who asked not to be named, added: "Plans to hand over this section of the township to the KwaNdebele government are at an advanced stage."

Eradebo

Ekangala was established last year by the then East Rand Administration Board (Erab) to accommodate thousands of families on the housing waiting list in the East Rand.

At the time, Mr F E

Marx, the chief director of Eradebo, had told The SOWETAN that there was a great possibility that part of the township may fall under the KwaNdebele government.

Mr J H Opperman, the senior director of Eradebo, said: "The board is only acting as agents for the Department of Co-operation, Development and Education. So far, the Government has not informed us about any part of the township being handed over to the KwaNdebele government."

Passengers ^{12/35} ~~12/35~~ ¹²¹
boycott buses ^{5/10}

Passengers protesting against increased fares boycotted Putco buses and set up roadblocks in kwaNdebele this morning, Putco's public relations officer, Mr Pat Rogers, said today.

The increased fares came into effect today after the rise in the price of petrol last week.

Mr Rogers said kwaNdebele had the highest tarrif increase, with passengers on long-distance trips having to pay R12,70 instead of R9 weekly.

Sawyer *6/2/85*

Putco suspends KwaNdebele hikes

(scribble)
(12)

NEGOTIATIONS to resolve commuters' dissatisfaction over the recently increased bus fares between KwaNdebele and Pretoria entered their third day yesterday, with Putco imposing a suspension on the hikes.

Mr Dan Rolt, the bus company's public relations officer, said talks were on between Putco and the homeland Cabinet Ministers following a boycott of the route service last Friday. Representatives of the commuters also met relevant authorities on the subject.

Service restored

Although there had been no incidents during the boycotts, Mr Rolt said, there were some blockages along the Pretoria routes. But the service was restored after his company agreed to lift the 41 percent increase which came into effect last week.

"There is not much I can say at this stage because no agreement has been reached so far. Talks are continuing and the steps we are going to take depend on the outcome of the meeting," said Mr Rolt.

Ekangala residents fear strife

Stan (D)
27/2/85

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Ekangala residents, who are determined to fight the township's incorporation into kwaNdebele, claim they are being threatened with violence by unknown men.

They fear the kind of strife provoked by the plan to make the Natal townships of Lamontville and Hambanathi part of kwaZulu.

The residents say they have been visited by men armed with sticks, pangas and guns and who have warned they face trouble if they continue to fight incorporation.

The Ekangala Action Committee says three members were taken for questioning to the Bronkhorstspuit Police Station after a mass meeting 10 days ago when a development board building was burnt.

Since then two have been held: Mr Robert Ndala, who faces assault charges, and Mr Stephen Walker. Police in Pretoria cannot confirm if Mr Walker has been detained under security laws.

(2) Yes, but the inquest has not yet been concluded.

(3) Yes, in preparation of the inquest.

(a) Chief Inspector R H J Harmse, District Detective officer, SWA Police, Otjiwarongo.

(b) The findings will be placed at the disposal of the court for the purpose of the inquest.

(4) (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) No foul play is suspected.

(i) and (ii) Fall away.

Namibia: detainees

524. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the State President:

(a) How many persons who are being held under Proclamation AG 9 in South West Africa/Namibia have been in detention for more than 30 days and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The STATE PRESIDENT:

(a) 55.

(b) 27 February 1985.

Howard
12/13/85
KwaNdebele
645. Dr A I BORRAINE asked the Minister of Manpower:

How many residents of KwaNdebele received Unemployment Insurance Fund benefits as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

For the period January to December 1984 unemployment insurance benefits

were paid to 560 contributors in KwaNdebele.

Family planning advertising

647. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

What was the cost to the State of family planning advertising in the 1983-84 financial year?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

R1 600 000.

Own Affairs: Howard
Johannesburg area: housing
Q. 6/1. 6/1
13/3/85
6. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Works:

(1) (a) How many housing units for White occupation were built in the Johannesburg area in 1984 and (b) what is the number to be built for members of this population group in this area in 1985;

(2) (a) what was the estimated shortage of housing for White families in the Johannesburg area at the end of 1984 and (b) when is it expected that the shortage of housing for members of this population group in this area will be eliminated;

(3) whether his Department keeps a waiting list of persons requiring assistance in regard to housing; if not, why not; if so, how many persons were on that list (a) on 31 December 1984 and (b) as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND WORKS:

(1) (a) Figures for the Johannesburg area is not separately available, but 463 housing units and welfare housing for 356 persons

were built for white occupation in the Witwatersrand area in 1984.

(b) It is expected that 461 housing units and welfare housing for 2060 persons of this population group will be built in 1985.

(2) An estimate of shortages which is measurably reliable does not exist and I therefore cannot provide the requested figures. It is the intention to undertake an extensive survey of shortages country wide where after the results will be made available.

(3) Yes.

(a) 2192.

(b) 2203 as at 28 February 1985.

Howard
Housing assistance
Q. 6/1
13/3/85
12. Mr G B D MCINTOSH asked the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Works:

What amount was spent by the State in respect of housing assistance to the White population group in the latest specified financial year for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND WORKS:

An amount of R71 211 992 from the National Housing Fund and Community Development Fund was spent in the financial year 1983/84 in respect of housing assistance to the White population group.

Howard
Cape Peninsula: housing
Q. 6/1. 6/1
13/3/85
14. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Works:

(1) (a) How many housing units for White occupation were built in the Cape Peninsula in 1984 and (b) what is the number to be built for members of this population group in 1985;

(2) whether there is a shortage of housing in the Cape Peninsula; if so, (a) what was the estimated shortage of housing for White families in the Cape Peninsula at the end of 1984 and (b) when is it expected that the shortage of housing for members of this population group in this area will be eliminated?

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND WORKS:

(1) (a) 122 Housing units and welfare housing for 360 persons were built for Whites in the Cape Peninsula in 1984.

(b) it is expected that 130 housing units and welfare housing for 2 308 persons will be built for this population group in 1985.

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Howard
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13/3/85
Cape Town area: accommodation for aged
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(1) How many accommodation units for aged White persons had been built in the Cape Town municipal area with financial assistance from the State as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) how many of these units were built in each of the latest specified two years for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND WORKS:

(1) As at 31 December 1984, new accommodation units were erected for 1 776 aged Whites and existing buildings were purchased from State funds

(2) Yes, but the inquest has not yet been concluded.

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(a) Chief Inspector R H J Harnise, District Detective officer, SWA Police, Ojiiwarongo.

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Handwritten: 12/13/85 Q. 60/1. 6/15
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Apartheid merely being adjusted, not scrapped

Anyone still inclined to judge the Botha Government's reformist intentions by its words rather than its actions should visit the little tribal enclave of kwaNdebele, 100 km north-east of Pretoria.

There you will see an almost continuous belt of huts and shanties stretching more than 50 km across what only a few years ago was open farmland.

At a time when the Government is supposed to be phasing out apartheid, it is spending millions establishing the most artificial of all the "homelands" designated by that crazy ideology.

Not even the maligned Dr Verwoerd envisaged an Ndebele "homeland". There is no historical or ethnic justification for its existence. It was arbitrarily demarcated by buying a dozen white farms and proclaiming them to be the traditional home and future "nation" of the obscure little Ndebele tribe.

KwaNdebele is primarily a creation of the Botha Government. When Mr P W Botha came to power in 1976, it was inhabited by about 25 000 black people. Today there are an estimated 465 500, only half of them Ndebeles.

In 1979 the first Putco buses began rolling into this mushrooming township in the bundu. By 1980 there were 66 buses a day. Last year there were 263 and the Government was paying Putco a subsidy of R50 million a year to transport workers from kwaNdebele to their jobs in the PWV area.

This offers a clue to what the Botha reforms are really all about. If the urban blacks won't go back to the "homelands", as Verwoerd anticipated, then the "homelands" must come to the urban areas. Or at least close enough so that the indispensable black industrial workers can be urbanites by day and "homelanders" by night.

Migrant labour, which formed the basis of South Africa's pre-industrial economy, is being phased out in favour of "commuter" labour in the era of industrialisation which requires a more skilled and stable workforce. Apartheid is being adjusted, but not scrapped, to provide this.

KwaNdebele is the prototype for this new kind of peri-urban "homeland", although Bophuthatswana,



kwaZulu and Ciskei are conveniently situated for similar development.

Tens of thousands of black workers commute by bus every day from kwaNdebele to a terminus at Marabastad, just outside Pretoria, where they catch other transport to jobs all over the PWV area. Some leave home at 3 am and return at 10 pm, but the social engineers of "changed" apartheid hope to cut the commuting time one day with bullet trains.

The policy of "orderly urbanisation", which is the latest catchphrase in the Botha Administration's reformist vocabulary, amounts largely to cajoling as many black workers as possible to live in such peri-urban "homelands".

My attention was drawn to this during the recent American "Nightline" television series, when the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerritt Viljoen, described the township of Ekangala, near Bronkhorstspuit, as a model of the new "orderly urbanisation" concept.

It so happened that the very next day Ekangala became the latest township to erupt with racial unrest. Police dispersed a demonstrating crowd. A youth was shot dead and another was wounded.

The reason for the demonstration, it turns out, was that the residents had just been informed that the township is to be incorporated in kwaNdebele — even though only about 200 of the 5 000 people there are Ndebeles.

Most were born and educated in

townships along the Witwatersrand. They are part of South Africa's new black working-class elite, with jobs in factories from Springs to Krugersdorp. They have no more in common with a presumptive Ndebele "homeland" than Mr Mike Rosholt or Mr Gavin Relly do.

They went to Ekangala because they could not get housing anywhere else. The provision of housing in existing townships along the East Rand has been slowed down. Thousands of "illegal" dwellings are being demolished. People desperate for accommodation are directed to Ekangala. It has a target population of 300 000.

Despite the extra commuting distance, most who have gone there have not been unhappy. Physical conditions are much better than in the older townships.

But they didn't realise that they were being set up for incorporation in a "homeland": that kwaNdebele, 50 km to the north, was going to extend itself like some glutinous amoeba and ingest them.

"We are being kidnapped," Mr Julius Masopha, chairman of the Ekangala Residents' Association, told me indignantly in a recent conversation.

If you make that trip, try convincing him of the Government's reformist intentions.

● Allister Sparks, a former editor of the Rand Daily Mail, writes this regular column and reports for several overseas newspapers.

(2) (a) Commuters 6 215
 (b) Migrants 22 445

*Hansen Q. Col. 1123
 16/4/85*

597. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(a) How many (i) State and (ii) privately administered children's homes were there for Black children in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) how many children were accommodated in these homes as at that date?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

- (a) (i) Nil.
- (ii) Nine (31 January 1985).
- (b) 665 children.

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

(a) How many houses were built in KwaNdebele by (i) his Department, (ii) other specified statutory bodies, (iii) the KwaNdebele authority and (iv) private builders in 1984; (b) what type or types of housing were built and (c) what was the total cost involved to each such body in that year?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

- (a) (i) Nil.
- (ii) 125 by KwaNdebele Development Corporation.
- (iii) Nil.
- (iv) The number is unknown but thousands of Ndebele built their own homes.

(b) (i) Nil.

(ii) Improved 51/9-type four-roomed houses.

(iii) Nil.

(iv) All types, ranging from traditional homes to three- and four-roomed houses built according to approved plans.

(c) (i) Nil.

(ii) R1 620 500.

(iii) Nil.

(iv) Unknown.

Apart from the above, 1 387 houses have been built by the East Rand Development Board at Ekangala outside KwaNdebele and to date R10,5 million have been spent on the provision of services and erection of houses and community facilities there.

*Contributions in respect of Black Labour Act Q. Col. 1124
 16/4/85*

611. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(a) what amount of money was collected from farmers in the area under the jurisdiction of the Eastern Cape Development Board as contributions in respect of Black workers under the Contributions in respect of Black Labour Act, No 29 of 1972, and (b) what service or services are rendered to farmers by the Board in respect of these contributions?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

- (a) R369 880 during the 1983/84 financial year.
- (b) The Board arranges and regulates seasonal and full-time labour, assists

with the selection and recruitment of suitable labourers from the national states and from independent states, assists where necessary when disputes arise between employer and employee, assists with the settlement of pensioners and displaced persons who are dismissed by farmers and combat squating.

Immunization of children

624. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

What percentage of (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Asian and (d) Black children in South Africa had been immunized by the State against (i) whooping cough, (ii) measles, (iii) diphtheria, (iv) poliomyelitis and (v) tuberculosis as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

The information as requested is not readily available.

*Hansen Disability pensions Q. Col. 1125
 16/4/85*

632. Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

How many war disability pensions were (a) awarded and (b) terminated by (i) death and (ii) cancellation in each year since 1970 up to the latest specified year for which figures are available, and (c) how many in each case were veterans of (i) World War I, (ii) World War II and (iii) the Korean War?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

The present computer program does not register individual award and cancellations of Military Pensions on a current basis. The information requested is thus not available.

A summary of the total numbers of pensioners who received pensions during the

relevant years as reflected in annual reports are quoted below:

	World War I	World War II	Korean War
1970	1 295	16 393	8
1971	1 108	15 491	9
1972	1 041	15 157	9
1973	1 000	14 876	9
1974	922	14 498	9
1975	844	14 027	9
1976	547	13 718	9
1977	474	13 239	9
1978	415	12 699	9
1979	315	12 178	9
1980	321	11 692	9
1981	309	11 460	9
1982	270	10 820	8
1983	237	10 203	8
1984	172	9 104	8

649. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

How many Black children were placed in adoption in terms of the Children's Act in 1984?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

346.

*Hansen Black Communities Development Act Q. Col. 1126
 16/4/85*

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

Whether each Development Board has co-opted persons to serve on each of the committees as laid down in section 8 of the Black Communities Development Act, No 4 of 1984; if so, (a) who are the persons so co-opted on each committee of each Development Board, (b) for what periods were they co-opted and (c) what are their (i) qualifications and (ii) experience in each case; if not, (aa) why not and (bb) when is it anticipated that these persons will be co-opted?

(2) (a) Commuters 6 215
(b) Migrants 22 445

*Howmany Q. Col. 1123
Children's homes 16/4/85*

597. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(a) How many (i) State and (ii) privately administered children's homes were there for Black children in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) how many children were accommodated in these homes as at that date?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(a) (i) Nil.
(ii) Nine (31 January 1985).
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121

*Howmany Q. Col. 1123
KwaNdebele 16/4/85*

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(a) How many houses were built in KwaNdebele by (i) his Department, (ii) other specified statutory bodies, (iii) the KwaNdebele authority and (iv) private builders in 1984; (b) what type or types of housing were built and (c) what was the total cost involved to each such body in that year?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(a) (i) Nil.
(ii) 125 by KwaNdebele Development Corporation.
(iii) Nil.
(iv) The number is unknown but thousands of Ndebele built their own homes.

with the selection and recruitment of suitable labourers from the national states and from independent states, assists where necessary when disputes arise between employer and employee, assists with the settlement of pensioners and displaced persons who are dismissed by farmers and combats squatting.

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The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

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1981	309	11 460	9
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1983	237	10 203	8
1984	172	9 104	8

Adoption Howmany Q. Col. 1126 16/4/85

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How many Black children were placed in adoption in terms of the Children's Act in 1984?

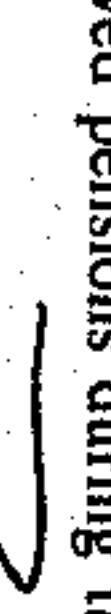
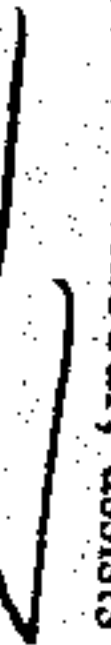
The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

346.

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KwaNdebele abduction claim

By MZIKAYISE EDOM

121

A COMMUNITY leader in Ekangala, near Bronkhorstspuit, yesterday claimed he was abducted by men believed to be members of the KwaNdebele government and accused of misleading residents in the area. The man is now in hiding.

Mr Peter Kose, vice-chairman of the Ekangala Action Committee claims that the men abducted him on Sunday evening after confronting him near a friend's home.

He said he was "bundled into a van and driven to a house where he was interrogated by his captors who accused him of misleading residents in the area and inciting them against the KwaNdebele government.

Last month the Government announced that Ekangala will be incorporated into KwaNdebele in the near future. Most of the residents in the

area come from the East Rand township. *Sowetan 17/11/05*

Mr Kose said he recognised two of his captors as members of the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly.

"I managed to escape after some of the men had left saying that they were going to fetch one of the cabinet ministers, Mr S K Mahlangu, who was supposed to interrogate me further about my involvement with Ekangala Action Committee," he said.

Mr Kose said he was not harmed by the men but was now leaving in fear of his life that they will come back again for him. He is now in hiding.

The KwaNdebele Government has refused to discuss the matter with The SOWETAN. Last month a number of residents in Ekangala were assaulted by people believed to be associated with the KwaNdebele Government. Most of those assaulted were supporters of the action committee.

(121)

ROM
20/4/85
~~TOP SECRET~~

Independence hailed

DR Gerrit Viljoen, reacting to the announcement that KwaNdebele will become independent next year, said the Government welcomed its "enthusiastic and positive" attitude towards independence.

[Faint, mostly illegible text covering the lower two-thirds of the page]

Moutse area

26/4/85

Q. 621. 1295

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

- (1) whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 124 on 11 March 1985, the (a) Government of Lebowa and (b) people of Moutse were consulted prior to (i) taking the decision to add the district of Moutse to KwaNdebele and (ii) the publication of the consolidation proposals on 12 October 1984; if not, why not; if so,

- (2) (a) (i) on what date and (ii) in what manner were they consulted in each case and (b) what was their response;

- (3) whether further discussions on consolidation with the Lebowa Government have taken place since his reply to the above-mentioned question; if not, when are they due to take place; if so, (a) on what date and (b) what was the nature of the discussions?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

- (1) (a) Yes.

- (b) No. Section 1(2) of the National States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971) requires consultation only with the Cabinet of a national state.

- (2) (i) and (ii) Consultation took place on the following dates:

5 September 1979 between the Minister of Co-operation and Development and the Lebowa Cabinet.

28 September 1979 between the Deputy Minister of Development and the Lebowa Cabinet.

11 June 1980 between the Deputy Minister of Development and the Lebowa Cabinet.

16 October 1980 between the Minister of Co-operation and Development and the Chief Minister.

23 October 1980 between the Deputy Minister of Development and the Lebowa Cabinet.

5 April 1983 between the Minister of Co-operation and Development and the Lebowa Cabinet.

3 June 1983 between the Minister of Co-operation and Development and the Lebowa Cabinet.

2 August 1983 between the Prime Minister and the Chief Minister.

18 November 1983 between the Prime Minister, the Chief Minister and members of his Cabinet.

Dr P S Rautenbach who was appointed as mediator to conduct discussions with the Cabinets of Lebowa and KwaNdebele, consulted the Lebowa Cabinet on the following dates:

- 20 December 1983
- 10 January 1984
- 15 February 1984
- 2 March 1984
- 20 March 1984
- 17 May 1984

Discussions also took place between the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education and the Cabinet of Lebowa on 12 October 1984, following with a press statement concerning the consultation proposals was issued by the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education.

- (b) No agreement could be reached.

- (3) No. Certain reports concerning consolidation are at present being considered by the Government and as soon as a decision has been taken, further discussions will take place.

QUESTIONS UNDER NAME OF MEMBER

Andrew, Mr K M—

General Affairs:

Agricultural Economics, 352

Communications, 268, 270, 310, 312, 480

Constitutional Development and Planning, 1065, 1238

Co-operation, Development and Education, 8, 9, 10, 78, 79, 103, 122, 162, 163, 229, 230, 231, 235, 301, 302, 307, 308, 311, 364, 400, 421, 422, 455, 469, 472, 479, 525, 553, 570, 576, 626, 637, 645, 734, 753, 863, 866, 869, 930, 947, 948, 979, 980, 1007, 1104, 1106, 1109, 1231, 1233, 1234, 1293

Defence, 444

Environmental Affairs and Tourism, 478

Finance, 240, 451, 1290

Foreign Affairs, 695

Health and Welfare, 463

Home Affairs, 785

Justice, 160, 312, 319, 328, 363, 898, 986

Law and Order, 199, 207, 376

Manpower, 609

Mineral and Energy Affairs, 239

National Education, 237, 696

Public Works, 1042

State President, 610, 611

Trade and Industry, 648

Transport Affairs, 77, 263, 444, 732, 899

Water Affairs, 377

Own Affairs:

Agriculture and Water Supply, 464

Budget, 179, 288

Education and Culture, 240, 288, 382, 1259

Health Services and Welfare, 433, 465

Local Government, Housing and Works, 180, 183, 619

Aranson, Mr T—

Public Works, 1147

Bainford, Mr B R—

Public Works, 276, 1221

Barnard, Dr M S—

General Affairs:

Agricultural Economics, 352, 832

Constitutional Development and Planning, 218

Co-operation, Development and Education, 53, 150, 456, 461, 647, 823, 981

Finance, 403, 498

Health and Welfare, 82, 142, 147, 207, 237, 238, 239, 248, 263, 411, 460, 461, 462, 464, 473, 482, 483, 487, 488, 508, 587, 588, 810, 815, 816, 817, 821, 858, 917, 1125, 1135, 1147, 1222

Home Affairs, 697, 1026

Justice, 681

Law and Order, 318, 1222

Manpower, 1262

Transport Affairs, 80, 410, 708

Own Affairs:

Education and Culture, 174, 454

Health Services and Welfare, 171, 333, 756, 763

Barnard, Mr S P—

Defence, 47

Finance, 15

Boraine, Dr A L—

Communications, 799

Constitutional Development and Planning, 1070

Co-operation, Development and Education, 7, 628, 1118

Health and Welfare, 451

Justice, 9881

Law and Order, 29, 203, 256, 594, 893, 894

Manpower, 7, 8, 82, 86, 93, 99, 145, 204, 256, 378, 379, 381, 486, 603, 604, 605, 612, 615, 652, 701, 702, 706, 707, 810, 863, 933, 935

Mineral and Energy Affairs, 63

National Education, 145

Water Affairs, 791

121
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26/4/85
D. Sol. 1295

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(2) (a) (i) on what date and (ii) in what manner were they consulted in each case and (b) what was their response;

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- Co-operation, Development and Education, 53, 150, 456, 461, 647, 823, 981
- Finance, 403, 498
- Health and Welfare, 82, 142, 147, 207, 237, 238, 239, 248, 263, 411, 460, 461, 462, 464, 473, 482, 483, 487, 488, 508, 587, 588, 810, 815, 816, 817, 821, 858, 917, 1125, 1135, 1147, 1222

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Local Government, Housing and Works, 180, 183, 619

Aronson, Mr T—

Public Works, 1147

Bamford, Mr B R—

Public Works, 276, 1221

KWANDEBELE

(121)

Now for TBVCK

KwaNdebele, the tiny homeland east of Pretoria, is scheduled for independence towards the end of next year.

This was announced by Chief Minister Simons Skosana, who also announced that a new department of citizen liaison will be established which will liaise with KwaNdebele citizens living in SA towns and cities.

Financial Mail May 3 1985

(121) fm 3/5/85

"Further negotiations between the governments of KwaNdebele and SA regarding Ekangala near Bronkhorstspuit have resulted in a change of policy on the part of the SA government which is to the advantage of KwaNdebele.

"Previously, Ekangala was situated partly in SA and partly in KwaNdebele territory. It will now be incorporated in its entirety into KwaNdebele," says Skosana.

Negotiations, he adds, are underway to enable his government to take control of Ekangala as soon as possible.

Ekangala, a deconcentration point housing urban blacks from the PWV region, is a multi-ethnic settlement with a population of 5 500, of whom only a few are Ndebele. ■

kwaNdebele first on P. W.'s visiting list

(121) STAR 7/8/55
The State President, Mr P. W. Botha, is to start a series of visits to South Africa's national states, and will meet today with the Chief Minister of kwaNdebele, the President's Office in Pretoria has announced.

A spokesman from Mr Botha's office said the visits followed Mr Botha's declared policy of continuing a process of dialogue among the country's various population groups.

The spokesman said Mr Botha's first visit

would be made today to Siyabuswa, the capital of kwaNdebele, where he would meet the homeland's Chief Minister, Mr S. Skosana, and members of his Cabinet.

Further visits by Mr Botha were scheduled for later dates, the spokesman said, although he would not name the national states involved. It was not mentioned whether the discussions also included the independent national states.

Mr Botha told Parliament on June 19 that he

had gone out of his way in previous months to help create a better spirit of discussion, and had conducted personal interviews with leaders from all population and economic groups.

"It is also my intention to continue this process during the recess and to visit different population groups and leaders," Mr Botha said.

"Through the direct contact which I intend to make, I hope to improve the spirit of discussion and mutual respect be-

tween population communities."

The spokesman said of Mr Botha's planned meetings with the national state leaders:

"The discussions take place against the backdrop of continued dialogue with community leaders from every population group in view of the social, economic and constitutional development of South Africa by means of stable and peaceful evolution." — Sapa.

a bribe from him before he could pass a test.

Reign of terror



Mr PETER KOSE (40), chairman of the Ekangala Action Committee lying in hospital after vigilantes assaulted him.

2/8/85

By NAT DISEKO SOWETAN

the planned incorporation of Ekangala into the homeland.

MR PETER Kose, of Ekangala near Kwa-Ndebele, is lying in the Hillbrow Hospital with serious injuries he sustained after being assaulted by a group of vigilantes alleged to be from Kwa-Ndebele.

Mr Robert Ndala, the committee's secretary, said yesterday that he was with Mr Kose when he was attacked.

"We watched soccer on TV at a friend's house on Saturday and were on our way home.

Mr Kose is the latest victim of a reign of terror that is spreading in Ekangala.

"We did not know that the vigilantes were waiting in ambush. "We stopped dead in our tracks when the vigilantes, who were waiting in four cars sprung the trap," Mr Kose said.

Since the Government's announcement in February that the Ekangala Township is to be incorporated into Kwa-Ndebele, people against the planned fusion of Ekangala with the homeland of Kwa-Ndebele have been attacked by the vigilantes.

He said he managed to run away but as he glanced over his shoulder, he saw Mr Kose being kicked and beaten with sticks.

The residents of the threatened township formed a body, the Ekangala Action Committee, to oppose

"These men were also armed with guns. I ran even faster when I heard two shots ring out," Mr Ndala said.

He said Mr Kose was then put into a car boot and taken away.

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It's a long day for those who work elsewhere

kwaNdebele: lacks all the elements to make it viable

STAR 121 19/9/85

INDEPENDENCE: The 350 000 ha homeland of kwaNdebele, which nudges the central Transvaal town of Bronkhorstspuit, is home to an estimated 300 000 people of mixed ethnic descent, but mostly Ndebeles.

They are ruled from the capital, Siyabuswa, by Mr Simon Skosana, his six-member Cabinet and a 46-man legislative assembly appointed by the region's tribal authorities.

In April 1981 kwaNdebele received self-governing status and in May the following year began independence talks with the South African Government.

Consolidation procedures have been complex and are not yet complete.

A total of 183 000 ha was purchased in the Bronkhorstspuit, Cullinan and Groblersdal areas for incorporation and negotiations are still under way regarding certain land in Lebowa and Bophuthatswana.

Apart from Siyabuswa, Ekangala (18 km north of Bronkhorstspuit) is being developed as a major town and is expected to have a population of at least 300 000 by the year 2000.

Create Jobs

An attempt is being made to create jobs in the newly established Ekandustria industrial township nearby.

BUDGET: kwaNdebele is to spend more than R69 million on development during 1985/86, according to the homeland's Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs, Mr Zenani Mnguni.

Presenting his budget recently, Mr Mnguni said this figure was 22 percent higher than that of 1984/85.

The bulk of kwaNdebele's income during the current financial year will come in the form of grants, totalling R50,3 million, from the South African Government.

R21 million has been allocated to the Department of Works while the Department of Education and Culture will receive R19,1 million, R1,1 million of which has been earmarked for the building of classrooms.

DORMITORY HOMELAND: Every morning Putco buses ferry 15 600 workers from kwaNdebele to their places of employment outside the homeland — and then back again at night.

For most daily commuters, the working day is a very long one, and many rise as early as 2 am to catch buses.

But this does not paint the full picture of just how many workers are provided by the tiny dormitory

At the end of next year the tiny state of kwaNdebele will become the fifth homeland to gain independence. SUE LEEMAN takes a look at a country which still lacks all the elements to make it truly viable.

homeland, whose people travel as far afield as Middelburg, Nylstroom and Marble Hall in search of employment.

Many workers, in an attempt to save money, opt to board in hostels or with friends near their place of work, returning home only at weekends or the end of the month.

So the number of commuting workers is in fact far more than 16 000 — and this in spite of Government claims that adequate job opportunities are being provided within kwaNdebele itself.

INDUSTRY: By the end of April next year kwaNdebele's prime industrial centre, Ekandustria, should have 64 factories employing a total of 5 300 people.

Marketing manager for the kwaNdebele Development Corporation, Mr Piet du Plessis, said it was hoped the jobs created since February 1984 would reduce kwaNdebele's unemployment problems.

Goods such as clothing, textiles, furniture, light engineering goods, packaging and luggage are being produced. Ninety percent of all products are marketed in South Africa.

AGRICULTURE: In real terms only about 15 or 20 percent of kwaNdebele's land is arable and the main agricultural activity at this stage is livestock farming.

However, Secretary for Agriculture, Mr Trevor Terwin, says it is hoped that the homeland will one day become agriculturally self-sufficient.

In the meantime, kwaNdebele must import vital commodities such as maize.

Concentrated

Only R6 million will be spent on agriculture in 1985/86 — about eight percent of the homeland's total budget.

Cattle farming is largely concentrated in the northern parts of kwaNdebele and Mr Terwin puts total herds at about 20 000 head.

He says there are about 500 black farmers with land rights enabling them to grow maize, sorghum, groundnuts, sugar beans and vegetables.

A total of 2 000 tons of maize are produced annually by small peasant farmers and those with larger, economic land units, Mr Terwin says.

CONTROVERSY: Ekangala — and its neighbouring Ekandustria — which has been earmarked as a dynamic industrial and residential growth point for kwaNdebele, has been dogged by controversy.

The residents of Ekangala, who come from a multiplicity of ethnic backgrounds, claim they were duped into moving to the town with guarantees of its being a promised land offering work and homes for all.

Now they say they fear its incorporation into the tiny homeland, a move announced in February by Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, will deprive them of their section 10 rights enabling them to live and work in South Africa.

Chairman of the Ekangala Action Committee, Mr Thabiso Masupha, has said the majority of residents are against incorporation.

And he says in spite of Government assurances that residents will retain their section 10 rights, Ekangala could become a ghost town as people move out.

124 25/9/85

State revision of three ho

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

Nearly 120 000 people have escaped resettlement in terms of the final decisions to consolidate Gazankulu, Lebowa and kwanDebele announced today.

However, it is clear that there will still be some resettlement of blacks living in white areas in Lebowa and kwanDebele.

According to documents released by the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, these latter "will occur with the co-operation and the voluntary collaboration of the Ndebele inhabitants".

In terms of the consolidation plans, which have to be presented to Parliament for a final decision, the three homelands are to be expanded by close on 300 000 ha.

This final consolidation will settle the boundaries of the na-

tional states, and border will now be put up.

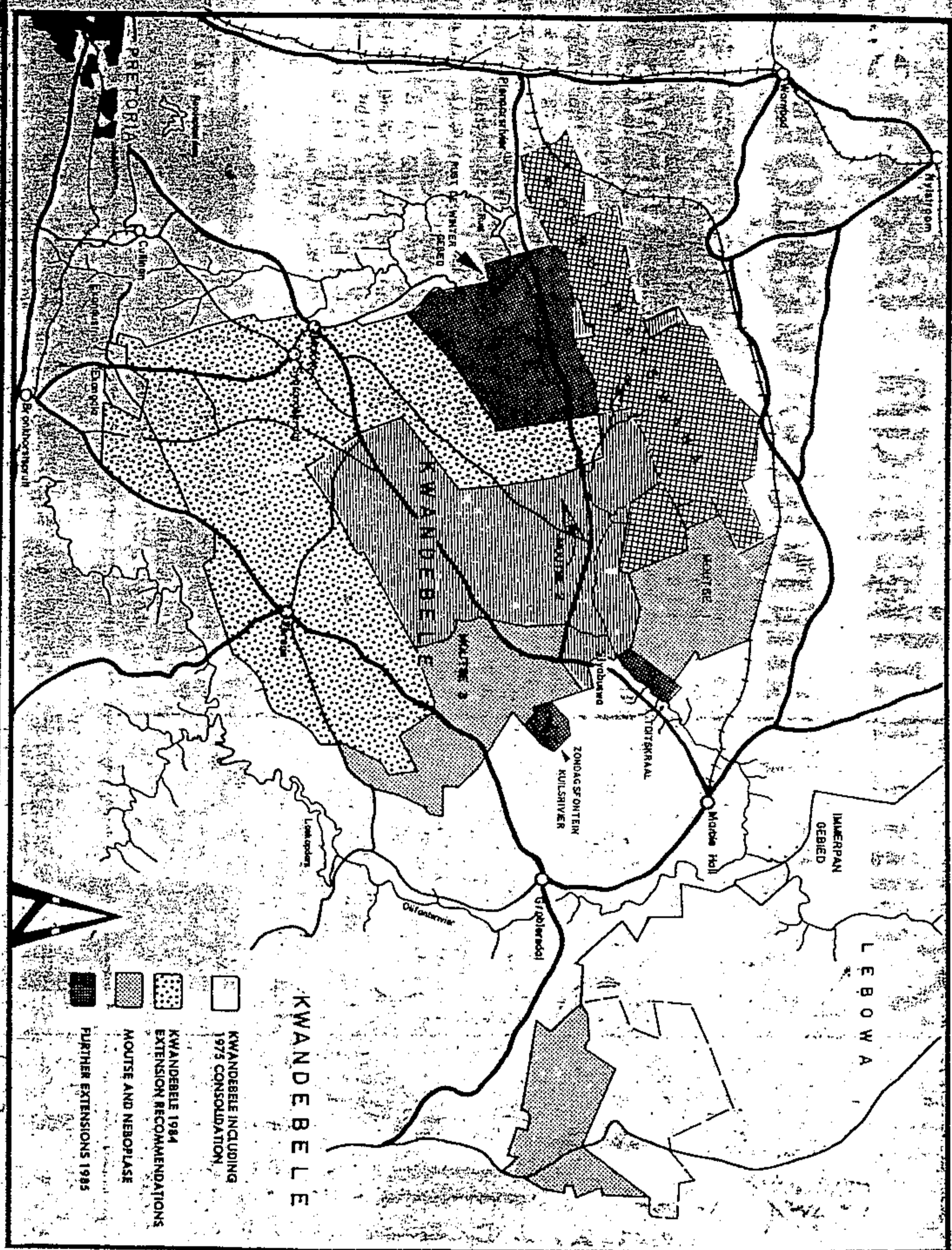
In the case of Lebowa, 110 000 people who would have been resettled in terms of 1973/75 consolidation decisions will no longer be moved.

The total area of additional land for Lebowa is a 134 000 ha, while the total which would have been excluded from the homeland in earlier proposals — but now remains part of its territory — is about 110 000 ha.

Land to be excised from bowa, or trust territory to be proclaimed, totals a 79 000 ha.

The disputed Moutse District 1, 2 and 3 are added to kwanDebele, while the Nebo and other farms which were normally to be given to kwanDebele are now included in the Lebowa.

Block 24, District Moker near the Botswana border longer to be resettled, by



State revises slice-up of three homelands

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

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Land to be excised from Lebowa, or trust territory to be de-proclaimed, totals about 79 000 ha.

The disputed Moutse Districts 1, 2 and 3 are added to kwaNdebele, while the Nebo and certain other farms which were originally to be given to kwaNdebele, are now included in the territory and area of jurisdiction of Lebowa.

Block 24, District Mokerong 1, near the Botswana border, is no longer to be resettled, but will

be retained as a detached part of Lebowa. An area within the district is to be identified for the laying out of a regional town.

In principle, Zebedelea Estates are to be added to Lebowa, provided that the government's concerted can agree on its maintenance and management.

A total of 105 000 ha is to be added to kwaNdebele, including the 66 000 ha of the Moutse district and 34 000 ha of the Rust de Winter area.

In all, 32 000 ha is to be de-proclaimed or no longer added to this homeland, including the 24 000 ha of Nebo Farms.

The granting of Kuitisrivier and portions of Toitskraal and Zondagsfontein farms in the Moutse district to kwaNdebele means that 3 811 families will now no longer be resettled, and members of the same tribe will not be divided.

A total of 13 farms in the Rust de Winter area near Warmbaths

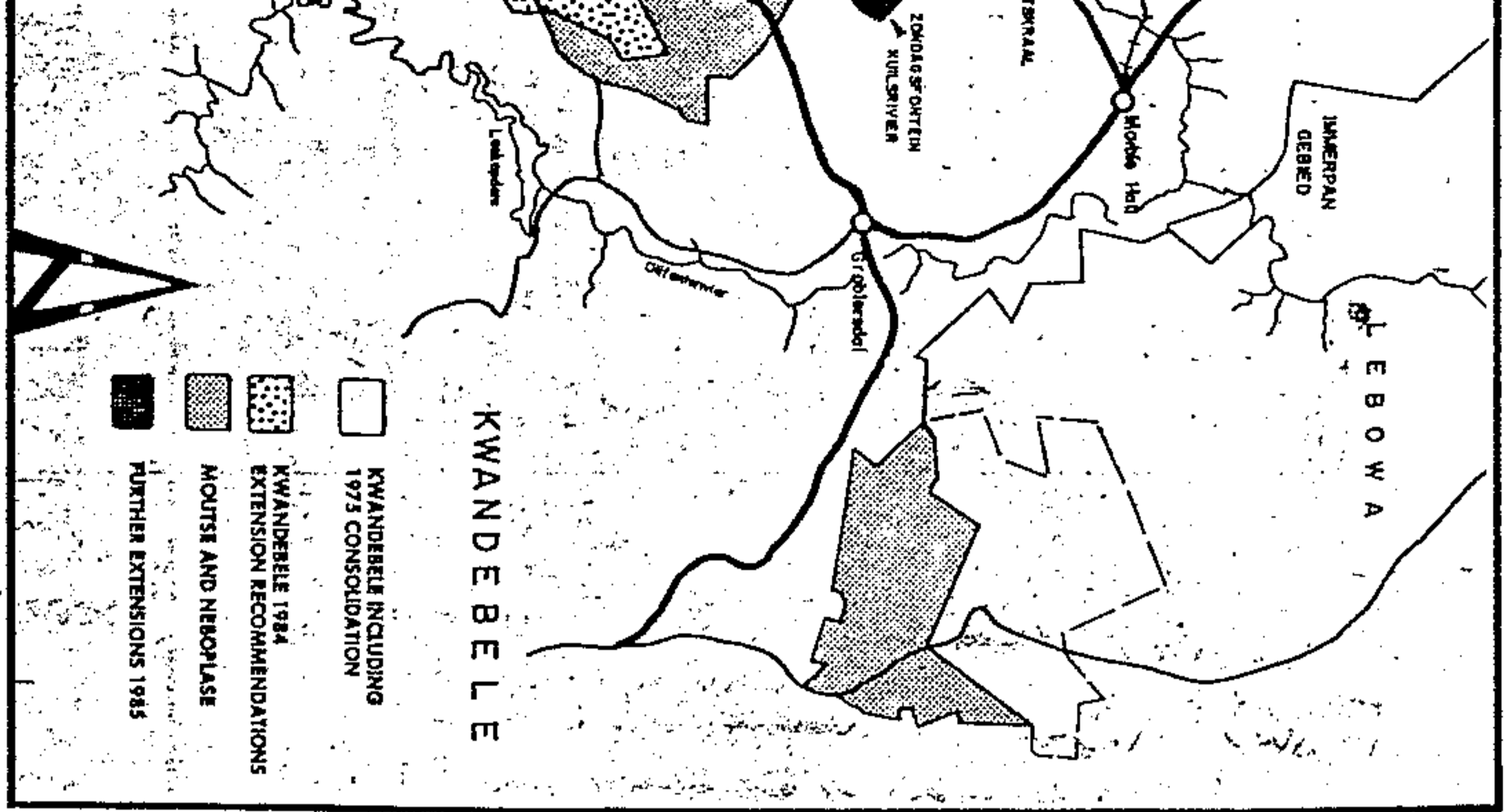
has been added to kwaNdebele as a replacement for the loss of the Nebo farms, and to be used as an area for the resettlement of Ndebele people from Gweewoortfontein, Bloedfontein and Kalkfontein farms.

Mr Heunis said that these people had already agreed to co-operate and voluntarily collaborate with this resettlement. The Rust de Winter Dam remains in South Africa.

With regard to Gazankulu, the total additional land for the homeland is about 16 700 ha, while about 240 ha are to be excised.

The total land which in terms of earlier proposals would have been excised but which now remains part of Gazankulu, is about 2 000 ha. About 5 000 people will, as a result, no longer be moved.

Klipfontein in the Soupanberg area will no longer be resettled, but is retained as a detached part of Gazankulu.



121 STAR

25/9/85

CITY/NATIONAL

Transvaal farmers to lose land to homelands

ARGUS 25/9/86

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PRETORIA. — The Government has announced its final plans for the consolidation of three homelands in the Transvaal, and said that an extra 256 000 hectares of land would be included in the territories' eventual borders and other land taken away.

Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, said in a statement today the consolidation plans for Lebowa, Gazankulu and Kwandebele were being prepared for final approval by Parliament.

Kangwane, the fourth non-independent homeland in the Transvaal, was not included in the consolidation announcement.

The announcement has drawn strong reaction from Transvaal farmers who are to lose their land under the consolidation proposals. They say they are "being made the victims of a dying policy".

"Bulldozed"

Professor Abraham Viljoen, chairman of the Pretoria District Agricultural Union, said farmers in the Rust de Winter area first heard on August 13 that their farms were to be expropriated.

"The Government has bulldozed the plan through and farmers are powerless to do anything about it. We are concerned that we are losing our land in the process of homeland consolidation which seems to be futile."

The South African Agricultural Union has sent a strongly-worded telex to the Minister of Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, expressing dissatisfaction at the Government's handling of the consolidation issue.

Although the Government statement said certain areas

were earmarked for resettlement, it did not mention the number of people to be moved. A spokesman for the department said that because of the new plans, about 125 000 people would no longer be resettled.

Famous estates

According to Mr Heunis, a total of 105 000 hectares has been added to Kwandebele, almost doubling the size of the homeland which lies about 100km north-east of Pretoria. The Rust de Winter area, excluding the dam, makes up part of the land to be added.

The plans transfer 134 308 hectares to Lebowa including the famous Zebediela Estates.

The Government has stipulated, however, that the transfer of the orange lands would be subject to an "acceptable agreement" between the homeland and South Africa on the maintenance of assets and management of the estate.

Gazankulu, the two main sections of which lie along the Kruger National Park, gained an extra 16 720 hectares, according to the statement.

Earmarked

Mr Heunis said 112 219 hectares of land, which had been homeland territory or earmarked for the three territories, had been either excised or deproclaimed. He did not give a figure for the net amount of land to be transferred.

Lebowa is to consist of two large sections, forming a corridor around Pietersburg and Potgietersrus, and about nine smaller pieces, including Sekgopas township and Silwanes township, which adjoins part of Gazankulu.

Mr Heunis said the erection of border fences along the territories' new boundaries could now be started. — Argus Correspondent, Sapa.

The Chief Minister of KwaNdebele, Mr Simon Skosana, is still determined to gain "independence" for his homeland at the end of next year — even after the announcement by the State President, Mr P W Botha, that any homeland that did not want independence could remain part of South Africa.

Mr Botha made the offer during his "Rubicon" speech in Durban.

As the last of the 10 homelands to be established by the Government, KwaNdebele was arbitrarily carved out of an open veld near Bronkhorstspuit in the central Transvaal before being proclaimed a homeland in 1976.

In 1981 it received self-governing status and the following year negotiations for independence started.

Mr Skosana, who reached standard four at school, rules KwaNdebele from the capital, Siyabuswa (we are ruled), with his six-member cabinet and a 46-man legislative assembly appointed by the region's tribal authorities.

A spokesman for the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning yesterday said KwaNdebele was certainly going to be independent. The Government is still to build a new capital at Sistershoek.

A prison, government buildings and houses for cabinet ministers have to be built and government personnel trained in administration before a date for independence is set.

KwaNdebele's population of about 450 000 — half of whom are non-Ndebele — comprise people who were evicted from land they owned in "white" areas and those fleeing harassment and discrimination from Bophuthatswana authorities in Winterveldt.

Others say they have been tricked by the East Rand Development Board (Eradebo) — which is promoting and developing Ekangala —

Chief still wants 'uhuru' FOCUS

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27/9/85

Sowetan

By SAM MABE

into becoming part of the homeland.

Eradebo has frozen the building of new houses and the development of the 14 townships under its jurisdiction, but is helping in the development of KwaNdebele.

In Tsakane, Brakpan, shacks that were built because of the housing shortage were demolished and the residents moved to site and service areas at very high rentals which many could not afford.

In Duduza, Nigel, residents pay equally high rentals for slum houses and non-existent services.

Eradebo has ignored a backlog of 30 000 houses in townships under its jurisdiction and pumped millions of rands on a housing project at Ekangala, a township intended to be the second largest after Soweto.

The quality of housing at Ekangala is superior to that usually found in the townships. There is electricity, piped water and water-borne sewerage.

This is seen by many people as a subtle way of persuading people to move to the place.

Homeless people and those without Section 10 rights on the East Rand and other parts of the Eastern Transvaal have been forced to go to Ekangala, which the Government plans to in-



KWANDEBELE workers going to work . . . they leave home at 2am.

corporate into KwaNdebele.

Many people have opposed the incorporation.

Masked in balaclava caps and armed with sjamboks, sticks and pangas, police and vigilantes acting for the KwaNdebele government are alleged to have unleashed a reign of terror against opponents of KwaNdebele rule.

The KwaNdebele government hopes that there will be 64 factories employing over 5 000 people by the end of April 1986 at Ekangalia, the main industrial centre that is being established.

At the moment, only between 15 and 20 percent of KwaNdebele's land is arable. Livestock farming is the main agricultural activity.

Unemployment, poverty and starvation are widespread in the area. The place consists of sprawling relocation areas and shanty towns with a rudimentary infrastructure and lack of natural resources.

Mr Skosana, his family, and some of his col-

leagues are among the few people who live in comfort. They own or control the major proportion of income generated by private enterprise.

KwaNdebele has been dubbed a dormitory homeland because its 16 000 workers go there just to sleep. Some have to travel about 250 km daily to Pretoria. Middelburg, Nylstroom and Marble Hall to work.

They leave their homes at about 2 am and return at about 10 pm. This gives them only four hours within which to wash themselves, have supper, be with their families, attend to domestic problems and to sleep.

The ill-effect this has on health, efficiency and productivity is immense.

If KwaNdebele does indeed reach Pretoria-style independence, it would only mean that the National Party Government has not abandoned its homelands dream, but has merely modified it to win over recalcitrants like KwaZulu.

HIS is a tale as old as the hills. A tale of a simple man who buys a piece of land, and sweats and suffers to pay for it, and finds that his title deed is defective, and loses it all. It's an old, old story, with a bitter South African twist.

It starts in 1917 when a group of Ndebele people, chieftainless, settled on the farm Bloedfontein beyond the Rust der ynter dam. It was a lovely farm, of 113 morgen, with strong water, and rich level soil, and a koppie to break the monotony of the plain.

After two years the people decided to buy the land. It took them years of paying in crowns, and half-crowns, and cattle and bags of seed. Today, the old men or their sons bring you the receipts, carefully preserved for more than half a century, to show that Isaac Shigwane or Morris Morope or somebody else paid "three head of cattle" back in 1922.

After eight years, in 1927, they had paid £9 12s. Technically, that's R18 25s; but if you take into account the decay of the currency, they must have paid the equivalent of R100 000 or more in today's money.

For a leaderless clan, that was a mighty achievement, but to be without leaders is, in South Africa, a problem. White man's law required that the farm be registered in the name of the purchaser, and there was not one purchaser but many.

A sloppy-minded white official, too ignorant or too slothful to find another solution, suggested that they register the title in the name of the local Tswana chieftain, Robert Moepe.

David Yema, grey and dignified, steps forward from a the ragged shade of a thorn tree to explain how it happened. We bought the land from David Schuurman. It was forest. Robert Moepe signed

A story of bitterness in the promised land

for the karat, the title deed. They said we must look for somebody to sign the karat. I know no more."

One by one, the tribal elders flesh out the story. Robert Moepe was a Tswana, from Skilpadfontein, and when he was given money to pay for the farm he went to Bronkhorstspuit and bought a car, and was charged in the commissioner's court at Hammanstraal and sentenced to 90 days.

Then, to make up the loss, they started a new system called a levy, and the old people paid the levy until Bloedfontein was bought. All the receipts were marked "Bakgatla ba Mocha", which is the name of Robert Moepe's Tswana people, and nobody can say why.

Later they bought an adjacent farm, Geweerfontein, using the women's sorghum — "kaffircorn", they still call it — which sold at the time for nearly £4 a bag. The new farm was smaller, only 832 morgen, and it cost £1 872, plus some shillings and pence.

By that time, 1946, old Robert Moepe's son, Patrick, was chief, and he was asked to sign the karat — the word is a corruption of the Afrikaans *kaart en transport* — and given the money to take to Native

Affairs in Pretoria. Nobody actually saw the title deed, Patrick just waved it at a meeting, and said, "Here it is, here is the karat".

Even so, the people lived happily at Bloedfontein and Geweerfontein. They worked in Pretoria, and on the farms, and they brought back their money to their own farm and built stone houses, and brick houses, and dug wells, and planted their crops, and grazed their cattle.

They lived happily (happily, as Eliot says, but not too happily lest they tempt the vengeance of the fates) until the government got this idea of making a place for the Ndebele people at Kwandebele, for the little Bantustan. Where did the people of Bloedfontein belong?

They were Ndebele, so the government put them under the administration of Kwandebele. That was in 1979. They lived on, unaffected, unknowing.

Then, a few weeks ago, they read in the newspapers that the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, was proposing to change the map of Kwandebele, to add pieces to it, and to take other pieces away. Bloedfontein and Geweerfontein would be taken out of Kwandebele and added to Bophuthatswana, and the people of these two farms would have to move to new land inside the new Kwandebele.

The shock is total. The move is unthinkable. They call for help from the only whites they truly trust, the Black Sash, and meet under a tree.

From the crowd steps a man wearing a badge of the Zionist church, the church where President P W Botha spoke to a million people or more not long ago, and returned heartened to know that not the entire black population was radicalised.

"This thing of removal," says the churchman, "it is the first time I hear of it. There is no one on our farms who has said he is prepared to move. These farms do not belong to one person but to the community."

A grey man in a golden waistcoat steps forward, wondering who could have misled Mr Heunis. "Where is the man who said we are prepared to move? Who is he?"

A woman, recalling that the women bought Geweerfontein with their kaffir-corn, says: "We don't want to live under Bophuthatswana." There's a lot of speculation. Patrick

Moepe, everybody says, has died and his widow is now an important person in Bophuthatswana, a Member of Parliament. Perhaps she thinks her people, the Bakgatla ba Mocha, truly own the farms? Perhaps she does not know that Robert Moepe and Patrick his son were here nominees for the chieftainless Ndebele community?

Perhaps, more ominously, there was a deal with the government of Bophuthatswana which doesn't like non-Tswana people, but likes land too much?

KEN OWEN



Gravely and carefully the people of Bloedfontein study, for the first time, the mysterious laws of Bantustans and the terrible business of population removals, and they decide, first to draw up a petition for Mr Heunis, and then to get a lawyer, and then to organise all the people of Bloedfontein so that they speak with one voice.

And so, from bad government and the neglect of order, another community begins to think about good government, and the good order which white rule has failed to provide, and the justice to which they have a right.

So the spirit of Soweto seeps into the hearts of the people of Bloedfontein.

Moutse area to become part of kwaNdebele

Govt rejects plea on land transfer

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Simmering discontent about the transfer of 120 000 Pedi people to kwaNdebele has come to a head as renewed pleas by Lebowa MPs for the Moutse area to remain part of Lebowa have been rejected.

The refusal of the Government to reconsider Moutse's fate was reported yesterday by the Lebowa delegation after a meeting at the Union Buildings with the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, and his two deputies.

A spokesman for the Department of Constitutional Development said the Government would not be issuing any immediate statement.

Moutse MP Mr Maredi Choueu said he believed Moutse was being offered to kwaNde-

bele as a reward to that homeland for agreeing to take independent status. "We feel like John the Baptist's head being served up on a platter (to Salome)," the grey-haired politician said.

He added that people in Moutse had contributed R42 000 to a legal defence fund to fight the transfer.

Conflict

He said until recently there had been virtually no violence in the area but just this week people who favoured kwaNdebele had been attacked and the elders feared they might be unable to contain further conflict.

Mr Choueu and other members of the delegation — fellow MPs Mr T J Mathebe and Mr M G Mathebe and local council

member Mr S K Jiyani — gave the following reasons for resisting transfer:

- They would be in an independent homeland rather than a self-governing one and therefore a step further removed from South African status.

- It was "unthinkable" in traditional law that the Pedis — who had originally occupied the area 200 years ago and had offered hospitality to the Ndebeles in the 1920s — should be made subject to the newcomers in the area.

- Pedi chiefs, of whom there are six in Moutse alone, play a central part in government in Lebowa. In kwaNdebele they would have no say.

- Pedis would lose their language rights and their children would be educated in a tongue which was not their own.

121 Staw 19/11/85

Inquest today into Ekangala protest death

By JO-ANN BEKKER

AN INQUEST into the death of a 19-year-old youth shot by police in March this year after residents of Ekangala marched in protest against incorporation into the Kwa Ndebele homeland, is due to take place today.

The inquiry into Kenneth Letlatla's killing — a post mortem found four bullet wounds in his body — comes at a time when the Ekangala community is awaiting the government's response to a memorandum explaining their refusal to live in KwaNdebele, and asking the government to provide them with a new township.

The chief director of the East Rand Development Board, F E Marx, told Weekly Mail he had received a copy of the memorandum, but would not comment as it was being dealt with "at the highest level".

Ekangala — the Zulu word for desert — is an example of what the government calls decentralised urbanisation with its proximity to the Ekindustria industrial area.

But to critics of the ethnic homelands system, the prestige township surrounded by barren veld 100km north-east of Johannesburg is the embodiment of all that is most vicious in influx control. Ekindustria pays wages less than half of those offered on the East Rand, forcing many breadwinners to commute five hours every day to the more lucrative jobs.

The Ekangala Action Committee negotiated a cut in bus fares, exposed faulty electricity bills and obtained temporary permission for hawkers and shebeens to operate.

But their relationship with the authorities deteriorated after February 9 this year, when Constitutional Development Minister Gerrit Viljoen announced that Ekangala would be incorporated into KwaNdebele at a future date, according to the memorandum which was drawn up by the Action Committee and signed by 70 per cent of the householders.

The memorandum gave the following reasons for rejecting incorporation into a homeland.

- Residents wished to retain their South African citizenship and their right to the country's pensions, unemployment insurance, hospitals and schooling.

- All residents had Section 10 rights and wanted their children to have the same rights and not be forced to become contract workers.

- Residents were "location people" who had left behind tribal systems and consequently rejected the authority of the man acting as Ekangala's chief, and his tribal court which meted out fines and corporal punishment.

- Under Kwa Ndebele rule they feared discrimination against non-Ndebeles and anyone who did not support the homeland system.

The memorandum included details from affidavits made by Ekangala residents who claimed they had been assaulted by KwaNdebele vigilantes.

w. Marx

121

2/11/85

Teachers must sign up with homeland or quit

121
By Jo-Anne Collinge
STAR 2/12/85

Hundreds of teachers in the Moutse district of the Northern Transvaal — where 120 000 people are to be transferred to kwaNdebele from January — have been told they must sign up under the homeland government or quit teaching in the area, according to community sources.

The ultimatum was delivered at a meeting between teachers and officials of the Department of Education and Training last week, they say. It has placed teachers in the middle of a political tug-of-war between residents and the central Government.

TWO WEEKS TO FILL IN FORM

Officials at DET's head office and Northern Transvaal regional office were not available for comment this morning.

Teachers have reportedly been given two weeks to fill in a form to indicate that they want to go on teaching in the area next year. According to the form, anyone who signs will "request to be released on transfer to the Department of Education and Culture, kwaNdebele, with effect from January 1986".

If they stay with the DET they will have to leave Moutse and take a transfer to another area, it is said.

While teachers' names on slips of paper could be taken as an indication that they "voluntarily" agreed to serve kwaNdebele, they were not being offered any written guarantees of job security in return, a community spokesman said.

MPs slam ban on kwaNdebele merger talks

STAR
4/12/85

(12)

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Members of Parliament for Moutse — the Pedi area accommodating some 120 000 people, which is about to be ceded to kwaNdebele — are outraged that they have been prohibited from discussing the controversial incorporation with their constituency.

A meeting scheduled to be held at the kraal of Chief T G Mathebe was banned at the weekend, the MPs said.

When people gathered in defiance of the magistrate's banning order, police dispersed the crowd.

"Chief Mathebe, who is chairman of the Moutse tribal authority, regards the teargas episode at his kraal as an insult to him and his people — especially as the meeting held was most orderly," reads a joint statement by MPs Chief T G Mathebe, Mr M G Mathebe and Mr M Chuen.

They warned that "no

amount of intimidation will have any effect in daunting the will of the people in their struggle to survive the incorporation effort by kwaNdebele and Pretoria".

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, is said to have told Moutse representatives about two weeks ago that their incorporation into kwaNdebele would go ahead in January and the matter was final.

The MPs said the weekend meeting had been intended as a report back to the community following the meeting with Mr Heunis.

The Moutse area was excised from Lebowa in 1980 in preparation for its incorporation into kwaNdebele.

But it still has two elected members and several chiefs sitting in the Lebowa Legislative Assembly.

Moutse move to go ahead, says Heunis

STAR
6/12/85
121

By David Braun,
Political Correspondent

The transfer of Moutse to kwaNdebele is to go ahead on January 1, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, announced yesterday.

The decision to proceed was made in spite of the objections of Pedi people living in the area.

Mr Heunis said those who did not wish to stay under a kwaNdebele government could move to ground made available for them in the Saliesloot/Immerpan area near Roedtan.

There would be no forced removals and only those who wanted to go voluntarily would receive compensation for their property. They and their personal effects would be transported free to their new homes.

The necessary infrastructure, schools and clinics would be provided.

Mr Heunis said he and his two deputies had met the leaders of Moutse on two occasions and "divergent opinions on the inclusion of Moutse were expressed".

If Angola wants peace it's easy, says Malan

STAR
6/12/85
Political Correspondent

(S)

If Angola wanted regional peace, all it had to do was to prevent Swapo from using its territory, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said yesterday.

In a statement issued in Pretoria, General Malan said that, after the recent visit to Angola by a United Nations investigating commission, it was necessary to put certain facts into perspective.

"It is common knowledge that the United Nations is not well-disposed towards South Africa and, therefore, it could have been expected that Angola would have exploited this situation to the maximum — as it has done.

"Angola is in a stranglehold of a comprehensive rebellion in which the government forces cannot shape up to the Western-orientated Unita movement without Russian and Cuban support.

"Unita evidently occupies and controls large parts of Angola while carrying out guerilla actions in all that country's provinces.

"Angola has always tried to explain away its inability to remedy this situation by laying it at the door of South African aggression."

The Minister said he wished to state clearly that, although South Africa's sympathies lay with the pro-Western forces for obvious reasons, South Africa was not looking for trouble with its Marxist neighbour.

"South Africa acts against Swapo terrorists who are stealthily accommodated by Angola for actions against South West Africa.

"If Angola is searching for peace in this sub-continent, then the solution is very easy. All Angola has to do is prevent all Swapo terrorists from using its territory.

"It is unlikely that Angola would take such a step because it would mean that South Africa would no longer carry out hot-pursuit and follow-up operations in Angola.

"The Luanda Government would then be forced to credit the multi-million-rand war damages it suffers to the real reason — the civil war in its own country."



● HEUNIS . . . meaningful

Government ends tug-o'-war between homelands

121

BUS DAY 6/12/85

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THE government has decided to end the consolidation tug-o'-war between two homelands over the Moutse district, north-east of Pretoria. It will be transferred to KwaNdebele from the beginning of next year.

Announcing this in Pretoria yesterday, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Chris Heunis said provision had been made for those in-

habitants of Moutse who did not want to stay on under the KwaNdebele government to be resettled on other land.

No forced relocations would take place, he said, but those families who wanted to move voluntarily would receive compensation for their property and be transported free of charge.

The constitutional fate of the 99 000 people living in the 66 000ha area has

been the subject of a dispute between the self-governing homelands of KwaNdebele and neighbouring Lebowa for 11 years.

It was originally scheduled as part of Lebowa, but was excised in November 1980 and returned to the jurisdiction of SA, as development trust land, after a decision in 1975 to incorporate it into KwaNdebele.

In his consolidation proposals for KwaNdebele, released in September this year, Heunis included the Moutse district.

This decision, he said yesterday, was "for the purposes of meaningful consolidation and orderly government, as well as in the interests of the inhabitants and the further development of the Moutse district". — Sapa.

NP-ANC talks
'not official' ^{11/12/85} STAR

The Star Bureau

LONDON — A conference between the National Party and the ANC could be run under the aegis of the British Foreign Office but Mr Geoffrey Denton, director of Wilton Park Conferences, says the conference will be independent.

"We are under the aegis of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, but it will not be an official British conference and will not take place unless we can raise sufficient funds."

Invitations would be in "personal capacities".

'Moutse scandal' amounts
to forced removal — Soal ^{11/12/85} STAR

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

(121) The incorporation of the Moutse district into kwaNdebele against the wishes of so many of its residents was tantamount to a forced removal, the Progressive Federal Party said today.

The South African Government announced its firm decision to go ahead with the transfer of the land to the homeland last week. People who do not want to live under a kwaNdebele government have been offered alternative land and they will be relocated voluntarily at no expense to themselves.

However, the PFP's spokesman on Transvaal black affairs, Mr Peter Soal, said today: "The most appalling thing about the whole Moutse scandal is the fact that the residents have been refused a plebiscite. This is the same as a forced removal."

"The Government is also showing insensitivity to the warnings about violence if the people are forced to live in kwaNdebele."

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Violence feared if Moutse incorporation goes ahead

THERE are growing fears that government plans to incorporate the Moutse district and the township of Ekangala into KwaNdebele could lead to violent confrontation.

Representatives of Moutse in Johannesburg have warned they would resist the incorporation announced by government last week.

KwaNdebele has insisted the 66 000ha district be handed over before it accepts "independence". Government has agreed despite strong objections from Moutse inhabitants.

Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac) officials said they feared violent clashes unless the incorporation — due for January 1 — were revoked.

They pointed out that KwaNdebele would double in size if the incorporation of Moutse went ahead, and stood to gain a hospital, which it did not have, and an established

PETER WALLINGTON

educational infrastructure.

Ironically, the 120 000 inhabitants of Moutse are mostly North Sotho, not Ndebele. This would mean that one third of KwaNdebele would be of a minority tribe — which is not in line with government policy.

PFP MP for Johannesburg North, Peter Soal, condemned government for "brushing aside" the objections of the local people, and for not allowing them to hold a referendum to gauge what support, if any, there was for the move.

The people of Ekangala, a small township near Bronkhorstspuit, are facing a similar problem. The township is also to be incorporated into KwaNdebele, probably on January 1.

A Trac spokeswoman said the

situation in the township was extremely tense.

"KwaNdebele vigilantes have attacked local people, and 2 000 of them have already fled."

The other residents want to move back to the East Rand, where most of them work.

When the residents of Ekangala moved to the area they were not told the area would be incorporated into KwaNdebele. According to the Ekangala Action Committee, fewer than half the people are Ndebeles, and most of them reject the planned incorporation as well.

Constitutional Development and Planning minister Chris Heunis told a delegation from Moutse last month that its land would be incorporated into KwaNdebele in January.

Those who did not want to be incorporated in KwaNdebele would be "resettled" on land ceded to Lebowa.

Violence breaks out at Moutse

17/12/85 STAR 121

MOUTSE — Police fought a running battle yesterday with youths in Moutse, the district where people oppose the Government's plan to incorporate the area in a tribal homeland.

In the first outbreak of violence at Moutse, youths burnt down the shops of two suspected "collaborators" and stoned a bus. Police in armoured vehicles fired repeated rounds of tear-smoke for more than two hours to disperse roving gangs of stone-throwing youths.

The day began with a rally by more than 1 000 people at Chief Tlokwe Mathebe's royal kraal. An unusual coalition of traditional chiefs, members of the Lebowa Parliament and angry youths came together to oppose the addition of the Moutse district to the kwaNdebele homeland on December 31.

Moutse's leaders had warned for months that plans to incorporate the area into kwaNdebele

would lead to bloodshed. Most of the 120 000 residents are from the North Sotho tribe, based in the Lebowa homeland, rather than the Ndebele tribe of the kwaNdebele homeland. They say they fear repression and social conflict if they come under kwaNdebele.

More than two hours after the rally began, a police van pulled up and hundreds of youths raced off to chase it away.

Police returned with reinforcements, including several armoured vehicles, and skirmishes ensued until late afternoon on the main road through Moutse and on dirt side-streets.

Mr Maredi Chueu, a Lebowa MP and leader of the resistance campaign, said months of unsuccessful meetings with Government officials had raised tempers to the boiling point.

"The Afrikaner doesn't understand any language but this one," he said, gesturing to the main road where young blacks were stoning police vehicles and ducking tear-smoke.

2 000 in unanimous, angry rejection of incorporation

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By Jo-Anne Collinge

STAR 17/12/85

Resounding cries of rejection for Pretoria's plans to transfer the densely populated Moutse district to kwaNdebele rose from a crowd of about 2 000 residents of the threatened region when they met near Dennilton at the weekend.

Representatives of major United States and European television networks were there to record the unanimous and angry outcry.

Moutse leaders announced their determination to internationalise the issue of incorporation which will mean stripping 120 000 people of their South African citizenship, as kwaNdebele is headed for independence in 1986.

"South Africa fears exposure. The State President himself has asked us not to shout in the Press about this matter. But we feel it our responsibility to shout to the highest note," said Mr Maredi Chueu, one of the area's two elected representatives to the Lebowa Parliament. He announced that a Moutse delegation had met United States ambassador Mr Herman Nickel the day before to brief him on the position of the Moutse people.

He said the Government was too afraid to hold a referendum in the area to determine the people's wishes and urged people to come forward and register their names as opponents of incorporation.

Moutse's North Sotho population by custom should be citizens of Lebowa, just north of kwaNdebele. The Government announced on December 5 that Moutse would become part of kwaNdebele.

Moutse's 66 000ha, long part of Lebowa, were excised in 1980 in a Government plan to relocate the population elsewhere in Lebowa.

The residents resisted the mass removal plan, and then came the idea to hand Moutse over to kwaNdebele.

Beyond the loss of South African citizenship that comes with homeland independence, incorporation into kwaNdebele would raise social and cultural conflicts, Mr Chueu said, with such problems as school instruction in Ndebele rather than North Sotho. — Sapa-Associated Press.

Their families said the police told them the men were being held under section 50 of the In- dation and assa

TV men held on charges of inciting public violence

STAR
18/12/85

121 Pretoria Bureau

Two television cameramen arrested yesterday in the Moutse tribal district on charges of inciting public violence are likely to appear in the Groblersdal Magistrate's Court today, said a spokesman for the South African Police's Northern Transvaal division.

Brothers Mr Roger Lucey and Mr Patrick Lucey, employed by the British agency World Television News, were arrested yesterday afternoon.

The police spokesman said the two were arrested under charges of incitement to commit public violence. He declined to give further details and said the case was still being investigated.

Rioting broke out in Moutse, about 100 km north-east of Pretoria, for the first time on Tuesday after a rally against the Government's decision to transfer the area from Lebowa to kwaNdebele. A 2 000 crowd gathered near Dennilton to protest against the transfer.

Two shops owned by Ndebele people were burnt down and two Putco buses were damaged, said the police spokesman. The crowd was dispersed with teargas and several demonstrators were arrested under charges of public violence, he added.

Sapa-Associated Press reports that Mr Jonathan Partridge, WTN bureau chief in Johannesburg, said police informed him that the brothers were being held in custody at least overnight without bail.

Mr Partridge said police regard the incident involving the Luceys, both South Africans, "in a very serious light".

STAR
18/12/85

Govt is fuelling violence

SAIRR

~~21~~ (121)
The Government was fuelling violence by persisting with its plan to incorporate a central Transvaal area in a tribal homeland in spite of opposition by residents, the South African Institute of Race Relations said yesterday.

Referring to protests against Government plans to incorporate the Moutse district near Groblersdal into the kwaNdebele homeland, it said the outbreak of violence there this week was the third time this year that consolidation plans for kwaNdebele had led to conflict.

LOSE

The institute said one of the consequences of incorporating Moutse into kwaNdebele was that the Moutse people would lose their South African citizenship.

It said in September the State President, Mr P W Botha, had referred to the frustration caused by the policy of depriving blacks of their South African citizenship, and had promised that citizenship would be restored.

"What is to be made of Mr Botha's promise when only a few months later yet another group of South Africans are to be stripped of their citizenship?" the institute asked.

"One would have thought that would cause Pretoria to think again but it seems bent on forcing the 120 000 inhabitants of Moutse into kwaNdebele despite persuasive evidence that the great majority of them want no part of the consolidation plan."

BUS DAY 19/12/85

Moutse remains tense

PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

ROADBLOCKS were erected around the Moutse district, northeast of Pretoria, yesterday amid growing signs of resistance to the planned incorporation of the area into KwaNdebele in two weeks.

Violence has flared sporadically since the weekend with houses and shops being burnt, police reporting stone-throwing incidents and teargas and birdshot being used in running battles.

At least 14 youths and two World Television News cameramen have been arrested.

A spokesman for WTN said yesterday the two cameramen, Roger Lucey and Patrick Lucey, were expected to appear in court today.

Residents interviewed yesterday said they were "very angry" at the presence of police and soldiers in the area, and the situation was extremely tense.

The decision to hand over Moutse, with a population of 120 000 mainly North Sotho-speaking people, to the KwaNdebele homeland on January 1 was announced by Minister of Co-operation and Development Chris Heunis two weeks ago.

A spokesman for the Transvaal Rural Action Committee said the situation was "headed for one major catastrophe".

The director of the Institute of Race Relations, John Kane-Berman, asked in a statement yesterday whether the government was "intent on causing violent conflict in South Africa to spread even further than it already has?"

APC TWA'S 19/12/85

(Handwritten signatures and initials)
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Moutse 'under siege' as govt resistance grows

From PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK JOHANNESBURG. —

Roadblocks were erected around the Moutse district north-east of Pretoria yesterday amid growing signs of resistance to the planned incorporation of the area into KwaNdebele in two weeks' time.

Violence has flared sporadically since the weekend with houses and shops burnt, police reporting stonethrowing incidents and teargas

and birdshot being fired in running battles with residents.

The decision to hand over Moutse, with a population of 120 000 mainly North Sotho-speaking people, to the KwaNdebele homeland on January 1 was announced by the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, two weeks ago.

Mr Heunis said those who did not wish to be incorporated in KwaNdebele would be "reset-

ted" in an area which has been ceded to Lebowa.

The decision was taken in spite of warnings of conflict and pleas by the community for the government to hold a referendum to test their views.

At least 14 youths and two World Television News cameramen have been arrested in what are believed to be some of the first unrest incidents in a rural area in the past 16 months.

A British Embassy spokesman said yesterday that they would be sending a two-man delegation to investigate conditions in Moutse.

Residents said yesterday they were "very angry" at the presence of police and soldiers in the area and that the situation was extremely tense.

Mr Moredi Chuen, a member of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly for the Moutse area, said of the roadblocks and

troops in the area: "We are virtually under siege. It is like being in an operational area."

Mr Chuen said a delegation of chiefs from Moutse had met with the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phahudi, yesterday and pleaded with him to apply pressure to have the move rescinded.

Mr Chuen said the people were prepared to resist the handover of Moutse and that they had already decided to re-

move all their children from school next year if the move went ahead.

He said the "anger" of the people was aimed not against the Ndebele people in their midst, but against the Pretoria Government.

A spokesman for the Transvaal Rural Action Committee said there was a strong sense of people not wanting to lose their citizenship in the soon-to-become independent KwaNdebele.

GOVT BLAMED ON MOUTSE CONFLICT

(121) (171) (232) 19/12/85 SOWETAN

THE Government appeared intent on causing violent conflict to spread even further, Mr John Kane-Berman, chairman of the Institute of Race Relations, said in a statement yesterday.

Referring to protests against Government plans to incorporate the Moutse district near Groblersdal in the Central Transvaal into the KwaNdebele homeland, Mr Kane-Berman said that the outbreak of violence there this week was the third time this year the consolidation

plans for KwaNdebele had led to conflict.

"One would have thought that this would cause Pretoria to think again, but it seems bent on forcing the 120 000 inhabitants of Moutse into KwaNdebele despite persuasive evidence that the great majority of them want no part of this consolidation plan.

"For the Government to act in this manner would be cause for concern at the best of times. For it to do so in the cur-

rent climate is highly irresponsible," Mr Kane-Berman said.

The Institute noted that the inhabitants of the 66 000 ha Moutse district had been battling against the plan to incorporate them into KwaNdebele for five years, and that they had warned the former Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, as early as 1981 that incorporation would lead to bloodshed. — Sapa.

Moutse residents will boycott schools if land deal goes ahead

The Star 19/12/85 *121*
19/12/85 Star

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The move to incorporate nearly 120 000 resisting Moutse residents into kwaNdebele has led to violent confrontation between youths and police — and a massive school boycott is in the offing if the land transfer goes ahead.

This warning was sounded yesterday by a Moutse representative in the Lebowa Assembly, Mr Maredi Chueu, in the wake of Monday's clashes between police and Moutse youths, who burnt down the shops of two men branded "collaborators".

Mr Chueu said: "The reaction against incorporation is almost spontaneous. At a recent meeting residents resolved almost as one man to withdraw their children from school next year if it happened."

He said community leaders had long warned that the transfer of Moutse to kwaNdebele would provoke violence — and their predictions had already proved true. In the wake of Monday's outburst 14 youths were arrested and are understood to be facing charges of public violence.

"Tension is escalating and mobili-

sation and resistance by the youth is formidable. An area which a few months ago was undisturbed and free of politics has become traumatic and politically charged."

Mr Chueu said that people objected to going into a homeland which was about to take independence. Moutse was 80 percent privately owned and people feared that kwaNdebele, once empowered to make its own land laws, would strip them of their property.

They would also lose their South African citizenship "at a time when the State President is talking about common citizenship for all".

Mr Chueu said a Mafia-type organisation had sprung up in kwaNdebele to deal with anyone opposing the homeland's independence. He said he had reason to believe he had been discussed by this "Mbokoto" and that his life was in danger.

Several members of the Moutse-based Dennyilton Youth Congress have allegedly been assaulted by kwaNdebele supporters. Two victims interviewed by *The Star* at the weekend had multiple head wounds and one had a broken arm.

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U. Mail 19/12/85

Traded: Lots of oranges for lots of angry people

IN what has been characterised as an effort to give some viability to the new political contrivance of KwaNdebele, 120 000 people from the Moutse areas on the homeland's northern and southern boundaries are to be incorporated into the homeland in the next fortnight.

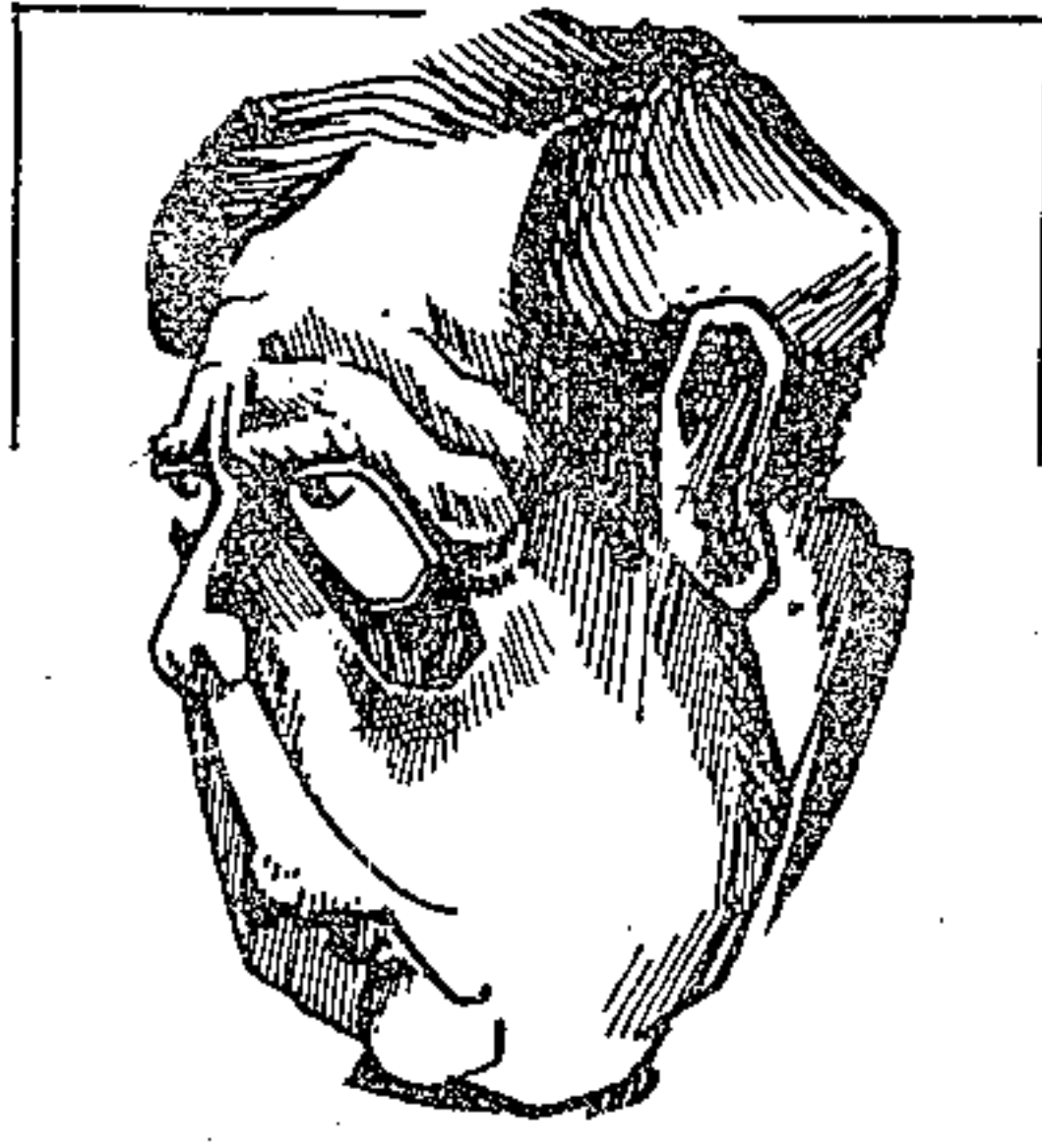
The gift of land to the territory, under the official terms of consolidation, will more than double its area in time for its "independence" next year — an act that will deprive Moutse residents of their South African citizenship.

The announcement last week by Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, came after months of negotiation between his department and Lebowa's chief minister, Cedric Phatudi, in what is described by Moutse's community leader Maredi Chueu as "an act of connivance and collusion".

After years of battling against Moutse's incorporation into KwaNdebele and warnings of "bloodshed" should it proceed — Lebowa has long put forth claims to the area — Phatudi recently underwent a remarkable change of heart.

"We're under a very strong impression that Moutse was part of a package deal," says Chueu, himself a member of the Lebowa legislative assembly.

In effect, it seems Phatudi has been offered the orange estates of Zebediela and a rail link from there to Lebowkgoma, in exchange for abandoning Lebowa's claim to Moutse, leaving the way open for its incorporation into KwaNdebele.



Chris Heunis is tidying up the homeland map. On January 1 his department will shuffle 120 000 unwilling people into another homeland. VIVIENNE WALT reports

Moutse, which is in two major pieces and was part of Lebowa until 1980, is no ordinary scrap of land. It includes about 50 schools, tarred roads, and what will be the only hospital in the new national state of KwaNdebele.

In addition, KwaNdebele's chief minister Simon Skosana will increase by 50 percent the number of subjects under his control, despite the fact that most of Moutse's population are non-Ndebele.

Perhaps more important to the standard-four educated Skosana are the mineral-rich areas of Moutse, for which JCI has requested the prospecting rights.

Not far away from Moutse is Ekangala, another treat to be added

eventually to Skosana's bounty.

Ekangala comprises a few thousand people who were squeezed out of East Rand townships by the housing freeze, and opted to move to the solid brick houses in the new township 20km from Bronkhorstspuit.

Attached to Ekangala is the development conglomeration of Ekandustria, which employs a small fraction of the residents. Most commute several hours a day, spending up to R100 a month on transport.

Added to the transport factor, the unemployment rate and rents five times higher than those of the East Rand is the order of things. It has become part of KwaNdebele's new territory.

For those who voice dissent, the brutal treatment has been meted out, allegedly by KwaNdebele vigilantes who, claim many Ekangala residents, are sanctioned and aided by Skosana.

On a recent visit to Ekangala, I met two men who had just returned after their abduction by a vanload of vigilantes near their home. They took off their shirts, showing several deep sjambok welts on their chests and backs.

It is this reign of terror, a phrase frequently used by Ekangala Action Committee leaders, which has forced nearly a third of the community to flee the area. The rest are now demanding that the government resettle them back on the East Rand.

But with Skosana courted by Pretoria, and Phatudi now won over, it is likely that Moutse and Ekangala will soon become the latest victims of the government's stated reform programme: no more forced removals. Incorporate instead.

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

The cauldron bubbles

Sunday's ANC landmine explosion in the northern Transvaal claimed the lives of six civilians. This, together with a reported new military offensive by the Cuban-backed Angolan government against Unita — which raises inevitable questions about SA's response — has heightened tensions in the region.

However, as the *FM* went to press it was announced that operational commanders of the SA Defence Force (SADF) and their Zimbabwean counterparts operating in the border area were to meet on Tuesday. This followed an urgent note from the SA Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Zimbabwe government designed to open up communications between the two sides.

News of the SA-Zimbabwe meeting came soon after an American call for level-headed responses in the hope of averting another damaging SA cross-border raid. Reacting to the landmine explosions, Washington reiterated that it deplored violence from any quarter.

After major ANC strikes in the past, such as the Pretoria car bomb in May 1983, the SADF has retaliated by carrying out "hot-pursuit" attacks against ANC targets in Lesotho, Mozambique and Botswana. However, in the case of Zimbabwe,



Malan

from where Defence Minister Magnus Malan claims those responsible for the latest landmine attack came, the situation is somewhat different. This was apparent from the cautious reactions of both Malan and Foreign Minister Pik Botha, and is supported by news of a meeting between the two countries.

Zimbabwe has never been close to the ANC or to the Soviet Union, despite PM Robert Mugabe's recent visit to Moscow after five years in power. The ANC is generally thought to have no more than a small official presence in Harare which has, partly out of self-interest, not supported the SA guerrilla organisation.

Further, says SA Institute of International Affairs director John Barratt, there would be military considerations in this case. Zimbabwe's armed forces are certainly more significant than those of its black neighbouring states, even if they are no match for the SADF. Harare is likely to have made preparations for any such hot-pursuit raid.

More importantly, Pretoria, in the present investment squeeze, is likely to have taken into consideration the international repercussions of a raid into Zimbabwe, Barratt points out. Such an attack would make the region seem inherently unstable from the point of view of foreign investment and depress South Africa standing in the world even further. The West also has a particular concern in seeing Zimbabwe maintain its relatively stable, prosperous course outside the Soviet camp.

The landmine explosion in the Messina district was the latest of a series in the last three weeks. In this period, about six explosions caused the death of a black tractor driver, as well as several injuries. Members of the SADF have found several other landmines and defused them in their sweep through the area.

Malan has described the incident as "a typically treacherous and cowardly ANC deed which, without discrimination, kills people of all races, sexes and ages." He has accused members of the ANC operating out of Zimbabwe of planting the landmines and then crossing the border back into Zimbabwe. The ANC has acknowledged responsibility for the mines, but claims they were planted by personnel operating within SA. The Zimbabwean government has also denied that ANC insurgents have infiltrated SA from Zimbabwe.

Malan has not explicitly threatened a "hot pursuit" operation into Zimbabwe, but he has warned that continued ANC infiltration "could lead to a situation similar to that of Swapo in Angola." In recent years the SADF has crossed into Angola on "hot pursuit" operations several times.

The Russian-backed Angolan-Cuban military build-up, in preparation for another concerted assault on Jonas Savimbi's Unita strongholds in the south of the country, probably after the rainy season ends in about February-March, is a far more serious development, says Barratt. Pretoria has now openly admitted that it backs Unita and is unlikely to abandon its client. Indeed, it is thought that South African air power played a large part in repulsing an Angolan drive against Unita two months ago. The ratchet of conflict potential has, however, moved up a notch.

Barratt surmises, though, that the prospect of drawing in the Russians (against their will) could give impetus to renewed negotiations on the complex Angolan question, backed by the US. It would, of course, require movement on the Cuban presence, on a Namibian settlement, and on Angola's internal conflict with Unita.

Another SA military strike into Angola would make it difficult for Luanda to return to the conference table. This could forestall Pretoria's direct involvement in Angola. ■

HOMELANDS

Moutse's short fuse

Violence is threatening to erupt in Moutse, the area Pretoria plans to incorporate into neighbouring KwaNdebele early next year, prior to the homeland's expected "independence."

Leaders of the 120 000, mainly North Sotho, Moutse population, warn that if the transfer goes ahead, bloodshed will follow. Already this week, the rural backwater erupted into rioting when police clashed with youths at a protest rally. Further clashes are anticipated. At a public meeting on Sunday, about 2 000 defiant residents declared their intention to resist being placed under the KwaNdebele government.

The Moutse dispute goes back a number of years. In 1980 the area was excised from Lebowa and placed under South African jurisdiction. At one time government contemplated moving the entire population to Immerpan in Lebowa to make the land available for white farming and mining.

Next came the plan to incorporate Moutse into KwaNdebele; this was formalised in consolidation plans released in September. Earlier this month, Constitutional Development and Planning Minister, Chris Heunis, announced the transfer would go through on January 1.

Moutse still has two elected members and several chiefs sitting on the Lebowa Legislative Assembly. They have indicated their preference for remaining part of either Lebowa or SA — not KwaNdebele.

The youth of Moutse, however, do not want incorporation into any homeland, including Lebowa. In what spokesmen describe as "a marriage of convenience," though, young people have allied themselves to the elected leaders — whom they otherwise spurn — to fight incorporation into KwaNdebele.

John Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies and lawyer for Moutse residents, says the KwaNdebele plan cannot even be reconciled with the policy of separate development: "It will create an ethnic minority a third of the size of the population of KwaNdebele," he says.

Dugard suggests that Moutse is being held out as a carrot to encourage KwaNdebele's acceptance of independence, which is sched-

uled for next year. The 66 000 ha area will almost double KwaNdebele's size. Moutse is a well-established area with infrastructure and the hospital KwaNdebele lacks. It also has good small business potential. ■

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Two killed in clashes with police over Moutse

Simmering discontent at the incorporation of Moutse into kwaNdebele has flared into violence and at least two people died at the weekend in clashes between police and residents.

Community leaders reported the deaths of another two residents, allegedly at the hands of kwaNdebele vigilantes.

The Police Directorate of Public Relations said one person had been killed on Saturday and the other yesterday when police fired on crowds.

Police said they used birdshot and teargas in the Dennilton area against youths who had set up blockades in the area on Saturday and one person was killed.

Yesterday police fired on a crowd attending an unlawful gathering in the area and another person was killed, according to police headquarters.

Lebowa MP for Moutse Mr Maredi Chueu said that he had received reports that kwaNdebele vigilantes had gone on the rampage in the area on Friday night. He had received reports that two young people had died.

Mr Chueu said he would visit the area to establish the details of the events.

One death, 8 arrests in Moutse

A MAN was killed and eight people arrested on Sunday night when police fired rubber bullets and tear smoke to disperse crowds in Moutse, near Groblersdal.

A police spokesman said yesterday the death occurred when an illegal gathering by a large group of blacks was being dispersed.

A man was injured in another incident in the same area when police fired shotguns on a small group that was stoning a patrol.

Moutse is to be incorporated into KwaNdebele on January 1 and the move is said to be opposed by the vast majority of its 120 000 residents.

Business Day
Reporter and Sapa

Civil rights groups have said they fear the violence will increase if the incorporation goes ahead.

Unconfirmed reports yesterday indicated that another person was killed when attacked by KwaNdebele vigilantes.

In other incidents of unrest reported by police, a private home in Ncubele township, near Robertson in the Boland, was extensively damaged after it was set alight, and a private house and two private cars were gutted in arson

attacks in Ackerville, Eastern Transvaal.

One of a group of township consumer boycott-enforcers reportedly died in hospital yesterday after being shot at the weekend by a black businessman in Sebokeng when he was stopped at a roadblock, assaulted and robbed.

Police in Pretoria yesterday confirmed details of the incident. They said a black man, Angel Manganjeni, had been shot and taken to hospital, but they could not confirm his death.

The shooting was not entered in the crime report as an unrest-related incident.

BUS DAY
27/12/85

Zulu chief flees Kwa Ndebele kraal

By SOPHIE TEMA

THE Zulu king, Zwelithini Zulu's brother-in-law, Chief Makhosana Klaas Mahlangu, has fled from his kraal in KwaNdebele, after attempts to kill him and his family.

Mahlangu, who is married to King Zwelithini's sister — Princess Nonhlanhla Zulu — fled after he, his wife and mother were dragged from their kraal and threatened with death by a group believed to be supporters of KwaNdebele's Chief Minister S S Skosana.

Last week two people, who were believed to be supporters of Mahlangu, were shot and killed in KwaNdebele during clashes between Mahlangu's group and Skosana's group.

Shots were also fired at the family's

house after several other Mahlangu supporters were threatened with death and forced to flee from their homes in the area.

Yesterday Mahlangu supporters said he and his wife would have been killed had it not been for the quick actions of the SADF, who were patrolling the area.

This is the second attempt made on Mahlangu's life by tribesmen.

The first was in 1976 when he was brutally assaulted by a group of tribesmen and evicted from his kraal in Weltevrede, near Dennilton.

He fled the village and went to live in the mountains until he and his wife were

taken in by King Zwelithini, who offered them a place to stay near his royal kraal in KwaZulu.

Mhlangu was then recalled to KwaNdebele as a representative of the tribe, after recommendations by his brother Koos Mahlangu, a member of the homeland's legislative assembly.

A spokesman for the homeland's chief minister said yesterday: "We do not want to comment on the matter right now. And if we do, we will do so to the police and not to the Press."

Some of Mahlangu's supporters, who fled the area, arrived in Soweto yesterday where they intended spending their Christmas holidays with relatives and friends.

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King's relatives threatened, flee

121 ~~24/12/78~~ Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The brother-in-law of the Zulu king, Zwelithini Zulu, — Makhosana Klaas Mahlangu, — has fled from his kraal in KwaNdebele, after attempts to kill him and his family.

Chief Mahlangu, who is married to the sister of King Zwelithini — Princess Nonhlanhla Zulu — fled after he, his wife and mother were dragged from their kraal and threatened with death by a group believed to be supporters of the Chief Minister of KwaNdebele, Mr S S Skosana.

Last week two people, believed to be supporters of Chief Mahlangu, were shot and killed in the area during clashes between supporters of Chief Mahlangu and those of Mr Skosana after in-fighting in the KwaNdebele cabinet.

Shots had also been fired at the family's house after several other supporters of Chief Mahlangu were threatened with death and forced to flee.

Supporters of Chief Mahlangu said he and his wife would have been killed had it not been for the quick action of SADF patrols in the area.

This is the second attempt made on Chief Mahlangu's life. The first time was in 1976 when he was assaulted by a group of tribesmen in his kraal.

HOMELANDS
KWANDEBELE - GEN
1986

JAN - JULY

Moutse land deal D-Day: five killed

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Bloodshed enveloped the Moutse area around Dennilton yesterday, leaving at least five dead and scores injured as the calendar turned to 1986 and the scheduled D-Day for incorporation of the territory into kwaNdebele arrived.

Scarcely 300 m from the kraal of Moutse's Chief TG Mathebe at least four kwaNdebele people were bludgeoned to death and their light truck was set alight. Residents put the death toll in this clash at five, while police have reported four dead and one badly hurt.

According to police, a fifth person was killed elsewhere in the region.

Members of the local community claim that the death toll could be much higher.

Moutse residents said that their land was "invaded" before dawn by truckloads of armed kwaNdebele residents who claimed

the area was now theirs. Moutse people — who comprise both Pedis and Ndebeles — in turn stoned their assailants and beat them back.

Moutse residents said their assailants, carrying sticks and axes — and, according to some reports, firearms — had come clearly prepared for battle. They had marked pinkish crosses on their foreheads to differentiate themselves from the local people. Unknown numbers of Moutse residents were allegedly taken captive.

Residents near Chief Mathebe's kraal said they feared an attempt would be made to kidnap the chief.

More than 100 South African riot police manned seven armoured vehicles in the area and Defence Force personnel were also on patrol.

People of Moutse had long expected trouble on January 1 since that was the date named by Pretoria for the handover of Moutse to kwaNdebele. The majority of

Moutse's 120 000 people are vehemently opposed to becoming part of kwaNdebele, as they will lose their South African citizenship when that homeland becomes independent later this year.

Before midnight on New Year's Eve youths set up defensive barricades of rocks and burning scrub to ward off any possible attack. They said that police had been patrolling as New Year cries of "happy, happy" rang through the area and had trained spotlights on them.

Vehicles of people seen as collaborators with kwaNdebele were burnt during the night.

Traditional leaders and the more militant Dennilton Youth Congress have joined hands to resist the incorporation. As far as can be established the proclamation finalising the land transfer has not yet been published.

Resistance to the land deal claimed three lives in December.

Ten more feared dead on eve of incorporation

BUS DAY
3/1/86

Fierce battles push Moutse deaths to 9

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NINE people, including two policemen, have died and another 10 are feared dead in the Moutse area where battles have been raging since New Year's Day, the planned date for the incorporation of the district into kwaNdebele.

The mutilated bodies of two black policemen, who disappeared on Wednesday while investigating an arson case in Moutse, north-east of Pretoria, were found in the open veld yesterday, according to police reports.

Two men injured in a shootout with police are being held in hospital in connection with the suspected murders.

The peaceful rural area turned into a battleground on Wednesday when about 500 "vigilantes" from kwaNdebele re-

CLAIRE PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE

portedly attacked a number of Moutse villages.

Police have confirmed the deaths of nine people.

One of the MPs for Moutse, Maredi Chueu, said yesterday the vigilantes had abducted 60 men to kwaNdebele.

Speaking at a press conference organised by the Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac), Maredi said: "Since January 1 we have seen what amounts to an invading army. We feel this is only the beginning if incorporation goes through."

He said many of the residents had gone into hiding because they feared for their lives.

He said the proclamation of incorpora-

tion had not yet been gazetted.

Government spokesmen could not be contacted last night.

Maredi said he believed the motive for the attacks was the belief of impoverished kwaNdebele residents that the richer Moutse area had just become theirs.

A man who witnessed the first and major battle on Wednesday morning said the kwaNdebele vigilantes had been shouting "Imbokotho", the name of an organisation which was allegedly formed in kwaNdebele to silence those opposed to incorporation.

Roughly 5% of the residents in Moutse are Ndebele. The rest are of different tribes.

Chueu, however, stressed the issue was not a tribal one, but a question of ideological opposition to incorporation because the residents feared losing their South African citizenship once kwaNdebele gained its independence.

SIPHO NGCOBO reports that unrest and faction fights over the festive period claimed at least 103 lives.

A record 63 died in faction fighting between Pondos and Zulus in the Umbumbulu area of Natal.

A further two died yesterday in Alexandra township, Sandton, as the fighting between Pondos and Zulus spread.

Residents of New Crossroads and KTC near Cape Town fear further violence in the wake of incidents earlier this week when four died when about 300 "fathers" — older men in the township — went on the rampage.

In Durban, a black man, injured when police fired teargas and birdshot to control unruly stone-throwing mobs on the rampage on the Durban beachfront on New Year's day, has since died. Nine others were also admitted to hospital.

The list of injured also included a young white holidaymaker who was stabbed in the back, while a white grandmother had glass removed from her eye and two children were treated for cuts after their car was stoned.

Police stressed the unrest was not racial and stemmed from over-congestion and lack of facilities on the beaches during the traditional New Year's Day "invasion".

The death toll from both faction fights and unrest since December 23 is:

□ December 23: Two bodies found in Soweto after police had earlier fired tear-

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Moutse calls reform pledge into question

By Jo-Anne Collinge

If anybody has reason to doubt the sincerity of the Government's reform promises, "no more forced removals" and "common citizenship for all", it is the 120 000 residents of Moutse, the strife-torn area surrounding Dennilton in the north-eastern Transvaal.

They have been told in no uncertain terms by the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, that they can have their 66 000 ha of ancestral land or they can have their South African citizenship — but they can't have both.

If they want to stay on their land at Moutse they must accept incorporation into kwaNdebele and forfeit their South African citizenship when that homeland becomes independent later this year.

Cost of remaining South African

If they want to remain South African they can move into the Immerpan and Saniesloot areas of Lebowa, a homeland which shows no inclination to take independent status.

Moutse's refusal to accept this deal and its leaders' outspoken rejection of kwaNdebele has cost at least 12 lives since December 20. Moutse youths have clashed with police and zealous kwaNdebele supporters have invaded since New Year to claim the territory as their prize.

The blood that has flowed in Moutse in the last two days represents an ideological battle against apartheid, not a tribal squabble, insists Mr Maredi Chueu, one of the area's two elected members of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly. (Although Moutse was excised

from Lebowa in 1980 in preparation for transfer to kwaNdebele and has been administered directly by Pretoria, it has retained representation in the Lebowa Assembly).

Another resident puts it more bluntly: "The main spear in this battle is Pretoria."

The wrangle over Moutse has gone on for more than half a decade, with Pretoria's Cabinet Ministers holding commissions, talking to homeland leaders and consulting traditional Moutse leaders.

There was no violence in all this time. But as soon as Pretoria announced it had made up its mind that Moutse was going to kwaNdebele and the decision was final, ominous rumblings of discontent began to be heard.

Despite this, just before the Cabinet went into recess for the festive season, Mr Heunis confirmed that Moutse was destined to be handed to kwaNdebele on January 1. It appears that proclamation making this final has yet to be published

Pretoria has remained silent in the face of pleas by the Opposition that it reconsider the Moutse question and despite similar urging by 26 United States Congressmen who read the signs of conflict from across the Atlantic.

Resistance

It had already become clear to outsiders at various meetings that the youth of Moutse had developed a level of resistance to apartheid and to the homeland system quite as deep-rooted as the resistance of young people in South Africa's troubled townships.

But few outsiders had reckoned with kwaNdebele's notorious Imbokothos, a vigilante force said to be fiercely supportive of kwaNdebele and its future position as an independent homeland.

Thus, the first wave of violence — the burning of cars and shops by youths, the retaliation of police who deemed youth gatherings to be illegal — was not unexpected. It claimed two lives in December.

But the New Year bloodshed between the Imbokotho and Moutse people caught most observers off-guard. At least eight people (including two policemen) and possibly as many as 20 have lost their lives and scores have been injured.

US hits at land deal that led to violence

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The United States has condemned the incorporation of land north of Pretoria into the kwaNdebele homeland which led to violence and deaths in clashes there this week.

"We have made it clear to the South African Government that its intention to incorporate this land (Moutse) into a so-called homeland is wrong," a State Department spokesman said here.

He said his government opposed forced removals of South African citizens and further elaboration of the homeland concept. "The US does not recognise the so-called independent homelands as being sovereign nations, nor do we accord any recognition to the general homelands scheme put in place by the South African Government," he said.

CONCERN

Twenty-six US congressmen, 21 of them senators, expressed concern shortly before Christmas at the incorporation of Moutse into kwaNdebele in a letter to South Africa's ambassador to Washington, Mr Herbert Beukes.

"We have long considered the homeland policy one of the most inhumane manifestations of apartheid," they said. The writers noted that this incorporation would make a mockery of the words of the State President, Mr P W Botha.

They cited points raised on Mr Botha's "agenda for continued political and social reform" — a commitment to one citizenship and a universal franchise within a united South Africa, and South African citizenship being restored to all who had lost it in the creation of homeland states.

"A decision to proceed with the forced incorporation of Moutse and Ekangala into kwaNdebele would make a mockery of those stated intentions," the letter said.

The signatures included congressmen known as moderates, conservatives and former presidential candidates.

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7 die in Moutse clashes

From PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

JOHANNESBURG. — At least seven, though possibly as many as 18, people have been killed and 60 abducted following a New Year raid by Ndebele vigilantes into the largely Pedi-speaking Moutse district north-east of Pretoria.

Moutse with about 120 000 people was incorporated into KwaNdebele on New Year's Day — against the wishes of the residents and following widespread warnings of bloodshed if the move went ahead.

The decision was announced three weeks ago by the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, who could not be reached for comment.

'Bitter end'

As fighting continued to rage in isolated rural areas of Moutse yesterday, spreading into KwaNdebele, chiefs and officials of Moutse held an urgent news conference here and said they would resist incorporation to the "bitter end".
Witnesses at the scene

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said yesterday that about 60 Moutse men had been abducted in an "invasion" in the early hours of the new year by vigilantes who had come to "take the land given to them by Pretoria".

They said that after a call to arms by the Pedi people, seven allegedly armed vigilantes had been "burnt to ashes" as their vans were stopped by stone-throwing youths in Moutse.

Policemen

Police confirmed the death of six men and said that, in addition, the mutilated bodies of two policemen who disappeared while investigating arson had also been found.

A Lebowa MP, Mr Moradi Cheue, said at the news conference that the South African Police had appeared "indifferent" to the KwaNdebele vigilantes who had rampaged into Moutse, looting and attacking people, unhindered.

Mr Cheue said the vigilantes were suspected of

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A From page 2

being "imbabatha" members of a Mafia-type organization formed by one of the KwaNdebele cabinet ministers to crush opposition to KwaNdebele "independence" next year.

The Chief Minister of KwaNdebele, Mr Simon Skosana, was not available for comment yesterday.

A resident of Siyabuswa, the capital of KwaNdebele, said that Ndebele vigilantes, with pink crosses marked on their foreheads, began massing outside a hall in Siyabuswa on New Year's Eve.

"When they gather like that, that's a sign that they're going to war," she said.

And a resident of a Moutse village — who was scared of being identified — described how he hid in a house while vigilantes looted and smashed up houses, abducting men while women and children ran into the hills.

Out of more than 60 men believed abducted, two escaped, with wounds from sjambok beatings.

Four Ndebele tribesmen who arrived at Chief T G Mathebe's village in Dennilton claiming the area was theirs were beaten to death and their van was set alight by angry residents.

And a section of the road between Dennilton and Quaggasfontein was virtually impassable yesterday as Pedi men attacked all KwaNdebele cars.

According to unconfirmed eyewitness reports, up to 18 people died in the ongoing fighting.

A spokesperson for the Transvaal Rural Action Committee of the Black Sash, Miss Joanne Yawitch, said that ever since the government had announced it would proceed with the incorporation there had been repeated warnings it would result in bloodshed and loss of life.

"Unless the government reverses its decision to incorporate Moutse into KwaNdebele, it could turn Moutse into a battleground more bloody than any urban township in South Africa," she said.

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Nine die in Moutse

gas and birdshot to disperse a crowd;
□ December 24 and 25: 63 people killed during a faction fight at Umbumbulu. A police unrest report indicated that a further six died on Christmas Day and Boxing Day.

Three people were also killed during clashes between members of Azapo and the UDF in the Paarl area.

The charred body of an unknown man was found by police in Khayelitsha near Cape Town. Another charred body was found by police in Soweto.

RUSDAY ● From Page 1

A pitched battle which erupted between the Dobsonville Hostel inmates and the youths on Christmas Day resulted in five deaths;

□ December 27: Three people died in Steynsburg after police had fired birdshot and teargas;

□ December 28 to January 1: At least 24 people died in incidents of unrest in Durban, Nyanga (near Cape Town) and the Eastern Transvaal.

Top police fly to Moutse

By Jo-Anne Collinge

STAR 4/1/86



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Senior police officers yesterday flew into the North-Eastern Transvaal area of Moutse, where homeland consolidation has triggered off bloodshed, resulting in loss of life.

A SAP brigadier landed by helicopter at the Moutse tribal office, sending the cattle scattering, but drawing scores of interested villagers.

He and two other senior officers met with the chairman of the Moutse regional authority, Chief TG Mathebe, and a Moutse representative to the Lebowa Legislative Assembly, Mr Godfrey Mathebe.

More than a hundred villagers waited outside the office under the watchful eye of a score of armed police.

At the end of the meeting, the brigadier declined to comment, but Chief Mathebe addressed the crowd, which swelled to sev-

eral hundred immediately the police departed.

The chief reported that the brigadier had said that:

- He had visited kwaNdebele earlier in the day and had made an urgent appeal to the authorities to control vigilantes, who allegedly invaded Moutse on New Year's Day.

INCORPORATION

- He was unable to comment on the incorporation of Moutse into KwaNdebele — a decision by Pretoria, which has led directly to the vigilante invasion and to violent resistance by Moutse youth.

- More police protection was to be provided to the people of Moutse.

- All community action should be authorised by the chief. The youths should be discouraged from taking the initiative.

Chief Mathebe said he had

made it clear to the police Moutse residents had no intention of going to kwaNdebele to attack people. But they would defend themselves if they were invaded as on New Year's Day.

He said he had told the police there were strong rumours a fresh attack by kwaNdebele vigilantes seeking to avenge their dead was imminent.

The New Year's Day attack by armed vigilantes on the 120 000-strong Moutse community was triggered by Pretoria's promise that Moutse would be transferred to the homeland on January 1. The Moutse community is bitterly opposed to incorporation in a homeland soon to gain independence and has resisted it for more than five years.

The official death toll in the area since December 20 is 10, but residents put it at more than 20. Most of these are believed to be kwaNdebele vigilantes.

Vigilantes assaulted youths

By Mckeed Kotlolo, Pretoria Bureau
The kwaNdebele Minister of the Interior, Mr P M Ntuli, has confirmed that the 27 Mamelodi youths picnicking at Vlaklaagte on Christmas Day were assaulted by the homeland's vigilante group, Mbogodo.

The Minister also confirmed that discussions attended by the Chief Minister, Mr S S Skosana, and other ministers had been held with the parents of the assaulted youths on Sunday.

He could not understand why kwaNdebele citizens and taxi-drivers operating between the homeland and Mamelodi should have been attacked when entering the township "because those children were not assaulted by them but by members of our vigilante group".

Mr Ntuli said trouble started early in December last year when his government got word that

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Mamelodi youths were preparing to attack the homeland on December 18 or 19, when everybody would have gone to the annual celebration at the nearby caves. The reason was that "our children were attending school and had written exams when pupils in other black areas in the country were boycotting school".

From then onwards they had started manning roadblocks and patrolling villages. Most had not attended the celebration "to make sure that nobody got a chance to destroy our properties.

"The men on patrol received information about four kombis whose occupants allegedly harassed people in the villages. They were traced and were trapped at a house at Vlaklaagte No 1. The occupants were taken to Kwaggafontein where they were assaulted," said the Minister.

● See Page 4.

Alternative given by Heunis

4/1/86 (121) 225 371 STAN
CAPE TOWN — Provision had been made in the Salieslout/Immerpan area near Roedtan for residents of Moutse who did not want to remain under the kwaNdebele Government.

This was announced yesterday in a statement issued in Cape Town by the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, after at least eight people were killed and about 60 abducted in a New Year raid by Ndebele vigilantes into the largely Pedi-speaking Moutse district north-east of Pretoria.

Mr Heunis said families that relocated themselves of their own free will to the Salieslout/Immerpan area would receive compensation for their property, and their possessions would be transported free of charge.

He considered it essential, in the light of events that had taken place in the district and confusing reports and points of view, to place on record the historical course of events.

"The Commission for Co-operation and Development recommended that, in accordance with the 1975 consolidation proposals, the district of Moutse be excised from the Legislative Assem-

bly of Lebowa and added to kwaNdebele."

After this decision was taken, discussions took place between South Africa and Lebowa, and with the people of Moutse.

In 1980 the area was excised from Lebowa. The Department of Co-Operation and Development then took over control.

Further talks were held but agreement could not be reached.

Mr Heunis said that under his direction a document had been drawn up containing a number of alternatives and the matter was discussed with both Chief Ministers in May 1985.

"The final consolidation proposals for Lebowa, announced on September 25 1985 by me, clearly stated that the Moutse district would be added to the territory of the Legislative Assembly of kwaNdebele.

"Although a Press statement to this effect was issued, officials nevertheless visited the leaders of Moutse on October 1 1985 and informed them what the proposals embraced," Mr Heunis said.

The Government had decided it was in the best interest of all concerned that the area be included in kwaNdebele. — Sapa.

Tension mounts in strife-torn Moutse

THE strife-torn Moutse area suffered its 21st fatality this weekend as pro and anti-consolidation factions clashed, and police gunfire claimed another victim.

Thousands of people have fled to the hills. Yesterday, police armoured vehicles patrolled the dusty roads of Moutse, which the Government says *must* go to KwaNdebele and the local residents say *will not*.

The area is rife with allegations that KwaNdebele vigilantes — led by senior KwaNdebele Government officials — have abducted and tortured Moutse people opposing incorporation.

On Friday, senior police officers visited the area and announced they would be sending in reinforcements in a bid to stop the battles which have broken out between KwaNdebele vigilantes — known as "Imbokotho" — and the Moutse people.

Gatherings

Sixteen people were arrested on Friday night after holding illegal gatherings. Later, rioting broke out and a petrol bomb was thrown at a police vehicle. A man was fatally wounded when police fired birdshot at the crowds.

Hundreds of women and children fled the village of Soetmelkfontein on the border of KwaNdebele, fearing further attacks from vigilantes.

The 120 000 people living in Moutse in the north eastern Transvaal have been living in fear ever since the Government announced in September that the area must be incorporated in KwaNdebele.

In the weeks before January 1 — the date set by Pretoria for incorporation — Moutse residents set fire to shops owned by "collaborators".

Tension flared and on January 1, KwaNdebele vigilantes invaded bordering villages. They were met with fierce resistance.

More than 20 people were killed, most of them KwaNdebele vigilantes.

"I don't think they realised we would be so prepared. We have so much to lose and are prepared to fight to the last," said one of the residents.

In Soetmelkfontein, vigilantes rounded up all the

By SARAH SUSSENS

young men.

They were taken to a hall in Siyabusa in KwaNdebele and allegedly beaten and interrogated.

"We were told to accept the rules of KwaNdebele and to go back to Moutse and persuade others," said one of the youths who was abducted.

"We were beaten and made to sit in water.

"The next day we were released. Because we did not do what they told us. We feared they would attack again and the women and children were told to leave the village," he said.

At a Press conference this week, a Lebowa Government MP for the area, Mr Maredi Chueu, said the people of Moutse were waiting for the proclamation for incorporation to be gazetted and then they would challenge it in court.

Violence

"We did not want this violence and we did not expect this invasion," he said.

This weekend the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said provision had been made in the Sallesloot/Immerpan area near Roedtan for residents who did not want to remain under the KwaNdebele Government.

He confirmed that plans would go ahead with incorporation, saying: "It is in the best interests of all concerned that the area be included in KwaNdebele."

In the meantime, Moutse youths have vowed to fight to the death to keep their ancestral land.

"We will never be incorporated into KwaNdebele and are prepared to die to prevent this," said a youth.



The 700 St Wendolin's residents on their way home from Mr Bhengu's funeral

22 claimed dead in Moutse raids

Cape Times 6/1/86

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From PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

JOHANNESBURG. — Veteran civil-rights MP Mrs Helen Suzman yesterday condemned as "scandalous" the government's incorporation of Moutse into KwaNdebele, ignoring the opposition of the 120 000 Moutse residents.

And Moutse people among the 261 residents who claim they were kidnapped by KwaNdebele vigilantes on New Year's Day and allegedly flogged and beaten are considering legal action.

According to signed statements, the Chief Minister of KwaNdebele, Mr Simon Skosana, and his Minister of Interior and Justice, Mr Piet Ntuli, were present at the floggings.

Mrs Suzman made a weekend tour of the district where officially 11 have died in fighting since New Year. Residents say 22 have died.

Mrs Suzman, who held consultations with Chief Mathebe of Moutse on Saturday and made an inspection of the area, said the government would "rue the day" it had taken this decision.

Mrs Suzman said people were worried

about their title deeds, their trading licences, the medium of instruction in their schools and "above all, further attacks by the KwaNdebele vigilantes".

In a statement on Friday, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said the government would not reverse the incorporation, which took place on New Year's Day.

Meanwhile, a number of Moutse residents who were allegedly taken from their homes in the early hours of New Year's Day and flogged in the Community Hall at Siyabuswa, the capital of KwaNdebele, have made signed statements.

Naked

Two of those who were flogged are believed to have died in Philadelphia Hospital. Others who made statements in Moutse on Saturday displayed multiple sjambok wounds and fractured limbs.

They stated that:

● They were made to lie naked in soap water, while they were sjambokked and kicked by vigilantes.

● The men were

forced to do physical jerks throughout the day or lie in the water and shout "Imbokotha", allegedly the name of the vigilante group.

● Several mentioned seeing Mr Skosana with a sjambok in his hand, and Mr Ntuli, at the hall.

Fled

Meanwhile, businessmen known to be against incorporation have been forced to flee their shops and several shops in the area have been burnt out.

At Keerom in the far north of Moutse, where two policemen were killed on New Year's Day, several hundred youths have fled into the mountains to escape the SA Defence Force and SA Police.

● Asked to comment last week on allegations that he was involved in the floggings, Mr Skosana said "That is a government secret" and slammed the telephone down.

Mr Skosana could not be contacted for comment yesterday, but SABC reported that he had warned journalists that if they entered KwaNdebele they would be liable to arrest.

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BRIEFS

Police arrest 89 in Moutse

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Police have arrested 89 people in Moutse, the north-eastern Transvaal settlement torn by violence since its 120 000 people were incorporated involuntarily into Kwandebele on New Year's Eve.

The arrests came in the wake of the discovery of the mutilated bodies of two policemen last week. Residents in the area where the bodies were found were said to have fled to the hills when police moved into the area.

The atmosphere in Moutse has been described as "one of grim insecurity" by Progressive Federal Party MP Mrs Helen Suzman, who visited the area at the weekend.

Star 7/1/86

Skosana: Moutse residents not subjected to force

KWANDEBELE — The Chief Minister of kwaNdebele, Mr S S Skosana, has described as a "gross deviation from the truth" statements that kwaNdebele is forcing residents of trouble-torn Moutse "to be subject to the authority of the kwaNdebele Government".

"The impression being created, among others by the Black Sash, that Ndebeles are instigators is devoid of all truth and can rather be ascribed to revolutionary elements who represent only a small minority in Moutse," Mr Skosana said.

He said that, as far back as 1975, the Commission of Co-operation and Development had recommended that Moutse be removed from Lebowa's jurisdiction and incorporated into kwaNdebele.

About 80 percent of Moutse residents were satisfied with being incorporated in kwaNdebele, he said.

The Chief Minister said "the needs, wishes and aspirations of all people" in Moutse would be taken into consideration.

"The only stipulation made by the government of kwaNdebele is that all residents refrain from unlawful or violent actions," he said.

Mr Skosana said that after the announcement that Moutse was to be incorporated into kwaNdebele, unlawful meetings had been held by prominent leaders of Moutse at which, he claimed, it had been decid-

ed that Moutse youths would damage government property in the area.

The targets were the property of "people well disposed towards kwaNdebele ... shops belonging to businessmen obtaining supplies from kwaNdebele".

He alleged it had also been decided at the meetings that no vehicles bearing kwaNdebele registration numbers would be allowed in Moutse and that people would be intimidated.

"The decision resulted in the burning down of various businesses and shops in Moutse, damage to vehicles in the area and the murder of Ndebeles, as well as the murder of two detectives of the South African police who were investigating an arson case.

"The latter, ironically, were North Sothos stationed in the Moutse area.

"Since the unrest started, no vehicle has been safe in the Moutse area, although vehicles in the kwaNdebele area remain unhindered."

He said not a single resident of Moutse had been killed by kwaNdebele residents.

"As a result of lawlessness and violent action by residents of Moutse, encouraged by prominent political figures in the area, the South African police were forced to take action which resulted in two people being killed," he said. — Sapa.



IN BRIEF 10/1/86

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DAY (21)

THE KwaNdebele government would not force any person to take up citizenship of KwaNdebele, not even after independence, its Chief Minister, S S Skosana, said yesterday.

The decision by Pretoria to incorporate the Moutse area into the homeland has led to violence and the deaths of at least 20 people. The Moutse community is strongly opposed to consolidation with KwaNdebele, which is soon to gain independence.

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kwaNdebele will not force citizenship

SIYABUSWA (kwaNdebele) — The kwaNdebele Government would not force any person to take up citizenship, not even after independence, the homeland's Chief Minister, Mr S S Skosana, said yesterday.

The guarantee was one without which kwaNdebele would never accept independence, he said in a statement to set out his government's stand on issues affecting residents of the trouble-torn Moutse area after its incorporation into kwaNdebele.

Pretoria's decision to incorporate the Moutse area into the homeland has led to the deaths of at least 20 people.

The Moutse community is strongly opposed to consolidation of the area with the homeland, which is soon to gain independence.

The government acknowledged that residents of Moutse had "doubts and, in some cases, fears about their future under the kwaNdebele Government" and that "the recent unrest in the area is proof of these uncertainties," Mr Skosana said.

PROPERTY

Setting out his government's stand on the issues of citizenship, private property rights, political representation, the position of chiefs and teachers, trade licences and the medium of education in schools, Mr Skosana said his

government was "prepared to negotiate other valid matters with those concerned in Moutse for the sake of prosperity in kwaNdebele".

He said the government guaranteed private property rights in Moutse and that kwaNdebele was the first national state to decide in favour of such rights.

On the issue of political representation, Mr Skosana said his government wished "to start as soon as possible to render all services necessary to enable the people of Moutse to fulfil and attain their hopes and aspirations".

"The constitution of kwaNdebele makes provision for six members for each recognised tribal authority, one nominated by each chief and two nominated jointly by community authorities."

This brought the total for Moutse to 30 nominated members, which "must be considered against the two representatives the Moutse people had in the previous dispensation."

The status and position of all serving chiefs, tribal and community authorities in Moutse would remain intact.

There were at present a number of schools in kwaNdebele that used either Tswana or Sotho, and education would be given in the language used at present, he said. — Sapa.

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10/11/86 Homeland 'does not intend losing Moutse'

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Despite bloodshed, the kwaNdebele Government has no intention of losing the Moutse area around Dennilton, which was awarded to it by Pretoria recently, and looks forward to the incorporation of Ekangafa and Rust de Winter land at some future date.

This was said by the homeland's Minister of Education and Culture, Mr P J M Kunutu, at a Press conference. He explained that kwaNdebele did not "just for territorial gain" but it was "needy" of land.

Mr Kunutu said kwaNdebele had lost 11 lives in fighting between Moutse residents and long-standing homeland residents since New Year. He claimed that those from kwaNdebele had not killed anyone.

Replying to allegations that Moutse residents had been captured by kwaNdebele "invaders" who had assaulted and sjambokked them during the time they were kept prisoner in Siyabuswa Community Hall, Mr Kunutu first denied that anyone had been assaulted.

CAPTIVES

Captives had been taken, he acknowledged, from the Soetmelkfontein area of Moutse where kwaNdebele taxis had allegedly been intercepted and their passengers harassed by Moutse youths.

He later conceded that unspe-

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cified "traditional Ndebele" ways of extracting information might have been used.

Mr Kunutu was reluctant to speak about the Imbokotho movement which was allegedly involved in the abductions.

Mr Kunutu said kwaNdebele had taken over 57 schools and more than 700 teachers in Moutse. Schools in kwaNdebele opened on Monday.

Moutse's teachers, despite their reluctance last year to sign release forms from the Department of Education and Training and to take up employment with kwaNdebele, were "all at their posts", he said.

CITIZENSHIP

kwaNdebele's Chief Minister, Mr S S Skosana, released a Press statement pledging:

- Nobody would be forced to take up kwaNdebele citizenship.
- Private property rights would be preserved in Moutse.
- The medium of instruction in schools would not be restricted to siNdebele. Where the dominant population was Sotho- or Tswana-speaking, these languages would be used in schools.
- All serving chiefs, including those in Moutse, would retain their positions.
- Moutse would have parliamentary representation through chief's nominees and representatives chosen by the community authority.

● See Page 4.

SOUTHERN AFRICA (SA) FM 10/1/86

ANC talks crucial

"Talking to the African National Congress (ANC) will have to come — not because of capitulation to growing violent pressure, but because of the ANC's internal support. It is an important actor on the SA scene."

This view, which is increasingly being heard across a wide spectrum of South African society, was expressed by SA Institute of International Affairs director, John Barratt. It comes in the wake of the latest ANC bomb attacks — at Amanzimtoti and landmines in the northern Transvaal which killed 14 civilians (black and white), and which has raised regional tension as the prospect of SA over-border reprisal strikes loomed.

The more terror attacks there are, the harder it becomes for government to move because of local (white) pressure not to be seen to be capitulating. "So the sooner government moves, the better," advises Barratt.

Simple retaliation, which has not succeeded in stemming ANC attacks or infiltration, further causes wider adverse international repercussions. Indeed, both Britain and America were quick to express concern in order to head off a possible retaliatory strike by the SADF again into Botswana, from whence, Pretoria maintains, the ANC cadres responsible for the Ellisras landmine blast came. From Lusaka, the ANC tells the FM that its units *inside* SA were responsible.

In view of the location of the recent landmines, Barratt says, there can be little doubt that there is infiltration from Botswana, Zimbabwe and even Mozambique.

The big question, however, is how to stop it. For even if they were to deny refuge to South African exiles, the infiltration and/or terror strikes are unlikely to stop, says Barratt. For one thing, their security forces are clearly much smaller and less capable than ours. This is a major problem. After all, he observes, "our security forces can't control the South African side of the border (a point Botswana made after the Gaborone raid last June) so how can you expect the neighbouring states to succeed? It seems to me that both our security forces theirs are unable to seal off the borders."

However, despite repeated government warnings to these states that it reserves the right to protect its citizens by going in to wipe out ANC personnel, a measure of cau-

tion is discernible.

According to Barratt, it has to be accepted that SA's neighbours do not allow ANC bases in their countries — which is clearly not in their interests.

In the meantime, the stalemate (and the cycle of terror) persists and is highly inflammable, Barratt points out. This is especially so when there are political groups at home demanding retaliatory action against the ANC. He adds that there is a "tendency" among some to view the matter rather simplistically. Yet, "we know from past experience that such raids have not stopped ANC infiltration."

The situation is getting worse, says Barratt, who sees "no way out of this dilemma short of a political settlement in SA itself. We have to have a political situation in which there is no support for violent acts."

The point is perhaps underlined by the fact that, to mark the ANC's 74th anniversary this Wednesday, ANC president Oliver Tambo was expected to declare 1986 "the year of Umkhonto we Sizwe." This refers to the "Spear of the Nation," the ANC's armed wing, and obviously means an escalation of the guerrilla war. The FM was told that Tambo would make direct calls to all South Africans for apartheid to go or it will be put to the torch.

To save the country from the spiral of violence, said an ANC spokesman, it is only the government that can take the initiative, otherwise, he warned, "the struggle" would continue until it is violently resolved. The "Year of Umkhonto," reckons the ANC, will include the formation of more "units" inside SA to "take the war to the enemy." It will include increasing Umkhonto cadres' military strength, the political struggle (demands and boycotts), and "armed propaganda." Further, it plans to take the fight into the rural areas, including the homelands.

The ANC spokesman denies that the organisation has adopted a deliberate resolution to hit "soft targets" such as schools, cinemas and supermarkets, even though it is aware that "in any war civilians are going to die." He claimed that South African security forces, not the ANC, were responsible for hitting soft targets. Asked about the Amanzimtoti bomb which exploded outside a supermarket on Christmas Eve, the spokesman said it was difficult for them to comment as none of their units had, as is usual, contacted them to confirm the attack as theirs. ■

REMOVALS

Moutse erupts

Predictions that Moutse would erupt into violence if Pretoria went ahead with the plan to incorporate the area into KwaNdebele have been proved all too correct. Within days of the incorporation, gazetted on December 31, 1985, the unofficial death toll as result of violent opposition in the area was 25.

Most of the dead are KwaNdebele men,

allegedly belonging to a vigilante group called "Imbokhotho." According to Moutse residents, members of "Imbokhotho" invaded Moutse early on January 1 and fighting broke out. A number of battles have been fought and three residents of Moutse have been killed by police trying to control the fighting. It is alleged that KwaNdebele Chief Minister, Simon Skosana, and his deputy personally took part in abducting and assaulting Moutse resisters.

Two policemen were found hacked to death after they had gone to investigate a charge of arson. According to lawyers acting for the Moutse residents, 89 people have been arrested in connection with the deaths of the policemen. Senior police officers have visited the area and announced they would be sending in reinforcements to protect the Moutse people. A police report released on Monday said the area was quiet.

The onerous task of transferring the administration of Moutse to KwaNdebele has already begun. According to a resident in the area, the Magistrate and Commissioner's offices opened on Monday fully equipped with KwaNdebele "stamps."

Moutse leaders and residents have sworn to resist the incorporation. If they can take the matter to court, as KwaZulu did over the mooted Ingwavuma cession to Swaziland, they will. Otherwise they hope to thwart KwaNdebele's attempts to take control of the administration of Moutse.

At the time of going to press, teachers in the area were meeting to decide their fate. Last month, before the incorporation was gazetted on December 31, the teachers were told to sign up with KwaNdebele or lose their jobs. All have refused to do so and it's unclear whether the schools in the area will open this week. Community leaders have said they will not let KwaNdebele take over their schools and will boycott if it tries to do so.

Thousands of people fearing further attacks from the vigilantes have left their homes and are reported to be in hiding. Many now say they will move because they fear for their lives if they remain in KwaNdebele.

Pretoria is adamant that the re-drawing of the KwaNdebele boundary to include the 60 000 ha area — as well as its 120 000 population — cannot be regarded as a "removal." But Maredi Cheue, an MP for Moutse in the Lebowa Assembly, does not agree. He says it is like telling people sitting in a truck that you are not taking them anywhere, but are only driving the truck to its destination.

Moutse residents against incorporation have been given the option of moving to Immerpan. In a change of tactic, however, Pretoria will pay people to move. A statement released by the Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac) says the offer of voluntary removal shows Heunis's awareness that the Moutse population rejects incorporation.

Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Chris Heunis' solution of "vo-

untary removal" appears to have shattered hopes that government's policy of resettlement has been shelved for thousands who are still threatened with removal in different parts of the country. ■

'Cops stood by as we were tortured'

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By MUDINI MAIVHA
and SELLO SERIPE

MOUTSE villagers - invaded by vigilantes from KwaNdebele on New Year's Day - have given gruesome accounts of killings and torture during the invasion.

Startling claims of collaboration between cops and vigilantes were this week made in affidavits being compiled by the Transvaal Rural Action Committee.

Residents claim they were not only subjected to brutality by the vigilantes, but many were victims of police shootings during December.

Some of the affidavits allege cops raided residents at night, forcing people - including couples - from their beds.

Many were assaulted, and youths were chased into the veld, where they were later given food by girls from the village, say the affidavits.

"The police also entered an initiation ceremony for girls, and disrupted it.

"On December 31 they chased a man from Keerom. They shot him.

"I tried to pick him up, but he was dead - so I left him and ran away," said one resident.

Some give accounts of villagers being locked in a van and teargassed.

Villagers say the vigilantes attacked them with assegais, kieres, pangas, axes and iron bars.

In his affidavit, one man said vigilantes broke down his door and destroyed his furniture and all his possessions.

When he reached his house he found everything had been smashed and R400 had been taken.

"I did not report this to the police because when I saw the vigilantes attacking the houses, the police were also there firing teargas into the area," he said.

Villagers were taken to a big truck at Corner Stop Garage by vigilantes and driven to Siyabiswa Hall.

Water was thrown into the hall, and soap used to make it slippery.

They were stripped naked, and beaten in groups of five.

A 45-year-old man from Moutse's Vaalkraal Village said he ran into his house when he was attacked with kieres. His assailants broke the door.

He jumped through the window, but the group later caught him.

"At Siyabuswa Hall we were forced to sing Mbogodo KwaNdebele Siyabuswa throughout the night, and continually beaten," he said.

Several said they saw KwaNdebele cabinet ministers, including Chief Minister Simon Skhosana and Interior Minister Piet Ntuli, at the hall.

The residents were told by Ntuli to "go back home and kill all who were against incorporation into KwaNdebele."

Moutse villagers who were taken to the hall also said they were given petrol bombs to attack other residents.

Residents also claim that while they were being held in Siyabuswa the SADF arrived, and were told of their plight, but simply kept quiet and left.

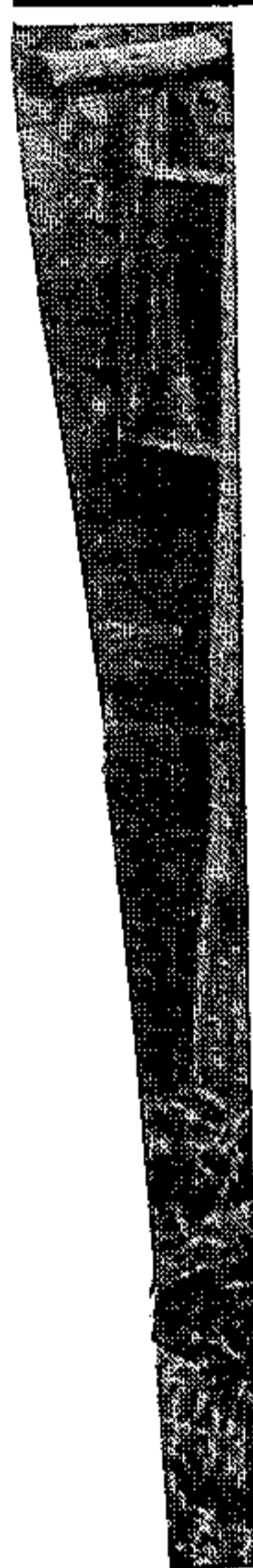
A police spokesman in Pretoria said until the allegations were investigated the SAP rejected claims that its members had shot people indiscriminately and forced them out of bed.

"We are not prepared to respond to complaints and rumours made through the media. Complaints should be lodged with the police," he said.

The United Democratic Front this week pledged solidarity with the decision by Moutse residents to reject the Government's plan to incorporate the village into the KwaNdebele bantustan.

UDF acting publicity secretary Murphy Morobe said the incorporation of Moutse into the poverty-stricken bantustan was "another atrocious act by the SA Government".

"It is treasonous and hypocritical for a government to raise such an outcry because landmines have been found on the borders, yet they continue to forcibly remove settled communities," said Morobe.



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Moutse: Shift for teachers

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13/1/86

THE Department of Education and Training last Thursday reminded teachers in the Moutse district of their transfer to the KwaNdebele Department of Education after the South African Government ceded the area to the KwaNdebele Government.

Although there is opposition to the incorporation, the DET's message when schools re-opened last week indicates that the Moutse decision is final.

About 20 people died and more than 100 were injured after the announcement on Moutse's future.

Fear

Parents in the area have threatened to withdraw their children from school if the South African Government gives their land to Chief S S Skhosana of KwaNdebele who has opted for independence.

Sources in Moutse said many teachers were reluctant to sign the DET forms and that some signed because they feared they might not get their salaries at the end of the month.

Several other teachers may resign and leave the area.

**By SELLO
RABOTHATA**

Most schools would be forced to employ unqualified teachers.

In the notices, signed by the Director-General of the DET, teachers are also told if they were against the move to KwaNdebele other posts would be found for them — but they would be responsible for their own accommodation. The transfer is effective from January 1 this year.

Last Thursday the local Lebowa MP, Mr Godfrey Mathebe, and Chief Mathebe consulted with their legal

advisers in a bid to get a court interdict against the move.

The two also met the Chief Minister of Lebowa on Friday.

Details of the meetings have not yet been released.

Villagers have been told they are to be moved to Salispoort/Immerpan, about 150 km from their present land.

In one of the Moutse villages, Moteti, where the most bitter fight between Ndebele and Pedi men took place, children are not attending school.

They fear an attack from the Ndebele, whose capital, Siyabuswa, is just "across the road" to Pietersburg.

There is a heavy police presence in the district. Roadblocks are



Dr Phatudi

manned continuously and hippos patrol the area.

The clerical staff at the local administration offices has also been "sent for training" at So-shanguve. Receipts and stamps at the offices now bear the KwaNdebele letterheads.

Most residents who had to go to the offices on Friday were surprised at this new turn of events.

Chief Ampie Mayisa was 'a lion among men'

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By Jo-Anne Collinge

Ampie Mayisa is remembered by his associates as an Ndebele chief who elected to live as a man of the people and played this role with conviction right to his life's end.

That he should have been murdered by a mob in the streets of his home town of Leandra is seen as a bitter irony — and many questions are being asked about the attack on the 53-year-old chief, an executive member of the UDF-affiliated Leandra Action Committee (LAC).

Already residents in the shanty settlement are saying "we will suffer much more heavily now that the chief is dead", reports Anglican Church field worker and acting publicity secretary of the Soweto Civic Association Mr Canzi Liso, who visited Leandra yesterday.

The man on whom residents came to rely for protection and help in their daily lives moved about the township with a slow, slightly stiff gait. From a distance he seemed an ageing figure. But close-up he would wipe away that impression with a youthful smile and an inexhaustible will to tackle problems.

"People respected him for the immediate response he made to grassroots issues such as residence permits, unemployment, the threat of removal. He was a humble man who listened and had the energy to respond to their problems," recalls Mr Liso, who came to know the chief closely in his work for the church.

"The LAC could never have vibrated as it did without Chief Mayisa. He was the muscle which set it going. He couldn't be ignored — he was the rallying point for the youth and the parents."

BLACK SASH TRIBUTE

A similar tribute is paid by the Black Sash: "Chief Mayisa was known as a lion among men — an Ndebele chief who categorically rejected Skosana's kwaNdebele and took responsibility for representing every grievance of the ordinary people in Leandra and especially the farmworkers in the district.

"Chief Mayisa fought for and alongside his community. His involvement in the fight against removal was militant and ceaseless."

Mr Liso said he last saw the chief a day before the murder. Two attempts had already been made on Chief Mayisa's life and he and LAC chairman Mr Abel Nkabinde were aware that forces were being rallied against them.

In this climate of tension "the chief was a relaxed man. It seemed to me he could be this way because he had a greater

understanding of South Africa's problems. He was a very brave man".

What strikes many observers of the LAC and its leaders is that they combine uncompromising resistance to the problems of apartheid with a never-failing preparedness to talk to those in authority.

On questions such as the threatened removal of residents, unsatisfactory housing in the urban renewal scheme, educational shortcomings and relations with the local police the LAC would shout its grievances to the world. But it would turn to the nearest person in authority to begin to wrestle with solving the problem.

Other civic associations admired this organisation which won the right for all residents — not only those with legal urban qualifications — to stay on in the redeveloped township; and which fought successfully for the reduction of rents in the new houses.

SPACIOUS HOME NOW A WRECK

If the LAC had headquarters they were at the spacious zinc home of Ampie Mayisa — now a folded and burnt wreck, but once a place for the LAC to meet the township's youth, its business elite and its most needy or troubled residents.

The Mayisa home was also a regular port of call for journalists who found curious chickens or young goats poking their noses into interviews — and being firmly dealt with by committee members.

Mr Liso described the chief as more prone to be surrounded by young people than by elders as tradition would have chiefs act. Perhaps Chief Mayisa's standing among the youth was most dramatically illustrated last year when police arrested him at the scene of an eviction of one of the township's pioneers.

Hundreds of youths had gathered at the eviction, creating tension but refraining from violence. The chief's arrest allegedly broke the peace and brought forth a salvo of stones — and police reportedly withdrew in their Hippo without even attempting to face the angry mob.

What drove a section of the youth to turn against Ampie Mayisa may never be fully known. But it is certain many will not turn their backs on the memory of this chief.

"We in the Black Sash remember him with love and affection. It is almost too hard to comprehend that such a vibrant, vital person is dead.

"We can only hope that his death will serve to expose and help destroy the vigilante scourge that is sweeping our country and murdering our people," the Sash's tribute says.

TWO weeks have passed since the New Year's Day bloodshed in Moutse. Tension is rising as the 120 000-strong community awaits the final knell — the independence of KwaNdebele.

Moutse was incorporated into KwaNdebele on January 1, the day violence broke out between the Pedi and Ndebele. Residents alleged that about 27 people have died since then.

The men of Moteti Village, one of the 16 that comprise Moutse, about 30 km west of Groblersdal, Eastern Transvaal, speak of lost pride.

It was in Moteti, they say, where men were attacked in their sleep, assaulted, bundled into trucks by vigilantes and driven to KwaNdebele's capital, Siyabuswa, where they were further tortured on New Year's Day.

They say they were accused of conspiring to resist incorporation and the homeland's independence.

Terror

The sjambok weals on the body of Mr Philemon Tjiane (41), a father of seven, tell a story of terror which he says he was subjected to for two days and nights.

Mr Tjiane says he and his brother Jimmy (13) were taken from his house. Jimmy was buried on Saturday.

They were driven to a community hall in Siyabuswa. They and many other men were then tortured and assaulted on a floor covered with soap and water.

Jimmy Tjiane died in hospital after being released from his "detention".

Mr Tjiane's cousin, Mr Joel Ntlantleng (39), says men were "packed

Tension rises in Moutse as independence looms

FOCUS

By **THEMBA MOLEFE**

like sardines" in the hall and were made to shout "Mbogodo Siyabuswa KwaNdebele" while men sjambokked them.

Many Moutse people claim to have suffered at the hands of the KwaNdebele vigilantes.

They include Miss Francinah Lehlomela, who says she was among the few women assaulted. Her face has deep sjambok weals which she says she got when a car she was travelling in was accosted by vigilantes.

Miss Lehlomela and her two children Johanna (8) and Ronnie (4) managed to run away from their attackers.

The car, belonging to her brother Max, is still missing.

The Moutse men's feelings are best summed up by Frans Kotelo who says he

has lived in Moteti since World War I started.

"I did not come to Moutse begging for land, neither was I transported here from another place," Mr Kotelo said.

There is fear and uncertainty as KwaNdebele's independence nears.

The once peaceful rural area now has daily roadblocks manned by the South African Police. The place is a hive



Miss FRANCINAH LEHLOMELA . . . sjambokked.

of activity as Casspirs patrol the gravel roads.

Villagers say their problems started when about 5 000 Ndebele-speaking people came to Moutse in 1979.

Chief T G Mathebe, Moutse's headman, gave the Ndebeles land after the South African Government removed them from Doornkop, near Middelburg.

There was peace between the two groups until the Government announced the area would be consolidated.

Moutse villagers face another threat: the South African Government announced two

years ago that Moutse had been declared a "white spot" and that the community would be moved to Saliespoort, about 150 km away in the Northern Transvaal.

This has not yet been done but villagers claim they have received notices to the effect, authorised by the Minister of Constitutional Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis.

A drive along the Bronkhorstspuit-Groblersdal road echoes residents' feelings.

The sign-posts bear slogans such as "Azania", "This is our land" and "Bring back our country".



Mr PHILEMON TJIANE (left) and Mr Joel Ntlantleng . . . bodies covered with sjambok weals after assaults.

What on earth is the Govt playing at in kwaNdebele?

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S-TAR 16/1/86

Somebody please explain why, at a time when the Government is trying to persuade the world that it is moving away from apartheid, it is going to such extraordinary lengths to launch another independent "homeland" in kwaNdebele.

Why, at a time when it is trying to persuade the world that it has stopped forced removals, it is forcing 120 000 people in the adjoining tribal territory to become part of that prospective state against their will.

And why, at a time when the country is grappling with widespread racial unrest which has resulted in more than 1 000 deaths and led to the declaration of a state of emergency, Pretoria has gratuitously created a new trouble spot in a previously placid area.

Annexation

At least 21 people, including two policemen, have died so far in the clashes that have been sparked off by the forced annexation of Moutse. It has given South Africa another spate of bad publicity abroad. And a once deeply conservative tribal community has been radicalised.

A few years ago a couple of ANC insurgents turned up in Moutse. They were pounced on by the local community, trussed up with wire, loaded in a truck and driven to the police station at Bronkhorstpruit.

Today if more insurgents were to turn up there, the chances are they would be given the warmest of welcomes — such is the level of fury which the Government's action

MY VIEW



Allister Sparks



Mr Simon Skosana

has generated among these easy-going folk whose ancestors have been living on that land for more than two centuries.

Godfrey Mathebe is typical of the kind of conservative leadership the Moutse community once had. He was deeply respectful of the local chief. He accepted the "homeland" system and was a member of the Lebowa Parliament.

Detained

In other words, Mr Mathebe was part of the Government's administrative system. He is what the young black radicals disparagingly call a "system black", a collaborator, the kind of person who has been a primary target during the past 16 months of unrest.

Last weekend Mr Mathebe was detained under the Internal Security Act. I met him a few days before his detention and found him to be an

angry, bitter, disillusioned man. The radicals now regard him as an ally.

Do the policy planners in Pretoria imagine they have served South Africa's interests by turning the conservative Mr Mathebe into a radical?

Has the future survival of the Afrikaner nation been made more secure by the alienation of 120 000 conservative black people living just north of Pretoria?

For that matter, has the future stability of the independent state of kwaNdebele been promoted by the forced inclusion of 120 000 grievously disaffected inhabitants, more than a third of the "homeland's" total population?

I would like someone to give me one sensible reason for what has been done. The annexation does not even make sense in terms of the Government's own ideology. The people of Moutse are

Sotho-speaking members of the Pedi tribe.

According to the logic of apartheid's insistence on ethnic compartmentalisation, they should form part of the North Sotho "homeland" of Lebowa.

But the Government has removed them from Lebowa and forced them to join the "homeland" for the Ndebele, with whom they have no ethnic or linguistic compatibility whatsoever.

Why?

For that matter, the whole of kwaNdebele makes little sense according to the Government's own criteria of ethnicity and "tradition".

Fewer than half its population are Ndebeles, and more and more non-Ndebeles are being forced to join it.

As for "tradition", it is questionable whether there is any part of the Transvaal which can legitimately be regarded as a traditional Ndebele "homeland".

Plundered

The Ndebeles were a marauder tribe who broke away from Shaka's Zulus and plundered the Transvaal for a few brief, bloody years before Hendrik Potgieter's Trekkers drove them across the Limpopo into what is today the Zimbabwean province of Matabeleland. That is their "homeland". They never set down roots in the Transvaal.

To establish a traditional "homeland" for the scattered remnants who remained here is a travesty. kwaNdebele is a wholly artificial creation.

It was formed by buying up 19 white farms, building an instant capital called Siyabuswa, finding a compliant member of the Ndebele tribe named Simon Skosana who was willing to play ball, making him Chief Minister of a nominated legislative assembly, then, on his say-so, declaring that the "people" of kwaNdebele had opted for independence.

All of which we must presumably regard as "moving away from apartheid".

the small society

by Brickman



7-22
Brickman
- Yates

Villagers flock to Lebowa Assembly meeting

SA under fire on Moutse issue

STAR
17/1/86

Special Correspondent

SESHEGO — The hall of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly was packed to capacity yesterday with 18 busloads of Moutse villagers who had come to attend a one-day special session of the Assembly convened to consider the controversial incorporation of Moutse into kwaNdebele.

Members of the Assembly met behind closed doors and passed a number of resolutions on the issue.

The session was held despite a request from Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, that Lebowa refrain from public debate on the matter because it "could conceivably cause more harm than good".

Mr Heunis's request, conveyed via the Lebowa Commissioner-General by telex, said: "In the circumstances, the Minister feels the matter can be

much better discussed on an executive basis. Understandable problems will be handled with the utmost sympathy and compassion."

Mr Maredi Chueu, an elected member for Moutse, told the packed hall that the Assembly had rejected the decision by South Africa to transfer Moutse to kwaNdebele.

He added it had been resolved that:

- Pretoria should be told to withdraw the Commissioner-General for Lebowa, Mr P J V E Pretorius, until the Moutse issue had been satisfactorily resolved.

Services

- All public services which had been transferred to kwaNdebele should be handed back to Lebowa and taxes from Moutse should flow into the coffers of Lebowa.

- Moutse would retain representation in the Lebowa Assembly.

- Subsidies for teachers and old-age pensioners should be paid to Lebowa instead of kwaNdebele.

- Mr Godfrey Mathebe "who has been arrested by Pretoria on behalf of (kwaNdebele Chief Minister Mr Simon) Skosana" should be immediately released or brought before a court of law.

- Supervision of the Dennilton police station at Moutse should be transferred from the kwaNdebele capital of Siyabuswa back to Middelburg.

- Pretoria should be asked to reprimand Mr Skosana, his Minister of Education and his Commissioner-General, Mr Gerrie van der Merwe, for claiming that 80 percent of Moutse people were in favour of incorporation into kwaNdebele. "For five years we have asked for a referendum to establish whether the people of Moutse favoured excision and kwaNdebele has consistently refused this. Where do they now get their 80 percent?" asked Mr Chueu.

Retaliation'

He concluded by saying that four Moutse people had died and "in retaliation we have unfortunately killed over 15 Ndebeles, some of whom were caught trying to kidnap Chief T G Mathebe".

Lebowa Chief Minister Dr Cedric Phatudi said he hoped that Pretoria would re-open negotiations with Lebowa on Moutse.

"We are not slaves and we are determined to oppose injustice and abuse of power by Pretoria," he said.

CAPE TIMES 17/1/86

'Govt caused Moutse tiger'

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Lebowa Legislative Assembly yesterday rejected in the strongest terms the excision of the disputed Moutse district from Lebowa and its incorporation into KwaNdebele.

The extraordinary session of the assembly was called to discuss the crisis in Moutse where an estimated 20 people died in fighting over New Year.

The session was attended by more than 10 busloads of Moutse people who came to demonstrate their opposition to incorporation.

Open negotiations with govt

The Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, said in an interview that Lebowa would strive to open negotiations with Pretoria as soon as possible to force them to rescind the decision.

"As far as we are concerned Pretoria created the tiger and they will have to sort out the mess," he said.

Dr Phatudi denied reports that he had secretly agreed to the incorporation. He said he had been virulently opposed to the move from the outset.

"It is a vicious distortion to say we should have negotiated with KwaNdebele over this issue. Pretoria is causing the trouble, using KwaNdebele as a shield."

Moutse headmen detained

It was not true that because KwaNdebele was close to Pretoria, Moutse should be attached to KwaNdebele. "Alaska is not attached to the United States mainland, but is part of the US. Why can't Moutse be part of us?" he said.

● Two headmen in Moutse, Mr Jim Mathebe and Mr Skwayi Boroko, were yesterday detained under Section 50 of the Internal Security Act.

They join Mr Godfrey Mathebe, the former Lebowa MP for Moutse, who was detained under the same section. The section allows for 14 days in detention.

sunrise news

Reverse Moutse Cession, PHP's Soal urges Govt

By David Braun, Political Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — The Progressive Federal Party yesterday called on the Government to take note of Lebowa's opposition to the incorporation of Moutse into kwanDebele, and to seek ways to reverse the decision.

Mr Peter Soal MP, the party's spokesman on Transvaal homelands, said the decision to incorporate Moutse into kwanDebele was in any event in contrast to the Government's own ethnic policy.

"I call on the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, who has a reputation of being a 'great negotiator', to demonstrate his skills with regard to this problem," Mr Soal said.

The Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, said on Thursday that his government was trying to open negotiations with Pretoria in order to rescind the decision.

"As far as we are concerned Pretoria created the tiger and they will have to sort out the mess," he said.

It is estimated that 20 people died in rioting at Moutse as tension, anxiety and protest over the incorporation of the region into kwanDebele came to a head at the beginning of the year.

(2) (a) and (b): Yes, after the receipt of the representations, but as pointed out in the reply to question (1) (c) (ii), the position is that once a mark has been registered, only a court of law can order expungement if it is satisfied, after hearing the evidence submitted in the prescribed way, that the mark should be removed from the register.

ister, if that is not the case how is it possible that the hon member for Sandton has already indicated in this House that an application has been granted?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: I want to ask the hon member to please Table the question as I am acting on behalf of the hon the Deputy Minister.

(3) No.

Group Areas Act

*29. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether his Department has received any applications from couples who entered into mixed marriages for the issue of permits in terms of section 26(3) of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, to reside in White areas permanently and exempt from the provisions of the said Act; if so, how many as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) whether any applications have been granted; if not, why not; if so, how many as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(3) whether any applications have been refused; if so, what was the reason for the refusal in each case;

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT:

(1) No.

(2) Falls away.

(3) Falls away.

(4) No.

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Deputy Min-

HoA

Reserves for combating inflation
*30. Mr L F STOKER asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) Whether the South African Transport Services have obtained permission to build up special reserves for combating inflation; if so, (a) when and (b) from whom;

(2) (a) what such reserves are at present available in respect of the South African Transport Services, (i) including and (ii) excluding the South African Airways, and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) No.

(2) Falls away.

Mr D J N MALCOMESS: Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, surely he is aware of the fact that there is a special depreciation allowance for the SATS which creates a reserve in order to be able to purchase goods at current prices and which is in effect a protection device against inflation? If so, does he not consider the answer he has just given to be an incorrect one?

The MINISTER: It has nothing to do with inflation. There is a reserve, but it is not for combating inflation.

Mr D J N MALCOMESS: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I must ask him if prices would go up if inflation did not exist? Surely we would not need the reserve that we currently have?

The MINISTER: How can we have a reserve if we showed a loss of R400 million this year? There is no reserve. I do not argue that inflation does not exist, but we do not have a reserve to cover inflation. It is a reserve to cover the ordinary deterioration of stock.

Maj R SIVE: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, surely the provision of double depreciation instead of single depreciation that everybody allows, is for the purpose of combating inflation?

The MINISTER: We can argue this point in the Budget next week, and I think I shall then explain it to these hon members because they do not seem to understand it.

Mr W V RAW: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask him whether there is a higher replacement cost fund in the SATS accounts or not?

The MINISTER: The replacement provision made on Boeing aircraft for instance is based on 20 years, but it takes 40 years to replace a railway truck. It varies from commodity to commodity and it is quite a complicated matter to work out the replacement value of something according to the amount of wear and tear it has been subjected to.

Mr D J N MALCOMESS: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, there are two depreciation costs. As I understand the situation, the one is the 20% per annum he was talking about on a Boeing 747, but in addition to that there is a further depreciation cost which in fact allows for a higher replacement value reserve. This is a depreciation reserve which is not allowed in the private sector's accounts, and I want to know what is the amount of that reserve and how much is being taken for that reserve in this financial year?

The MINISTER: I can spell that out. The hon member is perfectly right, it has nothing to do with inflation. The question dealt with up this matter? The hon temporary member for Sasolburg asked this question. Why does this hon member now ask all these questions?

HoA

Maj R SIVE: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask him what the difference is between inflation and prices going up all the time?

*31. Mr P S RAUTENBACH asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether he or any member of his Department has received any requests from the residents of Moutse for the opinion of the residents of that area regarding the incorporation of Moutse 1, 2 and 3 into KwaNdebele to be tested by means of a referendum or poll; if so, on what dates were these requests received;

(2) whether these requests were acceded to; if not, (a) why not and (b) who took the decision in this regard; if so, (i) when is this referendum or poll to take place and (ii) how will it be conducted;

(3) whether any member of the Lebowa Government has requested that such a referendum or poll be held; if so, (a) who made the request and (b) what was the response thereto;

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT:

(1) No, but a request was received from an erstwhile member of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly at a meeting on 18 November 1985.

(2) No.

(a) In view of the fact that the Government's decision announced by me on 25th September 1985 was preceded by a 10 year period of consultation and investigation by the Commission for Co-operation and Development and by virtue of the report of Dr P S Rautenbach DMS I was con-

HoA

vined that the Government was fully aware of the views of the residents of Moutse regarding incorporation into KwaNdebele.

(b) Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning. (i) and (ii) fall away.

(3) Yes.

(a) Chief Minister of Lebowa during the investigation of the Rautenbach Commission and during a meeting on 13 Februarie 1986.

(b) As in (2)(a).

(4) No.

Mr P G SOAL: Arising out of the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister does he not believe it would have been appropriate to allow a referendum on this matter as people are in effect being forcibly removed from the jurisdiction of Lebowa to the jurisdiction of KwaNdebele?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the hon member is not correct in saying that people are being forcibly removed from that area. That is not true. That people have indeed moved voluntarily from that area and that the Government has indeed rendered assistance in that regard, is correct. As regards the testing of such right, that has been answered in this question. It is not always possible to test the general view of the communities by way of a referendum. For that reason it is done by way of extensive consultations. A decision is then taken by the Government. [Interjections.] The decision of the Government is as was announced by the hon member.

Moutse/KwaNdebele: meetings

*32. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether he or any Deputy Minister of his Department has held any meetings with any (a) chiefs of, (b) leaders of, and (c) members of the Legis-

lation Assembly of Lebowa representing, the Moutse area concerning the proposed incorporation of Moutse into KwaNdebele; if not, why not; if so, (i) on what dates, (ii) who was present on each occasion, (iii) what were the issues discussed and (iv) what decisions were reached on each occasion;

- (2) whether any further meetings are to be held with the residents or leaders of Moutse on this issue; if not, why not; if so, when;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a), (b) and (c) Yes.

(i) 11 and 18 November 1985.

(ii) On 11 November 1985:

Dep Min B H Wilkens—Chief T G Mathebe;
Dep Min P J Badenhorst—Chief M H Matlala;
Mr M T Cilliers—Chief M Mashung;
Mr E D Maartens—Headman G Kekana;
Mr J N H Grobler—Mr L P Legoba;
Mr M J Snyman—Mr P L Matlala, Mr E Zwane, Mr S Mogodi, Mr M Chueu, Mr M G Mathebe, Mr P Kgophane, Chief M M Matlala, Mr B L Matlala, Mr D T Matlala.

On 18 November 1985:

Minister J C Heunis—Chief T G Mathebe;
Dep Min B H Wilkens—Chief M Mashung;
Dep Min P J Badenhorst—Chief M M Matlala;
Dr J J van Tonder—Headman G Kekana;
Mr M T Cilliers—Mr L P Legoba;

Mr P W van Niekerk—Mr P Matlala;
Mr E D Maartens—Mr E Zwane;
Mr M J Snyman—Mr M Chueu, Mr M G Mathebe, Mr P Kgophane, Mr B L Matlala, Mr D T Matlala, Mr P Ngobeni, Mr J Nkosi, Mr L Matlala, Mr L Mogadima, Mr S K Tjiane, Mr S M Phahlane, Mr S Mtshumye.

- (iii) The proposed incorporation of Moutse into KwaNdebele.
- (iv) No specific decisions were taken at the meetings.

(2) Yes, if the need arises and in collaboration with the KwaNdebele Government.

(3) No.

Mrs H SUZMAN: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, did he gain the impression that the people of Moutse were willing to be removed from the jurisdiction of Lebowa and, if so, did he convey his impressions to the hon the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, at the first meeting the hon the Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning and myself met the people concerned and had discussions. At the second meeting the hon the Minister himself was present. The impression that we gained was that all of the Chiefs present were not prepared to move out of Moutse. They also indicated that they were not in agreement with the idea of Moutse being incorporated in KwaNdebele. That is correct. After the meeting, however, some indicated that they were prepared to move and were prepared to be incorporated into Moutse. There is a difference of opinion among the inhabitants of that area.

Mrs H SUZMAN: Mr Speaker, arising out of his reply may I ask the hon the Deputy Minister whether in view of the differ-

ence of opinion it would not have been wise to accede to the request for a referendum in order to ascertain exactly what proportion of the people were in fact prepared to be moved?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, with the permission of the hon member I will answer in Afrikaans. As regards a referendum and the honest testing of the opinion of the people by way of a referendum, the Government is not convinced that with all the intimidation going on the correct testing and opinion would necessarily be achieved. A total package is involved, and the Government has studied all the aspects. On account of that it has taken the best decision with the total package in mind.

Mr P G SOAL: Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister, is it as a result of these meetings that the Lebowa Government have decided to suspend relations with the South African Government? If so, what does that mean and has the Commissioner-General been withdrawn?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the answer to both questions is yes. The Lebowa Government did have a meeting and did take a resolution. The Commissioner-General was also involved. On the other hand it is also correct to say that many meetings were held with the Government of Lebowa and that a package deal was finally agreed upon.

Mr P G SOAL: Has the Commissioner-General been withdrawn?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I will ask the hon member to Table the question, and the hon Minister responsible for the matter will personally reply in due course.

Mrs H SUZMAN: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply I should like to ask him whether, in view of the obvious differences of opinion, he can prevail on the Whips of the House to make time available and grant the petition of the Chief Minister, Chief Mathebe, and Mr Chueu, a leading member of the Moutse community, to be heard at the Bar of this House?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I think that should be left to the discretion of the House to decide.

*33. Mr P G SOAL—Law and Order [Reply standing over.]

Trout

*34. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism:

- (1) Whether his Department has a policy in regard to the (a) breeding, (b) development and (c) propagation of trout in inland streams; if not, why not; if so, what is the policy.
- (2) whether he will make a statement on his Department's attitude in regard to the sport of trout fishing as a tourist attraction?

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND TOURISM:

- (1)(a), (b) and (c). No. The responsibility rests with the respective Provincial Administrations.
- (2) No, but I draw the attention of the hon member to the statement made by the Administrator of the Cape Province a few days ago.

Louis Botha Airport

*35. Mr B W B PAGE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) What is the latest target date for the completion of the current programme for the upgrading of passenger and baggage facilities at Louis Botha Airport;
- (2) whether he will take steps to expedite the upgrading of these facilities; if so, what steps;
- (3) what is the estimated total final cost of all the phases of the above-mentioned programme?

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (1) July 1987.
- (2) No.
- (3) R16,12 million.

La Mercy International Airport

*36. Mr B W B PAGE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 45 on 5 March 1985, the completion date for the La Mercy International Airport is still 1995; if not, (a) why not and (b) what is the amended date;
- (2) whether the latest estimate of the amount required to complete this airport is still R168 million; if not, (a) why not and (b) what is the latest estimate?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (1) No.
 - (a) The need to develop an international airport at La Mercy without undue delay remains an urgent objective. However, circumstances presently necessitates that development be postponed for economic reasons. Apart from financial considerations it is pointed out that the latest statistics in respect of Louis Botha Airport namely those for the period 1 April 1985 to 31 October 1985 show a decline of 18,67 per cent in—
 - domestic and foreign passengers;
 - domestic and foreign freight carriage; and
 - the number of aircraft using the airport.

(b) In view of the aforementioned it will be misleading to predict a completion date for La Mercy Airport at this stage but the situation is being monitored constantly and will be reviewed if circumstances so demand.

(2) No.

(a) and (b) In view of the uncertainty with regard to the completion date of the airport estimates which are directly dependent on unknowns such as the inflation rate over a prolonged period will be mere speculation.

Letter of State President
HANSON
Mr T LANGLEY asked the Deputy Minister of Information:

18/2/86
Whether the Bureau for Information is concerned with a letter by the State President which recently appeared in South African publications; if so, (a) in what publications did this letter appear and (b) what was the total cost of the planning, preparation and publication of this letter;

- (2) whether the Bureau for Information is bearing the full cost in this connection; if not, (a) which agencies are making financial contributions in this connection and (b) what is the total amount of these contributions;
- (3) whether this letter has appeared or will appear in foreign publications; if so, (a) in what publications and (b) what agencies will bear the cost involved?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INFORMATION:

- (1) If the question refers to the advertisement in the form of a statement, signed by the State President, the answer is "Yes".
- (2) Yes.
 - (a) The advertisement appeared in

the following publications: *Vaardland, Transvaler, The Star, Sunday Star, Business Day, Pretoria News, The Citizen, Beeld, Die Volksblad, Diamond Fields Advertiser, The Natal Witness, The Daily News, The Natal Mercury, Oosterlig, Eastern Province Herald, Evening Post, Daily Dispatch, The Cape Times, Die Burger, The Argus, Sowetan, O Seculo de Joanesburgo, Post Natal, The Plainsman, Cape Herald, Echo, Roodepoort Records, Randfontein Herald, Krugersdorp News, Highveld Ridge, Rapport, Sunday Times, Carltonville Herald, De Echo, District Mail, Eastern Transvaal Advertiser, Eikestadnuus, Escourt Gazette, Gembok, Graaff-Reinet Advertiser, Grocotts Mail, Highveld Herald, Kokstad Advertiser, Ladysmith Gazette, Lebowa Gazankulu Venda Times, Lenswe, The Mercury Kingwilliamstown, Middleburg Observer, Newcastle Advertiser, Die Noord Transvaler, Noord-vrystaats Herald, Die Noord-wester, Northern Natal Courier, Northern Times, Paarl Post, Potchefstroom Herald, The Representative, South Coast Herald, Springs African Reporter, Stella-lander, Swartland Monitor, Uitenhage Despatch, Vista, Vryheid Gazette, Western Transvaal Record, Witbank News, Worcester Standard, Zululand Observer, Brakpan Herald, Brits Pos, Rustenburg Herald, Benoni City Times, Boksburg Advertiser, Vaal Ster, Noordkaap, George Herald, KrynsnaalPlet, Herald, Goldfields Forum, Die Bosveld, Imvo Zulu, Indaba, Ilanga, City Press, Die Daller, Gembok Courier, Die Lowvelder.*

(b) R268 358.

(a) and (b): Fall away.

Moutse 'assaults' described

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The KwaNdebele Chief Minister, Mr Simon Skosana, supervised the alleged assault and torture of 261 Moutse residents abducted by vigilantes on New Year's Day, according to affidavits released yesterday.

Mr Skosana and two other KwaNdebele ministers — all carrying guns — encouraged young vigilantes who were sjambokking the abducted men, according to affidavits made at the Dennilton police station by five Moutse residents.

Opposition

The alleged abductions followed opposition by Moutse residents to their territory being incorporated into KwaNdebele which is due to be granted independence later this year.

The KwaNdebele Minister of the Interior, Mr Piet Ntuli, beat some of the men with a sjambok, one resident said.

During the assaults,

Mr Skosana asked some of the abducted men: "Why are you refusing me my land which was given to me in 1981. I want my land. Your chance is over. I'm banning all the meetings in the district," Mr John Sakukhuna said.

He said he was abducted at 6am on January 1, and released about 28 hours later.

"I was at home and heard noises outside. The people said I must open the door. They then smashed it down with an axe.

"They started beating me with assegais. I was sjambokked on the back and chopped on the head with an axe. My whole face was covered with blood. They just said 'Kill the animals'."

Mr Sakukhuna said he was put in a bakkie with other injured people and taken to the Siyabusa Community Hall where he saw Mr Skosana, Mr Ntuli, and Mr Kunudu, the Minister of Education.

'Divided'

"The old men were separated from the young ones and were spoken to by Skosana. He told us that we must not let our kids burn his cars.

"He then said that he is now going to deal severely with the young ones.

"I saw the young ones being stripped. Water and soap was then thrown on to the floor. The young men were beaten with sjamboks and were made to jump up and down like frogs.

"Skosana was instructing the people to hit the young men. The other ministers were also giving encouragement. All the ministers were carrying guns."

The matter has been referred to the Attorney-General.

MOUTSE 2/21/86 FM

Sectional strife

Far from defusing itself, the Moutse debacle becomes more murky by the day. While the KwaNdebele government continues to clamp down on people opposed to the incorporation of the area into the soon-to-be independent homeland, steps have been taken to challenge the move in Parliament. And Ndebeles from the previously harmonious area have fled as racial tension has mounted between

FM 24/1/86

them and Moutse's predominantly Pedi population.

Last week two tribal leaders from the Dennilton area, headmen Jim Mathebe and Sikai Boroko, were detained and are being held in KwaNdebele. Godfrey Mathebe, the Lebowa MP for Moutse who played a leading role in fighting the incorporation, is still being held in terms of the Internal Security Act.

But that has not stamped out resistance. Charges of assault have been laid against the homeland's chief minister, Simon Skosana, by five Moutse residents who were part of a group abducted and assaulted by KwaNdebele vigilantes on January 1 (*Current Affairs* January 10). They are alleging that Skosana was involved in the beatings.

Strong resistance to the move has also come from the Lebowa Legislative Assembly. Under intense pressure from busloads of Moutse residents who arrived in the Lebowa capital of Lebowakgomo to witness a special session last Thursday, the assembly roused itself from the apathy with which it has approached the issue during the past year. Unanimously rejecting the incorpora-



KwaNdebele removal truck . . . shifting Ndebeles

tion, the assembly decided that Moutse is still regarded as an integral part of Lebowa. To underscore this fact — and presumably to undermine KwaNdebele — it was also announced that the two Moutse MPs, Mathebe and Maredi Chueu, would retain their portfolios in the assembly.

The Lebowa cabinet is also reported to be

considering opening an administrative office in Nebo, an adjacent area in Lebowa where Moutse residents can refer administrative problems. Chueu says that as a demonstration of their dissatisfaction with Pretoria, the Lebowa government is to ask for the recall of the homeland's Commissioner General.

Action has also been taken on the parlia-

Moutse men lay assault charges against Skosana

By MUDINI MAIVHA

FIVE Moutse residents - allegedly abducted and tortured in KwaNdebele on New Year's Day - have laid charges against top-ranking KwaNdebele government officials, including Chief Minister Simon Skosana.

Frans Malatsi, Lenaka Ditshego, John Sakhukhuna, Simon Detshego and Joel Nkadimeng claimed they were dragged from their beds on New Year's Day, whipped and stabbed, loaded into trucks and then driven to the Siyabuswa Community Hall.

Inside the hall they were stripped naked, assaulted and threatened that they would be set alight. They were also instructed to help Ndebeles attack Chief Mathebe, they said.

Lawyer Nicholas Haysom for the five men - said residents were reluctant to lay charges because they feared Skosana.

He said they feared identification and victimisation by the future "head of

★ THERE was a complete work stayaway in Khutsong on Monday when residents attended the funeral of a student shot dead by police on January 8 at the local development board offices.

Badirile High School student Shadrack Goliath, 21, was shot during township unrest when schools reopened on January 8.

state" when KwaNdebele becomes independent soon.

Statements by the five men to the Dennilton police named Skosana, Interior Minister Piet Ntuli, Education Minister Placid Kuntu and Works Minister KM Mtsweni as those involved in the assaults.

More than 100 people have made statements to the Black Sash-sponsored

Transvaal Rural Action Committee, claiming abductions and assaults.

Haysom said he had also sent a telex to Deputy Education Minister Sam de Beer asking for an urgent meeting with Moutse teachers.

Teachers and school authorities were not sure about their future after they were given transfer forms to sign.

First Bus Day (12/1)

1 shot dead officer hurt

A MAN was shot dead and a policeman injured when about 40 people stoned police yesterday as they were patrolling the Weltevrede township in KwaNdebele, Pretoria police reports said.

A statement last night said "police shot dead a male over 18 years". It did not give the condition of the injured policeman.

Sporadic stone-throwing and petrol-bomb attacks occurred between Sunday night and yesterday morning in the Eastern Cape, West Rand and Natal, police reported.

"In only a few incidents, police used tear-gas or shotgun fire to disperse crowds. No injuries were reported and no arrests were made," the report said.

Two smoke bombs exploded at the University of the Western Cape in Bellville South, where final exams were being written yesterday. The SABC reported the bombs exploded in a temporary lecture room where about 150 students were busy with Afrikaans exams. — Sapa.

FREE REIGN FOR NDEBELE 'WATCHDOG'

101
SOWETO
28/1/86

THE Chief Minister of KwaNdebele, Mr Simon Skhosana, gave wide powers and a free hand to the executive council of the newly launched Mbhokoto organisation which will look into the affairs of the Ndebele community.

The powers given to the 25 executive council members include:

- Protecting the interests of the community;
- Dealing with people who enforce boycotts in KwaNdebele;
- Solving problems between a preacher and his congregation;
- Looking into problems affecting family life;
- Dealing with any trouble-maker who may be arrested. They can fetch such a person from the police and hit him.

Agreed

Mr Skhosana was appointed president of the organisation and Mr Piet Ntuli, the homeland's Minister of Interior, was made vice-president.

The executive council comprises businessmen, a traffic officer, mayor of Siyabuswa, the Speaker of the House of Assembly, Mr Solly Mahlangu, and other

members of the community. Sub-committees are to be formed in different regions in the area.

At the official launching of the organisation at Kwaggafontein at the weekend, Mr Skhosana said he agreed to the presidency because "I have been told some people say they will see to Mbhokoto's downfall. I will keep this position for a year or two to see who will bring about the organisation's downfall."

All 25 members of the executive council were appointed by the Chief Minister. He was appointed by the Cabinet two weeks ago. About 400 people attended the launching.

They were given food and liquor before the meeting. Bottles of beer passed from mouth to mouth while speakers addressed them.

Mr Skhosana said the organisation was being launched officially because there has recently been false accusations against Mbhokoto. People claiming to be its members were harassing the community, he said.

"We started this homeland with only R16,40 in our coffers and only 240 Ndebele people with one school to our credit.

"We are now able to count our money in millions. I cycled all over getting our people together. Now that we have built expensive schools people want to burn them.

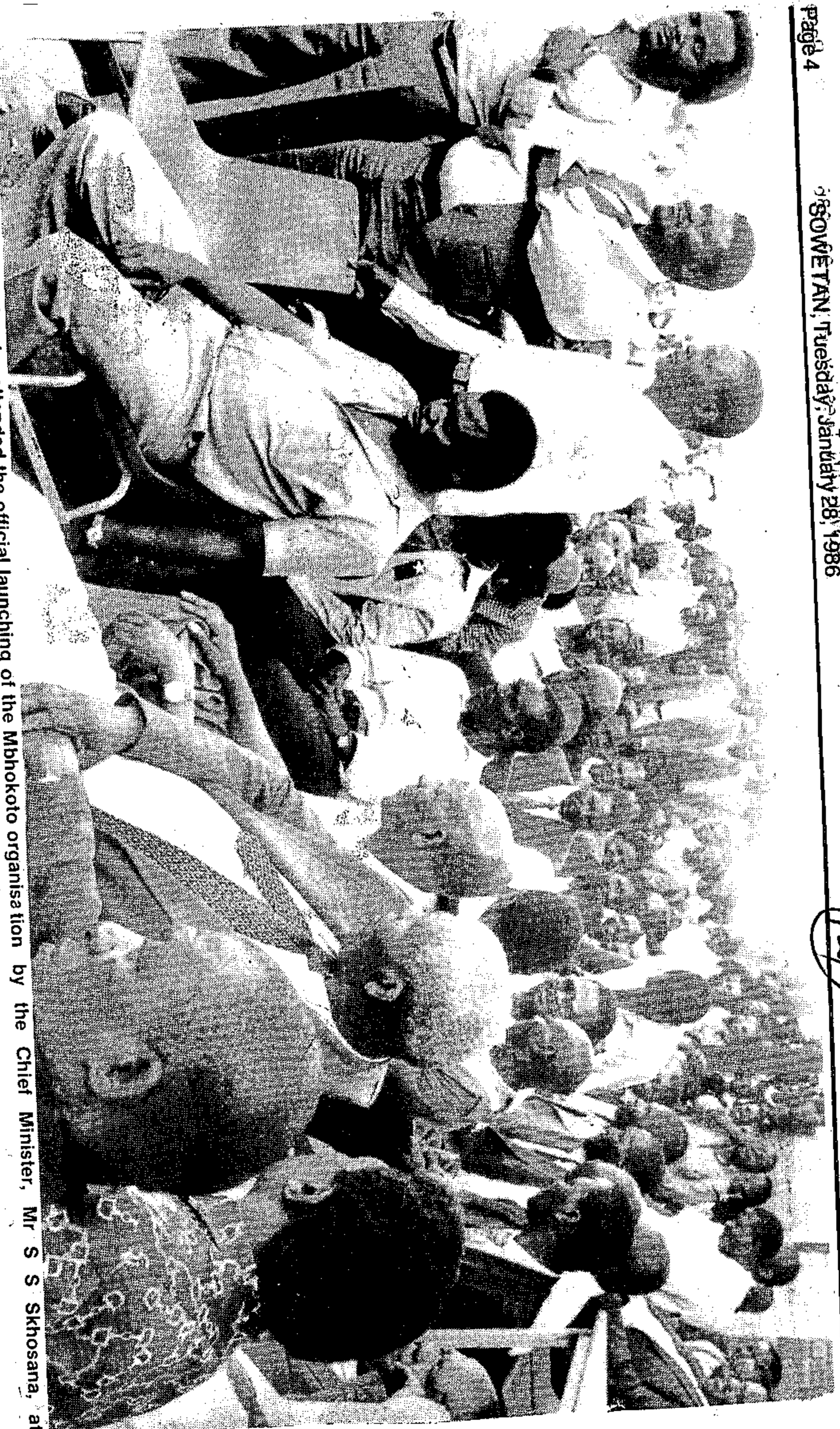
"Mbhokoto will deal with such people.



CHIEF Minister of KwaNdebele, Mr Simon Skhosana, addressing those who attended the official launching of Mbhokoto.

Pics ROBERT MAGWAZA

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PART of the crowd of people who attended the official launching of the Mbhokoto organisation by the Chief Minister, Mr S S Skhosana, at Kwagafontein at the weekend.

CAP Times
5/2/86

121

KwaNdebele to gain independence

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — KwaNdebele is set to become the fifth homeland to gain its independence from South Africa in December, the Commissioner-General for the territory, Mr Gerrie van der Merwe, said yesterday.

Mr Van der Merwe said there was no reason further to delay independence of the tiny "self-governing national

state" north-east of Pretoria and that the KwaNdebele cabinet would soon decide the exact day.

Mr Van der Merwe said KwaNdebele citizens would retain their South African citizenship after independence if they wished.

He added that there would be no reversal of the incorporation of the Moutse district into KwaNdebele, which went ahead at New Year

amid large-scale opposition and violence, and that the township of Ekangala would also be incorporated. The plan has sparked widespread opposition in Ekangala.

Moutse would be given 26 seats in the KwaNdebele legislative assembly.

The move was yesterday described by the head of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Wit-

watersrand, Professor John Dugard, as "impossible to reconcile with the speech by the State President, Mr P W Botha, at the opening of Parliament last Friday".

Professor Dugard said he disagreed with Mr Botha when he spoke about one undivided South Africa, self-determination for all and restoring the citizenship of all South Africans who had been denationalized by the homelands policy.

"The people of Moutse have been incorporated in KwaNdebele against their will and, whether they like it or not, will have to become part of the independent state of KwaNdebele.

"Even if they are allowed to retain their citizenship, what good will it be to them if they are living in a foreign country? What good is my South African citizenship if I live in England?"

(121) BUS DAY 5/2/88

KwaNdebele independence poser

PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

KWANDEBELE was set to become in December the fifth homeland to gain independence from SA, the territory's Commissioner-General Gerrie van Der Merwe said yesterday.

He added that there was no reason to further delay independence of the tiny "self-governing national state" north-east of Pretoria and that the KwaNdebele cabinet would soon decide the exact day.

He added that there would be no reversal of the incorporation of the Moutse district into KwaNdebele, which went ahead at New Year amid large-scale opposition and violence, and that the township of Ekangala would also be incorporated.

The move was yesterday described by the head of Wits' Centre for Applied Legal Studies, Professor John Dugard, as "impossible to reconcile with the speech by President P W Botha at the opening of Parliament last Friday".

Dugard said that in his view Botha had been misleading when he spoke about one undivided SA, self-determination for all and restoring the citizenship of all South Africans who had been denationalised by the homelands policy.

"The people of Moutse have been incorporated in KwaNdebele against their will and, whether they like it or not, will have to become part of the independent state of KwaNdebele."

Dugard pointed out that in his speech to Parliament Botha had carefully said nothing about restoring SA citizenship to people living inside the four independent homelands — Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei.

Van der Merwe, however, said it was a "bottom line" for the KwaNdebele government that their citizens would retain SA citizenship after independence if they wished.

KwaNdebele set to gain independence

121 Mercury 5/2/86

Mercury
Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—KwaNdebele is set to become the fifth homeland to gain its independence from South Africa in December, the Commissioner-General for the territory, Mr Gerrie van der Merwe, said yesterday.

Mr van der Merwe said that there was no reason to further delay independence of the tiny 'self-governing national State' north-east of Pretoria and that the KwaNdebele Cabinet would soon decide the exact day.

He added that there would be no reversal of

the incorporation of the Moutse district into KwaNdebele, which went ahead at New Year amid large-scale opposition and violence, and that the township of Ekangala would also be incorporated.

Undivided

The move was yesterday described by the head of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, Prof John Dugard, as 'impossible to reconcile' with the speech by President Botha at the opening of Parliament on Friday.

'The people of Moutse have been incorporated

in KwaNdebele against their will and, whether they like it or not, will have to become part of the independent state of KwaNdebele.

'Even if they are allowed to retain their citizenship, what good will it be to them if they are living in a foreign country? What good is my South African citizenship if I live in England?'

Prof Dugard pointed out that in his speech to Parliament, Mr Botha had carefully said nothing about restoring South African citizenship to people living inside the four independent homelands — Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei.

Mr van der Merwe, however, said it was a 'bottom line' for the KwaNdebele Government that their citizens would retain South African citizenship after independence if they wished.

He said that a new capital was in the process of being built at KwaMahlangu and that the priority was to build an independence stadium and post office before December.

He said Moutse — composed largely of Pedi people who speak North Sotho and have few cultural ties with the Ndebele — would be given 26 seats in the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly.

KwaNdebele already has a 72-member legislative assembly, comprising 16 members elected by males over 21, and the remaining 56 appointed by the tribal authorities.

Verwoerdian

Prof Dugard said the 120 000 people of Moutse had pleaded for years to be able to hold a referendum but this had been refused, in contrast to the promises of self-determination.

He said the granting of independence to KwaNdebele was the 'old Verwoerdian dream' and contradicted Mr Botha's promise that there would be one, undivided South Africa.

Moutse (271)

**leaders ask
to be heard
in Parliament** (121)

5/2/86
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The embattled Moutse community has made a dramatic appeal to argue its case directly before Parliament.

A petition requesting that two eminent members of the community be allowed to appear at the Bar of the House of Assembly has been tabled by Mrs Helen Suzman of the Progressive Federal Party.

Mrs Suzman said today the petition was in reaction to the tabling of the proclamation of the incorporation of Moutse into kwaNdebele.

The two community members are Chief Tloke Mathebe and Mr Maredi Chueu, both former elected representatives of the Moutse district in the Lebowa Legislative Assembly.

Chief Mathebe is also chairman of the Moutse Regional Authority.

In their petition, the two Moutse representatives have prayed to be heard at the Bar of the House, Mrs Suzman said.

She added that she would be urging the House to disapprove of the proclamation incorporating Moutse into kwaNdebele when she entered the No-Confidence Debate this afternoon.

If the House disapproved, the proclamation in fact would have no effect, she said.

Mrs Suzman is also to deal extensively with the state of emergency and the role of the police during her speech this afternoon.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, is expected to reply tomorrow.

Bus Day
6/27/86 (121)

Suzman presents Moutse petition to House

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — A petition opposing the controversial transfer of the Moutse area to KwaNdebele was submitted to the Assembly yesterday on behalf of two former Lebowa MPs.

The petition, presented by PFP MP Helen Suzman, is the fourth in SA history.

The two former MPs, Chief T G Mathebe and M W Chuen, have petitioned to be heard at the Bar of

BARRY STREEK

the House in opposition to December's order transferring Moutse to KwaNdebele.

Suzman, calling the decision to transfer Moutse "utterly reprehensible and incomprehensible", said she hoped similar petitions would be submitted to the other two Houses as soon as possible.

She said she had telephoned the Minister of Constitutional Develop-

ment and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, during the recess to complain about the incorporation of Moutse into KwaNdebele but Mr Heunis had told her the decision was irreversible.

However, the Constitution provided a procedure to reverse "the idiotic decision taken by the Cabinet" said Mrs Suzman, and she intended introducing a motion of disapproval as soon as possible.

Independence date announced

The Chief Minister of kwaNdebele, Mr S Skhosana, has announced kwaNdebele's independence date as December 4 this year. *STAR-62/8* officials yesterday visited the Venda Government to discuss administration of the independence celebrations.

Closing the kwaNdebele Legislative Assembly earlier this week, Mr Skhosana said a committee had been appointed to investigate the establishment of the country's capital — to be known as kwa-Mhlanga — and to prepare for the independence celebrations. The delegation held talks with the Venda independence committee. Sapa. (121)

Meanwhile a kwaNdebele delegation, consisting of three Ministers and two senior Government

Petition on Moutse transfer submitted

By BARRY STRECK

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

A petition was submitted to the House of Assembly yesterday on behalf of two former Lebowa MPs to be heard at the Bar of the House in opposition to the controversial transfer of the Moutse area to the KwaNdebele homeland.

The petition, which was presented by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP), is the fourth to be submitted in South African history.

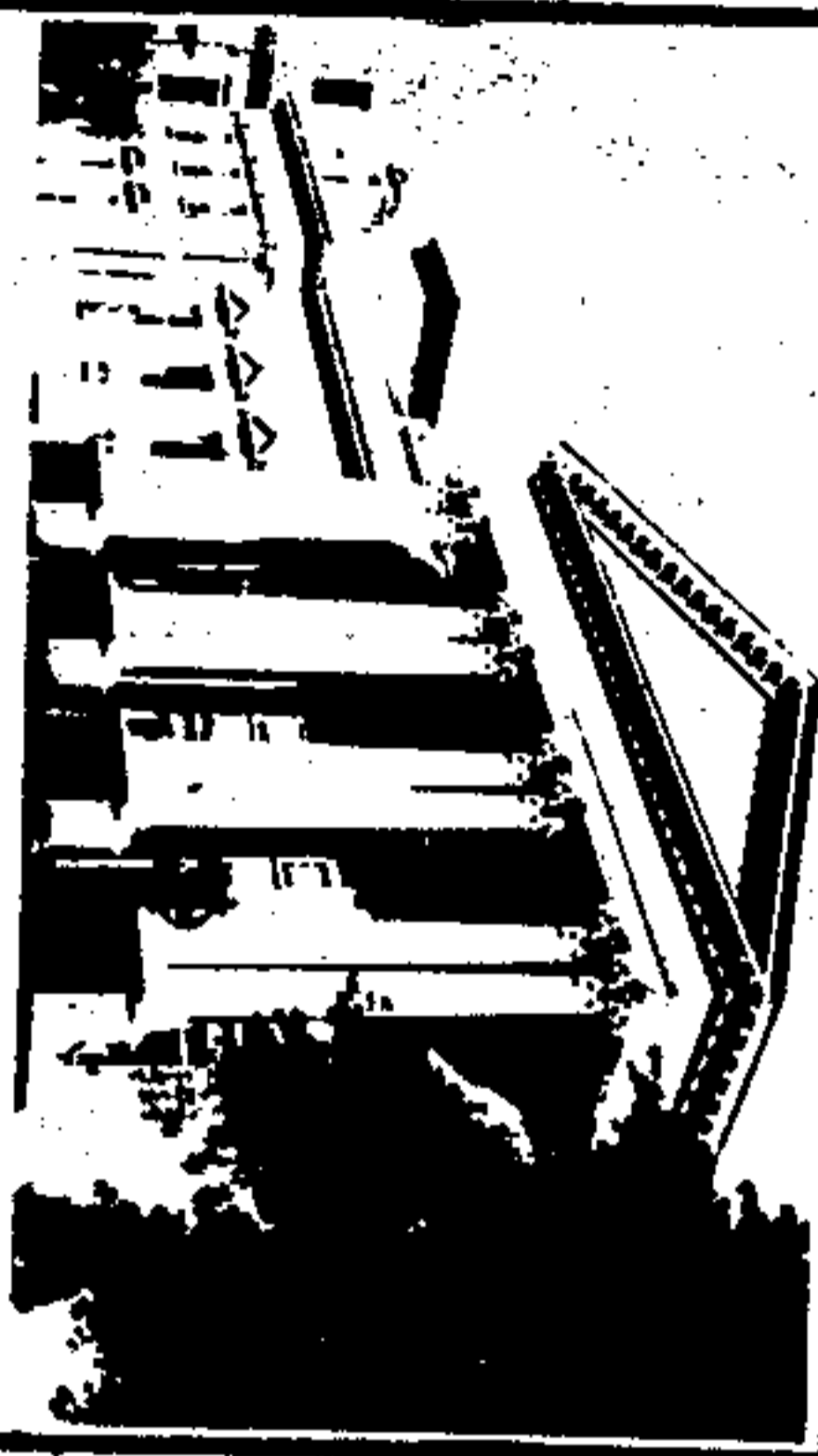
Chief T G Mathebe and Mr M W Chuen, former members of the homeland's legislative assembly, have petitioned to be heard at the Bar of the House in opposition to

the December 31, 1985, proclamation transferring the area to KwaNdebele.

The last time such a petition was submitted to Parliament was in 1978 when a group of white people in Transkei submitted a petition to be heard at the Bar in connection with the protection of their properties after the homeland's independence that year.

However, after a debate, Parliament voted then not to hear the petition from the white people in Transkei.

On two previous occasions, in 1914 and 1946, petitioners were heard at the Bar of the House. In 1914, 1909 leaders



Parliament and Politics

petitioned against their threatened deportation under the Indemnity and Undesirables Special Deportation Bill and in 1946, an Indian delegation was heard in opposi-

tion to the Indian Land Tenure Bill. Parliament will first have to decide whether or not to hear Chief Mathebe and Mr Chuen at the Bar before they

will be allowed to present their petition.

There has been no indication yet whether the National Party majority will support the petition to be heard at the Bar.

Mrs Suzman said she hoped similar petitions would be submitted to the other two Houses of Parliament as soon as possible.

In the House of Assembly yesterday, Mrs Suzman said the decision to transfer Moutse was "utterly reprehensible" and incomprehensible.

She said she had telephoned the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, during the recess to complain about

the incorporation of Moutse into KwaNdebele, but Mr Heunis had told her the decision was irreversible.

However, the Constitution provided a procedure to reverse "the idiotic decision taken by the Cabinet" and Mrs Suzman said she intended introducing a motion of disapproval as soon as possible.

The incorporation of Moutse into KwaNdebele did not fall into the category of a physical forced removal but in every other aspect, it was a forced removal.

"This is the sort of cal-lous action which totally disregards the wishes of

the people concerned and which earns Pretoria the condemnation of the entire world.

"It certainly makes the task of our few remaining friends in the West infinitely more difficult."

She said the Moutse decision was a provocative action which would bring the threat of sanctions nearer.

"What this government fails to realize is that the Western world has finally lost patience with South Africa and very little is needed to tip the balance that will lead to the total isolation of South Africa," Mrs Suzman said.

Moutse

STAK move 7/2/77 begins

By Jo Anne Collinge

A Government removals squad, backed by police armoured vehicles, yesterday moved into the tiny village of Uitvlucht on the edge of the disputed territory of Moutse — signalling the start of removals to the Lebowa area of Immerpan.

Immerpan and Saliesloot are the areas which the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, says have been set aside for Moutse residents who refuse to live under kwaNdebele rule.

A white official at Uitvlucht confirmed that he was in charge of the removal but added that he had been forbidden to speak to the Press. The relevant liaison officer of the Department of Constitutional Development could not be reached for comment this morning.

A spokesman for the Black Sash's Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac) said that the picture at Uitvlucht was not quite clear but there were signs it was not a voluntary removal.

ARGUS 7/2/86

Removal squad moves in on Moutse

The Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — A Government removal squad, backed by police armoured vehicles, has moved into the tiny village of Uitvlucht on the edge of the disputed territory of Moutse — signalling the start of removals to the Immerpan area in Lebowa.

Immerpan and Salieslout are the areas which the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, says have been set aside for Moutse residents who refuse to live under Kwandebele rule.

The huge area of Moutse — accommodating about 120 000 people — was incorporated into Kwandebele on New Year's Eve against the will of most residents.

IN CHARGE

A white official at Uitvlucht confirmed yesterday that he was in charge of the removals but added that he had been forbidden to speak to the Press. The relevant liaison officer of the Department of Constitutional Development could not be reached for comment.

The Government stated categorically last year that there would be no forced removals except where health hazards existed.

● Moutse leaders Chief T G Mathebe and Mr Maredi Chueu, both still members of the Lebowa Assembly, were scheduled to meet police counter-insurgency chief Major-General A J Wandrag in Pretoria today. They will be raising the "imbalance in the administration of justice" in the area since incorporation.

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...yesterday... CONCESSION...

Moutse homes are razed

7/2/86
Own Correspondent

REMOVAL squads moved into the tiny village of Uitvlucht, in Moutse yesterday, demolishing the houses of 19 families who were shipped to a removals camp at Immerpan, near Marble Hall.

Residents said they were going voluntarily to escape the Ndebele and because they had been told they would receive large cash sums.

The largely Sotho-speaking area of Moutse was incorporated into KwaNdebele on January 1 against the wishes of the 120 000 population.

Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Chris Heunis said at the time

that those who did not wish to remain could move to Immerpan.

At New Year conflict, which left more than 20 dead, erupted over the inclusion of Moutse into KwaNdebele. One of the worst-hit areas was Uitvlucht. Government officials, armed with crowbars and winches, helped residents pull down their houses yesterday.

A white official from the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, who oversaw the removal, said the 19 families being moved were just the beginning. Many more would be moved this week.

BMW promises more new models

BMW will introduce "some-
thing completely new"

sources which will include...
dent Anatoly Sh...
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camp, which...
Berlin...

Cape Times 8/2/86

Viljoen: Removals not forced

THE government was not putting pressure on any people in the Moutse area to move elsewhere, the Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr. Gerrit Viljoen, said yesterday.

He said in a statement: "The whole operation is a voluntary one." It was therefore not dependent on a parliamentary debate on the proclamation incorporating Moutse into KwaNdebele.

At least 20 people died at the New Year in the Moutse area in violence stemming from the decision.

Some 19 families were moved from the troubled village of Uitvlucht — one of the areas worst hit by the conflict — on Thursday to a camp at Immerpan, near Marble Hall. It was alleged that they had all signed statements saying they wanted to move to Immerpan — which is under the control of the SA Development Trust and designated to become part of Lebowa.

Members of the Black Sash's Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac) allege that many of the families were coerced into signing the statements. They said a removal squad accompa-

nied by nine Hippo armoured vehicles moved into the community of 5 000 at first light on Thursday, and that officials armed with crow-bars and winches helped pull the houses down.

Dr Viljoen yesterday said that there were confusing and incorrect reports about the removal.

He said the government had undertaken to compensate those who moved and was also providing temporary housing and all basic services at the Immerpan site.

"Persons who voluntarily request to move will be provided with the necessary transport and will be assisted."

Intimidation

About 107 families in the Uitvlucht area had applied for assistance in moving and the government was "duty bound" to help and to protect them from intimidation.

"I wish to give the assurance that the government is not exercising any pressure on any resident in the Moutse area to move elsewhere," Dr Viljoen said.

Police yesterday denied coercing anyone at Uitvlucht into signing statements. — Sapa

Petition, Lebowa stand may halt Moutse move

By David Braun,
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Moutse issue is threatening to blow up in the Government's face.

There are two developments which could put Pretoria in an increasingly embarrassing position over its handling of the incorporation of the territory and its 120 000 inhabitants into kwaNdebele.

These are yesterday's "diplomatic break" between Lebowa and South Africa and the petition before Parliament asking for two Moutse representatives to be allowed to plead the territory's case before the Bar of the various Houses.

The Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, announced after a conference with senior South African Ministers yesterday that he had asked that Pretoria's representative be withdrawn from the territory until the Moutse decision had been reversed.

He also called for a referendum of Moutse residents to determine whether the area should be left in kwaNdebele or returned to the administration of Lebowa.

The Progressive Federal Party is still trying to arrange time for Parliament to discuss the Moutse petition which was tabled in the House of Assembly last week.

The petition, from Chief Tloko Malhebe and Mr Maredi Chueu, both former elected representatives of the district in the Le-

bowa Legislative Assembly, is also to be tabled in the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates.

If it is accepted by any House the State President's proclamation incorporating Moutse in kwaNdebele on December 31 will effectively be disapproved by Parliament.

This would mean that the entire issue would have to be taken up by the President's Council and the Government could be in the position of having to enforce a decision unpopular with not only 120 000 Moutse residents and the Lebowa Government, but also the coloured and Indian administrations.

Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP MP for Houghton, who tabled the petition in the Assembly, said today the Lebowa development made it more urgent that Parliament hear the Moutse case.

"In the meantime it is absolutely essential that all moves to hand over the administration of Moutse to kwaNdebele be suspended," she said.

The latest developments have put the Government on the spot, particularly as spokesmen have insisted that the Moutse decision is "irreversible".

However, sources today indicated that the Government would try to find a face-saving solution to what threatens to become a major stumbling block to its entire reform programme.

Residents resettled 'forcibly'

THOUSANDS of people in the trouble-torn Eastern Transvaal area of Moutse are being removed forcibly by government, says the Transvaal Action Committee.

The Black Sash affiliate monitoring developments in the area adds that more than 100 000 Moutse residents are being moved to the remote Immerpan settlement after refusing to be incorporated into KwaNdebele.

The plan recently sparked a wave of violence and caused several deaths.

The committee, known as Trac, says Moutse is being besieged by police who do not allow any gatherings.

Police say they are at Moutse only to maintain law and order.

According to Trac, squads have been moving people forcibly from the Moutse district of Uitvlugt to Immerpan since last Thursday.

Trac said: "In spite of government denial that this is a forced

removal, our understanding of the situation is different. We believe a forced removal is taking place."

Trac gave the following reasons to substantiate its claims:

There is a heavy police presence in the area. This in itself has caused considerable fear and insecurity and has been mentioned by some residents as a reason for leaving;

Police are not allowing any meetings to be held so no opportunity exists for the community to discuss the issue freely and then decide what to do. On February 6 groups of more than two or three people were dispersed and discouraged from being in the streets;

People have been offered huge amounts of cash if they agree to move; and

One resident was approached by an official to sign a form

agreeing to move. When he asked what would happen if he did not, he was told Moutse would be levelled anyway.

"All these incidents contradict government's claim that only those families which requested removals are being 'assisted,'" Trac added.

"If the removals were completely voluntary, why was the removal squad accompanied by a squad of armed police?"

"After the squad's arrival, why did police disperse groups of more than two people who attempted to discuss the invasion of the village? Why was it necessary for the squad, accompanied by police, to go door to door if the people had requested removal?"

"If one is told that one may as well sign a piece of paper because the village is going anyway, is one signing voluntarily?" Trac asked.

SIPHO NGEBO

14/2/86

121

Lebowa cuts SA ties over Moutse

BUS DAY

14/2/86

121

Lebowa is to sever relations with SA, Chief Minister Cedric Phathudi said yesterday.

The break would last until the disputed Moutse area was returned the homeland, he said.

Phathudi said he was extremely dissatisfied with SA's response to Lebowa's Moutse proposals, which were discussed at a meeting yesterday with Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis and Education and Development Aid Minister Gerrit Viljoen.

"Until this matter of Moutse is satisfactorily settled, we are severing dip-

lomatic relations with Pretoria," Phathudi said after the talks at Jan Smuts Airport.

Relations would be cut immediately and would be reinstated as soon as Moutse was back.

"KwaNdebele must keep its hands out of Moutse," he said.

Asked about the SA response to Lebowa's termination of diplomatic relations, Phathudi replied: "They didn't like it."

Lebowa had submitted a memorandum to SA government in which it rejected Moutse's incorporation into KwaNdebele.

SA responded to the proposals yesterday.

Lebowa would now consider Pretoria's reaction, Dr Phathudi said.

Lebowa's memorandum also demanded the release or charging of a recently detained MP, Geoffrey Matherbe, who was freed after the document was drafted.

If Pretoria wanted to do things right, they must hold a referendum on the question of incorporation into KwaNdebele among the residents of Moutse, Phathudi said. — Sapa.

● See Page 8.

CME TERS 15/2/86

(121)

Moutse: Heunis tells of anxiety

THE Lebowa Government must take full responsibility for all disruption arising from its rejection of the decision by Pretoria to excise Moutse from Lebowa and to incorporate it into KwaNdebele, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said last night.

Reacting to resolutions regarding the South African Government's views on the Lebowa Legislative Assembly stand over Moutse, Mr Heunis said the problem of Moutse was a difficult matter and had caused the government great anxiety.

"In finally carrying out its conviction that this area can best be served by its incorporation into KwaNdebele, the SA Government was acutely aware that it asked for a sacrifice by Lebowa. It resolved in consequence that, as far as is humanly possible, Lebowa should be adequately compen-



Mr Chris Heunis

sated for the loss of Moutse.

"As a result, a consolidation package was put together which is eminently favourable to Lebowa and its people."

On Thursday it was reported that the Chief

Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, had broken off diplomatic relations with South Africa until the Moutse issue had been resolved.

However, the Black Sash has claimed that thousands of people in Moutse are being removed forcibly by the government.

The Transvaal Action Committee, a Black Sash affiliate monitoring developments in the area, said that more than 100 000 Moutse residents are being moved to the remote Immerpan settlement after refusing to be incorporated into KwaNdebele.

The plan recently sparked a wave of violence and caused several deaths.

The TAC says Moutse is being besieged by police who do not allow any gatherings.

Police have said that they are only there to keep law and order. — Sapa and Own Correspondent

LP, NPP unite to oppose Govt on Moutse removals

By Tos Wentzel
Political Correspondent

Abus 17/2/86 (121)

A DETERMINED move to block future consolidation or removal plans such as the controversial Moutse scheme were announced today by the majority parties in the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates.

The first major confrontation between the Government and the coloured and Indian Houses could come about as a result of a plan to block Government moves to incorporate Moutse into Kwandebele.

A strategy worked out between the Labour Party and the National Peoples' Party may wreck the Government's plans go ahead with the controversial Moutse scheme.

It is the first time the two parties will join forces to oppose all consolidations and removals in terms of the Bantustan policy, including recent plans for Kwazulu.

The two Houses will receive petitions from Moutse residents opposing the move to excise the area from Lebowa and to incorporate it into Kwandebele which is to become independent soon.

Petitioners will also be allowed to appear at the Bars of these Houses to plead their case.

In the House of Assembly a similar petition has been lodged by Mrs Helen Suzman. The petitions to the other two Houses have come through her.

Details of the latest moves were today announced by Mr T Abrahams, chairman of the standing committee on Education and Development Aid in the House of Representatives and Mr S Pachai, his counterpart in the House of Delegates.

Mr Abrahams said the parties had decided to fight apartheid and its manifestations together.

Moutse — moves to fight land partition

AKC 4-5
8/2/16
121

Political Staff

MOUTSE representatives may appear before the Bar of two Houses of Parliament to plead their case as early as this week.

The governing parties in the coloured and Indian Houses announced yesterday that they had tabled petitions from the community asking Parliament to disapprove of the proclamation incorporating Moutse into Kwandebele.

According to parliamentary sources, the Houses would require only a day's notice to put such an appearance on the relevant order papers and the chances are that they will do so before the end of the week.

Labour Party and National People's Party spokesmen said yesterday they were giving urgent priority to the Moutse issue.

Meanwhile, in the House of Assembly, Mrs Helen Suzman of the Progressive Federal Party is still seeking Government time to debate the issue of Moutse representatives appearing at its Bar.

She has also tabled a motion of disapproval of the proclamation in order to give the Assembly the opportunity to express its disapproval of Moutse's incorporation.

There is much uncertainty about the legal effectiveness of the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates disapproving the proclamation when the Assembly does not also do so.

Labour and the NPP are still investigating whether such a deadlock qualifies for arbitration by the President's Council.

It is generally thought that in order for the proclamation to be negated, all three Houses must disapprove.

BUS DAY
18/2/86
Labour Party NPP
join forces on Moutse

THE Labour Party and the National People's Party have joined forces to oppose the recently-published government proclamation transferring the Moutse area of Lebowa to KwaNdebele.

At a Press conference in Cape Town, the chairmen of the Select Committees for Education and Development Aid in the House of Representatives and House of Delegates, Tommy Abrahams and Somaroo Pachai, said the two parties were "against consolidation of homelands".

"It is a white initiative and we didn't come to Parliament to support relics of the past," Pachai said.

The parties were looking into the possibility of blocking the proclamation, which was published in December, by withholding approval of their respective houses from it.

"We are not playing games. This is serious business," said Pachai.

He said representatives of the parties were making arrangements to visit the area.

Pachai appealed to government, if

it were going to treat their two Houses "with any respect", to suspend the incorporation "while we talk".

Abrahams said the two parties also demanded the release of detained Moutse community leader Godfrey Mathebe.

He said the two parties did not have a mandate from people in the Moutse area to act on their behalf.

Abrahams said this was because their participation in the tricameral Parliament was seen in an unfavourable light.

There was, however, recognition of the Progressive Federal Party.

The people had "approached us via Mrs (Helen) Suzman with a petition", said Abrahams.

This was the first time there had been a joint effort of this nature between the ruling parties of the Houses of Delegates and Representatives.

He said they had agreed to the holding of joint caucuses on matters like this. — Sapa.

● See Page 4

Suspend Moutse move Suzman

By BARRY STREEK

THE controversial transfer of Moutse into the KwaNdebele homeland should be suspended, Mrs Helen Suzman said yesterday.

She was commenting after the ruling parties in the House of Representatives and House of Delegates introduced measures to oppose the move.

The government has so far refused to reconsider its decision and it has refused to hold a referendum among residents about the issue.

But opposition to the move is mounting and last week the Lebowa Legislative Assembly "broke off" diplomatic relations with South Africa.

Yesterday, the Labour Party and the National People's Party introduced motions opposing the Moutse deal and petitions for the two former MPs for Moutse in the Lebowa Legislative Assembly to be heard at the Bar of the House have been submitted to the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates.

Mrs Suzman, the Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, has already submitted a similar petition in the House of Assembly.

No decision has yet been taken on whether the petition will be heard at the Bar of the House of Assembly but with the backing of the Labour Party and the NPP it is likely that the petitions will have majority support in those two Houses.

Mrs Suzman said yesterday that the removal of people from Moutse should be suspended until the matter had been debated in Parliament.

She said the Moutse affair should be left in abeyance for the time being.

Mrs Suzman said conflicting reports had been received about the removal of people from Uitvlugt in Moutse.

"Among them are allegations of intimidation from both sides and of inducements of sums of money being offered as compensation for moving," she said.

PARLIAMENT

Threatened people feature in three petitions

Suspend transfer of Moutse area — Suzman

PARLIAMENT — The controversial transfer of the Moutse area into the KwaNdebele homeland should be suspended, Helen Suzman said yesterday.

She said this after the ruling parties in the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates introduced measures to oppose the move.

Government has so far refused to reconsider the decision to incorporate Moutse into KwaNdebele and has refused to hold a poll among residents about the issue.

But opposition to the move is mounting and last week the Lebowa broke off diplomatic relations with South Africa over the matter.

Yesterday, the Labour Party and the National People's Party introduced motions opposing the Moutse deal. Petitions that the two former MPs for Moutse in the Lebowa Legislative Assembly be heard at the



● SUZMAN

BARRY STREEK

Bar of the House have been submitted to the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates.

Suzman, PFP MP for Houghton, has already submitted a similar petition in the House of Assembly.

No decision has yet been taken on whether the petition will be heard at the Bar of the House of Assembly, but with the backing of the Labour Party and the NPP it is likely that the petitions will have majority support in those two

Houses.

Suzman said yesterday that the removal of people from Moutse should be suspended until the matter had been debated in Parliament.

Suzman said that totally conflicting reports had been received about the removal of people from Uityflugt, in Moutse.

"Among them are allegations of intimidation from both sides and of inducements of sums of money being offered as compensation for moving.

"It is obvious that these amounts will never be paid.

"In view of the petition I presented from Moutse people praying to be heard at the Bar of the House, and in view of the motion disapproving of the incorporation of Moutse into KwaNdebele, I believe the whole Moutse affair should be, at least, left in abeyance," Suzman said.

PARLIAMENT *Bus Day*

Govt firm over Moutse decision

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
— The government has again refused to conduct a referendum among the residents of Moutse on the incorporation of the area into KwaNdebele.

Deputy Minister of Development and Land Affairs Ben Wilkens said yesterday in reply to a series of questions that because of the difference of views and intimidation, a referendum would not be possible.

"A referendum would not be the best method," he said.

Political Staff

He said a referendum had been requested by the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi.

Wilkens also said future meetings with the residents of Moutse would only be held "if the need arises and in collaboration with the KwaNdebele government".

Wilkens also confirmed that Lebowa had broken off diplomatic relations with SA as a result of the Moutse decision.

NT

21/2/86 BUS DAY

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We intend pursuing matter further, says PFP

Government says no to debate on Moutse



● SUZMAN

BARRY STREEK

GOVERNMENT had refused to allow a vote in the House of Assembly on its decision to transfer Moutse to KwaNdebele, PFP chief whip Brian Bamford said yesterday.

The government had indicated that the petition of two former Moutse MPs to be heard at the Bar of the House would not be debated, he said.

Bamford said the PFP intended pursuing the matter further, "although it appears there are no further parliamentary avenues what we can use".

Bamford, MP for Groote Schuur, said Helen Suzman, MP for Houghton, had submitted two motions. One dealt with the petition and the other called on Parliament to disapprove Proclamation 227 of 1985, which incorporated Moutse into KwaNdebele.

"The Act of Parliament which permits the issue of a proclamation provides that a proclamation is valid unless it is disapproved by each House of Parliament.

"The Opposition formally requested time to permit Parliament to approve or disapprove the proclamation, as contemplated in the Act.

"That request was refused.

"We then asked government formally to give us an assurance that if we used private members' time for a debate, government would permit the matter to proceed to a vote.

"We have now been told that this request has also been refused," Bamford said.

"It is our view that there is a strong moral obligation, if not a legal obligation, to afford Parliament an opportunity to adjudicate an executive action, namely the incorporation by way of proclamation.

"Government is denying Parliament this opportunity and is effectively preventing an open vote on a matter of particular constitutional importance."

Chairman: E. Eilanne Chief Executive: C. A. Hall Directors:

Capu

Children sent home

22/1/06

SAPM

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By Mckeed Kotlolo,
Pretoria Bureau

Classes at the Somkhahlela Secondary School in kwaNdebele have been suspended and the entire student body sent home after scores of pupils were treated for food poisoning this week.

Sources at the boarding school said that trouble started on Wednesday night when students complained of upset stomachs after they had had dinner.

Several pupils were taken to the nearby Siyabuswa Clinic where they were treated for diarrhoea.

Parents of the affected pupils are said to have been called to fetch their children and take them to doctors for treatment.

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

Note: (aa) and (bb): 30 and 24 applications, respectively, were held over pending clearance of certain policy guidelines.

- (a) (i) 1984-85—R103 081.
- (ii) 28-1-1986—R63 079.
- (b) R442 558.

Decentralisation Board: applications
33. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:

- (1) How many applications were made to the Decentralisation Board during 1985 or the latest specified period for which figures are available;

- (2) (a) how many applications (i) were approved and (ii) failed to meet the requirements and (b) what was the value of the applications in each category;

- (3) (a) how many employment opportunities were created in consequence of the approved applications that had been finalised and (b) what estimated number of employment opportunities will be created in consequence of such applications;

- (4) what was the total (a) number and (b) value of the applications involving foreign investors?

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

1 April 1984 to 31 March 1985:.....	1 507	1 216	216(a)
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1 April 1985 to 31 December 1985:.....	1 069	965	80(bb)
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- (2) (b) The proposed capital investment in respect of the applications approved is:
 - 1 April 1984 to 31 March 1985: R1 176,7 million.
 - 1 April 1985 to 31 December 1985: R1 043,6 million.

Note: The information is not being compiled in respect of applications refused.

- (3) (a) In respect of applications approved during the period 1 April 1984 to 31 March 1985 it has been recorded that 11 351 employment opportunities had been created up to 30 September 1985. It should, however, be pointed out that it takes up to two years for a project to be physically established. Furthermore, a project can only be recorded as having been established after the industrialist's first quarterly claim is received by the Decentralisation Board. For these reasons it is also not yet possible to furnish particulars of employment opportunities created in respect of the applications approved during the period April 1985 to December 1985.

1 April 1984 to 31 March 1985:.....	77 486	44	R80,2 million
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1 April 1985 to 31 December 1985:.....	71 556	80	R202,9 million
--	--------	----	----------------

Substandard A
 55. Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

How many Black children were enrolled in 1985 in Substandard A in (a) each specified region and (b) the Republic?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(a) Region	Sub A enrolment
Northern Transvaal	58 106
Highveld	46 644
Johannesburg	26 500
Orange-Vaal	40 744
OFS	40 392
Natal	37 273
Cape	46 080
TOTAL	295 739
Owagwa	10 972
Lehova	89 788
Gazankulu	39 673
KwaZulu	220 841
KaNgwane	24 677
KwaNdebele	15 772
TOTAL	401 723

areas were they created and (d) in what areas will the remainder of this money be spent;

- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (1) Yes.
- (2) (a) R16 685 642,60 as at 31 January 1986.
- (b) 40 981.

- (c) In all the national states and on various South African Development Trust farms.

- (d) All the funds allocated to the Department of Development Aid are expended on the creation of job opportunities for Blacks in the national states and on South African Development Trust farms.

- (b) 697 462.

Job opportunities
 56. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

Whether, with reference to the reply of the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education to Question No 935 on 4 June 1985, any portion of the R53 million has been spent by his Department on the creation of job opportunities for Blacks; if not, (a) why not, (b) what progress has been made and (c) when is it anticipated that any action will be taken in this regard; if so,

- (1) what amount had been spent as at the latest specified date for which figures are available, (b) how many job opportunities have been created as a result, (c) in which specified

Black spots were moved from

- (a) How many Blacks were moved from Black spots to Black states in 1985 and (b)(i) from which Black spots, (ii) to which Black states, and (iii) why, were they moved in each case?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (a) None.
- (b) Falls away.

78. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (a) How many houses were built in KwaNdebele by (i) his Department, (ii)

Black spots
 75. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

How many houses were built in KwaNdebele by (i) his Department, (ii)

other specified statutory bodies, (iii) the KwaNdebele authority and (iv) private builders in 1985, (b) what type or types of housing were built and (c) what was the total cost involved to each such body in that year?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (a) (i) None.
- (ii) The KwaNdebele National Development Corporation—18.
- (iii) 8.
- (iv) Unknown.

(b) Three bedroomed houses.

(c) The Department—None.
The KwaNdebele National Development Corporation—R181 000.
The KwaNdebele Government—R180 000.
Private builders—Unknown.

Advertisements

120. Mr D J DALLING asked the Deputy Minister of Information:

- (1) What was the total amount spent by the Bureau for Information in 1985 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 DEPUTY MINISTER OF INFORMATION:

- (1) None.
- (2) Falls away.

National servicemen

140. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence:

Handwritten: HANS S. 25/2/86
Q. Col 215.

(1) Whether the South African Defence Force keeps records of the academic qualifications of national servicemen; if not, why not; if so,

(2) what percentage of national servicemen in the January and July intakes, respectively, of the latest specified three years for which information is available, had a (a) Std VIII certificate, (b) matriculation certificate, (c) tertiary education diploma or qualification and (d) university degree?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) Yes.
- (2) The details are contained in the SA Defence Force computer databank but to withdraw the data for the last three years will be a time-consuming and expensive process. Only the figures for the January 1986-intake which are readily available are thus supplied.

(a) 25,75%.

(b) 56,50%.

(c) and (d) 13,75%. Only an after-school qualification is noted thus, percentages for degrees and/or diplomas cannot be supplied separately. The remaining 4% comprises National Servicemen who have a Std 7 or lower school qualification.

Handwritten: Heidelberg: courses for law officers

143. Mr G B D MCHROSCH asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether any courses were held during November/December 1985 at Heidelberg for law officers serving in Citizen Force units; if so, (a) what was the (i) nature and (ii) duration of each such course and (b) how many officers (i) commenced and (ii) completed each course;

(2) whether any officers left before completion.

Handwritten: Q. Col 216.

peating the course; if so, (a) how many and (b) why in each case?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) No. A course was, however, conducted to train National Service Military Law Officers, for whom there were initially no posts as Military Law Officers in the Citizen Force, for employment as Intelligence Officers after completion of their initial two years service period.
The information with regard to this course is as follows:

(a) (i) Intelligence Officers' Course.

(ii) 3 November 1985 to 13 December 1985.

(b) (i) 48.

(ii) 36.

(2) Yes.

(a) 12.

(b) Because posts as Military Law Officers in fact became available for them.

How many (a) Whites, (b) Blacks, (c) Coloureds and (d) Indians employed by the South African Transport Services are (i) permanent, (ii) temporary, (iii) casual and (iv) regular employees?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(i)	82 584	—	—	—
(ii)	19 626	—	—	—
(iii)	354	10 576	3 100	115
(iv)	—	67 405	14 222	1 771

Handwritten: Air hostesses

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

(a) how many applications to train as air hostesses were received in 1985 from (i) Whites, (ii) Coloureds, (iii) Asians and (iv) Blacks and (b) how many of these applications were successful in respect of each race group?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(a)

(i)	4 689
(ii)	10
(iii)	66
(iv)	311

(b) (i) 219

(ii) 3

(iii) None.

(iv) None.

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

(1) How many (a) Black, (b) Coloured and (c) Asian persons were employed by the South African Airways as (i) air and (ii) ground hostesses as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) whether such (a) air and (b) ground

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

(a) and (b) Yes. As on 13 February 1986, 27 and 56 respectively.

Employees

Deputy Minister as Chairman of the Security Commission.

(i) (aa) I was informed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Defence, as well as the Deputy Minister.

(bb) I was aware that the purpose of these visits was to bring about negotiations for peace between the Mozambican government and the Renamo movement.

(ii) I found the first visit as well as the planning of further visits in order.

(3) No.

(4) No.

†Mr P A MYBURGH: Mr Chairman, arising out of the reply of the State President, can he tell the House whether, considering the circumstances he would not have deemed it desirable to inform the head of state of Mozambique of the visit?

†The STATE PRESIDENT: Mr Chairman, at the signing of the Nkomati Accord I had already, in a personal discussion with the head of state of Mozambique, expressed the wish that there should be peace and stability in that country before it could be expected that the South African private sector would make investments there. The establishment of the security commission was one of the ways in which it could be attempted to bring about that stability. I take it that in view of all those events the Mozambique head of state, like myself, was aware of the activities of this commission.

Ministers:

Questions standing over from Tuesday, 18 February 1986:

Unrest: juveniles killed/injured
 *23. Mr P R C ROGHRS asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) (a) How many juveniles were (i)

(2) (a) and (b) Yes.

(b) (i) Falls away.

(ii) Tsakane on the East Rand.

HANSARD 25/2/86
 P. COL 151

(3) Yes, (1)(a)(ii) has reference. X

(1) Yes

(a) On 25 November 1985

(b) The Magistrate, Moutse

(c) To discuss with the residents of Moutse the outcome of the meetings which were held with the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning in Pretoria.

(2) No

(a) The Magistrate, Moutse, did not grant permission for this meeting to be held, since, according to him, he had reason to fear that the public peace would seriously be endangered, should it have taken place.

(2) whether permission was granted for this meeting; if not, (a) why not and (b) who took this decision;

(3) whether any application has been received for a meeting to be held at Uitspanning on or about 8 December 1985; if so, (a) when was the application received, (b) to whom was it addressed and (c) what reasons were given in the application for the holding of a meeting;

(3) Yes

(a) On 3 December 1985

(b) The Magistrate, Moutse

(c) To discuss with the residents of Moutse the outcome of the meetings which were held with the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning in Pretoria.

(4) whether permission was granted for this meeting; if not, why not; if so,

(4) Yes

(5) Yes

(a) The following conditions were imposed:

(i) "Kgosi" T G Matebe, "Kgosisgadi" H Matlala, Mr Meredi Choenu and Mr Godfrey Matebe are permitted to address the meeting and no opportunity to speak shall be allowed to any person who attend the meeting;

(7) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

(ii) the meeting shall be held

Moutse: application for meeting

Law and Order

(1) Whether any application has been received from the residents of Moutse to hold a meeting at Toitskraal on or about 30 November 1985; if so, (a) on what date was the application received, (b) to whom was it addressed and (c) what reasons were given in the application for the holding of a meeting;

HANSARD 25/2/86
 33. Mr P R C ROGHRS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) 121

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CAPC TRUIS 27/2/86

Parliament and Politics

Black township transfer scrapped

121
Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The government has shelved its controversial decision to transfer the black township of Ekangala to the KwaNdebele homeland on April 1.

The Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Piet Badenhorst, told Parliament incorporation of Ekangala into KwaNdebele "in the near future is not under consideration".

This conflicts with statements earlier this year by the Commissioner-General for KwaNdebele, Mr Gerrie van der Merwe, that Ekangala would be transferred to the homeland on April 1 this year.

The proposed transfer of Ekangala into the homeland has been opposed by residents of the township

and strongly criticized by anti-apartheid groups.

It also led to a row on ABC's Nightline series on South Africa last year when the president of the Black Sash, Mrs Sheena Duncan, clashed with the Minister of Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen.

However, Mr Badenhorst said in reply to a question tabled by Mr Peter Soal (PFP Johannesburg North) that possible incorporation of Ekangala into the homeland "has not been finalized" and residents had been told "incorporation will not take place within the foreseeable future".

Although Mr Badenhorst did not rule out the eventual incorporation of Ekangala into KwaNdebele, it now seems unlikely that it will take place before the homeland's scheduled "independence" in December.



Govt puts Ekangala incorporation on ice

BARRY STREEK

GOVERNMENT has backed down on its controversial decision to transfer the black township of Ekangala to the KwaNdebele homeland on April 1 — although the move could take place later.

Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Piet Badenhorst yesterday told the House of Assembly that the incorporation of Ekangala into KwaNdebele "in the near future is not under consideration".

This conflicts with statements earlier this year by the Commissioner-General for KwaNdebele, Gerrie van der Merwe, that Ekangala would be transferred to the homeland on April 1 this year.

The proposed transfer of Ekangala into the homeland has been opposed by residents of the township and has been strongly criticised by a number of anti-apartheid groups.

It also lead to a row on American television network's ABC's Nightline



● BADENHORST



● SOAL

series on SA last year, when Black Sash president Sheena Duncan clashed with Minister of Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, on the issue.

However, Badenhorst said in reply to a question tabled by Peter Soal (PFP, Johannesburg North), that possible incorporation of Ekangala into the homeland "has not been finalised".

It now seems unlikely incorporation will take place before KwaNdebele's scheduled independence in December this year.

'Trojan horse' attack recalled

TRANSPORT Affairs Minister Hendrik Schoeman said yesterday he had no knowledge that a SA Transport Services vehicle was going to be used in the notorious "Trojan horse" episode last year in which a number of youths were killed or injured.

Schoeman gave this assurance in the House of Assembly in reply to a question from Opposition transport affairs spokesman John Malcomess (PE Central).

Speaking during the second reading debate of the transport budget, Malcomess said a Sats vehicle had been used in Langa, Cape Town, as a decoy vehicle on

which police were hidden. While driving down a street in a problem area, police emerged from the truck, opened fire and shot several youths.

Malcomess asked whether Sats had realised that relatives of Sats employees might have been killed — and, perhaps, had been killed — in the incident.

"What sort of relations are you building with your 110 000 black, coloured and Asian staff?" he asked, adding it was possible that Sats property could have been singled out for attack as a result of the police action.

Fuel price cut could have been far more

ORMANDE POLLOK

OPPOSITION parties yesterday criticised government for not reducing the petrol price by more than the 8c and 10c a litre.

Spokesman for the Progressive Federal Party, the Conservative Party and the New Republic Party were unanimous in their criticism but welcomed the cuts at the same time.

Brian Goodall, (PFP) said: "With the price of oil in dollars down by a third and the rand up by over 40% from its low point, 10 cents was the minimum decrease one was looking for. "Obviously this decrease will help to contain inflation but, it should be the first of many downward adjustments."

However, Goodall questioned whether more than 38 cents per litre should be for taxes and levies of various kinds.

Dr Frans van Staden, the CP's spokesman, said the party welcomed the decrease as it had been asking for it for some-time.

Ralph Hardingham, spokesman for the NRP, also said that while welcoming any cut in the price he regretted that it could not have been more.

Barend stonewalls question about bail for banks

CHRIS CAIRNCROSS

FINANCE Minister Barend du Plessis has refused to disclose whether the Reserve Bank recently had to bail out any commercial banks.

Replying to a question put to him in the House of Assembly by S P Barnard, Conservative Party MP for Langlaagte, Du Plessis said he was not prepared to reveal whether the Reserve Bank recently advanced money or paid certain debts on behalf of any banking institution in SA.

In accordance with "accepted rules of confidentiality", no details were divulged regarding transactions between the Reserve Bank and individual banks, he said.

However, Du Plessis did note in his reply that the Reserve Bank regularly provided financial accommodation to banking institutions by rediscounting Treasury bills, bankers' acceptances, government stock and other financial assets for them, or by extending loans against the security of such assets.

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Pass on your fuel-price saving, Sats told

TRANSPORT MINISTER Hendrik Schoeman was challenged to pass on to the consumer the minimum of R100m that SA Transport Services (Sats) would save in a year as a result of the fuel price cuts announced earlier yesterday.

John Malcomess (PFP Port Elizabeth Central) said during the second reading debate on the Transport budget in the House of Assembly that besides the "massive" saving as a result of the price cuts, Sats would not be paying the Third Party insurance levy on fuel to be introduced soon.

"I challenge the Minister to reduce rail fares and tariffs now," Malcomess added.

FIN K M L
MOUTSE

The ripples spread

While pressure mounts on government to suspend the incorporation of Moutse into KwaNdebele until the matter can be fully debated, the removal of families from the disputed territory continues.

Earlier this month Lebowa, which has opposed moves to remove Moutse from its jurisdiction, announced it was breaking off diplomatic relations with SA until the issue is resolved. This may be only an empty gesture as the homeland has refused to take independence and is totally dependent on SA. But judging by Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis's response, it certainly has made government squirm. Heunis retaliated saying the Lebowa government must take full responsibility for any disruptions arising from its action.

Government put-downs, however, will not stop the issue being debated in Parliament. Motions calling on government to repeal the incorporation have been tabled in all three Houses and are due for debate next week.

In addition, Houghton MP Helen Suzman is backing a petition from two Moutse leaders — Chief Tlokwe Mathebe and Mar-

edi Chueu — to have their case heard at the Bar of the House, the highest legislative forum available to them. No decision has been taken on whether they will be allowed to do so. But the petition is also being considered by both the Indian and coloured Houses, where it is likely to receive majority support.

Meanwhile, controversy is still raging over whether the removal of more than a hundred families from Moutse to the Salieslout-Immerpan area in Lebowa was "voluntary" or "forced." According to the Department of Education and Development Aid, 124 families have been moved already (including 32 families from farms within KwaNdebele proper) and a further 75 families still want to move.

Heunis is on record as saying that any Moutse residents who do not want to stay on under the KwaNdebele government are free to move to Immerpan. But the Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac), which is working closely with the Moutse people, disputes claims that the removals were "voluntary." Trac says that people in the village of Uitvlucht, where most of the resettled families come from, have been prohibited from holding any meeting where they can discuss the moves.

Trac also claims that on February 6 Uitvlucht residents were coerced into signing statements saying they wanted to move to Immerpan. It further alleges that residents are being offered large sums as compensation for moving. ■

African Government; if so, (a) on what date and (b) what reasons were furnished for this step?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT:

No. (a) and (b) Because of a motion that was accepted by the Lebowa Legislative Assembly on 16 January 1986 which reads as follows: "The Legislative Assembly resolves that the Commissioner General of Lebowa be recalled until the Moutse issue has been satisfactorily settled", it was decided that there will be no contact between the Lebowa Government and the Commissioner General.
This decision will be reviewed, on request of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly.

HANS RUST 275. **Rust** asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:†

(1) Whether a decision was taken recently to add the area Rust de Winter to the territory of KwaNdebele; if so, on what date;

(2) whether the (a) landowners concerned, (b) farmers' association concerned and (c) Transvaal Agricultural Union had been consulted before this decision was taken; if so, what was the reaction in each case; if not, why not;

(3) whether the Commission for Co-operation and Development carried out an investigation into the matter before the above-mentioned decision was taken; if so, what was the result of the investigation; if not, why not?

†THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Yes. On 25th September 1985 the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning announced the Government's decision that the Rust

de Winter area would be included in the territory of KwaNdebele.

(2) (a), (b) and (c) All the information and particulars obtained from previous evidence of affected persons were once again considered and evaluated. The spokesman of the community who has an interest in land in the area concerned was informed beforehand of the decision of the Government whereafter the local Farmers Association, being an affiliation of the Transvaal Agricultural Union, has also discussed the matter. The Commission for Co-operation and Development also informed the local community of the decisions. Furthermore a delegation of the community discussed the issue with the relative Minister, Deputy Minister and Chairman of the Commission for Co-operation and Development when they objected against the decision of the Government.

The Minister concerned undertook to submit the matter once again to the Cabinet. This undertaking has been carried out.

(3) Yes. The reports of the Commission for Co-operation and Development to the Cabinet are confidential and are not published.

HANS KIRKWOOD persons detained 413/76. **Kirkwood** asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether a certain person from Kirkwood, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, was detained under the emergency regulations in 1985; if so, (a) what is the name of this person and (b)(i) on what date, (ii) why and (iii) where was he detained;

(2) whether this person was subsequently released; if so, (a) on what date and (b) why;

(3) whether this person was charged with any offence; if so, (a) with what offence and (b) in terms of what statutory provision;

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes.
(a) Jack Sailer.
(b) (i) On 10 August 1985.
(ii) I am not prepared to disclose the reasons for his detention.
(iii) At Uitenhage from 13h45 on 10 August 1985 and at North end Prison from 11h26 on 12 August 1985.

(2) Yes.
(a) On 23 August 1985.
(b) I am not prepared to disclose the reasons for his release.
(3) No.
(a) and (b) Fall away.

(4) No.
HANS KIRKWOOD persons arrested 413/76. **Kirkwood** asked the Minister of Law and Order:

*14. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether any member of the South African Police took any action on or about 1 February 1986 at a shop in Kirkwood owned by a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply; if so, (a) on whose instructions, (b) for what purpose, (c) what action was taken by the police on this occasion and (d) what is the name of this person;

(2) whether any persons were arrested or taken into custody by the police on this occasion; if so, (a) what are the names of these persons and (b) why;

(3) whether any action was taken against these persons; if so, (a) what action and (b) why;

(4) whether these persons were subsequently released; if so, when?

†THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) to (4) Whereas an interdict concerning this matter was filed at the supreme Court in Port Elizabeth, I do not deem it appropriate to disclose the required particulars.

HANS MALCOMES 413/76. **Malcomes** asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) Whether White and non-White employees of the South African Transport Services are included in the same medical aid scheme; if not, (a) why not and (b) to which medical aid schemes do (i) White and (ii) non-White employees belong; if so, what is the name of the scheme;

(2) whether the medical aid scheme for (a) White and (b) non-White employees of the South African Transport Services pays for the services of medical specialist doctors; if not, why not; if so, what is the nature of the services rendered by such medical specialist doctors?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (for the Minister of Transport Affairs):

(1) No.
(a) Transmed was introduced experimentally for Whites in order to determine the financial implications. The admittance of Non-White employees to Transmed

Dispute over Moutse area taken to Supreme Court

PARLIAMENT — The dispute over the incorporation of the Moutse area into kwaNdebele at the beginning of this year following its earlier excision from Lebowa would not come before the House as the matter had been taken to the Supreme Court, the Speaker, Mr Johann Greeff ruled yesterday.

Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton) has had a private member's motion on the Order Paper for a number of weeks. The motion would give two former Moutse members of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly leave to be heard at the Bar of the House to tell of their disapproval of the disputed area's incorporation into kwaNdebele.

The Speaker said he had been notified that the Lebowa Government had applied to the Supreme Court to have the proclamation incorporating Moutse into kwaNdebele declared null and void.

"I accordingly rule that as (the proclamation) is now going to be adjudicated upon by a court of law, the matter is sub judice and the honorable Member for Houghton's notice of motion ... cannot be considered by Parliament before the court has pronounced judgment."

Mr Dave Dalling (PFP, Sandton) asked if he could ask him a question on the matter.

Mr Greeff said he could see him in his chambers later. — Sapa.

De Jonge sent charge sheet

PARLIAMENT — Mr Klaas de Jonge, the Dutch fugitive wanted on terrorism charges, was supplied with a charge sheet through diplomatic channels, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday.

Replying to a question from Mr Frank le Roux (CP, Brakpan), Mr Botha said R14 903 had been spent on travelling and subsistence expenses for officials negotiating with the Dutch Government over Mr de Jonge, who has taken refuge in his country's Pretoria embassy.

"The Netherlands Government was informed that a charge sheet would be furnished to Mr de Jonge through the normal diplomatic channels," he said. — Sapa.

No debate on Moutse in Parliament

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

THE petitions against the incorporation of the Moutse area into the KwaNdebele homeland — due to be presented in two Houses of Parliament this week — have been shelved because of a court action instituted by the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi.

Private members' motions on the Moutse controversy, which were to have been debated in all three Houses tomorrow, have also been postponed because of the court application.

The Speaker of Parliament, Mr Johan Greeff, ruled yesterday that the Moutse issue was sub judice because of the legal proceedings.

This means that the Moutse affair cannot be debated in any of the three Houses.

Nor will the two former MPs for Moutse in the Lebowa Legislative Assembly, Chief T G Mathebe and Mr M W Chene, be able to present their petitions in the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates.

However, Chief Mathebe, Mr Chene, Mr Godfrey Matlala and Chief-tainness Matlala, together with their legal representatives, Professor John Dugard and Mrs D Mokgatle, will visit Cape Town today.

During their visit, they will have lunch with members of the House of Delegates and the House of Representatives and

address the Progressive Federal Party caucus.

They will also meet the West German Ambassador in South Africa, Mr Carl Lahusen, the United States Ambassador, Mr Herman Nickel, and a representative of the British Ambassador, Sir Patrick Moberly.

Tomorrow morning, the Moutse delegation will hold a press conference.

Speaker bars House debate on Moutse

SOIWEJAN 5/3/86

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY—The dispute over the incorporation of the Moutse area into KwaNdebele at the beginning of this year following its earlier excision from Lebowa will not come before the House as the matter has been taken to the Supreme Court and is therefore sub judice, the speaker, Mr Johann Greef, ruled yesterday.

Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) has

had a private member's motion on the order paper for a number of weeks already which would give two former Moutse members of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly leave to be heard at the Bar of the House to urge the disapproval of the disputed area's incorporation into KwaNdebele.

Mr Speaker announced yesterday he had been notified that

the Lebowa Government had applied to the Supreme Court to have the proclamation which incorporated Moutse into KwaNdebele declared null and void.

"I accordingly rule that as (the proclamation) is now going to be adjudicated upon by a court of law, the matter is sub judice and the honourable member for Houghton's notice of motion . . . cannot be considered by Parliament before the court has pronounced judgment," he said.



Progressive Federal Party MP Mr Peter Soal (second from left) with Moutse delegates (from left), legal adviser Professor John Dugard, Mr M W Cheue, legal adviser Mrs D Mokgatle, Chief T G Mathebe and Mr Godfrey Matlala.

Moutse delegation arrives in City

Staff Reporter

A DELEGATION from Moutse, led by Chief T G Mathebe, arrived in Cape Town yesterday for informal meetings with legislators and to hold talks with foreign ambassadors.

The group was to have presented petitions against the incorpora-

tion of the Moutse area into the KwaNdebele homeland to two Houses of Parliament. Private members' motions on the issue were also to have been debated.

But this has been prevented because of a court action instituted by the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi. The issue is there-

fore sub judice and may not be debated in Parliament.

Chief Mathebe and the other delegates, Mr M W Cheue and Mr Godfrey Matlala, "hope to expose South Africa's true intentions in the region", said Mr Cheue.

"We want to discuss the problem with anyone

we can, for South Africa has been propagating reform, and Moutse must be a starting point," he said.

Mr Cheue said the group would be talking to members of the Houses of Delegates and Representatives and to the caucus of the Progressive Federal Party.

"We also want to tell

the ambassadors of West Germany, Britain and the United States that Moutse is being absorbed against the wishes of its people."

The delegation, which will be in town until this afternoon, is accompanied by its legal representatives, Professor John Dugard and Mrs D Mokgatle.

Moutse leader calls for a referendum

WEEKLY 11 7/13/86

MOUTSE leader M W Cheue yesterday challenged the South African government to hold a referendum on the proposed transfer of the Moutse area of Lebowa into the soon-to-be "independent" Kwa-Ndebele.

"The majority would vote against it," he said.

The issue has opened up a hornet's nest for South Africa, say foreign diplomats, on whom the Moutse delegation which visited Cape Town this week made a deep impression.

The Moutse question was cited by the British government in its strongly-worded statement a fortnight ago.

According to diplomatic sources, a flood of similar objections can be expected — which, they say, will do nothing to persuade what friends the South African government still has abroad that it is sincere in its "reform" programme.

The delegation consisted of Chief FG Mathebe, MW Cheue and Godfrey Matlala, accompanied by legal advisers Professor John Dugard and D Mokgatle.

The delegation's original intention in coming to Cape Town was to present a petition against incorporation to the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates and to listen to debates on the incorporation in all three houses.

Helen Suzman, PFP Houghton, was refused permission to present a

BY JEAN LE MAY,
Cape Town

similar petition at the Bar of the House of Assembly.

Meanwhile, the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, has started a legal action connected with the transfer.

Because of this, the speaker of the house, Johan Greeff, ruled that the issue was sub judice and that the petitions could not be presented and the issue could not be debated in Parliament.

The Moutse delegation and its legal advisers claim they were not aware that Phatudi had filed a court action. There is considerable resentment about the action, which is due to be heard in the Pretoria Supreme Court on April 16, having been instituted without consulting the Moutse people.

Cheue, speaking at a press conference arranged by the PFP in parliament, outlined reasons why the people of Moutse had fought against transfer to KwaNdebele.

"We have South African citizenship in Moutse. Once KwaNdebele becomes independent, we shall no longer have it," he said.

The people of Moutse would lose their privately-owned land and the schools, hospitals and facilities they had worked so hard to build up.

Moutse 'fighting for survival'

Absurd face of apartheid

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Government's unilateral transfer of Moutse to kwaNdebele against the wishes of its 120 000 people is surely one of the most absurd chapters in the history of apartheid.

It is a flagrant contradiction of the most central planks of President P W Botha's own reform doctrine, in that:

● Where Mr Botha pledged last August (in his Rubicon speech) that independence would not be forced upon anyone, 120 000 South Africans are being forced to become citizens of independent kwaNdebele without being afforded the right to express their views in a plebiscite.

● Where Mr Botha has said that each group has the right to its own sovereignty and self-determination, own residential areas and own schools, the people of Moutse (more than 75 percent are not Ndebeles) are lumped with 200 000 mainly Ndebeles in one political unit. They fear for their language and property rights. They are worried about the education of their children in their own schools. Their womenfolk lose their majority status in terms of kwaNdebele law. They may not vote and are treated as minors.

● Where Mr Botha has announced that South African citizenship is to be restored to millions of blacks who lost theirs in the process of homeland independence, the people of Moutse stand to lose theirs when they are converted to citizens of independent kwaNdebele.

Passports for travel

They may retain dual citizenship in the form of a South African passport for travel purposes. But in terms of Government policy, citizens of independent homelands have no claim to political rights in South Africa.

The man who made the "non-reversible" decision to draw the kwaNdebele boundaries around Moutse was President Botha. He did so because, without Moutse, kwaNdebele would be an independent state of 200 000 people and very little infrastructure — not even a hospital.

With Moutse, kwaNdebele gains 66 000 well-developed hectares, tarred roads, a telecommunications system, at least 58 schools, churches of most denominations, and a hospital.

There is also the prospect of mineral wealth. One of the farms in the Moutse 1 District is reported to be rich in minerals, and a major mining house has applied for prospecting rights.

Moutse, near Groblersdal in the Northern Transvaal, is divided into three sections, known as Areas 1, 2 and 3.

About half its 120 000 population are North Sothos. The rest include Southern Ndebeles, Swazis, Zulus, Shangaans, Tswanas, Xhosas and Vendas.

Medium of instruction

In language and culture, Moutse belongs to the North Sotho group. All its chiefs are Sothos; 16 of the 20 members of the Moutse Regional Authority are Sothos; and 40 of the district's 46 primary schools use Sotho as their medium of instruction.

Because of its association with the North Sotho group, Moutse became part of the Lebowa Territorial Authority in 1962 and of the self-governing Lebowa Legislative Assembly in 1972.

From 1972 to 1980, Moutse was part of Lebowa, a separate self-governing homeland for the North Sotho unit. It had four seats in the Lebowa Legislative Assembly. In 1979 the Government decided to include the South Ndebele as a unit entitled to self-government. Previously, the unit was considered too small for statehood and the South Ndebeles were expected to achieve their political aspirations in other units.

Because kwaNdebele opted for independence, Pretoria started giving the tiny homeland preferential treatment, particularly when it came to the allocation of land. In 1980, in what later tran-

spired to be preparation for kwaNdebele's independence, Pretoria unilaterally excised Moutse from Lebowa.

The people and leaders of Moutse voiced their opposition to the proposed incorporation of their territory into kwaNdebele from the outset. They have called repeatedly for a referendum.

In September last year, the Government published the consolidation plans for kwaNdebele. They included Moutse.

The territory's residents tried to express their opposition to the plan through public meetings, but these were either banned or dispersed by the police.

On December 31, President Botha issued Proclamation 227 of 1985 incorporating Moutse into kwaNdebele. It sparked a violent confrontation between the people of Moutse and kwaNdebele.

Initiation ceremonies

In January, Mr Godfrey Mathebe, a Moutse leader and Member of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly, was detained under the Internal Security Act.

The people of Moutse fear that if they are forced to live in independent kwaNdebele their way of life will be changed. They fear that kwaNdebele will impose Ndebele as the official language. Moutse schools will fall under the kwaNdebele Department of Education, so Ndebele standards are likely to be imposed.

The Ndebeles may also introduce their system of public flogging of adults. They might even nationalise Moutse properties.

Professor John Dugard, legal adviser to the Moutse people, on whose research much of this article has been based, says that the incorporation of Moutse into kwaNdebele is a new and insidious form of resettlement.

"Pretoria realises that any attempt to forcibly relocate the people of Moutse to Immerspan and Saliesloot would be met with an international outcry. Thus it has resorted to another strategy to achieve the same goal. It has redrawn the boundaries of kwaNdebele so as to include Moutse.

Welfare responsibility

"The people of Moutse are thus resettled in a new black state-to-be by the stroke of a legislative pen, absolving Pretoria of responsibility for their welfare.

"If the people of Moutse find living conditions in kwaNdebele intolerable, and later elect to move to Immerspan and Saliesloot, Pretoria will claim that they have voluntarily elected to relocate. This scheme must be seen for what it is: a new species of resettlement."

The Moutse people are bitter about leaving their ancestors and their home of 200 years. In any case, they say, the ground offered to them is too far away from the white towns, to which many commute to work.

With the aid of Professor Dugard and the Progressive Federal Party, a plan to air the whole issue in each of the three chambers of Parliament came close to working this week.

If the coloured and Indian Houses had disapproved the President's Proclamation of December 31, the Government would have been in a difficult and embarrassing position.

However, a court action instituted by Lebowa (which after agreeing to swap Moutse for other goodies from Pretoria, has lately taken up the cudgels for its erstwhile citizens) put paid to this. The Speaker has ruled that until the court has decided on the matter, it must remain sub judice and may not be debated.

Meanwhile Moutse has turned to foreign ambassadors and the world Press for help.

Said one official at a Press conference in Cape Town this week: "We are fighting for our survival. Whoever can come to our aid is welcome. We don't ask for sympathy, just understanding."

HAROLD RUDOLPH

Togetherness is . . .

"My job is to heighten awareness," Johannesburg's centenary mayor, Harold Rudolph, declares emphatically. He is well aware that, for his city as well as for the country, 1986 will be a turning point in many ways, and that's why he chose "togetherness" as his mayoral theme.

"Only together will we have any future in this country. We must stop concentrating on dividing factors," Rudolph asserts. He is under no illusions that the burning issues of black grievance — such as the Group Areas Act and influx control — are within the power of local government to change.

"But I want the hearts and minds of people to change — if that happens, the laws too must change in time. One must work on public sentiments to provide a context for legal change. Legal developments need not only moral justification, but mass backing," the new mayor stresses.

Rudolph is inordinately proud of the logo he commissioned, which incorporates clasped hands, the Johannesburg skyline and the slogan "Together the future," which will be on bumper stickers, buses and bus shelters across town (see *Leaders*).

Talking of togetherness — does he foresee Johannesburg and Soweto, those Siamese twins, ever becoming one city? "Never say never," Rudolph responds, adding that the planned introduction of joint Regional Services Councils (RSCs) could be a first step: "They would be the first elected government bodies on which blacks, whites, coloureds, and Indians are represented together."

But, he points out, there's a lot of spadework to be done: "It's questionable whether everything will be sorted out in time for an RSC to be introduced here by the target date of July or August."

"The Johannesburg Management Committee is meeting continuously with the other township and city councils. One problem is that of defining boundaries — whether there is to be one RSC for the Witwatersrand from Krugersdorp in the west to Springs in the east,

or whether there should be eastern, central and western Witwatersrand councils."

The issue of the centenary he acknowledges to be highly controversial: "But whether everyone agrees to celebrate it or not, the fact remains that it's a significant birthday, and as such a time for taking stock."

Rudolph reflects: "Attending a function to honour centenarians, it struck me that it was in these people's lifetime that this city came into being. And all its people contributed — blue- and white-collar workers, professionals and labourers.

"Certainly, people of colour got the raw end of the deal, and if they choose not to celebrate, fine — but let's use the occasion for goodwill, to consider the roots of present crises, look for new directions, and hammer out a philosophy for a future Johannesburg."

Response to his plea for reconciliation across the racial spectrum has been overwhelming so far, Rudolph says. Rather than being straitjacketed by a ceremonial position, he considers the non-party-political na-

ture of the mayor's office useful: "Under the Westminster system it is designed to be a unifying factor, like the ceremonial head of state. That's what I intend. I don't just want to be a white man's mayor either — I want to be a people's mayor."

A Wits professor of constitutional law, at 38 Rudolph is young to be mayor. But he's quick to point out that he has served 14 years on the city council.

He is very much a Jo'burg boy: "Both my maternal great-grandfather and paternal grandfather arrived here in 1896 when the city was 10 years old. I feel I have deep roots here, I'm not one of those people who are here today and in Toronto tomorrow."

In his early years he lived in Hillbrow, completed his high schooling at Roosevelt High and took his BA LL B and LL M at Wits. He served articles during 1970 and 1971, and was admitted as an attorney in 1972. It was the same year he married and was elected to the city council: "A turning point — within a couple of months I became a pillar of middle-class respectability."

In 1976 he joined Wits as a lecturer, specialising in constitutional law and criminal procedure. He also taught aspects of public law, concerning human rights, and administrative law.

His life at present is a round of functions and meetings. But Rudolph is determined to make all the contacts necessary to manage his task of reconciliation. He has plans for further projects with the same goal, which will be announced in a month or so, after his togetherness theme is under way. ■



Rudolph ... a time for taking stock

TLOKWE MATHEBE

Home sweet home

Chief Tlokwe Mathebe, chairman of the Moutse regional authority, senior chief of the area, and a member of the Lebowan Legislative Assembly, blinks in the harsh glare of the television lights while he stares out at the group of journalists who have come to hear his desperate plea to save his people. He is at a press conference in a committee room in Parliament in Cape Town.

Mathebe believes that his journey to Cape Town will have been worthwhile if it serves in any way to stop government forcing his 120 000 followers into the soon-to-be "independent" KwaNdebele homeland, and the possibility of being forced to live under what he and his followers fear could become tyrannical rule.

The old chief led a delegation to Cape

Policeman dies in kwaNdebele

A policeman died after being attacked by a mob in kwaNdebele last night, a police spokesman said this morning.

He said two policemen on their way to the police station at Dennilton, kwaNdebele, were confronted by a mob. One was dragged away by the mob while the other managed to escape.

The kidnapped man's body was later found in Dennilton.

In other incidents of overnight unrest, police reported violence in the Border area, at Atteridgeville near Pretoria, at Galeshewe near Kimberley, and at Aliwal North in the Cape Province.

The spokesman said that in the township near Blouwater in the Border area, police used teargas and rifles to disperse a mob.

While at Galeshewe near Kimberley, three people were injured when a home was set alight. In another incident, a home was damaged by a petrol bomb.

Petrol bombs used in attack on convent

A convent in the Krugersdorp township of Kagiso was petrol-bombed early today.

One of three petrol bombs crashed through the window of a bedroom where one of the three resident sisters was sleeping, setting the curtains alight, said Sister Bernard Ncube of the Convent of Our Lady.

The blaze was put out without anyone being hurt.

Sister Bernard, president of the Federation of Transvaal Women, is a national figure in the anti-apartheid struggle.

She and a fellow member of Our Lady at Kagiso, Sister Christine Obotseng, have been repeatedly taken into custody.

Sister Bernard said the attack occurred at about 1 am. None of the sisters had seen those responsible.

"The only vehicle roaming the area at the time was a bus."

The bombing came two days after the Government's announcement that Krugersdorp's older township, Munsieville, would not be removed despite demands from thousands of whites.

And in Atteridgeville near Pretoria, a home was slightly damaged by a petrol bomb. At Qukatole near Aliwal North, police used a round of birdshot to disperse a mob that gathered illegally. No injuries were reported.

The spokesman said that in Soweto freight valued at R10 000 was stolen from a delivery vehicle yesterday afternoon and a home was petrol-bombed causing damage estimated at R10 000.

In the Eastern Province in kwaZakhele, near Port Elizabeth, the Tsume Primary School was petrol-bombed. Minimal damage was caused.

And on the East Rand, a light explosion took place in Jubilee Street, Alberton. Slight damage was done to a car. — Sapa

Man dies in N Tvl shooting incident

A man was killed and another seriously injured in a shooting incident at Naboomspruit at the weekend.

Police said Mr Richard van Wyk (45) of Palala near Naboomspruit was shot dead when his R1 rifle went off during a police chase after an incident on De Hoop Farm during which Mr Willie Nortje sustained a bullet wound in the stomach.

REGISTERED AS WORKSEEKERS: 1985

	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Johannesburg	17 633	12 012	30 051	19 565	26 947	17 992	25 362	16 892	27 575	17 658	28 352	17 730	25 032	15 344	28 288	17 439	29 384	17 472	28 592	17 316	29 883	17 480	24 223	14 335
Cape Town	4 823	3 234	7 376	4 871	8 057	5 875	8 618	5 984	9 872	6 645	9 912	7 572	10 667	7 570	12 058	7 227	12 106	7 170	11 599	6 827	13 015	7 569	11 426	7 100
Durban	15 795	7 492	30 892	14 394	26 496	12 359	25 805	12 015	26 898	13 833	24 761	13 633	27 819	13 706	31 543	15 842	28 820	14 609	27 810	14 153	31 063	14 770	26 948	13 226
Pretoria	7 115	4 865	9 691	5 953	9 338	6 342	10 352	5 299	9 977	5 800	8 682	5 016	11 646	5 692	10 713	5 447	11 704	5 835	10 641	5 110	11 025	5 596	10 481	5 302
Port Elizabeth	7 986	4 506	11 238	6 084	9 314	4 499	8 444	3 929	9 928	6 491	10 575	4 414	10 158	4 436	10 970	4 652	11 396	5 322	11 048	5 194	12 090	5 529	9 406	4 420
Bloemfontein	3 381	1 823	4 301	2 538	4 025	2 306	4 139	2 327	4 364	2 314	3 678	2 283	3 817	2 374	3 740	2 425	3 979	2 772	3 816	2 635	3 663	2 492	3 371	2 144
East London	2 022	1 185	3 317	2 058	2 757	2 259	2 951	2 068	2 995	1 718	2 938	1 748	2 673	1 615	2 835	1 840	2 395	1 428	2 419	1 486	2 915	1 770	2 020	1 356
Kimberley	2 035	745	2 262	910	2 079	779	1 835	724	2 191	815	2 032	804	2 097	783	2 283	784	2 320	828	2 242	1 072	2 414	1 047	1 867	1 075
George	415	357	524	417	539	453	600	476	685	481	690	458	919	516	1 028	532	1 118	551	1 105	598	1 221	657	1 241	722
TOTAL	61 205	36 219	99 652	56 790	89 552	52 863	88 106	49 714	94 485	55 755	91 620	53 658	94 828	52 036	103 458	56 188	103 222	55 987	99 272	54 391	107 289	56 910	90 983	49 680

462. Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Manpower:

(a) How many residents of KwaNdebele received Unemployment Insurance Fund benefits, and (b) what total amount had been paid out to such persons, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(a) 312 residents of KwaNdebele received benefits from the Unemployment Insurance Fund during December 1985.

(b) The total amount paid out during December 1985 was R90 576.

498. Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether any obsolete rifles were sold by (a) the South African Defence Force and/or (b) Armscor recently; of so, (i) on what date or dates (ii) what types of rifles were sold and (iii)(aa) at what prices, (bb) to whom and (cc) in what manner were they sold;

(2) whether these rifles had been rendered inoperable;

(3) whether these rifles are available for resale to the public; if so,

(4) whether any control is exercised over the future use of such rifles; if so, what control;

(5) whether any licence is required for (a) the resale of such rifles to the public and (b) members of the public to purchase such rifles; if so, what is the nature of the licence in each case;

(6) whether ammunition is available for these rifles?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) (a) Yes.

(i) From January to June 1984.

(ii) .303 inch Long Barrel Drill Carbines with Mauser bolt action (Lee Enfield) and Short Barrel Drill Carbines with lever action (Martini-Henry).

(iii) (aa) R15,00 for the Lee Enfields and R5,00 for the Martini-Henrys.

(bb) The best carbines to SA Defence Force members, Civil Servants, Armscor employees and the SABC (The SABC paid R4,00 each).

(cc) Initially out of hand to interested persons. The remainder which were in a very bad condition, were sold by public tender, arranged by the Office for State Purchases, for 75c to Mr J C Susens of Brits.

(b) No.

(2) Yes. The carbines were previously rendered inoperable for use as drill carbines by school cadets and were consequently no longer classified as a weapon but as collector's items in terms of subsection 45(2)(a)(iii) of the Act on Weapons and Ammunition, 1969 (Act 75 of 1969).

(3) Persons who bought the carbines are themselves members of the public. It is not known whether they resold any of the carbines.

(4) No, not by the SA Defence Force. It would in any event be an impossible task.

(5) (a) and (b) No.
(6) Yes, commercially, but note (2) above.

Telephones

508. The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Communications:

Whether there is a shortage of telephones in the Hout Bay/Landudno area; if so, (a) what is the nature of the shortage and (b) when is it anticipated that it will be eliminated?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

No. (a) and (b) Fall away.

509. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

How many Black (a) male and (b) female persons over the age of 85 years were in receipt of war veterans' pensions as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(a) Male—February 1986—23.

(b) Female—February 1986—None.

Pensions

511. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) How many Black persons in the Republic were (a) in receipt of and (b) receiving the maximum amounts payable in respect of (i) old-age pensions, (ii) blind persons' pensions, (iii) war veterans' pensions and (iv) disability grants as at 31 December 1985;

FIN MAIL 28/3/86

HOMELAND CONSOLIDATION

Move your shadow

The unsettling impact of homeland consolidation continues. This time two black communities, as well as a white farming community, situated on the border of KwaNdebele, are affected.

The 15 000 black residents of the farms Bloedfontein and Geweerfontein (which, it is to be hoped, are inappropriately named) have been informed by Deputy Minister of Development and Land Affairs Ben Wilkens that they should move to land in KwaNde-

bele when their farms are incorporated into Bophuthatswana.

The Bloedfontein-Geweerfontein community will be resettled on expropriated white farms in the Rust der Winter area which will then be incorporated into KwaNdebele. The white farmers, not surprisingly, are disenchanted.

Meanwhile, as a further rejection of the homelands policy, residents of Ekangala, the new township near Bronkhorstspuit, earmarked for incorporation into KwaNdebele, have asked that they be assisted to move back to an urban area. They moved to Ekangala from the East Rand, largely in the belief that the township was simply a development point which would remain under East Rand Development Board control. Government, however, says the township was always meant to be part of KwaNdebele.

Although government has lately said the incorporation will not go ahead "in the near future" (another way of saying it *will* indeed take place some time), residents say they still do not feel secure. With good reason. The Ekangala Action Committee points out that KwaNdebele government officials are already involved in the administration of the township. In fact, there is now a reign of terror by the KwaNdebele *Mbhokoto* vigilante group which is, apparently, bent on driving out the new township's residents. Leaders of the Ekangala Action Committee have been assaulted and ordinary residents, too, have been attacked. The attacks, including the bombing of one house, are under police investigation.

The residents' main complaint is that they were enticed to Ekangala under false pretences. The township was built by the East Rand Development Board and only people who were wait-listed for housing in urban townships like Tembisa and KwaThema were eligible to move there.

Although the township is 130 km away from Johannesburg, people decided to move and commute because of the housing shortage in the locations where they were born. Residents are now requesting that they be moved as a group and given alternative land elsewhere in order to build. They say that if they move individually they have no chance now of housing in the townships.

Bloedfontein and Geweerfontein are adjoining farms situated between Bophuthatswana and KwaNdebele. There is a dispute over who legally owns the land. The original buyers still have receipts for the purchase of the land. The title deed, however, is in the name of neighbouring Tswana Chief Moepi. Residents say they were told a chief, acting as a nominee, had to sign the title deed for them. Moepi, however, signed the title deed in his own name.

Despite public guarantees from Wilkens that no one would have to move against their will, the community has received a letter from him saying "the fate of the farms Geweerfontein and Bloedfontein has been determined by an agreement between the South African and KwaNdebele govern-

ments.

"The decision that the farms Bloedfontein and Geweerfontein be included in Bophuthatswana can unfortunately not be reconsidered. It is, however, trusted that you will find it ultimately possible to accept the decision as well as the compensatory land to be made available in the Rust der Winter area."

Wilkens' letter was received in December last year. Since then, lawyers acting for the community have tried, unsuccessfully, to arrange a meeting with the deputy minister.

FIN/MIL

~~111~~

~~271~~

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MOUTSE INCORPORATION

Renewed resistance

While a legal wrangle seemed likely to prevent a parliamentary debate this week on the future of Moutse, a delegation from the troubled district was preparing to travel to Cape Town to renew efforts to force government to reunite the area with Lebowa.

A motion by the Progressive Federal Party's Helen Suzman urging that permission be given to Moutse leaders to present their case personally at the Bar of the House of Assembly — the highest legal authority available to them — was due for debate on Thursday. But, as the *FM* went to press, it appeared that the court action brought by Lebowa's Chief Minister Cedric Phatudi to have government's decision reversed could render any debate on Suzman's motion *sub judice*.

The Moutse delegation, which was due to travel to Cape Town on Wednesday, includes two former members of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly — T G Mathebe, former chairman of the Moutse Regional Authority, and M W Chucu. Both lost their seats when government unilaterally excised Moutse

from Lebowa and incorporated it into the soon-to-be "independent" KwaNdebele homeland.

So far all efforts to have the move reversed have failed. Civil unrest in the area, directly linked to the incorporation, has claimed a number of lives.

The Moutse delegation was due to meet the ambassadors of West Germany and the US and a senior British diplomat in Cape Town. They were also planning talks with Labour Party leader Allan Hendrickse and a senior member of the Indian National People's Party.

Debates on the Moutse question have also been scheduled for the coloured and Indian Houses of Parliament, but the court case could delay them as well.

The Moutse issue has clearly become one of government's most serious headaches. The dispute has received widespread coverage overseas and foreign governments have expressed their concern over the issue. Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis has repeatedly refused to reconsider the move, or to hold a referendum in Moutse to let the residents decide their own future.

31/3/86

Police arrest 160 in kwaNdebele incident

At Dennilton, in kwaNdebele, 88 men and 72 women have been arrested for attending an illegal gathering, according to a police report issued in Pretoria this morning.

In the Boksburg North industrial area, a group of blacks barricaded a road with burning tyres and a man was arrested.

In Lamontville, near Durban, five shots were fired at the home of a councillor. Slight damage

STAR 3113 121
was caused but no one was injured. The assailant had not been identified, the report said.

In an earlier report, police announced that in Soweto, Witwatersrand, a private vehicle was destroyed when it was set on fire.

At Kathlehong, a private home was slightly damaged when a device exploded against the building. The exact nature of the device has not yet been established. — Sapa.

A TOTAL of 160 people were arrested for attending an illegal gathering in Sondagsfontein near Dennilton on Sunday, the SAP said.

A spokesman for the SAP Directorate for Public Relations in Pretoria said he had no further information about the meeting. He directed further inquiries to the police in KwaNdebele. **2/4/86**

Although a spokesman for the police in KwaNdebele confirmed the incident, he said the release of more information would first have to be cleared by the office of the Chief Minister.

As the Easter weekend started, tension hung over the village of Sondagsfontein. On Thursday, the place looked like a ghost town with virtually all the able-bodied men out on the borders of Sondagsfontein ready to repel a suspected attack by gangs of vigilantes said to be from KwaNdebele.

Moutse

Sondagsfontein is part of the disputed Moutse area, which was incorporated into the KwaNdebele homeland this year.

Most of Sondagsfontein's residents are against the incorporation into the homeland, which is to be given independence this year.

Sondagsfontein is the village where prophetess Mrs Emily Motshwene (36) and her husband Mr Simon Motshwene

By NAT DISEKO

(40) were set alight and burnt to death by a mob last week. She had been accused of being a witch. **(229) (101)**

She had prophesied that the end of the world would come at midnight on Sunday March 23. She had told her followers to give away all their money and other possessions. **SOWETIAN**

A spokesman for the police in KwaNdebele said yesterday that nine people were arrested in connection with the burnings. They were due to appear in the Dennilton Magistrate's Court yesterday. **(11/11)**

ter of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) (a) How many (i) State and (ii) privately administered children's homes were there for Black children in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) how many children were accommodated in these homes as at that date;

- (2) whether there is a shortage of such accommodation for Black children; if so, (a) what is the nature of the shortage and (b) what steps are to be taken to overcome such shortage?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (1) (a) (i) None.
(ii) Nine.
(b) 675 (28 February 1986).

- (a) For the age group 0-6 years, and children's homes to serve the Orange Free State, Eastern Cape and Western Cape areas.
(b) Private organisations, that are interested in the care of children in need of care, are encouraged to establish such facilities. A State children's home at Shanguve, just north of Pretoria, is planned for 200 children and the erection thereof will com-

(a) National States

Gazankulu	1983
KaNgwane	106 218
KwaNdebele	109 849
KwaZulu	96 525
Lebowa	771 865
OwaOwa	351 550
	80 197

HOA

(b) Independent States

Bophuthatswana	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Ciskei	588 039	543 899	368 051	374 670	399 251
Transkei	381 690	342 691	105 395	123 206	113 424
Venda	544 237	384 072	390 651	387 492	375 413
	86 945	87 186	60 093	59 072	64 320

Information as required regarding the National States is only available as from 1983. Prior to 1983 labour statistics were kept in a form from which the required information cannot be obtained.

Ekangala Township
682. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 15 on 25 February 1986, he or any member of his Department or any former Minister or Department responsible for Ekangala Township received any petition or memorandum from any residents of this township during 1985 regarding the possible incorporation of the township into KwaNdebele; if so, (a) on what date and (b) what was the purport of the petition or memorandum;

Duncan Village community; resettlement
692. Mr E R MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 12 on 18 June 1985, a final decision has been reached regarding the resettlement of the Duncan Village community; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what is this decision;
(2) what was the (a) adult (i) male and (ii) female and (b) child population of Duncan Village as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (1) Yes.

- (a) 9 October 1985.

- (b) Objections from some of the residents against incorporation of the whole Ekangala into KwaNdebele.

- (2) Yes.

1 117 signatures.

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (1) Yes.
(a) 30 August 1985.

- (b) Duncan Village will be retained as Black township and will continue to exist within its existing boundaries. The whole area will be replanned and upgraded and the 99 year leasehold system will apply. Residents still wishing to relocate in Mdantsane, will be helped to do so but no forced re-movals will take place.

- (2) (a) (i) 6251.
(ii) 4911.
(b) 6279.

Figures are as on 31 December 1984.

HOA

'Teargassing' in Moutse resettlements

CAC-Trail 9/4/86

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From THELMA TUCH
JOHANNESBURG. — Police allegedly fired teargas and sjambokked Moutse residents in the village of Uitvlugt yesterday as 25 government trucks removed 10 families to be resettled in tents at Immerpan.

The trucks were accompanied by a Hippo carrying about 10 policemen who, according to residents, teargassed a group queuing to buy water at the local trading store. There are only three taps serving the 900 families in the area.

Police then patrolled the streets and allegedly sjambokked three residents, including Mr Jan Mogale, whose home was destroyed by a petrol bomb last month. He is the brother of the first president of the banned Congress of South African Students, Mr Ephraim Mogale.

'Trouble-makers'

Mr Mogale sustained weals and gashes on his torso. He said six policemen attacked him with sjamboks. He said police accused him and two friends of being trouble-makers and took them in the Hippo to the outskirts of Uitvlugt, where they lashed them with sjamboks.

At midday yesterday the streets were deserted as residents stayed indoors, apparently to avoid any further confrontation.

The controversial North-Eastern Transvaal area of Moutse was incorporated into KwaNdebele on January 1 this year despite mass opposition from the

120 000 North Sotho-speaking people living there.

Residents strongly resented the incorporation into the homeland scheduled for independence this year. In January they clashed violently with KwaNdebele vigilantes in the area, resulting in more than 20 deaths.

They have been given the option to move to Immerpan, near Roedtan, but many are opposed to resettling in this remote area.

Climate of fear

A spokesman for the Transvaal Rural Action Committee said yesterday that an "insidious process" of removals was now taking place since the government placed a moratorium on forced removals a year ago.

A climate of fear and anxiety was created, he said, as government officials went from house to house asking residents to sign a form agreeing to move out. He said they had threatened to destroy the homes of people who refused to leave.

This led many people to agree to move "voluntarily" from the area. Residents were also being offered large amounts of money such as R15 000 as compensation, none of which had yet materialized, he said.

● The South African Police declined to comment and referred all inquiries to KwaNdebele police. No one could be reached for comment.

(4) (a) what was the amount received by the above-mentioned fund in each of the three years concerned by way of contributions by (i) members/employers and (ii) the State and (b) what was the level of the assets in the fund at the end of each such year?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(1) (a) The Department of Manpower does not itself make estimates of the number of unemployed but does keep figures of registered unemployed persons. The latest figure is 127 563.

(b) January 1986.

(c) This figure is compiled from returns of registered unemployed persons submitted by the Divisional Inspectors of the Department.

(b) Year	Number of unemployed persons covered by the Unemployment Insurance Fund	Amounts paid
1983	194 740	R104 506 484
1984	186 125	R104 793 618
1985	332 157	R219 430 060

(b) 1983..... R246 865 355
 1984..... R243 331 820
 1985..... R149 766 002

Provisional unaudited figures.

HANSARD 14/4/86
 Q 1051
 KwanDubele
 121
 545. Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:†

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(1) What is the total area, in hectares, of the national state of KwaNdebele;

(2) what total number of Ndebele citizens are resident (a) in the Republic and (b) within the territory of KwaNdebele;

(3) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

(1) 103 370 hectares.

(2) (a) According to the latest available figure (obtained during the 1980 census) there were 394 856 South-Ndebele in the Republic of South Africa.
 (b) 232 726.

(3) With regard to (1) as at 30 December 1985. With regard to (2)(b) as at the last census held on 6 March 1985.

HANSARD 14/4/86
 Prisons
 559. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether any prison warders were (a) killed and (b) seriously injured by prisoners in 1985; if so, (i) how many and (ii) in which prisons;

(2) whether any prisoners were (a) killed and (b) seriously injured by fellow prisoners in that year; if so, (i) how many and (ii) in which prisons?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) (a) Yes.

(i) One (1)

(ii) Durban Central

(b) Yes.

(i) Fourteen (14) and a further 158 members who have also received medical treatment/consultations for minor injuries sustained as a result of assaults.

(ii)		
(i)	Barberton	1
	De Aar	1
	Douglas	1
	Grootvlei	1
	Kroonstad	2
	Leeuwkop	1
	Modderbee	2
	East London	1
	Potchefstroom	1
	Pretoria	1
	Victor Verster	1
	Zonderwater	1

(2) (a) Yes.

(i) Thirty eight (38)

(ii)		
(i)	Allandale	2
	Barberton	2
	Buffeljagsrivier	1
	Durban Central	1
	Durban Point	3
	Goedemoed	5

General J C Steyn	1
Johannesburg	2
Klerksdorp	1
Koelenhof	1
Kroonstad	1
Leeuwkop	1
Modderbee	4
East London	1
Pietermaritzburg	1
Paarl	1
Pollsmoor	2
Port Elizabeth	1
Pretoria	1
St Albans	2
Upington	2
Warmbokveld	1
Waterval	1

(b) Yes.

(i) and (ii)

The requested information is unfortunately not available at a central point as injuries sustained by prisoners are noted in registers at 248 prisons country-wide while detail regarding the way in which they were dealt with, is only available on the files of prisoners concerned.

All prisoners who sustain injuries immediately receive the necessary medical treatment and all such injuries are departmentally investigated. The steps which the Prisons Service institute as a result of departmental investigations, depend on the outcome of each investigation and could include correctional, preventative and/or disciplinary measures. If a prisoner's earning ability has been reduced as a result of an accident or an injury sustained in a prison, an *ex gratia* compensation can be made to the prisoner, providing that the accident or injury was not caused by his own negligence or fault.

In the case of injuries which are related to complaints of alleged assault, a suitable entry is made in a complaints register and/or a register of injuries and

Income tax

624. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Finance:

What is the total amount of income tax assessed for the 1984-85 tax year in respect of (a) companies and (b) individuals?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

Amount	% Assessed
(a) R2 884 049 514	45,23%
(b) R5 321 466 519	74,86%

Q con 1247
 HANS SWANDEBELE: tenders invited
 743. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (1) Whether tenders have been invited for the construction of a (a) stadium, (b) supreme court building and (c) radio broadcasting centre in KwaNdebele; if so, (i) how many tenders were submitted, and (ii) from whom were they received, in each case;

- (2) whether any contracts have been awarded; if not, when will they be awarded; if so,

- (3) whether the lowest tender was accepted in each case; if not, (a) why not and (b) what was the amount of the (i) lowest and (ii) successful tender in respect of each project; if so, what was the amount of the successful tender;

- (4) (a) what is the total anticipated cost to his Department of the construction of each of these projects and (b) when are they due to be completed in each case?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (1) (a) and (b) Yes, on 1 April 1986.

- (c) No.

- (2) No. The closing date for tenders for

HOA

the stadium and the supreme court building is 23 April 1986. It is anticipated that tender recommendations for both projects will be ready for submission to the State Tender Board by 30 April 1986.

- (3) Falls away.

- (4) (a) The total anticipated construction costs for each of the projects are as follows:

(i) the stadium	R5 000 000
(ii) the supreme court building	R2 900 000
(iii) the radio broadcasting centre	R1 460 000

- (b) 14 November 1986 for both the stadium and the supreme court building. A date in respect of the broadcasting centre has not yet been determined.

Q con 1248
 HANS SWANDEBELE: citizens 21/4/86
 792. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

- (a) How many persons who were or are citizens of foreign countries became South African citizens in each of the latest specified 15 years for which figures are available, (b) of what countries were these persons citizens at the time and (c) how many citizens of each of these countries became South African citizens in each such year?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

- (a) Persons who became South African citizens through naturalisation

1971-3 420	1976-3 492	1981-3 721
1972-3 352	1977-2 200	1982-3 802
1973-3 097	1978-3 296	1983-3 663
1974-3 299	1979-2 952	1984-4 201
1975-3 203	1980-2 610	1985-3 196

Persons who automatically became South African citizens

According to information obtained from the Population Register a total

HOA

of 62 139 persons automatically obtained South African citizenship by 31 December 1985. Separate figures in respect of each year are not available.

- (b) and (c) Particulars of the countries of origin in respect of persons who become South African citizens through naturalisation are only being kept since 1983 and are as follows:

Country	1983	1984	1985
Angola	1	1	—
Argentina	—	4	5
Australia	9	12	10
Austria	13	14	10
Belgium	23	20	19
Bolivia	—	—	1
Botswana	6	11	6
Brazil	—	1	—
Bulgaria	1	4	4
Canada	5	9	3
Chile	—	1	2
Cyprus	1	15	12
Czechoslovakia	—	—	—
Denmark	15	31	21
England—	1	6	3
U.K. and Colonies	1 082	1 042	682
France	11	16	14
Germany	44	68	48
Greece	51	71	59
Hungary	13	16	24
Iran	15	2	—
Ireland	26	15	7
Israel	17	52	90
Italy	17	27	25
Kenya	5	8	4
Latvia	1	—	—
Lebanon	6	6	7
Lesotho	2	1	1
Libya	—	1	—
Lithuania	—	—	1
Mauritius	12	27	19
Mozambique	1	4	1
Netherlands	65	178	79
New Zealand	2	5	3
Norway	—	—	2
Poland	11	48	45
Portugal	74	68	94
Rhodesia/Zimbabwe	—	—	—
Rumania	1 880	2 120	1 569
Russia	—	1	4

Country	1983	1984	1985
Scotland	—	3	1
Seychelles	1	2	1
Spain	—	2	1
Swaziland	3	15	7
Sweden	1	1	4
Switzerland	4	10	8
Tanzania	—	1	1
Turkey	1	—	1
U.S.A.	4	2	2
Uruguay	—	1	1
Wales	—	2	—
Yugoslavia	—	2	20
Zambia	14	43	26
Zaire	1	—	2
Asians	227	174	214
Stateless	12	38	33

Particulars of countries of origin in respect of persons who automatically become South African citizens are not being kept.

TUESDAY, 22 APRIL 1986

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

General Affairs:

Question standing over from Tuesday, 15 April 1986:

HANS SWANDEBELE: assistance with speech

*17. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Finance:

- (1) Whether he received any assistance from Government officials in respect of the (a) preparation and (b) typing of the Second Reading speech on the Appropriation Bill which was delivered by him on 17 March 1986;

- (2) whether the original copy of this speech is still in his or his Department's possession; if not,

- (3) whether he has disposed of the original copy; if so, (a) how, (b) when and (c) why.

HOA

Handwritten scribbles and marks on the left side of the page.

Vigilantes allegedly beat up pupils

Three kwaNdebele pupils were treated in hospital after they and seven classmates were allegedly beaten by the homeland vigilante group, the Mbhokoto.

The 10 teenagers still have sjambok weals across their bodies nearly two weeks after the beating.

A man, who transported the group while they were on the run from the Mbhokoto, was so severely beaten on the feet that he cannot drive or wear shoes.

And a middle-aged woman, who was also accused of helping the fugitives, was slapped and doused with cold water. Her assailants made her strip naked before the teenagers, taunting her that they "wanted the children to see where they came from".

The attack was apparently provoked by a class boycott at Siyabuswa Benginhlanhla High School when pupils learnt that only matric pupils would get free books.

PUPILS FLED

Pupils fled when carloads of armed vigilantes allegedly arrived at the school, but some were later apprehended at a roadblock.

For the next two days, men and boys were assaulted at community halls in Kwaggafontein and Siyabuswa and the woman and three girls were rounded up on the Sunday and assaulted at Siyabuswa.

- The alleged assaults included:
- Severe sjambokking
 - Electric shocks administered with a cattle prod
 - Being flogged for not being able to balance on slippery floors.

Lawyers said that when some of the youths began bleeding from the genitals the beatings stopped and they were sent to a clinic. The youths were then transferred to hospital where they were treated and discharged.

Lawyers are now investigating taking legal action against Mbhokoto members.

The Mbhokoto was allegedly involved in the abduction and assault of about 200 Moutse residents when the territory was declared part of kwaNdebele on New Year's Day.

(b) No.

1316

(i) For economic considerations.

(ii) On domestic flights the mass of all sporting equipment is assessed with the sportsman's baggage and any mass in excess of the free baggage allowance (but not exceeding the mass of the sporting equipment) is conveyed at 66 2/3 per cent of the applicable excess baggage rate.

On international flights sporting equipment may be conveyed free of charge if it is not in excess of the normal free baggage allowance. As soon as the total mass (or dimensions in the case of the USA, Brazil and Argentina) of the baggage, plus the sporting equipment or the total number of pieces, as the case may be, is in excess of the usual free baggage allowance, a charge is raised. Non-motorised, single seat touring or racing bicycles, golfing and snow skiing equipment may be transported as part of the free baggage allowance on international flights. Between Johannesburg and New York, two surfboards may also be conveyed as part of the free baggage allowance.

All other sporting equipment is conveyed as cargo.

22/4/86 Gen 1315
Non-Whites: subsidies
HANSMAN
Mr L F STOPBERG asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:†

- (1) What amounts were paid to the South African Transport Services in respect of subsidies for transportation of non-Whites in each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available;
- (2) (a) what formula is used in calculating these subsidies and (b) when was the formula last revised?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) Transport Services is partly compensated for the losses incurred in total on rail passenger services. Separate figures for the transport of non-Whites are therefore not available but the total compensation in respect of rail passenger services was as follows:

1981-82 financial year	287	R million
1982-83 financial year	340	
1983-84 financial year	588	
1984-85 financial year	405	
1985-86 financial year (estimate)	558	

(2) (a) The compensation represents the interest obligation on the investment in rail passenger services as well as an additional compensation.

(b) The amount in respect of the additional compensation is annually negotiated with the Treasury.

Plumstead: post boxes

794. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Communications:

With reference to his reply to Question No 621 on 21 March 1985, what steps are to be taken to provide additional post boxes in the Plumstead area?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

The acquisition of a site for the erection of a larger post office building near the

railway station in Plumstead is at present being negotiated and provision will be made for a sufficient number of private boxes in the new building. The waiting list for private boxes at Plumstead has in the interim decreased from 29 to 10.

Gen 1317
KwaNdebele: official motor-cars
HANSMAN 23/4/86
844. Mr L F STOPBERG asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:†

(1) Whether any official motor-cars have been donated to the KwaNdebele Government by the South African Government; if so, (a) when, (b) why, (c) what is the total amount involved and (d)(i) how many motor-cars and (ii) of what makes, if not,

(2) whether he will furnish information on the acquisition of official motor-cars by the KwaNdebele Government; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant particulars;

(3) whether any of these motor-cars were damaged or destroyed in recent riots; if so, (a) how many, (b) at what amount is the damage estimated and (c) in what manner will this damage be made good?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(1) The South African Government did

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
Germiston	62	27	196	326	28	274	778	280	1 038	—
Katlehong	343	92	2 026	1 522	275	889	356	1 232	557	—
Primrose	6	5	52	155	9	38	418	124	536	—
Alberton	30	37	253	422	55	198	1 371	320	1 812	6
Bedfordview	23	22	92	125	12	56	564	123	400	1
Edenvalle	2	16	45	129	9	37	470	110	691	—
Elsburg	13	15	67	130	14	60	247	111	481	—

Note: These statistics are furnished for the period 1 July 1984 until 30 June 1985. Statistics with regard to the period 1 July 1985 until 31 December 1985 are not readily available.

†Indicates translated version.
For written reply:
General Affairs: Gen 1318
HANSMAN
339. Mr B B GOODBALL asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f) robbery, (g) theft of vehicles and cycles, (h) damage to property, (i) housebreaking with intent to steal and theft and (j) possession of drugs were reported at each specified police station in the Germiston police district in 1985?

Independence rejected

Fresh protests have broken out among kwaNdebele residents against the proposed independence of their homeland.

The rejection of the proposed independence was voiced by thousands of villagers during a meeting recently convened in the area by the Paramount Chief of the Ndebele Tribe.

The son of the Paramount Chief, Prince

^{ST/101}
30/4/86 (121)
James Mahlangu, said his father told the meeting that members of the Legislative Assembly informed him the people had mandated them to go ahead with the proposed independence.

According to Prince Mahlangu the people had rejected the proposal. They also denied giving a mandate for independence. — Pretoria Bureau.

Question mark over 'kwaNatal' plan

Political Staff

121

STAR

CAPE TOWN — The kwaZulu/Natal indaba has not been stopped in its tracks by the Government's new provincial system, but it could make the acceptance of any recommendations far more difficult.

At the moment Government spokesmen are steering around questions on what will happen if the kwaZulu/Natal indaba recommends a single legislature for the region.

Attempting to draw attention away from the indaba, both the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, and spokesmen for his department are emphasising acceptance of a joint administration for the two areas.

A special Bill is to be put before Parliament to create the joint administration negotiated by Natal and kwaZulu last year.

This is mainly a symbolic gesture by the

Government, as enabling powers will be included in the legislation establishing the new provincial system to make it possible for similar joint administrations to be established by other provinces and "national states".

But the joint administrations were never intended to be the final target of Natal and, in particular, kwaZulu. The aim of the indaba is a single legislature, which in turn implies a single, not a joint, administration.

If the indaba agrees on a single legislature and the Government accepts it, special allowances would have to be made for the region.

This would have to involve some intricate political manoeuvring to make it fit in (if it ever could) with the "general affairs" and "own affairs" concepts.

Government spokesmen were saying today that nothing could be excluded or rejected until the recommendations of the indaba were known.

30/4/86

Revolt threat to homeland

2/5/86 • From PAGE 121

The revolt has gained an added dimension in that many of the traditional leaders, including the 73-year-old King Mabhoko, are siding with the people against Chief Minister Skhosana's government.

Prince James Mahlangu, who controls 23 tribally-appointed seats out of 72 in the legislative assembly, actively opposed the setting up of the Imbokhoto, although his brother, Prince Cornelius Mahlangu, is Minister of Health in Skhosana's cabinet.

Prince James, whose house was teargassed during the meeting on Wednesday, was critical of the police action, warning that a "deluge" of resistance would follow the breaking up of a peaceful meeting.

"The people have entirely lost confidence in the leaders of KwaNdebele. There is no way they are going to accept their rule any more after what happened here."

Both Mahlangu's told the Weekly Mail this week that they were prepared to abide by the decision of the people if they wanted to depose Skhosana and Ntuli. However, it is clear that the royal family would be the major beneficiary if the commoner Skhosana were to fall.

Wednesday's meeting was called at the kraal of the king after a KwaNdebele government delegation at Monday's meeting promised to report back on their demands to the people.

However, the meeting was banned on Tuesday by the magistrate for the area, J Theron. Few of the people who congregated at the kraal in their thousands on Wednesday morning were aware of this.

5th homeland opts for 'independence'

121
Cape Times 8/5/86
Political Staff

A MINISCULE homeland 100 kilometres north of Pretoria, which had 176 727 residents in 1984, is to be given its independence on December 11 this year.

The decision to make KwaNdebele the fifth "independent" homeland in South Africa was announced yesterday in a joint statement by President P W Botha and the Chief Minister of the homeland, Mr Simon Skosana.

However, the move could have serious local and international repercussions because it confirms the government's commitment to the basic policies of separate development.

In their statement, President Botha and Mr Skosana said the first

meeting of the joint ministers' committee of the South African and KwaNdebele governments was held yesterday in Cape Town under President Botha's chairmanship.

"The progress report of the working committee was discussed, after which the joint ministers' committee set December 11, 1986, as the date of independence for KwaNdebele, subject to the conclusion of agreements between the two governments."

Earlier this year, the Department of Development Aid disclosed in a memorandum tabled in Parliament that R35-million had been budgeted for building projects, including a stadium, for KwaNdebele's independence.

Ndebele plan angers PFP

8/5/86
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Government's decision to proceed with independence for kwaNdebele was greeted with anger by the Progressive Federal Party today.

Mr Peter Soal, PFP spokesman on Transvaal homelands affairs, said yesterday's announcements on the issue were incredible.

The Government was proceeding with independence despite intense domestic and international pressure and a court case which still had to decide on the legality of the transfer of Moutse to kwaNdebele.

ARGUS 31/7/86

Slain Minister was 'afraid of the comrades'

~~278~~ ~~477~~ (121)
The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — The murdered Kwandebele Minister of Interior, Mr Piet Maqawe Ntuli, had ordered businesses in the same complex as his own to close on Sunday and Monday, saying they harboured "comrades" who wanted to kill him.

Businessmen in the area said he also ordered the closure of a filling station near his shops in the homeland's capital, Siyabuswa, because he alleged it was supplying "comrades" with petrol to burn him.

Mr Ntuli was killed at 8.35pm on Tuesday when his car exploded in Siyabuswa. He was the only occupant.

It is reported that his businesses were being boycotted.

31/10/79

Minister dies in car blast

HAMISH McINDOE,
SOPHIE TEMA and Sap

KWANDEBELE Home Affairs Minister Piet Ntuli died on Tuesday night as his car exploded in the homeland's capital of Siyabuswa.

The Bureau for Information said yesterday it had no idea what type of explosive was used nor who was responsible.

Three Transkei policemen and four civilians died on Tuesday night in an attack on Umtata police station.

Residents reported a muffled explosion followed by machinegun fire.

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

Three men fled from the house and drove off in a car.

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

The bureau reported that a group of about 20 blacks set a private home alight in Soweto on Tuesday afternoon. Security forces fired three rounds at the attackers and killed a 25-year-old man.

Minister killed

121
DUB

← From Page 1 *Sweeten 3/17/84* opting for independence.

afternoon in connection with the Umtata attack.

A Government spokesman in KwaNdebele yesterday declined to comment on the death of Mr Ntuli and said all Cabinet Ministers were holding an urgent meeting.

The death of Mr Ntuli came at a time when KwaNdebele was plagued by "necklace" killings, school boycotts and work stayaways since the incorporation of Moutse into the area and the government's

High schools in the area have not been operating since they were indefinitely closed about three months ago.

The KwaNdebele government, in an effort to enforce law and order, introduced the notorious "Mbokodo" vigilante group under the leadership of Chief Minister Simon Skosana and Mr Ntuli.

The group was later accused by residents of perpetrating acts of terror and death in the area.

KwaNdebele independence to be delayed?

22/10/86
120

Dispatch Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The KwaNdebele cabinet may call upon President P. W. Botha to delay the homeland's independence, scheduled for December 11, according to reports.

The new influx control laws may be the reason.

Earlier this month, a delegation of church leaders joined the PFP and KwaNdebele's royal household, in calling for a judicial commission of inquiry into all aspects of independence.

This week a South African Government spokesman, Mr B. Kirsten, said the homeland would become independent on December 11, as planned.

The Chief Minister, Mr S. S. Skosana refused to comment but said that "as far as the new influx laws are concerned, I and my cabinet have to meet and decide what to do."

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Home Affairs has stated that the new influx laws will not affect the "special measures" made earlier to ensure movement of citizens of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei to South Africa.

The Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, denied "misleading reports" carried in newspapers which intimated that the government had reneged on undertakings given to TBVC states.

Citizens of the TBVC states were exempted from the requirement to be in possession of a temporary residence permit, the statement said.

Those who wished to work in South Africa had to have prior consent. Likewise those TBVC citizens who wished to remain in South Africa for longer than 14 days, had to obtain approval.

Responding to allegations in the press that the Restoration of SA Citizenship Act, 1986, does not extend far enough and that the government was in breach of faith, Mr Botha denied that the government had not adhered to its promises.

Minister's denial, P10

Homelands minister killed as car explodes

Merc.
31/07/96

(121) (B)

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Mercury Correspondent

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

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.

kwaNdebele Minister dies in car blast

By Sue Leeman, Pretoria Bureau

The kwaNdebele Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Piet Ntuli, was killed when his car exploded in the homeland's capital, Siyabuswa, last night, the Bureau for Information has announced.

The bureau said it had not yet been ascertained what had caused the explosion, which occurred at 8.35 pm.

Mr Ntuli was the only person in the vehicle when it blew up.

A spokesman for kwaNdebele's Department of Citizen Liaison and Information said the government extended its condolences to Mr Ntuli's family.

Sources said the trouble-torn homeland was tense today and members of the security forces had manned a roadblock near where Mr Ntuli was killed.

RUNNING BATTLES

Since the beginning of the year, kwaNdebele has been the scene of unrest, caused by the homeland government opting for independence and by the incorporation of Moutse into the area.

Villagers and youths opposed to independence have been engaged in running battles with security forces and members of the controversial Mbokotho group, which the authorities describe as the "homeland police".

Mr Ntuli was widely regarded as the "power behind the throne" of the homeland's Chief Minister, Mr Simon Skhosana.

Among other things, Mr Ntuli was head of Mbokotho.

● A Soweto incident resulted in the death of Mr Sam Maetle (25). The bureau said about 20 people had set a private home on fire at about 4 pm yesterday and the security forces had fired three shots, fatally wounding Mr Maetle.

kwaNdebele civil servants end protest stayaway

By Mckeed Kotlolo,
Pretoria Bureau

Most kwaNdebele civil servants yesterday returned to work, ending a two-week stayaway in protest against detentions and the homeland's planned independence.

Some of the workers told *The Star* the decision to return to work was reached at a meeting between youth leaders, headmen and Prince James Mahlangu at the royal kraal in Weltevrede on Saturday.

This was confirmed by a spokesman for the royal family this morning. He said the meeting was convened by Prince Mahlangu after complaints were received from the villagers through their headmen.

He said the stayaway, which also affected the health and welfare sections of the homeland, led to non-payment of pensioners since there was no one to give them their pension money at the pay-out points.

The meeting also agreed that all primary school children should report for school from today.

PAMPHLETS

However, he said secondary school pupils had resolved to continue with the stayaway "until their detained colleagues were released".

Some of those civil servants interviewed said not all their colleagues had reported for work yet. Some had gone back to their homes outside the homeland and had not yet received the information.

The stayaway started about a fortnight ago when scores of anonymous pamphlets were distributed calling for a stayaway by all civil servants in the trouble-torn homeland.

The pamphlets had also called for workers from outside the homeland to return to their homes until the people's demand were met.

Trouble in the homeland started after the announcement of the independence date by the South African Government and the homeland's authorities. The independence date had been set for December 11 this year.

A nation under house arrest

An iron curtain has gone up around the rural slum of KwaNdebele and its entire population, estimated to be more than 300 000, has been placed under house arrest.

In one of the most severe restrictions yet to be imposed in terms of the country's State of Emergency, no-one can leave his or her home between the hours of 9pm and 5am.

The restrictions — promulgated by the Commissioner of the KwaNdebele police, Colonel Christiaan van Niekerk — also forbid non-residents from entering the homeland.

Reports have been leaking out of hundreds of detentions and escalating civil war but a ban has also been placed on making public, spreading, distributing or transmitting any news or commentary concerning the actions of the Security Forces.

No-one who is not a permanent resident of the homeland is allowed inside, unless they can furnish proof

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

that they are employed in KwaNdebele.

No goods may be delivered inside KwaNdebele without written authorisation of the Commissioner of Police.

However, this does not affect people in transit on "acknowledged routes."

The regulations also prevent children from leaving the magisterial district of their parents and pupils whose parents are not permanent residents of KwaNdebele or who are not enrolled at a school have to get out of the homeland.

Another regulation says: "No person may play, loiter or aimlessly remain on any public road or road reserve within KwaNdebele."

The regulations also forbid people from being in possession of tyres not fit for use on a motor car or of fuel not stored inside the tank of an

automobile. The regulation is presumably aimed to prevent "necklace" killings.

The toughest of the regulations says: "Between the hours of 21h00 at night and 05h00 in the morning no person may be outside the premises of his place of permanent abode or move around on foot or by vehicle unless such a person is *en route* to or from his place of employment, or is on duty or is in possession of written authorisation issued by a member of a Security Force.

"This restriction does not apply to people who are forced by medical or other unforeseen reasons to act contrary to this order."

In addition, say the regulations: "No person may make public, spread, distribute or transmit any news or commentary concerning the actions of a Force, or a member of a Force in connection with the safety of the public."

One hour more for the OFS

A CURFEW has been imposed on 11 Northern Free State townships — but residents may stay out an hour longer than in Eastern Cape townships.

Northern Free State Divisional Police Commissioner Johan Swart yesterday ordered that townships dwellers must be off the streets by 10pm and stay indoors until 4am the next day.

This gives residents an hour more than in Eastern Cape townships, where residents have had to be off the streets by 9pm since June 19.

In terms of Emergency regulations, he also banned possession of "any device with which a stone or any other projectile can be cast (thrown)".

No official clarification could be obtained regarding this ban.

"Customary" restrictions were also placed yesterday on funerals in Atteridgeville, Mamelodi, Soshanguve, and a number of other Northern Transvaal townships, according to a notice in the Government Gazette.

— Sapa

HEALTH WARNING

Members of the public are assured that a team of lawyers has declared this publication safe for family reading within the Republic of South Africa

FOR THE BEST GUIDE TO JO'BURG AT NIGHT, TURN TO PAGE 24

25/7/88 WEEKLY MAIL

THE government has been approached by white South African farmers alarmed at the crisis in KwaNdebele — the latest indication of growing disquiet at the bloodshed around the plans of the "homeland" to take "independence" in December.

In addition, a delegation of bishops including Bishop Simeon Nkoane, the Anglican Bishop Suffragan of Johannesburg East, met the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Chris Heunis, on Monday.

And the Progressive Federal Party has called for a judicial Commission of Enquiry into the KwaNdebele crisis and the South African government's "apparent unwillingness to acknowledge any opposition to independence".

Administration has broken down entirely in the homeland, with a total stayaway of civil servants well into its second week. Pensioners are not being paid and as the judiciary is not

Halt KwaNdebele bloodshed, say white farmers

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK and PAT SIDLEY

functioning, attempts to pay bail or apply for the release of the hundreds of people detained in KwaNdebele have been stalled.

The striking civil servants are demanding the resignation of the cabinet, an end to plans for "independence", the disbanding of the notorious "Mbokhoto" vigilantes and the release of all detainees.

According to a local priest, who has kept a diary of deaths in KwaNdebele, about 160 people have died since May 12 when the insurrection erupted against Chief Minister Simon Skhosana's regime and its plans to take "independence" in December.

In one week — last week — his diary lists the violent deaths of 19 people in his district alone.

The priest said about one-third had been killed by Security Forces, about one-third by armed Mbokhoto and the



Minister Chris Heunis

remainder by "comrades" hitting back at the Mbokhoto, chiefly through "necklacing".

According to the Bureau for Information, 32 people have been

killed and eight injured in KwaNdebele in "black-on-black violence" in the five weeks ended last Friday. No one had been killed by Security Force action but seven people had been injured.

Meanwhile, Professor Abraham Viljoen, the chairman of the Elands River Farmers' Union, said those whose farms bordered on KwaNdebele had for some time been forming ties with the Ndebele people.

Approached for comment by the Weekly Mail, Professor Viljoen said the farmers, who are still negotiating with the government, were "perturbed at events and the rapidly deteriorating situation."

"We have gathered information and spoken to the real leaders of the Ndebele and subsequently taken the matter up with government authorities."

Popular opposition to Skhosana's rule, to independence on December 11 and to the Mbokhoto has become so widespread it has reached into the KwaNdebele cabinet.

And the leader of the opposition to "independence", Prince James Mahlangu, chairman of the Ndzundza tribal authority, is taking action in the Pretoria Supreme Court to have the Minister of the Interior and leader of the Mbokhoto, Piet Ntuli, stripped of his seat in the Legislative Assembly.

Ntuli is presently facing charges of large-scale theft of motor cars and of hoarding an arms cache at his home. His involvement is also cited in affidavits concerning many alleged atrocities by the Mbokhoto.

Meanwhile, the Commissioner General of KwaNdebele, Gerrie van der Merwe, told the Weekly Mail independence was still on schedule for December and the trouble in the district was caused by "purely domestic power struggles".

Nkoane said, however, that when he met Heunis he was "shattered that the government knows that things are very bad in KwaNdebele. There is almost a total breakdown of government there."

The delegation was comprised of the Anglican Bishop of Pretoria, the Right Reverend Richard Kraft; the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Pretoria, the Most Reverend George Daniel; and the Lutheran Bishop of the Northern Transvaal Diocese, the Right Reverend Solomon Serote.

Nkoane said Heunis told the delegation he was to meet KwaNdebele government leaders that day.

"Heunis said he was going to do something about it. He listened and he heard, but said that we should realise that they had difficulties." Nkoane said he was not optimistic about the government's action.

The Bureau for Information said yesterday KwaNdebele is an "exceptional area at this stage". There is "considerable tension between the government of the region and royalty" which translates into "considerable unrest". The chiefs and headmen, said the Bureau, are dissatisfied with the proposed constitution, and tension surrounding independence was being exploited by radical elements. "Large groups of 'comrades' from the Witwatersrand have been operating in the area."



In a show of international solidarity with detainees, top British trade unionists Norman Willis, left, and Ron Todd, centre, were in South Africa this week. With them is Piroshaw Camay, of the Council of Unions of SA. Picture: Router

Flattened: The shacks on white doorsteps

WHILE Eugene Terre'Blanche, leader of the far-rightwing Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, was cheered by a capacity crowd in the Uitenhage town hall last week, bulldozers were demolishing the shanty town of Kabah which borders on the white suburb of Levysvale.

By this week an estimated 400 shacks had been demolished by the Kwanobuhle Town Council, or dismantled by residents.

The demolition is a victory for conservative Levysvale and Vanes Estate whites who, fearing a backlash after police shot dead 20 funeral-

By JO ANN BEKKER and DUNCAN McROBBIE in Uitenhage

of the black councillors, the residents are being moved voluntarily. "My men have strict instructions not to destroy occupied shacks," he said.

Residents, however, say their shacks are being demolished if they refuse to dismantle them themselves. "If all the people were moving voluntarily there would be no need for the bulldozers," one resident remarked.

Families are being housed in tents in Kwanobuhle, but officials have told

Waking up behind wires

RESIDENTS of Port Elizabeth's New Brighton township woke last Saturday morning to find they were fenced in. Coils of barbed wire, nearly two metres high and extending for several kilometres, had been strung along the perimeters of the township, leaving only two exit points.

The fence sealed off New Brighton from other townships such as Kwazakhele and Zwide.

Traffic police and Ibhayi town council law enforcement units were among those who manned roadblocks at the two exit points.

Later in the day two additional exit points were opened at Maqanda Road. At Njoli Road roadblocks, all vehicles were stopped and searched, and some

By MANDLA TYALA Port Elizabeth

roadblock, where they were handed pamphlets.

The pamphlets read that the Security Forces "will restore law and order, control the movement to and from the township, maintain a permanent presence in the township, identify the troublemakers and remove them from the area, protect all law-abiding citizens, protect you against any practice of Amabuto (Comrades) and young ANC, and stop intimidation."

The pamphlet said at the bottom: "This will lead to" ... and shows a picture of graders working on a road.

PFP calls for rethink on kwaNdebele independence

25/7/86 (121) STOK

Pretoria Correspondent

An urgent call has been made to the South African Government to reconsider kwaNdebele's independence.

The call, made by the Progressive Federal Party's Northern Transvaal region, follows the discovery of five more burnt bodies in the trouble-torn homeland yesterday.

According to figures supplied by the Bureau of Information, 25 people have died violently in the

soon to be independent homeland since the beginning of last month.

The PFP said the crisis in kwaNdebele was reaching alarming proportions, with the death toll increasing daily and people fleeing their homes.

"The PFP believes the crisis is directly related to the Government's apparent unwillingness to acknowledge any opposition to independence."

The PFP urged the Government to appoint a judicial com-

mission of inquiry "in order to restore calm and peace".

"The commission, which must have a wide brief, must investigate the worsening crisis in the area and advise the Government on all aspects of kwaNdebele's independence," the party said.

The PFP said it intended taking the matter up with the Government when Parliament resumes next month.

Trouble in kwaNdebele started three months ago after it was announced that the Legislative Assembly had opted for independence, which is due to be celebrated on December 11.

Residents have called for abolition of the Imbhokoto vigilante group which has been accused of causing many atrocities.

In the past month 25 people including a 66-year-old woman, a youngster aged about 10, and nine men from Mamelodi were burnt to death in kwaNdebele.

3361 SOWETAN, Monday, July 21, 1986

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COURT DISCRIMINATION IN KWANDEBELE

BLACK magistrates in KwaNdebele are not allowed to preside over cases where the accused are white, the *Sowetan* was informed this week.

This practice, according to our sources, has been in force since black magistrates were introduced in the area.

A spokesman for the homeland's Department of Justice, Mr G Kruger, this week denied that KwaNdebele was practicing any racial discrimination in its judicial system.

He said: "The KwaNdebele Minister of Justice is the only person who has power in the homeland to decide who should preside over any case.

"Usually, the black magistrates preside in cases involving people staying outside the homeland. This practice has been going on for sometime now," Mr Kruger said.

He added that this structure may be changed when the homeland gets independence in December, "but only the KwaNde-

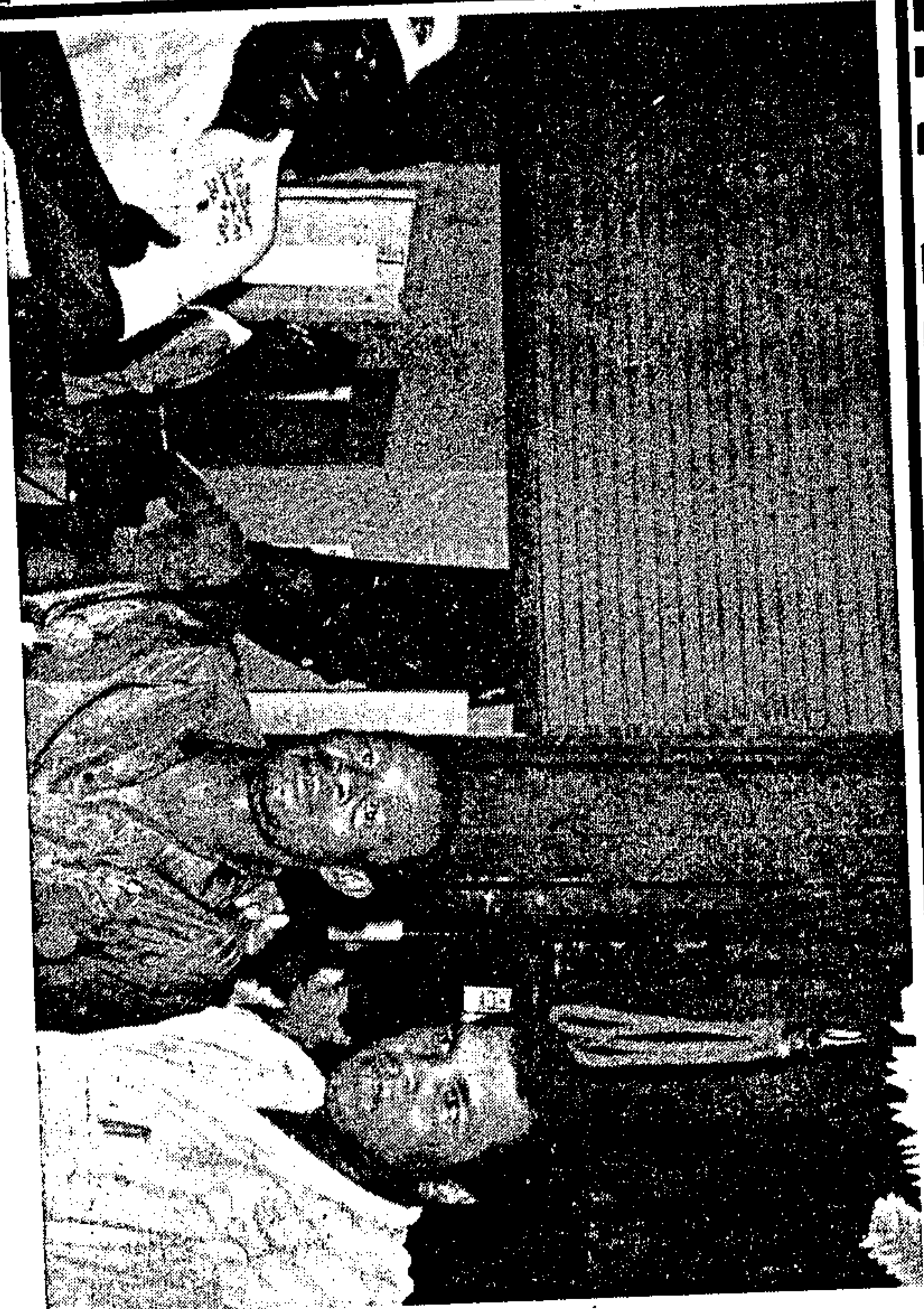
BY MZIKAYISE EDMOND

bele Government will have to decide whether to change the present policy or not."

An East Rand attorney and member of the Transvaal Law Society and Black Lawyers Association disagreed with Mr Kruger's statement.

He said presently there was a case in which the accused — five whites and two blacks — were appearing on a charge of assault and theft. He said all seven are members of the police force.

The presiding magistrate in the policeman's case was Mr M Laka, who has been informed by the KwaNdebele Department of Justice that another magistrate, a Mr Stader, will now preside over the case.



Ali Summons 'Jo-Jones'

MUHAMMAD Ali's number one fan, Mr Phillip "Jo-Jones" Dlamini was in London with the former world heavyweight champion for the Tim Witherspoon and Frank Bruno fight on Saturday night.

Mr Dlamini, a Soweto taxi driver who has watched a few of Ali's fights overseas, said he received Ali's telephone call last Sunday night inviting him to come to Wembley for the heavyweight championship fight. "Ali and I are like

KwaNdebele:

Death toll could be as high as 16

By DERRICK LUTAYI

KWANDEBELE's war of independence started again this week - and already, at least 12 people have been killed.

By Wednesday, the government's Bureau for Information said 12 people had been killed, but yesterday residents said the figure had risen to 16.

The homeland, recently declared a "no-go area" for journalists in terms of the state of emergency regulations, also saw a week of strikes by hundreds of public servants, the burning of homes and the discovery of arms caches - bringing life to a virtual standstill in this strife-torn area.

Information from inside the homeland, from which non-residents are barred, was that there were possibly as many as 16 dead.

Some people said the 16 had died at the hands of the notorious Imbokotho vigilantes.

The Bureau for Information this week confirmed the deaths of only 12 people in their unrest report. Police said they found the bodies of nine men in a partially-burnt house at Vlaklaagte Number Two.

According to the bureau, the men were shot with AK47 rifles and then set alight in the house.

The body of a man was found by police at Kwagafontein.

One of the most gruesome finds by the police was a badly charred body of a youngster believed to be between 10 and 15 years old, in a burnt-out car at Waterval.

Two other people are also said to have been burnt to death.

The homeland civil servants, teachers, nurses and magistrates downed tools on Tuesday in protest over the planned December 11 independence.

This is the second time in two months that civil servants have shown opposition to their employer's acceptance of independence - which is opposed even by the Ndebele royal household - and the activities of Imbokotho vigilantes.

As in the previous strike, workers have demanded:

- The withdrawal of the army from the homeland.
- Resignation of all Cabinet Ministers.
- Abolishment of the Imbokotho vigilantes.
- Withdrawal of the homeland's legislative assembly's acceptance of independence.

Weekly 11. 18/7/86 (121)

Homeland's civil servants strike

THE KwaNdebele government's entire black workforce has been on strike since Tuesday this week. The strike is believed to be in protest against the territory's plans to take "independence" later this year.

The strike was confirmed yesterday by the territory's Commissioner-General, Gerrie van der Merwe, who said he did not know the cause.

However, various sources in KwaNdebele have said the strike is in protest against the plan for the self-governing territory to take full independence in December.

This comes at a time of severe conflict in KwaNdebele, which has been faced with a revolt against independence and in response to other grievances, notably the behaviour of the Mbokhoto vigilantes.

Last Tuesday night, the royal kraal of King David Mabhakho, the head of the Ndzundza tribal authority, was

By PAT SIDLEY

allegedly raided.

Prince James Mahlangu, part of the royal household told Weekly Mail he was woken by men on his property at about 10pm.

"They arrived in three Casspirs and scaled the security fence around the kraal. They came into the yard and into the rooms.

"Then, without any shame, they went to the room of our king and interrogated him about independence, among other things."

Prince James says he demanded a search warrant. He was told the men, unaware they were in the royal kraal, were searching for "a nest of criminals".

The prince said he believed the men were new to the area and may have made a mistake. Van der Merwe told him he would look into the matter.

The prince was visited two days later by an apologetic officer who promised to take it up.

Van der Merwe yesterday said the police had been "approaching people who had been involved in burnings.

"There was no action against the royal kraal," he said. No policemen had spoken to the king.

SEFAKO NYAKA reports that the nine youths found shot with an AK-47 assault rifle and then set alight inside a house in Kwandebele on Tuesday may have been victims of a hoax by vigilantes.

The nine, all pupils at the J Kekana Senior Secondary School in Mamelodi, Pretoria, had fled the township early this month after a spate of petrol bomb attacks on their homes.

This week two 15-year-olds who escaped from the ordeal told how they were "tricked".

● TO PAGE 2

IN THIS NEWSPAPER HAVE BEEN CENSORED TO COMPLY WITH THE EME

Weekly 11. 18/7/86 (121)

Kwandebele civil service out on strike

● From PAGE 1

At the Vlaklaagte village in the impoverished strife-torn homeland, they were approached by someone who introduced himself as the "boss of the ANC".

He told them how he could help them cross the border.

On Tuesday night, the "boss" left them at a "safe house" after telling them that he would return to pick them up in the early hours of the morning.

Two of the youths went to a nearby house on an errand. While there they saw two armed men in balaclavas approach the house.

Shots were fired and the house was set on fire.

As the armed men made their escape, one of them was recognised as the "boss".

Yesterday families were finalising plans for a mass funeral on Sunday morning for eight of the victims.

Victor Hlophe, 17, will be buried tomorrow alongside his grandfather who died from illness late last week.

The other victims were: Jeremiah Magagula, 18; Ngemane Maifadi, 26; Abram Makolane, 15; Skosana Zacheus, 24; Mbuso Malobola, 26; Jimmy Mabena, 21; Samuel Ledwaba, 17; and O Mokonwane, 20.

Questions were yesterday put to the Bureau for Information with regard to these incidents. Late yesterday, a Bureau representative said they could give no comment on the allegations of how the nine Mamelodi youths died, as this was still under investigation.

The Bureau, referred queries on the raid of the royal kraal to the police who in turn referred queries to the Kwandebele authorities. The latter could not be contacted for comment.

Twelve found dead

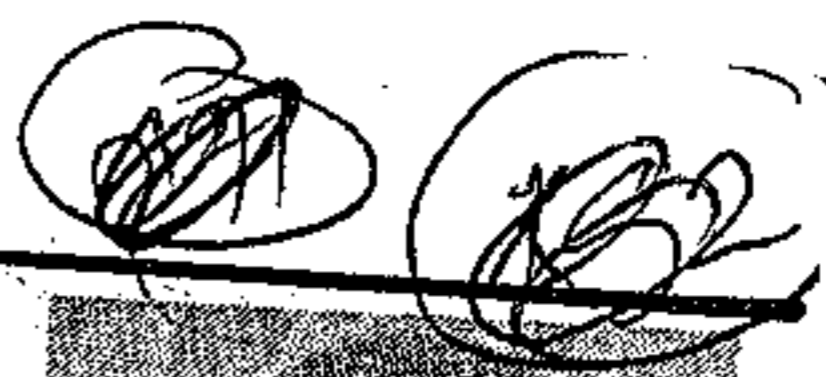
Sowetan 13/07/86

TWELVE people were found dead — nine of them shot with an AK47 assault rifle and then set alight inside a house in KwaNdebele — on Tuesday, the Bureau for Information announced in Pretoria yesterday.

The Bureau, in their unrest report of between 6am on Tuesday and the same time yesterday, said police found the bodies of nine black men in a partially burnt-down house in Vlaklaagte, KwaNdebele at midnight.

It is believed, the Bureau said, that the men were shot with an AK47 rifle and then set alight together with the house. A total of 17 AK47 shells were found on the scene. No further details were available at the time of going to Press. Police are investigating.

Two other people were burnt to death in KwaNdebele on Tuesday. The burnt body of a black man was found by police in Kwaggafontein at 9am.



STRIKE HALTS NDEBELE SERVICES



KWANDEBELE Chief Minister,
Simon Skosana.

SCORES of KwaNdebele public servants — including nurses, teachers and magistrates — are out on strike in protest against the planned independence of the homeland in December.

The strike, which started on Tuesday, has affected lessons at schools and services at the 27 clinics in the area. Other government institutions affected include the magistrates' court and post offices.

However, services at the Philadelphia Hospital in Dennilton, also part of KwaNdebele, have not been disrupted.

A spokesman for the KwaNdebele Minister of Information, Mr Fanie Mahlangu, yesterday confirmed that scores of public servants were out on strike. He refused to elaborate.

According to our sources in KwaNdebele, the public servants decided to down tools on Monday morning and refused to work until the govern-

By MONK NKOMO

ment addressed them about the planned independence of the homeland.

The sources said the workers have vowed to continue staying away from work as long as the government was going ahead with its plans of taking independence.

On several occasions this year there have been clashes between residents, police and the Mbokodo vigilante groups following the announcement that KwaNdebele was to take independence on December 1 this year.

Several people have been assaulted and others killed during these clashes. At some stage lessons were also disrupted as a result of the planned independence.

Our sources said a number of government institutions affected by the strikes have been temporarily closed.

8/7/86. SOWETAN

'Let's end the violence'

By MOJALEFA MOSEKI 121

A KWANDEBELE Cabinet Minister has appealed to the homeland's residents to stop using violence in expressing their grievances and pleaded with them to "start talking now before we all lose everything".

This is in a statement by the Minister of Citizen Liaison and Information in KwaNdebele, Mr F K Mahlangu.

"The use of violence breeds more violence. Nobody gains from this except the resultant grief. We must start talking now before we all lose everything," the statement read.

He said that every war and revolution in the world history has ended in

round-table talks. This, after the loss of property and lives.

"The Government realises that maybe the people want to tell it something, therefore, we must start talking to one another."

Mr Mahlangu expressed the sympathies of his Government to those who lost relatives and friends in the recent violence in KwaNdebele. He said mothers in the homeland were grieved by the actions of their children as aggressors or victims of violence.

"We must all start praying for one another until we have peace, happiness and love in our country again," the statement ended.

The Moutse wrangle rages on

STK 8/7/86
Northern Transvaal Bureau (21)

The political wrangle over the future of the Moutse area is continuing, despite a Supreme Court ruling in favour of the South African Government's move to incorporate the district into kwaNdebele.

The Lebowa Government, which regards Moutse as part of its territory, has decided to appeal against the court ruling.

Moutse has been the subject of a fierce tug of war for many years and was administered directly by the South

African Government for a while. The district has also been the scene of unrest, as pro- and anti-Ndebele factions have clashed repeatedly.

In its judgment, the court found the South African Government was acting within its rights when it handed the area to kwaNdebele.

Announcing the Lebowa decision to appeal against the ruling, the Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi, said he had a duty to the people of Moutse, who had always been against the move.

Unrest lessens but on the 'up' in kwaNdebele

By Kym Hamilton,
Pretoria Bureau

While unrest in most parts of the country has abated to some degree since the declaration of the state of emergency on June 12, conflict in the soon-to-be independent homeland of kwaNdebele continues to rise.

A team from the re-

search unit of the Bureau for Information at yesterday's Press briefing in Pretoria sketched an overview of the unrest situation.

The worst hit areas during the third week were Soweto, accounting for 24,2 percent of the violence, the Eastern Cape 22,3 percent, the

East Rand 11,8 percent and kwaNdebele with 9 percent.

Unrest in the strife-torn homeland showed a steady increase since June 12.

In the first week of the emergency the area accounted for 6,5 percent of incidents around the country. This jumped to

8,1 percent in the second week and last week it stood at 9 percent.

But the total number of unrest incidents in the third week of the emergency was down and this trend seemed to indicate much greater control and stability throughout the country compared to the situation prior to the declaration of the emergency, said Dr Kobus Neethling, director of the research unit.

Compared to April, the average daily number of incidents had decreased by 61 percent and by 65 percent compared to May, he said.

The number of deaths, however, increased in the third week to an average of 4,3 a day compared to 2 a day in the second week.

In the first seven days of the emergency there was an average of 7,3 deaths a day. In May, the average was 5,1 deaths a day.

Dr Neethling added that 67 percent of the total number of people killed during the state of emergency died as a result of "black-on-black" violence. This figure stood at 64 percent in April and 73 percent in May.

The NUM was scheduled to meet the chamber on Wednesday to convey its members' response to the employers' offer. But, given the history of these negotiations and the differences between the chamber's offer and NUM's demands, it seemed inevitable that NUM would declare a dispute.

Last week, in what it termed its final offer, the chamber offered to increase the minimum wage rates of workers in the lowest job categories by 20%, and by 15% for the highest categories. It also offered to reduce the number of hours worked each fortnight by two hours, gave guarantees about job security for union members, and offered to improve the present provisions for maternity leave and the death benefit scheme. In response to NUM demands for paid holidays on May Day and June 16, the chamber proposed approaching government to appoint a commission of inquiry into the matter. If this does not happen by next February, the chamber has undertaken to negotiate the issue directly with the union.

These conditions were implemented on chamber mines on July 1 with the union's blessing. But NUM has been at pains to stress that this in no way implies an acceptance of the offer.

According to its press officer, Marcel Golding, NUM is prepared to accept the offer on working conditions and has dropped its demands relating to annual leave, shift allowances and paternity leave. The critical consideration, however, is wages. Although NUM has dropped its original demand for a 45% wage increase to 30%, there is still a wide gap between that and the chamber's offer. This week the union issued a seven-page document outlining the reasons why it believes the mining industry can easily afford 30% increases.

NUM general secretary Cyril Ramaphosa, widely regarded as the best negotiator in the emerging union movement, has not been present at the talks since the declaration of the State of Emergency. It is understood that Ramaphosa was in Europe this week. Naturally, his absence has placed the union at a disadvantage, although there are signs that he has still been guiding the NUM's negotiating team from a distance.

Talk in mining circles early this week was that if NUM does declare a dispute, and the chamber's offer is indeed final, there could be a repeat of the events of last year, when employer unity crumbled and some mining houses made higher offers than others. Earlier this year NUM resolved not to accept a split offer. But if this does occur it will be a difficult dilemma for the union to resolve.

Emergency pressure

Strikes at about 100 retail outlets over the detention of leaders of the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union (Ccawusa) are over. But they demonstrated

how employers can get caught in the cross-fire during times of civil strife, and the difficulties of trying to settle strikes without the participation of top union representatives.

Although the retail sector has returned to normal, the chemical sector faces a rash of strikes over the same issue. According to reports, eight plants are affected. They involve members of both the Chemical Workers' Industrial Union, an affiliate of the Congress of SA Trade Unions (Cosatu), and the SA Chemical Workers' Union which is affiliated to the Council of Unions of SA.

A number of unionists, including two Ccawusa officials, were released from detention last week after serving 14-day terms under the emergency regulations. But in the last few days there have been further detentions of unionists, among them senior leaders of Cosatu, the National Union of Mineworkers and the Metal and Allied Workers' Union. Employers fear industrial action may spread to other sectors.

Rumours that Cosatu general secretary Jay Naidoo was among those detained proved false, but the detention of unionists (who may not be named) was the main item on the agenda of a special Central Executive Committee meeting to be held on Tuesday.

The return to work in the retail sector followed three meetings between employer representatives and government, and three lengthy and stormy negotiating sessions between employers and 14 representatives of the strikers.

The Ccawusa delegation was led by its president, Makhulu Ledwaba. He, however, was not able to be present at all the meetings. The other negotiators were mostly shop stewards inexperienced at dealing at top level. Hence the protracted nature of the talks.

The strike was clearly aimed at dumping the problem of the detentions in the lap of employers. Says Ledwaba: "Taxes from big business subsidise the State. They are obviously closer to government than we are, as evidenced by the fact that meetings were set up with (Law and Order Minister) Le Grange at such short notice." He adds: "The strike forced management to intervene with government, even though we didn't expect their meetings to achieve much."

Top retailers acknowledge that they may have some pull with government, but not as much as unions seem to believe. In this case Le Grange responded to management approaches cordially. But he was uncompromising on the question of law and order.

One management man involved sees business as having attempted to act as a mediator between government and the union. But, he says, "problems cannot always be resolved through mediation. Government and organised labour will eventually have to meet face to face."

The question that intrigues many is why the retailing sector was hit earlier and harder than any other. Employers give various explanations. One suggested that the labour movement chose to make the point in retailing because of its high public profile. An-

other believes it was a combination of two factors: that retail workers are more urbanised, politicised and better educated than their counterparts in other industries; and that the strikes were a product of the continuing internal conflict in Ccawusa's Johannesburg branch. These divisions, he argues, produced a less considered response to the emergency detentions than would otherwise have been the case.

Ledwaba rejects these explanations. Indeed, he says, internal differences were set aside in order to deal with the detentions. He also argues that if the question of public profile were the issue, the mining industry would have been the ideal arena. Ledwaba's explanation is that the union's shop steward council structures allow for quick decision-making, in contrast to some other unions where consultations at various levels are required before final decisions can be taken.

Meanwhile, the Federated Chamber of Industries (FCI) met this week to consider its approach to union detentions. The FCI understands that the issue was hotly debated. It appears that those in favour of a low-key approach won out in the end in contrast to the high profile stance the Premier Group and AECI have adopted.

FIN MAIL 4/7/86
KWANDEBELE

Statelet of siege

A curfew plus an order that "no person may play, loiter or aimlessly remain on any public road" has been imposed on the residents of KwaNdebele, partially house-arresting them.

The estimated 120 000 residents of Moutse, which was incorporated into KwaNdebele in January, are also governed by the new restrictions. Lebowa's attempt to reverse the incorporation of Moutse into KwaNdebele failed in the Pretoria Supreme Court recently. Lebowa argued that Pretoria failed (technically) to excise Moutse from Lebowa as it had amended the wrong proclamation. Last week, however, Mr Justice van Dyk ruled that the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning had amended the correct proclamation so ending Lebowa's jurisdiction over Moutse, which is now officially part of KwaNdebele.

The additional restrictions on KwaNdebele residents were imposed in terms of the State of Emergency by an order of the KwaNdebele police commissioner, Brigadier Christiaan van Nierkerk.

The curfew confines residents to their homes between 9 pm and 5 am, unless they are en route to work; many residents commute to jobs in Pretoria and on the Reef and some begin their daily journey as early as 3 am.

Among other restrictions, non-residents are prohibited from entering the homeland and only those with a job or home in KwaNdebele may stay in the area. School pupils

Continued on page 38

Court rules on Moutse

PRETORIA. — The Supreme Court here ruled yesterday that the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning had acted correctly in incorporating the Moutse area into KwaNdebele.

Mr Justice H van Dyk, passing judgment in the

case instituted by the Lebowa Government, said the department had amended the correct proclamation to end Lebowa's jurisdiction over Moutse and incorporate the area into KwaNdebele.

Lebowa's application was dismissed with costs. — Sapa

27/6/86

Curfew, restrictions placed on homeland

JOHANNESBURG. — Police yesterday slapped the severest local restrictions under the two-week-old state of emergency on the homeland of KwaNdebele, barring children from playing in the streets and closing it to all but residents.

Curfews were also imposed by police on 11 townships in the Free State and restrictions placed on mass funerals.

The Bureau for Information said five people died in overnight violence, a sharp increase over recent unrest reports.

In one of the incidents a Grabouw man died after being shot while driving past Old Crossroads yesterday morning.

Passenger

A police spokesman in the Western Cape and the Bureau for Information in Pretoria said the man was Mr Mzwelenga Sawula, 40.

Mr Sawula was a passenger in a car which Mr Wellington Magadla, 33, of New Crossroads, was driving east along Lansdowne Road at 4.15am. A shot was fired at the car, fatally wounding Mr Sawula.

A local policeman is in a serious condition in Conradie Hospital after being shot in the chest

Death toll

ACCORDING to the Bureau for Information, five men died in unrest incidents in the 24 hours until 6am yesterday. This brings the official death toll to 66 since the state of emergency was declared on June 12.



Cape Times reports

NEWS reports and comment in the Cape Times, particularly concerning unrest, are subject to restrictions imposed by the emergency regulations. Reports on actions by the security forces now require official sanction.

during an incident in Guguletu yesterday morning.

A police liaison officer for the Western Cape, Lieutenant Attie

Laubscher, said the incident occurred when Constable J H Kotze approached a house in NY21, Guguletu, to make inquiries and to serve summonses.

A shot was fired at him, hitting him in the chest, Lieutenant Laubscher said. Police are investigating. No arrests have been made.

The bureau also reported that a truck detonated a landmine yesterday on a gravel road near Soshanguve outside Pretoria but the driver was not injured.

At least seven union officials, allegedly detained for 14 days under the emergency measures, have been released in Johannesburg. They were officials of the Congress of SA Trade Unions (Cosatu) and the Council of Unions of SA (Cusa).

And the Chief Minister of the homeland, Mr Enos Mabuza, said yesterday that four youths were killed and a number of other people were injured in an incident in KaNyamazane on June 16.

Mr Mabuza referred to the deaths in a speech to the South Africa-Britain Trade Association in Johannesburg. Further details he gave to reporters may not be published under emergency restrictions.

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Jobless barred from homeland

Severe restrictions imposed on kwaNdebele

Star 26/6/86 121

By Jo-Anne Collinge

People who lack homes and local jobs have been banned from kwaNdebele, tough restrictions have been placed on the homeland's schoolchildren and goods may no longer be delivered there without the written authorisation of the Commissioner of Police.

It has also been ordered that "no person may play, loiter or aimlessly remain on any public road or road reserve within kwaNdebele".

These are part of a range of severe clamps imposed on people in kwaNdebele in terms of the general state of emergency, which covers self-governing homelands as well as "white" South Africa.

The restrictions have been brought into operation by order of the police commissioner Brigadier C M van Niekerk. They state that:

- Persons of schoolgoing age may only be present in kwaNdebele if their parents or guardians are permanent residents or if they can prove they have enrolled at an educational institution. Even "legal" students or pupils may not move out of the magisterial district where their parents live or where they attend school.

- To remain in the homeland persons must have either a permanent abode there or a legal job within kwaNdebele.

- There is a curfew between 9 pm and 5 am, although people moving to or from work are exempted.

- The storage of disused vehicle tyres and of petrol in unroad-worthy vehicles is forbidden.

In addition, there are curbs on "making public, spreading or distributing" news or commentary on the actions of members of the forces. These are similar to the restrictions in South Africa.

The use of public transport without payment and proof of payment is prohibited, and nobody may without permission enter school premises before the end of this month.

A bloody path towards independence

By McKeed Kotlo, Pretoria Bureau

Unlike the other four independent states, the birth of an independent kwaNdebele has been fraught with violence, dissent and unrest.

Since the homeland conception, resistance to the ideals of the late Dr HF Verwoerd have intensified. This is manifested in violence between the pro- and anti-independence factions in the tiny Ndebele homeland, about an hour's drive north of Pretoria.

The Transkei opted for independence in 1976 and Bophuthatswana the following year — at a time when effective internal political opposition to independence was still in its infancy.

Since then, groups opposing the severing of formal control from South Africa have grown and become more vociferous.

Venda's independence pangs were slight and the territory, under the leadership of President Patrick Mphahlele, started ruling itself in 1979. Since then continued reports of internal dissent and the use of extensive security powers have appeared.

When Ciskei chose self-rule in 1981, the Sebe brothers faced extensive opposition from their subjects, particularly those under the banners of the

Opposition is 'surprising'

Pretoria Bureau

The extension of state of emergency regulations to self-governing states will not influence the proposed independence of kwaNdebele.

This has been confirmed by the homeland's Commissioner-General, Mr G van der Merwe.

Independence has been set for December 11.

Mr van der Merwe said he could not understand why villagers were suddenly opposed to independence — "because they were consulted and they agreed to the plans".

Consultations took place more than two years ago.

Asked if arrangements for independence had been finalised, he said:

Allied Workers' Union (Saawu) and other Eastern Cape anti-apartheid organisations.

They decided to press ahead with the independence plans and resistance continued to grow. After independence the Ciskei Government continued to face opposition, culminating in the Mdantsane bus boycotts. The boycotts were spearheaded by Saawu,

"They are not 100 percent complete. We are only half way with the agreements which have to be signed by the homeland's authorities and the South African Government."

He added that agreements were being worked on at present.

"In all, there are about 50 agreements to be signed before the independence can be granted," he said.

"At the moment we are still busy with some of them."

He also stressed that there was still "more action" to be taken before December.

Mr van der Merwe mentioned that the homeland's Assembly had the power to go ahead with independence on the set date, postpone it to another date, or call it off.

which is today banned from operating in the territory.

The Sebes have made use of powers such as detention without trial to curb continued dissent.

Now the tiny, impoverished and troubled soon-to-be independent homeland of kwaNdebele — which is far from being developed — is walk-

ing a thorny path towards independence. More than 50 lives have been lost in clashes since May 8.

Most villagers in kwaNdebele rose against the acceptance of independence by their Legislative Assembly "without the consent" of the citizens.

The independence issue has also caused clashes between the members of the Assembly and the traditional leadership, which is headed by Paramount Chief Maboko Mahlangu. The Paramount Chief sided with his subjects against the acceptance of independence.

They also demanded the disbanding of the homeland's vigilante group, Mbokocho, which is alleged to be used as a watchdog by the authorities against those opposed to independence.

Despite all the opposition from villagers, the authorities decided to go ahead with their plans for independence. The date has been set and about half the agreements necessary for the independence have been signed by the homeland's authorities and the South African Government.

Meanwhile, the homeland is still faced with another problem — the incorporation of Moutse district into kwaNdebele. A court ruling regarding the incorporation of this area, which is occupied mainly by Northern Sothos, is still pending.

'MAN (35) STONED TO DEATH'

SOM CHINA
121
24/10/80

A 35-YEAR-OLD man was stoned to death and then set alight by a group of people in Valsfontein, KwaNdebele, the Bureau for Information announced in Pretoria yesterday.

A Bureau spokesman, Mr Casspir Venter, also told newsmen at its daily conference that the burnt body of a black man was found in Tembisa. No arrests have been made.

The Bureau's situation report for 6am on Sunday to 6am yesterday stated that a group of blacks, holding a so-called "people's court" attempted to murder a black woman in Hazyview in the Eastern Transvaal. Security forces intervened and four people have been arrested in connection with the incident.

• Five people were arrested when a group of people doused a black man with petrol and at-

BY MONK NKOMO

tempted to set him alight at Khutsong in the Western Transvaal. The man was also rescued by the security forces, Mr Venter said. Five black men were arrested.

Landmines

• The Bureau also reported that two Russian-made landmines were found on a farm road in the Vryheid area on Sunday. One was discovered on the Smaldeel

farm, which belongs to Mr Hendriek van Rensburg, when a truck driven by a black man activated the mine which failed to explode. Mr Venter said the mine was later destroyed by bomb disposal experts.

A similar mine was found at Mr J L Solms' Nooitgedacht farm about 10 km where the first was discovered.

Mr Venter said a reward of up to R2 000 would be paid to the first person who reported mines. He also announced that there were no injuries or damage to property.

Mr Venter said although black-on-black violence was continuing, there was a sharp drop in unrest incidents.

A white farmer loses his land to

"YOU work for years for something and then [redacted] takes it away from you."

The words could have come from anyone in the many black communities which have been forcibly removed into one or other "homeland". But the speaker was Willem Vandermaelen, a white farmer whose land has been earmarked for incorporation into KwaNdebele.

Vandermaelen is bitter about the compensation the government has offered to pay for his 375ha farm Rietfontein, north east of Pretoria. It is less than half the amount professional evaluators judged the land worth and will not even buy him a new smallholding. He is more angry, however, about

the contradictions forcing him off the farm he has worked for 20 years: the fact that he must go to make way for an independent KwaNdebele, although he estimates 90 percent of the Ndebele people don't want independence; the fact that KwaNdebele Chief Minister Simon Skosana, whom he knows personally, is happy for him to remain on his farm but President P W Botha's government is not.

"P W Botha says apartheid has been abolished, but all that's altered is its application," he says. Belgian-national Vandermaelen's views are out of place in a district where the far-right Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging is gaining support. "Many are just waiting to shoot, they say blood will flow," he says.

By JO-ANN BEKKER

But he is accustomed to being different. "I will never fit in. First, I'm an *witlander*, then I'm a Catholic."

The 56-year-old Vandermaelen — who lived in what was then the Belgian Congo for four years before coming to South Africa in 1960 — has never been accepted by the Afrikaner parents of his second wife, Rina, 36. The couple eloped nine years ago after learning that her parents planned to prevent the marriage.

"I always obeyed my parents' wishes but when you find your partner things change," Rina Vandermaelen, a qualified nurse who grew up on the East Rand, explained. "Few marriages are as happy as

ours," her husband added. The Vandermaelens have a hard life and indulge in few luxuries. They employ no black workers "because we can't afford to pay them a decent wage" and themselves tend their 200 beef cattle (they keep 400 in the rain years).

They live in a small thatched cottage which is functional rather than quaint. There is an outside pit lavatory, no electricity and no television set for their three children. Vandermaelen's only apparent indulgence is a zoo of reptiles. Glass cases in the sitting room display a variety of very alive snakes, the largest an Indian cobra at least three metres long. Outside there are less intimidating chameleons, lizards and tortoises, as

well as a hutch of hamsters waiting to be fed to the snakes. Ten years ago, Vandermaelen says, the consolidation plans for KwaNdebele stopped north of the nearby town of Moloto and did not include his farm. But plans announced two years ago included Rietfontein.

They have been instructed to vacate their property this week but Vandermaelen and his wife are determined to put up a fight, though they have no illusions about the end result. "We'll be [redacted] he says, speaking Afrikaans with a heavy Flemish accent. "I know we are going to lose anyway. What does it help to work night and day if [redacted]"

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CAF 74/15 20/6/86

16 of 72 Ndebele MPs (121) elected

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

— Only 16 of the 72 MPs in KwaNdebele, which the government intends granting "independence" on December 11 this year, are elected, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, disclosed yesterday.

The 16 MPs were elected on a 46,5 percent poll within KwaNdebele in November 1984.

The other 56 MPs are nominated, Mr Heunis said in reply to a question which was tabled by Mr Peter Soal (PFP Johannesburg North).

In Parliament recently Mr Heunis said that the government had not consulted the residents of KwaNdebele about its scheduled "independence".

He also said the government would not hold a referendum or conduct an equivalent test of opinion amongst the citizens of KwaNdebele concerning the independence of the homeland.

Mr Heunis said: "It is not the responsibility of the South African Government to consult the citizens of KwaNdebele.

"It is the prerogative of the Government of KwaNdebele to decide on such a matter."

However, the official mouthpiece of the National Party in the Cape, the Burger, reported recently that there were increasing doubts in government circles about the advisability of pressing ahead with the independence of KwaNdebele.

The Burger said growing opposition from within the homeland, and the rejection of the move by at least one of the two Ndebele paramount chiefs, Chief Mapoch, had led to growing reservations within government circles about the political and physical viability of an independent KwaNdebele.

The newspaper admitted that there are strong "indications" that the majority of the residents of KwaNdebele are opposed to independence.

The Burger also reported that there was concern in some government circles about the ability of Mr Skosana's government to administer the homeland.

Mr Heunis's reply yesterday indicates that the KwaNdebele Government is in control of nominated MPs and chiefs — and that it does not have a popular mandate.

applied as an experimental measure for a period of 6 months in the prescribed areas of Pretoria and Bloemfontein.

(3) Yes.

(a) *Development Board*

West Rand	147
East Rand	232
Central Transvaal	85
Western Transvaal	48
Northern Transvaal	54
Eastern Transvaal	46
Highveld	10
Orange Vaal	219
East Cape	79
Northern Cape	29
Western Cape	82
Southern Orange Free State	38
Natalia	135

(b) The abolition of influx control.

(c) Various, for example training of unemployed persons, assistance in connection with the processing of applications for new identity document, following up and collection of levies, stand by duty, security services, sport activities, administrative duties, liaison with employers with regard to solving of problems, promotion of the training of the unemployed in terms of guidelines by the Department of Manpower, guarding of board property, ambulance, fire fighting and traffic services, protection of council members, assist with general or routine administration in residential areas, collection of transport levies, unemployment benefits e.g. the tracing of beneficiaries.

Annual reports

1103. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

(a) How many annual reports were produced by his Department during the latest

specified period of 12 months for which information is available, (b) in respect of what bodies were these reports produced, (c) what was the cost of producing each such report and (d) who did the printing of each report?

THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

(a) Three.

(b) (i) The Medical Bureau for Occupational Diseases, period ending 31 March 1985.

(ii) The Compensation Commissioner for Occupational Diseases, period ending 31 March 1985.

(iii) The Departmental Annual Report, period ending 31 December 1985.

(c) (i) R721,50.

(ii) R2 359,30.

(iii) R56 793,34.

(d) (i) The Government Printer.

(ii) The Government Printer.

(iii) The Government Printer's Contractor, Messrs CTP Book Printers, Cape Town.

Note: Annual Reports of Statutory Bodies are not handled by the department.

1110. Mr L F STOKERBERG asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether the Higgs Committee has completed its investigation into arrears payments of rent and service charges in Black residential areas; if so,

(2) whether he intends making the findings of this committee public, if not, why not; if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) Yes. The assignment of the committee was to investigate the amounts and composition of municipal rates and levies of Black residents in the Vaal Triangle in comparison with rates and levies in other municipal areas.

(2) The findings were announced in a press statement by Deputy Minister S J de Beer on 11 April 1985 in Cape Town.

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 536 on 26 March 1986, the Western Cape Development Board has prepared its estimates for the 1986-87 financial year; if not, when will they be completed; if so, (a) what amount has been allocated for maintenance and development projects in townships in the Western Cape and (b) on what specified maintenance or development projects will this money be spent?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Yes

(a) The estimate for the 1986/87 financial year for maintenance is R24 405 570,00 and for development R88 952 045,00.

(b) Funds will be utilised as follows:

	Maintenance Projects	Development Projects
Town Planning and Development	—	5 099 000,00
Land	—	326 000,00
Site Levelling	—	13 102 935,00
Cemetery	22 000,00	602 000,00
Electricity	154 000,00	15 766 635,00
Sewerage	79 900,00	4 226 000,00
Emergency Housing	2 000,00	—
Fencing	134 750,00	181 910,00
Parks and Playgrounds	6 150,00	—
Sportgrounds	67 360,00	—
Streets	561 400,00	18 403 515,00
Swimmingbaths	62 200,00	—
Purification Works	20 000,00	—
Stormwater Drainage	280 300,00	11 187 120,00
Traffic signs	8 800,00	—
Water Reticulation	172 635,00	6 432 265,00
Housing	22 297 800,00	5 820 335,00
Streetlights	72 100,00	—
Buildings	464 175,00	7 804 330,00
	24 405 570,00	88 952 045,00

(1) Of how many members does the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly consist;

1124. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

KwaNdebele

121

Five dead, many hurt in fighting

13/6/86

Pretoria Bureau

STAR
121

At least five kwaNdebele people, including three security guards, have reportedly been killed and many others seriously wounded.

Three security guards were killed on Wednesday at a Vlaklaagte One business complex after repeated clashes with "comrades" in which a youth was seriously wounded.

The guards bodies were allegedly doused with diesel and set alight and the complex was burnt down.

Fighting between vigilantes and the youths continued yesterday before the funerals of three unrest victims. Villagers said members of Mbokotho had wounded many people and had burnt homes of the "comrades".

Five killed, more hurt in Kwandebele fighting

(21)
13/6/86

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — At least five people, including three security guards, have reportedly been killed and many others seriously wounded in Kwandebele.

Sources in the homeland said trouble started on Wednesday afternoon when three security guards at a business complex belonging to the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr P M Ntuli, clashed with "comrades" who wanted to set the complex alight for the second time.

They said a youth was seriously wounded when the guards fired to disperse the group.

Later, about 4pm, more youths attacked the three guards with stones and other missiles. The guards were overpowered and killed and their bodies allegedly doused with diesel and set alight.

The youths burnt down the

complex which consisted of the Zwelitsha Supermarket, the Zenzeleni Bar Lounge and Bottle Store.

Mr Ntuli confirmed the attack on his property and said it was possible that the guards were also killed. He said the guards belonged to a private security company.

The fighting between the vigilante group and the youths continued yesterday leaving many people wounded.

The trouble started a few hours before the burials of three unrest victims were due to take place.

Frightened villagers, mostly women and children, said members of Mbokotho had wounded many people and had also burnt some properties and homes of the "comrades".

Later the "comrades" had mobilised and attacked the retreating vigilantes.

'Ndebele royal family was not consulted'

13/6/86 Soweto

121

THE KwaNdebele royal family was not consulted when the SA Government and Mr Simon Skosana, Chief Minister of the trouble-torn homeland, held talks which led the homeland opting for independence.

This was said this week by Mr Philemon Mthimunya, a member of the royal family who is staying in Soweto.

Mr Mthimunya, son of a KwaNdebele princess, said the SA Government ignored the

royal family because it suspected that the family would be against opting for independence.

"People in KwaNdebele are opposing independence and the royal family is with them," he said.

He said the only rightful "ruler" in the homeland was Chief Makhosana Mahlangu, who was allegedly forced into hiding by the Mbokotho after the vigilante group threatened to kill him.

"People are dying in

the homeland. Security forces do not use teargas or birdshot, but live ammunition," Mr Mthimunya said.

The homeland is scheduled to become independent on December 11.

12/6/86
STAR

Police stall on alleged hijack

Staff Reporter

kwaNdebele police have refused to tell *The Star* if they are to charge people who last month allegedly hijacked buses and used them to transport villagers to an illegal gathering.

On May 14 reporter Rich Mkhondo wrote that he had seen kwaNdabele police and SADF soldiers laugh and joke as they hurled teargas canisters, without warning, into the moving buses.

He attempted to get police comment before publishing but was told by a police officer in the area that the kwaNdabele Commissioner of Police, Brigadier NC van Niekerk, "is not going to speak to the Press, radio or television. You should contact the Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria".

NO JURISDICTION

The Police Directorate of Public Relations said they had no jurisdiction in kwaNdabele and could not comment.

However, on television and in the next morning's newspapers Brigadier van Niekerk was quoted as saying the police had acted because the buses had been hijacked and taken to an illegal homeland gathering.

Residents said the buses had been hired by the different villages to transport people to and from the meeting, which took place in the wake of violent clashes between security forces and youths at a funeral of an unrest victim the day before.

The Star then sent a telexed message on May 16 to Brigadier van Niekerk pointing out the disparities and requesting an urgent response to the allegations.

He was asked how many people were arrested, whether or not they were charged with hijacking the buses and when and where they were expected to appear in court.

The Star has been trying for almost a month to get an official response.

Brigadier van Niekerk said on Monday that he did not have time to send a telexed reply. He said *The Star's* coverage of the alleged attacks was "exaggerated".

He alleged that *The Star* had not bothered to give his versions of unrest events in the past.

Consolidating feuds

Should an "independent" KwaNdebele choose to erect international boundary posts, they will, at least, have the value of alerting travellers when they enter the homeland.

At present, travelling between Cullinan and Marble Hall, you will know you have arrived in the homeland when you come across the Ndebele nation gathered together in a collection of mud huts and tin shanties spread out across the barren landscape as far as the eye can see. These squatter camps are the core of the homeland, whose creation is now under attack from a number of fronts.

Residents and the Ndzundza royal family have combined forces to resist independence and to call for the resignation of Chief Minister Simon Skosana's government (*Current affairs* May 23). And both the residents of the Moutse area and the farmers of Rust der Winter, whose land was affected by the 1984 consolidation plans, are fighting against incorporation.

The homeland has been tense since violence erupted in the middle of May after the funeral of an Imbokhoto (a tribal security body) victim. Exactly what is happening in the homeland is confusing. A number of

Imbokhoto members are reported to have been arrested. But despite claims by Skosana that Imbokhoto, his vigilante arm, has been suspended, residents say they are still active. A crisis centre is being established at the royal kraal to deal with complaints against Imbokhoto. If Skosana does not resign, the royal family is considering taking legal action to have him removed from office.

Meanwhile, the Lebowa case against the Moutse incorporation is being heard in the Pretoria Supreme Court. Last week, Lebowa Chief Minister Cedric Phatudi requested in papers before court that the transfer of Moutse to KwaNdebele be declared null and void. The basis of the case is technical: government failed to excise Moutse from Lebowa as it amended the wrong proclamation. At the time of going to press, judgment had not been given.

Two more cases have been launched as a result of the Moutse incorporation. One involves assault charges against Skosana and his Minister of Interior, Piet Ntuli, for their alleged role in attacks against Moutse residents in January this year. The other is on behalf of the Moutse people who are challenging the legality of incorporating Moutse against the wishes of the inhabitants. At the moment Moutse is calm. Residents are hoping to reverse the incorporation by legal means; if not, they say, they will reconsider their resistance strategy.

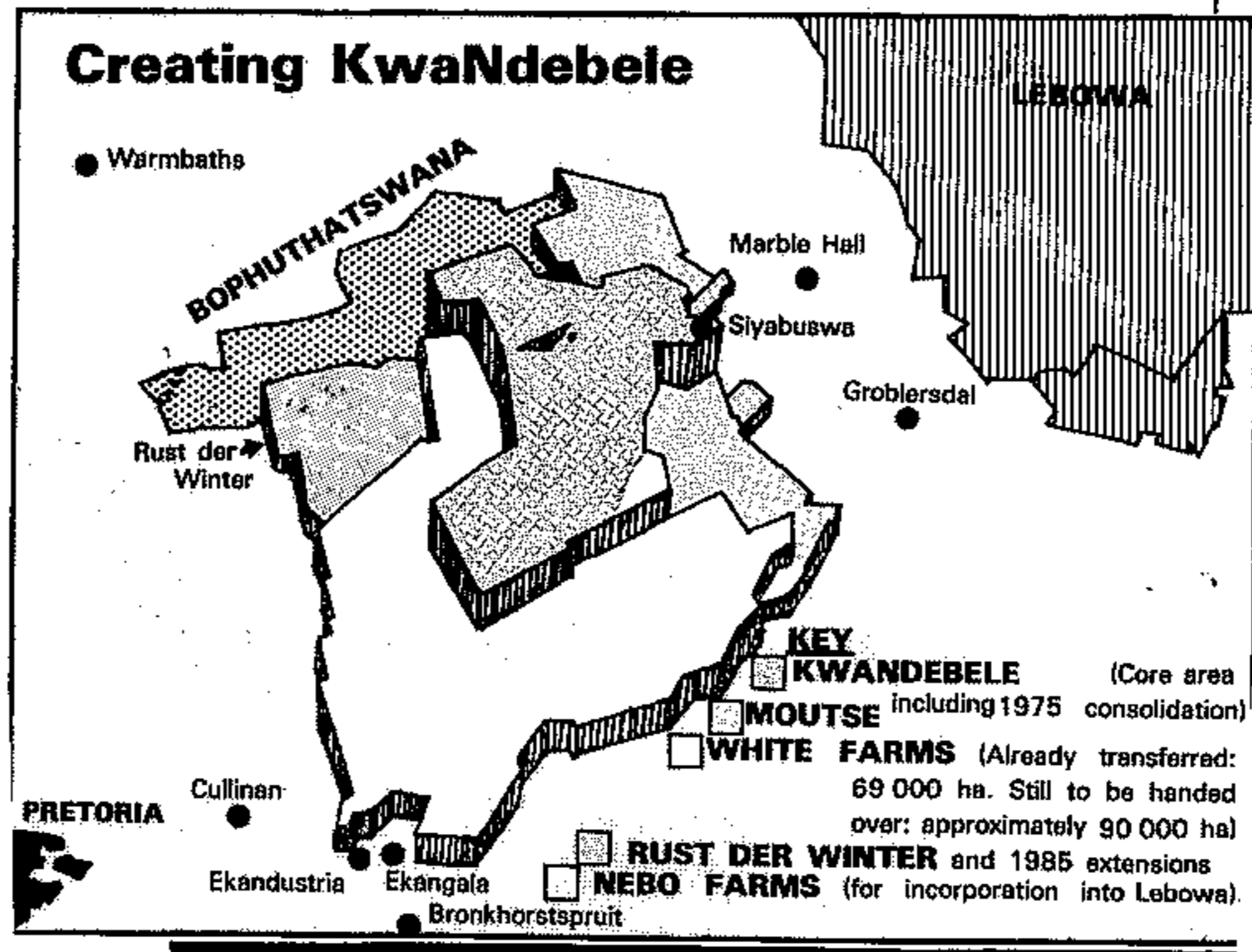
The decision to give Moutse to KwaNde-

bele set off a chain reaction of land transfers. One of the more surprising was the decision to expropriate the Rust der Winter farms despite government having given the farmers a guarantee in 1983 that their farms would not be "consolidated."

The reason given by Deputy Minister of Land Affairs Ben Wilkens was that, in an attempt to persuade Lebowa to relinquish the Moutse area, they promised to give them the Nebo farms (earmarked for KwaNdebele). And so, to compensate for the Nebo farms, KwaNdebele has been given the Rust der Winter farms (see map).

The farmers are bitter about this renegeing on a promise. They are awaiting a final decision pending their petition to government to reconsider. They have presented cogent economic arguments to government as to why the area should be left alone.

"It will cost about R150m to take the farms out of production," says Pretoria District Agricultural Union Chairman Abra-



ham Viljoen. The farmers also point out that together, they employ between 5 000 and 7 000 locals as casual labourers on the farms; many from Moutse, but the majority from Lebowa. This is more than the total number of jobs that will be created, at great expense to the taxpayer, at the decentralised growth point of Ekandustria when it is working to full capacity, they add. While wages on the farms are low, workers at Ekandustria earn much the same after paying their daily bus-fare from and to the homeland.

11/6/76
SOM
Forms for all
after stayaway

12 Pretoria Bureau

Hundreds of the kwaNdebele civil servants who took part in last week's three-day stayaway were given forms to re-apply for their jobs.

More than 2 000 employees, resumed work yesterday after a meeting with members of the Cabinet.

Employees said they were given a normal job application form and a leave form with a questionnaire about the stayaway.

join CITY PR: 8/11/76 War of Independence 121

By DESMOND BLOW and SOL MORATHI

KWANDEBELE is in chaos. The tiny homeland's entire 2 000-strong civil service yesterday ended a three-day strike against Chief Minister Simon Skosana's decision to go for "independence" on December 11.

The civil servants struck after months of unrest in the troubled homeland over the planned independence - opposed even by the Ndebele royal household - and the activities of pro-Skosana Imbokotho vigilantes.

Their demands included:

- Withdrawal of the army from the homeland townships
- Abolition of the Imbokotho vigilante gangs
- Cancellation of the homeland legislative assembly's acceptance of "independence".

On Wednesday - the last day of the strike - white civil servants, numbering around 200, left the area after police fired teargas and birdshot to break up a march on homeland government buildings in Siyabuswa.

It is understood the strikers returned to work on Thursday, but the atmosphere remains charged - although there has not yet been bloodshed, there are growing fears of a massive, bloody "civil war".

Schoolchildren are boycotting schools and nearly all businesses have been burnt to the ground.

There seems little purpose in Skosana pursuing his plans for "independence" and even some SA government officials feel there is little point following this week's government decision to homeland citizens back their SA citizenship. There is no doubt the vast majority of KwaNdebele residents oppose "independence".

But Skosana has persisted in his plans, using sjambok-wielding Imbokotho vigilantes in his bid to enforce support for "independence".

● KwaNdebele businessmen Jan Buda and Piet Ngoma, who hired "comtsotsis" to burn shops of their rivals, have been neck-laced in front of more than a thousand shanting mobs at Kameirivier township, writes Derrick Luthayi.

And two others have been killed and 10 injured in this week's continuing battle between residents and vigilantes. The latest deaths brings to 21 the number known to have died since clashes started a month ago. Latest victim is 16-year-old July Chidi, shot when police opened fire at the night vigil of Imbokotho victim Freddie Mahlangu; 15. Buda and Ngoma were accused of having hired "comtsotsis" to burn other shops so their businesses could prosper.

Following the burning by vigilantes of shops owned by anti-independence shopkeepers, residents launched their own investigations and caught two youths who confessed to the burnings. The youths were frog-marched to a meeting where they confessed to more than 1 000 people and said they had been promised money by Buda and Ngoma.

Buda and Ngoma were brought to the meeting where, after intensive "interrogation", they confessed. They were neck-laced.

The two youths were handed to the police.

● A R3.7-million "independence" stadium is to be built in the new KwaNdebele capital of KwaMhlanga before December.

Kwandebele leaders hide behind 3m fence

By PAT SIDLEY

AN increasingly beleaguered Kwandebele homeland "government" has been forced to take refuge from rebelling subjects behind a three-metre high security fence, guarded around the clock.

Erected last week, the fence surrounds the cabinet ministers' living quarters and the parliament building in the new "capital", Siyobuzwa, to protect it from "the enemy", as a soldier put it.

Not far from the government compound is the royal kraal of Chief Mahlangu, guarded as well, but giving refuge to those fleeing the feared and hated vigilantes — the Mbokotho — and the army or police.

Battle raged this week between the two areas after a funeral in Siyobuzwa was broken up by countless canisters of teargas and thousands of marchers were thwarted in their attempts to reach parliament.

The numbers of funeral mourners and marchers were swelled by workers engaged in a massive stayaway.

The stayaway was called to protest against the coming independence, to call for the dismantling of the vigilantes, and to protest against the

continued deployment of police and troops in the area.

The stayaway began on Tuesday and continued throughout Wednesday. Although rumoured to start on Monday, it was on Tuesday morning that buses carrying workers to their jobs were stopped by youths.

Youths in different villages were to have converged on parliament on Wednesday to put their demands to the government, but were thwarted on two fronts.

A scheduled joint session of parliament to debate the issues failed to materialise after messages were broadcast on the radio, and security forces broke up marches.

Not far off, in Kwaggasfontein, reports filtered through that children had been shot at and some had been killed at the beginning of the week. But a Wednesday funeral took place peacefully.

The funeral in Siyobuzwa, however, was further marred by an attack by "mourners" among the media covering the event. One crew member working for foreign television was threatened with "the necklace".

SCORES of kwaNdebele residents stayed home yesterday as a planned three-day stayaway in the troubled homeland entered its second day.

Police said "most" people managed to go to work.

The stayaway was planned "with the aim of forcing the homeland's Legislative Assembly to meet the residents' demands," organisers have said.

Demands include the withdrawal of police and their army back-up from kwaNdebele, the abolition of the Imbhokoto vigilante group and the cancellation of the Legislative Assembly's acceptance of independence.

BUSS DAY
5/6/86
**Scores continue
big stayaway** *(12)*

kwaNdebele Police Commissioner, Brigadier C A van Niekerk, said the situation was "not so bad" yesterday.

Van Niekerk confirmed the death of an unidentified man, shot when he threw a petrol bomb at an SADF vehicle in Tweefontein on Sunday. "Two others were injured when a policeman fired shots at stone-throwers on Sunday." — Sapa.

- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (1) (a) The members of the so-called Executive Committee were elected by the Chief Committee on 7 July 1985.

(b) 14.

(c) Unknown.

- (2) No.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

- (3) No.

416/86
Ekangala

HANSDAARD
935. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) With reference to his reply to Question No 28 on 25 March 1986, (a) what are the (i) names and (ii) occupations of the members of the Ekangala Co-ordinating Committee and (b) to which tribal or ethnic group does each such member belong;

- (2) whether the members of this committee were appointed; if so, (a) why, (b) by whom and (c) in terms of what statutory provision; if not, when were the last elections held for the members of this committee;

- (3) whether any members of this committee are employed by the KwaNdebele Government; if so, in what capacity in each case;

- (4) whether any members of this committee are (a) employed by or (b) members of the East Rand Development Board; if so, in what capacity in each case;

- (5) whether the residents of Ekangala were consulted in regard to the setting up of this committee; if not, why

not; if so, (a) when, (b)(i) in what manner and (ii) by whom were they consulted and (c) what was their response?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (1) (a)(i), (ii) and (b) The names of the Ekangala Co-ordinating Committee and their occupations are as follows and they belong to the ethnical group as indicated:

Department of Constitutional Development and Planning

Mr P Rademan (White): Chairman
Mr M J Snyman (White)
Mr I P du Plessis (White)
Miss V Simao (White)

East Rand Development Board

Mr F E Marx (White)
Mr J H Opperman (White)
Mr P J V du Toit (White)
Mr J G Adendorff (White)
Mr G H P Muller (White)
Mr J A N Breylenbach (White)
Mr C Cooper-Chadwick (White)
Mr C M Zaayman (White)
Mr D J van Rensburg (White)
Mr P J du Plessis (White)
Mr L H Smit (White)
Mr D F Theron (White)
Mr H J Naude (White)

City Council of Bronkhorstspuit

Dr H B Senekal (White)
Mr J S Rudman (White)
Mr J L Swanepoel (White)
Mr J K van der Walt (White)
Mr A C van der Linden (White)
Mr G C Godrich (White)

Ekangala Executive Committee

Mr D Malasi (Ndebele)

Regional Director of Constitutional Development and Planning: Johannesburg

Mr J Korff (White)

KwaNdebele Development Corporation

Mr F P W Kotzenberg (White)
Mr N J Zaayman (White)

Department of Development Aid

Mr J L Serfontein (White)
Mr P F Kotzen (White)

Development Bank of Southern Africa

Mr E F Retief (White)
Mr W T Edwards (White)

KwaNdebele Government

Mr J P du Preez (White)
Minister F K Mhalangu (Ndebele)

Other instances are occasionally consulted.

- (2) Yes.

- (a) In order to co-ordinate the total development of the deconcentrated point, Bronkhorstspuit/Ekangala, in respect of projects in Bronkhorstspuit, Ekangala, KwaNdebele and all other pertinent regional projects.

- (b) The Committee was established by the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, but members are nominated by the relevant instances themselves.

- (c) It is a non-statutory body and no elections are held. It is merely a forum for the co-ordination of development projects.

- (3) Yes—The Minister of Cultural Affairs.

- (4) (a) and (b) Yes—The Chief Director, Area Manager and several other officials employed by the Development Board.

- (5) No—The Committee was already established in 1980 at the inception of the projects, when there were no inhabitants and thereafter from time to

time representation was increased according to the need. Residents are represented by the Executive Committee. (a), (b)(i) and (ii), and (c) Fall away.

Hostels

HANSDAARD
956. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) With reference to the reply of the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education to Question No 867 on 19 June 1985, (a) how many (i) hostels for (aa) males and (bb) females were there in each township falling under each Development Board, and (ii) persons were accommodated in each hostel, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) how many persons were each of these hostels designed to accommodate;

- (2) whether any single-sex hostels have been converted to family housing units since 1 May 1985; if not, why not; if so, (a) how many, and (b) at what cost in respect of each township falling under the control of each Development Board, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

- (3) whether any further single-sex hostels are to be built; if so, (a) why, (b) for how many persons, (c) when, (d) at what cost, and (e) where, in each case;

- (4) whether any further single-sex hostels are to be converted to family housing units; if not, why not; if so, (a) when, (b) where, (c) how many, and (d) at what cost, in each case;

- (5) whether his Department is planning to provide improved types of bed-sitter and single-room accommodation in the future; if so, (a) when, (b) where, and (c) at what cost; in each case?

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a) The members of the so-called Executive Committee were elected by the Chief Committee on 7 July 1985.

(b) 14.

(c) Unknown.

(2) No.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

(3) No.

935. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

HANSSKOP
416/18c
Ekangala
121
2555

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(3) whether any members of this committee are employed by the KwaNdebele Government; if so, in what capacity in each case;

(4) whether any members of this committee are (a) employed by or (b) members of the East Rand Development Board; if so, in what capacity in each case;

(5) whether the residents of Ekangala were consulted in regard to the setting up of this committee; if not, why

not; if so, (a) when, (b)(i) in what manner and (ii) by whom were they consulted and (c) what was their response?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

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Mr D F Theron (White)
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Mr J L Swanepoel (White)
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Mr A C van der Linden (White)
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Ekangala Executive Committee
Mr D Malatsi (Ndebele)

Regional Director of Constitutional Development and Planning: Johannesburg
Mr J Korff (White)

KwaNdebele Development Corporation

Mr F P W Kotzenberg (White)
Mr N J Zaayman (White)

Department of Development Aid

Mr J L Sertontein (White)
Mr P F Kotzen (White)

Development Bank of Southern Africa

Mr E F Retief (White)
Mr W T Edwards (White)

KwaNdebele Government

Mr J P du Preez (White)
Minister F K Mhalangu (Ndebele)

Other instances are occasionally co-opted.

(2) Yes.

(a) In order to co-ordinate the total development of the deconcentration point, Bronkhorstspuit/Ekangala, in respect of projects in Bronkhorstspuit, Ekangala, KwaNdebele and all other pertinent regional projects.

(b) The Committee was established by the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, but members are nominated by the relevant instances themselves.

(c) It is a non-statutory body and no elections are held. It is merely a forum for the co-ordination of development projects.

(3) Yes—The Minister of Cultural Affairs.

(4) (a) and (b) Yes—The Chief Director, Area Manager and several other officials employed by the Development Board.

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time representation was increased according to the need. Residents are represented by the Executive Committee. (a), (b)(i) and (ii), and (c) Fall away.

HANSSKOP
Hostels
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(1) With reference to the reply of the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education to Question No 867 on 19 June 1985, (a) how many (i) hostels for (aa) males and (bb) females were there in each township falling under each Development Board, and (ii) persons were accommodated in each hostel, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) how many persons were each of these hostels designed to accommodate;

(2) whether any single-sex hostels have been converted to family housing units since 1 May 1985; if not, why not; if so, (a) how many, and (b) at what cost in respect of each township falling under the control of each Development Board, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(3) whether any further single-sex hostels are to be built; if so, (a) why, (b) for how many persons, (c) when, (d) at what cost, and (e) where, in each case;

(4) whether any further single-sex hostels are to be converted to family housing units; if not, why not; if so, (a) when, (b) where, (c) how many, and (d) at what cost, in each case;

(5) whether his Department is planning to provide improved types of bedsitter and single-room accommodation in the future; if so, (a) when, (b) where, and (c) at what cost; in each case?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

	(1)(a) (f)(aa)	(bb)	(ii)	(b)
<i>Orange Vaal Development Board</i>				
Bothaville	1	None	112	112
Bothaville (Private)	1	None	9	36
Bothaville (Private)	1	None	20	43
Frankfort (Private)	1	None	40	50
Harrismith	1	None	180	312
Harrismith (Private)	1	None	25	80
Harrismith (Private)	1	None	Nil	25
Heilbron	1	None	12	112
Koppies (Private)	1	None	6	30
Parys	1	None	64	64
Parys	1	None	Nil	164
Petrus Steyn (Private)	1	None	22	22
Reitz (Private)	1	None	73	84
Viljoenskroon	1	None	526	592
Viljoenskroon	1	None	Nil	168
Villiers (Private)	1	None	18	20
Vredefort (Private)	1	None	7	21

As at 30 April 1986.

	(1)(a) (f)(aa)	(bb)	(ii)	(b)
<i>Highveld Development Board</i>				
Balfour	1	None	175	280
Belfast	1	None	207	484
Bethal	1	None	566	566
Langverwacht	27	None	6 488	6 488
Lydenburg	2	None	1 022	1 186
Hendrina	1	None	224	224
Standerton	2	None	1 068	1 084
Ogies	1	None	268	286
Volkstrust	1	None	168	300
Machadodorp	1	None	59	62

As at 24 April 1986.

	(1)(a) (f)(aa)	(bb)	(ii)	(b)
<i>Natalia Development Board</i>				
Glebe	1	None	9 280	9 280
S J Smith	1	None	4 264	4 264
Dalton Road	1	None	1 319	1 319
Jacobs	1	None	884	884
Thokoza	1	None	668	668
Hambanati	None	1	593	593
Shakaville	1	None	140	140
Shakaville	1	1	29	29
Klaarwater	1	None	608	608
Shayamoya	1	None	136	136
Nkanyenzi	1	None	293	293
Sibongile	1	1	1 711	1 711
Sibongile	1	1	56	56
Sithembile	1	None	575	575

HoA

	(1)(a) (f)(aa)	(bb)	(ii)	(b)
<i>Northern Transvaal Development Board</i>				
Steadville	1	None	948	948
Bhekuzulu	1	1	28	28
Bhekuzulu	1	1	646	646
Brunville	1	None	78	78
Bhongweni	1	None	832	832
Matatiele	1	None	327	327
Matatiele	1	1	96	96
Matatiele	1	1	40	40
Enhlalakahle	1	None	615	615
Ikwezi	1	None	2 160	2 160
East Street	1	None	716	716

As at 31 March 1986.

	(1)(a) (f)(aa)	(bb)	(ii)	(b)
<i>Northern Transvaal Development Board</i>				
Ellisras	1	None	500	588
Vaalwater	1	None	130	130
Nylstroom	1	None	588	919
Naboomspruit	1	None	487	487
Messina	1	None	418	418
Louis Trichardt	1	None	398	398
Duiwelskloof	1	None	200	296
Tzaneen	1	None	832	980
Gravelotte	1	None	25	76

As at 5 May 1986.

	(1)(a) (f)(aa)	(bb)	(ii)	(b)
<i>Central Transvaal Development Board</i>				
Thabazimbi	1	None	180	394

As at 31 March 1986.

	(1)(a) (f)(aa)	(bb)	(ii)	(b)
<i>Eastern Transvaal Development Board</i>				
Barberton (32 Private)	35	None	1 153	1 386
Carolina (2 Private)	3	None	407	434
Graskop	1	1	220	320
Graskop (Private)	1	1	46	60
Piet Retief (12 Private)	1	None	1 158	1 158
Sabie	1	None	474	474
Waterval Boven	1	None	46	102
Komatipoort	1	None	40	80
Lothair (2 Private)	2	None	84	84
Breyten (4 Private)	4	None	22	22

As at 24 April 1986.

	(1)(a) (f)(aa)	(bb)	(ii)	(b)
<i>West Rand Development Board</i>				
Bekkersdal	1	None	896	896

As at 31 March 1986.

HoA

- search operation was carried out in and around the schoolgrounds at 22h00.
- (b) Information was received that pupils gathered in the school after stipulated school hours to plan the disruption of school attendance.
- (c) The Soweto Joint Operations Centre.
- (d) Commandant.
- (2) Yes.
- (a) (i) Two gate padlocks were cut.
- (ii) To gain entry to the grounds.
- (b) (i) Pamphlets, minutes of meetings of the so called Student Representative Council and newspaper clippings.
- (ii) For purposes of investigation.
- (3) No.
- (a) and (b) Fall away.
- (4) No.
- (a) and (b) Fall away.
- (5) Yes.
- (a) Search warrants were issued to the SA Police.
- (b) As in (1)(d). A SA Police Warrant Officer was in charge of the search teams.
- On 15 May 1986.*
- (1) (a) Crowd control.
- (b) Because a group of pupils were throwing stones at a SA Defence Force patrol.
- (c) The patrol commander.
- (d) Lieutenant.
- (2) No.
- (a) and (b) Fall away.
- (3) Yes, one tear smoke grenade.
- (a) Inside the school grounds.
- (b) To disperse the unruly pupils.
- (4) Yes, for about 15 minutes.
- (a) Four.
- (b) For questioning.
- (5) No.
- (a) and (b) Fall away.
- Mr R M BURROW'S: Mr Speaker, arising out of the initial part of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, can he inform us whether the so-called SRC to which he referred, was recognised as such by the Department of Education and Training?
- The DEPUTY MINISTER: Unfortunately, I am not in possession of that information. If the hon member will Table that question, I shall reply to it.
- 31/5/86
HAN SWABO KwaNdebele
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- *8. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:
- (1) Whether a date has been set for KwaNdebele to become independent; if so, (a) what is the date and (b) when was the decision taken to proceed with independence for this national state;
- (2) whether the citizens of KwaNdebele were consulted prior to this decision being taken; if so, (a) when and (b) in what manner; if not, why not;
- (3) whether he will hold a referendum or conduct an equivalent test of opinion

HoA

- amongst the citizens of KwaNdebele concerning independence; if not, why not; if so, when;
- (4) (a) what was the total population of KwaNdebele as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) of what ethnic groups is this population comprised;
- (5) whether he or any member of his Department has received any representations from any citizens of KwaNdebele in which objections were raised to independence; if so, (a) from whom, (b) when and (c) what was the (i) nature of the objections in each case and (ii) response to these representations?
- [†]The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:
- (1) Yes.
- (a) 11 December 1986.
- (b) On the 7th May 1986 in Cape Town by a Committee of Ministers of the Governments of the RSA and KwaNdebele.
- (2) and (3) No. It is not the responsibility of the RSA-Government to consult the citizens of KwaNdebele. It is the prerogative of the Government of KwaNdebele to decide on such a matter.
- (4) (a) September 1985: 232 568 (preliminary figure, excluding Moutse).
- (b) South Ndebele, North Sotho, Xhosa, Swazi, Shangaan, North Ndebele, South Sotho, Zulu, Tswana, Venda.
- (5) No.
- whether any of these deaths were caused as a result of the use of the equipment issued to the police on duty in the township; if so, (a) how many and (b) what specified items of equipment caused these deaths?
- The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:
- (1) No, since the results of ballistic and blood tests, which are expected to take some time, are still outstanding.
- (a) and (b) Fall away.
- (2) Yes.
- (a) 17 persons.
- (b) The cause of death will be determined by the inquest and it is not possible at this stage to state which equipment caused the respective deaths.
- Port Natal by-election
HAN SWABO
*10. Mr J H VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:
- Whether any members of the South African Police were on duty at the various polling stations during the by-election at Port Natal on 30 October 1985; if so, what total number of (a) White and (b) non-White members were so on duty?
- [†]The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:
- Yes.
- (a) 12.
- (b) 6.
- HAN SWABO Alexander
*9. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Law and Order:

HoA

No indication that people are opposed to independence, says Skhosana



Mr Simon Somkhalele Skhosana was born in Middelburg, Transvaal, on February 15 1927 and went to school there before working in Johannesburg from 1944 to 1958 as a driver for a large company.

In 1958 he opened a cafe in Edenvale, running this until 1961, when he opened a general dealer's store in kwaNdebele.

In 1968 he became chairman of the powerful Nzundza Tribal Authority in the homeland, an appointment which ultimately led to his appointment as Chief Minister in 1977.

He governs a country of 3 270 sq km with an estimated population of 400 000 people. His Cabinet, which sits in the capital, Siyabuswa, consists of eight members plus himself.

The national, or legislative, assembly has 72 members — 16 elected, 48 nominated by regional authorities in the homeland, four nominated by Mr Skhosana and four nominated by the urban councils who rule kwaNdebele outside the homeland.

STAR 30/5/86
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Question: In the light of recent unrest, much of which appears to be linked to the independence question, do you still intend going ahead with independence on December 11?

Skhosana: Yes. But we have not finalised this with the central government.

Question: Do you believe you have a mandate from the people of kwaNdebele?

Skhosana: In 1982 I told the member of Parliament from every village to hold a meeting with his people and report back to me. This was done and everyone was agreeable.

Question: But couldn't public opinion have changed since 1982 — a lot of things have happened since then?

Skhosana: There has been no feedback that the people refuse independence.

Question: Would it not pay you to push for one-man-vote in a unitary South Africa?

Skhosana: I think independence is the best way for my people... no-one must think for us or tell us what to do. We don't know what will happen in five years in South Africa.

Question: To what do you ascribe the unrest?

Skhosana: In 1984 we elected new members to Parliament — it is the new members who started this trouble.

Question: You are blaming this (unrest) on members of your Parliament who you believe are stirring up anti-independence feeling? Would you name anyone specifically?

Skhosana: The main person is Prince James Mahlangu.

About a dozen people have died in unrest in kwaNdebele in recent weeks. Opposition politicians say this proves dissatisfaction with plans for independence in December and have demanded the idea be dropped, that MPs resign and that the government-backed Imbokodo group they claim is terrorising anti-independence groups be disbanded. At his heavily guarded office in Siyabuswa, Chief Minister Mr Simon Skhosana told SUE LEEMAN why he believes in independence and Imbokodo.

Question: It does seem Prince James and his father have a few Ndebeles behind them.

Skhosana: I wouldn't say that — there were a lot of people outside, comrades, people who were forced to go to the meeting (on May 14 when Prince James' protest meeting broke up in disarray).

Question: Are you saying they are using coercion?

Skhosana: Yes, coercion and intimidation. I include the May 14 meeting.

Question: Is your door open to Mapoch on independence?

Skhosana: He can call me anytime.

Question: Tell me about Imbokodo. How does a cultural society go about maintaining law and order?

Skhosana: This cultural society was formed when there were riots and schools were burned (in 1976). KwaNdebele, that is Imbokodo, never burned a school, never did any harm.

In the past few days when I was away in England, the police told Imbokodo they must leave things for three weeks until they saw how they couldn't control the situation.

In the three weeks there was violence, the people burned everything. But since 1976, nothing (like this) has ever happened in kwaNdebele.

Question: Are you denying that Imbokodo vigilante groups are going around terrorising people known to be anti-government and anti-independence?

Skhosana: I deny that. That also goes for Moutse.

Question: What kind of membership does Imbokodo have?

Skhosana: Roughly 800 to 900 like ordinary tribal police.

Question: How do they preserve law and order?

Skhosana: They talk to the people.

Question: Are they armed?

Skhosana: Just with sjamboks.

Question: How often do they use those? Does an Imbokodo member have to file a report when he uses a sjambok?

Skhosana: No.

Question: Isn't that giving them *carte blanche*?

Skhosana: They first call and ask 'what have you done'?

Question: It seems very little control is kept of Imbokodo. How can you make sure they are not terrorising people?

Skhosana: They have a working committee.

Question: You are the President and Mr Ntuli vice President. What happens beneath that?

Skhosana: There are 10 other members of the executive, Then sub-committees. Ten working committees for various areas. If something is wrong, we ask the working committee.

Question: Do the members of Imbokodo have specific instructions as to how far to go before they use a sjambok?

Skhosana: If someone is not fighting, they mustn't be sjambokked, they must explain. But if they are fighting back, they must be sjambokked.

Question: How do you screen members of Imbokodo?

Skhosana: A person says he wants to be a member, he wants to help look after the kwaNdebele territory.

Question: Do you check his background? How do you know he hasn't a record for assault?

Skhosana: No. We haven't got experience as far as this goes. But as far as keeping down violence and criminals, I am satisfied with Imbokodo. They have nothing to do with political matters.

Question: But you are President so there must be some political orientation.

Skhosana: Most are not political. They just keep the peace.

Question: What about recent allegations that 54 youths were taken by Imbokodo and

deprived of food and water and maltreated?

Skhosana: This was not Imbokodo. Just people. Imbokodo has been suspended for three weeks. It is still suspended.

Question: Yet people, including the youngsters, are blaming it on Imbokodo?

Skhosana: No, I deny that.

Question: There is unhappiness about the incorporation of Moutse. I understand most are not Ndebeles anyway, many of them are Pedi. There seem to be fears that Ndebele ideas and culture are going to be thrust upon them, that they will lose their identity. And there are accusations that they will be bringing certain benefits to kwaNdebele, such as a hospital and certain minerals — what will you give them in return?

Skhosana: There is nothing in Moutse. There are a lot of Pedi in kwaNdebele and they have their own language in the schools, they haven't lost anything. In Moutse the majority are Nguni speaking.

Question: But studies by people like Professor John Dugard at Wits show that most of the Moutse people are Pedi.

Skhosana: I don't agree. Most are Nguni, but there are plenty of Ndebele, Swazis, Zulus Xhosas and Shangaans.

Question: If most are Nguni and they are bringing you nothing, why opt for the incorporation of Moutse?

Skhosana: Geographically kwaNdebele is part of Moutse; Moutse part of kwaNdebele.

Protesters held as Moutse court battle rages on

By Kym Hamilton,
Pretoria Bureau

Pretoria's historic Church Square was the setting yesterday for the latest round in the battle between Moutse residents — opposing incorporation into kwaNdebele or Lebowa — and the Government.

Police arrested at least two Moutse men after a peaceful lunchtime demonstration outside the Palace of Justice.

About a dozen men stood with placards protesting against Moutse's incorporation into "any part of the homeland system" but police ordered the protesters to disperse.

One policeman confiscated the placards but when an onlooker shouted a remark he was arrested with the placard bearer.

Police used dogs to disperse the remaining onlookers.

In the Pretoria Supreme Court, Lebowa's Chief Minister Dr Cedric Phatudi was trying to retain control of the disputed territory.

He said Moutse was part of Lebowa and South Africa had no right to cede it to kwaNdebele.

Mr Justice H Van Dyk reserved judgment.

The Moutse question exploded into violence on January 1 when the territory was handed over to kwaNdebele and unrest has continued since.

About 120 Moutse residents were at court but only a handful got seats.

Mr D Gordon SC, for Dr Phatudi and the Lebowa Government, said South Africa had failed to excise Moutse from Lebowa as the wrong proclamation was amended.



Police arrest one of the Moutse demonstrators outside the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday.

In 1971 the Lebowa Legislative Assembly was proclaimed with jurisdiction over 10 regions — including Moutse. In September 1972 the area was declared a self-governing state. Again Moutse — excluding nine farms — formed part of the homeland.

However, in October 1980, South Africa attempted to excise Moutse from Lebowa as a prelude to an independent kwaNdebele. The proclamation was of no effect, he said, as it referred to the 1971 notice not the 1972 notice conferring self-governing status.

Mr I W B de Villiers, for South Africa, rejected Dr Phatudi's claim that Moutse was part of Lebowa. He said the 1972 proclamation only changed Lebowa's status. The 1971 notice was relevant in determining its borders.

'Ex-MP has no right to claim'

THE KwaNdebele govern-
ment said yesterday that a
former member of parli-
ament in the homeland
had no grounds on which
he could lay claim that
the cabinet should "step
down".

The Citizen Liaison
and Information Service
issued a statement say-
ing Mr Makhosana
Klaas Mahlangu had no
such grounds because he
resigned from parlia-
ment.

Mr Mahlangu claims
that he resigned because
members of the Mboko-
tho vigilante group were
out to kill him.

The liaison and infor-
mation department said
Mr Mahlangu resigned
because he violated a
section of the consti-
tution which stipulates
that members of parlia-
ment who absent them-
selves from sittings or
parliamentary sessions
without valid reasons
lost membership of the
Legislative Assembly.

Mr Mahlangu told the
Sowetan last week that
he resigned because of
the incorporation of
Moutse into KwaNde-
bele and his govern-
ment's decision to opt
for independence
against the wishes of the
people.

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Sowetan 29/5/71
[Signature]

**Moutse battle
goes to court**

JOHANNESBURG. —
Lebowa has taken its
battle to keep control of
Moutse to the Supreme
Court.

Dr Cedric Phatudi, the
Chief Minister of
Lebowa, yesterday
asked Mr Justice H van
Dyk in the Pretoria
Supreme Court to de-
clare the proclamation
which ceded Moutse to
KwaNdebele on January
1 null and void.

The South African
Government is opposing
the application.

Mr D Gordon SC, ap-
pearing for Dr Phatudi
and the Lebowa Govern-
ment yesterday argued
that the South African
authorities had failed in
their attempt to excise
Moutse from Lebowa as
the wrong proclamation
was amended. — Sapa

Transvaal Education Department	(a) 5 314	(b) 4 634	as at 21-1-86
OFS Education Department	1 168	1 302	4-3-86
Cape Education Department	3 969	3 660	30-4-85
Natal Education Department	776	563	30-4-86
Education and Culture	375	501	20-5-86

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Digital electronic trunk exchange

918. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Communications:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 781 on 2 May 1985, Phase 1 of the project to instal equipment to extend the Cape Town-Johannesburg digital electronic trunk exchange has been completed; if so, when; if not, (a) when is it anticipated that it will be completed and (b) at what cost;
- (2) whether work on Phase 2 of the project is proceeding according to schedule; if so, when is it anticipated that the work will be completed; if not, (a) why not, (b) when is it anticipated that it will be completed and (c) what is the anticipated cost of this phase;
- (3) whether there has been an improvement in regard to gaining access to the trunk network between Cape Town and Johannesburg; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

- (1) Yes, during October 1985;
 - (a) falls away, and
 - (b) R20,25 million in respect of switching equipment;

- (2) yes, towards the end of 1986;
 - (a) and (b) fall away, and
 - (c) R16,84 million in respect of switching equipment.

(3) Yes, considerable relief has resulted from the completion of phase 1 although limited difficulties may still be experienced to destinations in the Midrand areas. These will be resolved when expansion work in automatic exchanges in that area is completed towards the middle of 1986. Congestion is still being experienced between the second trunk exchange at Tygerberg and Johannesburg because of a shortage of trunk circuits on the microwave route between Bloemfontein and Johannesburg. Equipment to extend the spectrum of the relative route has already been installed and is presently undergoing tests. It is expected that this equipment will be taken into use during the third quarter of 1986. The congestion will, however, only be entirely eliminated when the additional trunk circuits between the second trunk exchange at Tygerberg and Johannesburg to be provided in conjunction with the commissioning of phase 2 of the project, are placed in service towards the end of 1986.

Public telephones: vandalism

924. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Communications:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 527 on 19 March 1985, any steps (a) have been taken or (b) are contemplated to prevent or reduce vandalism in respect of public telephones; if so, (i) what steps and (ii) what is the estimated cost involved?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

- (a) and (b) Yes.
- (i) the honourable member's attention is directed to my reply to

National states: gross domestic product/
per capita income

987. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

Whether he will furnish statistics on the (a) gross domestic product of and (b) average per capita income in the national states; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant statistics in respect of each national state for each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (a) Yes. The latest available data on the gross domestic product is as shown hereunder:

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Gazankulu	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
KaNgwane	31 548	41 425	56 175	73 733	97 799
KwaNdebele	32 506	26 802	41 815	48 720	51 964
KwaZulu	280 112	294 641	366 249	436 857	572 481
Lebowa	124 269	135 176	191 395	207 115	252 903
Owaqwa	12 932	17 145	19 664	24 770	34 806

- (b) Yes. Average income per capita in the national states is given in terms of gross national product per capita. The latest available data is for 1980. The data furnished for 1985 reflects projected figures calculated by the Development Bank of Southern Africa:

	1980	1985
Gazankulu	R 321	R 773
KaNgwane	508	951
KwaNdebele	513	1 147
KwaZulu	426	862
Lebowa	324	678
Owaqwa	619	1 365

- (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 will it be added 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 1985?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

994. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 527 on 19 March 1985, any steps (a) have been taken or (b) are contemplated to prevent or reduce vandalism in respect of public telephones; if so, (i) what steps and (ii) what is the estimated cost involved?

person; if so, (a) what is the (i) rank of and (ii) position held by the member concerned, (b)(i) when and (ii) from whom were representations received and (c) what was the (i) nature of the representations and (ii) response thereto?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) Yes.
 (a) 10 February 1986.
 (b) Between Mamelodi East and the Day Hospital in Mamelodi.
 (c) Deceased was one of a group rioters who attacked a policeman's house with petrolbombs. A son of the policeman followed the deceased and a skirmish resulted, during which the deceased struck the policeman's son with a knife. Deceased was then fatally wounded with a firearm. At the time of the incident the deceased was on bail on a charge of alleged murder.

- (2) Whether the South African Police were requested by the KwaNdebele Police Force or Government to assist them on this occasion; if so, who requested their assistance; if not, what is the (a) rank of and (b) position held by the person who took the decision to deploy members of the South African Police in KwaNdebele;
 (3) whether a helicopter was used by the South African Police in this operation; if so, for what purpose;
 (4) whether any tear-gas was fired from this helicopter; if so, (a) why and (b) on whose orders;
 (5) whether any persons were (a) killed and (b) injured as a result of action taken by the South African Police on this occasion; if so, (i) how many, and (ii) what was the cause of death or injury, in each case;
 (6) whether any persons were detained by the South African Police; if so, (a) what are the names of the persons detained and (b) why were they detained in each case?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) to (6) Seeing that KwaNdebele is a self-governing State with an own Police Force and the circumstances of the events on or about 14 May 1986 were an internal concern of that State, I do not deem it in the public interest to make known information regarding the National State's domestic affairs.

- (5) No.
 (a) to (c) Fall away.

KwaNdebele

*21. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order:

HoA

27/5/86

*22. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 12 on 13 May 1986, members of the South African Police fired upon or exchanged fire with any persons in Alexandra Township on or about 28 April 1986; if so, (a) at what time, (b) what were the circumstances surrounding the incident, (c) what specified weapons were used, (d) how many policemen were involved in the incident and (e) what was the rank of the officer in charge on this occasion;

- (2) whether hand grenades were (a) issued to and (b) used by any policemen in Alexandra Township on this date; if so, (i) why, (ii) on whose authority and (iii) with what results;

- (3) whether any persons were (a) killed and (b) injured on this occasion; if so, (i) how many in each case and (ii) what was the (aa) cause of death and (bb) nature of the injuries in each case;

- (4) whether the police detained any persons on this occasion; if so, (a) what are their names and (b) in terms of what statutory provision were they detained?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) Yes.
 (a) 04h20.

- (b) Information was obtained that so-called "Comrades" who at a previous occasion fired on the police with firearms, were sleeping in a room on a certain stand. The police followed on the information and went to the house concerned, where entry was gained into the room where the "Comrades" allegedly were.

While the policemen were busy on the scene, the members were shot at from a backroom without warning.

- (c) A variety of weapons which were adequate to meet the given situation.
 (d) 25 policemen.
 (e) A Lieutenant of the South African Police.

- (2) (a) Yes.
 (b) Yes.

- (i) to (iii) I refer the hon member to my answer to paragraphs (6) and (7) of Question No 12 of 13 May 1986.

- (3) (a) Yes.
 (i) 2 persons.
 (ii) (aa) The causes of death will be determined during the inquest.
 (bb) Falls away.

- (b) Yes.
 (i) 1 person.
 (ii) (aa) Falls away.
 (bb) Shotgun wounds.

- (4) Yes.

- (a) I do not deem it in the interest of the persons and the administration of justice to furnish the names of detainees at this stage.
 (b) On a charge of attempted murder.

Alexandra

*23. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Law and Order:

HoA

Cabinet ministers' homes, shops gutted

CAT TIMES 27/5/86

121 (AP) 218 (AP)

From SOPHIE TEMA

JOHANNESBURG. — The homes and shops of several KwaNdebele cabinet ministers and Members of Parliament were destroyed by fire as battles raged between youths and Mbhokodo vigilantes at the weekend.

Shops of the Deputy Chief Minister Mr Peter Maghawe Ntuli and a tribal court were gutted.

So far seven people have been killed and several people have gone missing in the area in the last two weeks.

The KwaNdebele police chief was not available for comment yesterday.

Unrest in the area has been simmering between Mbhokodo — which is said to have close ties with the Chief Minister, Mr Simon Skosana — since the announcement that KwaNdebele is to be granted independence on December 11 this year.

Mr Skosana was opposed even by some of his cabinet ministers for having opted for independence without a mandate from the tribe.

Prince Klaas Makhosana Mahlangu, brother-in-law of the Zulu king Zwelithini, who first opposed Mr Skosana's right to opt for independence without a mandate was forced to flee from KwaNdebele after several attempts to kill him, his wife Nonhlanhla and his mother-in-law.

Before he fled, Prince Mahlangu was shot under his chin by an unknown gunman who was accompanied to his house by alleged members of Mbhokodo.

Last week residents claimed police cracked down on a Mbhokodo vigilante camp where about 50 people were allegedly held hostage.

Residents said several people, including 12 men believed to have been kidnapped by Mbhokodo during the Moutse unrest, are still missing.

Recently some members of the cabinet moved that Mbhokodo be banned from the area but most suggested that the vigilantes be allowed to operate in the area to help the police maintain "law and order".

KWANATAL INDABA

Heunis pre-empting

Indaba delegates are trying hard to play down the impact of government's latest proposals for a new-look provincial government run by nominated representatives answerable to parliament. At the close of their discussions last week they attempted to downplay the issue by claiming they had "wasted no time" discussing it.

Even though government's proposals appear to cut directly across the Indaba — by allowing for joint executive authorities between provincial and homeland governments, but ruling out joint legislatures — delegates maintained they would press on regardless.

It seems they are hoping it is *still* not too late to incorporate elements of the Indaba proposals into government's plans, or to get government to back-pedal on the joint legislature issue — the main thrust of the Indaba.

In this respect they now have a new deadline. The new Bill is to go before parliament shortly and the new provincial government system will come into effect on July 1 (*Leaders* May 16).

Privately, though, delegates concede their worst fears have been realised, that government would pre-empt the Indaba by introducing proposals of its own for provincial government as a *fait accompli*.

Oscar Dhlomo, who leads the KwaZulu delegation, says that with government's own proposals in place, it now remains for the Indaba to see how best its own proposals can be reconciled with government's.

"Psychologically," he says, "it's not helpful." It would have been better had government held off making its recommendations until after the Indaba had published its findings, as they were requested to do, he said.

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Chris Heunis, maintains no slight was intended. He says there was a degree of urgency involved. The old provin-

cial council system is to be abolished in five weeks and it would only have been possible to put Natal's recommendations to parliament in the next session.

□ Meanwhile, KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi may soon be seeking a meeting with

Heunis
jailed African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela. The proposal that the two meet came from Dhlomo, Inkatha's secretary general, who last week asked the KwaZulu legislative assembly for its sanction. The astutely-timed move follows a recent visit to Mandela by Helen Suzman of the Progressive Federal Party. She reported Mandela as saying that all groups, including Buthelezi's Inkatha, should be involved in negotiations about SA's future. ■



A nasty little war

Growing resistance to what local residents call "the joke of KwaNdebele independence" threatens to drag the fledgling "national state" into civil war before it is born. Inhabitants are questioning how the poverty-stricken area can become "independent." The core of the homeland was a collection of resettlement camps not more than 100 km from Pretoria, established in the Seventies. Most residents commute daily, weekly or monthly from dormitory shanty towns to jobs in the PWV triangle.

Moreover, Chief Minister Simon Skosana's government is falling into disfavour because residents resent its autocratic style and believe MPs are using their positions to accumulate personal wealth. In the last week, businesses and homes worth R4m be-



**KwaNdebele's Skosana...
 autocratic style widely resented**

longing to 41 of the 46 MPs were selectively burnt down. Groups of youths are fighting members of Imbokhoto, the vigilante arm of the government. Imbokhoto's leader is Skosana and his Interior Minister Piet Ntuli is its vice-president.

Imbokhoto has been accused of assaulting and killing Ndebeles who oppose independence. Assault charges have been laid against Skosana and Ntuli for their alleged role in attacks against Moutse residents after the highly controversial area was incorporated into KwaNdebele last January.

Violence erupted last week after the funeral of an Imbokhoto victim. At the time of going to press, the area appeared to be quiet. In the past week, however, at least nine people have died in clashes between police and residents, and fighting between residents. A number of MPs are on the run.

Some MPs have tried unsuccessfully to shelter on white farms bordering KwaNdebele. Most of the farmers have close links with the homeland as they use labour from the area, but the farmers do not want to risk being identified as supporters of the KwaNdebele government. The SADF and police are patrolling the area and those MPs still in KwaNdebele are said to be under police guard. Schools have been closed and a number of pupils have been arrested.

The announcement earlier this month that KwaNdebele, a sprawling dustbowl, would become independent on December 11, sparked off the rural rebellion. Last week, about 30 000 villagers gathered at the kraal of Paramount Chief David Mabusa Mabhoko Mahlangu — traditional head of the Ndzundza royal family — and demanded that Skosana withdraw his acceptance of independence. At the meeting, they also demanded that the hated Imbokhoto be dismantled.

Although Skosana has now said his legislative assembly could reconsider independence, it is clear the struggle encompasses greater issues. The survival of his "government" is being threatened by the combined opposition of the royal family and popular rebellion, spearheaded by young people in the area. One of the youth leaders is said to be Timothy, a son of Skosana.

The motivation of the royal family is, however, ambiguous. It is not clear whether it is against independence per se, or merely independence under Skosana. Princes Cornelius and James Mahlangu sit in the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly. The question is, why have they not spoken out until now?

Prince Cornelius Mahlangu is Skosana's Minister of Health. When he tried to address the meeting last week, he was shouted down. He has since announced his resignation. James Mahlangu says the royal family joined the protest because residents were unhappy at not being consulted. A referendum on independence has never been held.

It is not clear what role the royal family sees for itself should Skosana's government fall. James Mahlangu says it will "depend on

the people." Young people in the area have already made it clear they are fighting against all apartheid structures and do not want any homeland authority.

Over 40 projects (paid for by the SA taxpayer), have been designed as part of an "independence package." One consists of constructing a new capital city, KwaMahlangu. Work has already begun. Another is a plan to build a new prison with its own gallows, at an estimated cost of some R2m.

Vast tracts of white farms have already been bought for "consolidation" into KwaNdebele. The first block of 69 000 ha (which, together with the 66 000 ha Moutse area more than doubles the size of the "country") were handed over to the KwaNdebele government in April. A further 80 000 ha are due to be added; and the Rust der Winter farms, meant to compensate for the loss of the Nebo farms to Lebowa, are still being haggled over.

Residents charge that it is impossible to get a business licence, which is a prerequisite for obtaining finance to start a business, as this is controlled by Ntuli. Allegations of nepotism and corruption are rife. People suspect the allocation of the farms could be open to similar abuse.

Independence issue sparks fierce clashes in kwaNdebele

By Mudini Maivha

Stark evidence of fierce fighting between groups opposed to and supporting independence is everywhere visible in the villages of kwaNdebele.

As one drives through the homeland, one sees burnt-out cars on their sides or backs on both sides of the roads. Houses and many businesses belonging to members or supporters of the Imbokoto vigilante organisation are blackened by smoke and burnt out.

The dusty streets are littered with glass shards.

At Kwaggafontein, where Prince Jabu Mahlangu, who is against independence, has a supermarket, soldiers keep guard on alleged Imbokoto member, Mr Boy Motsweni. Armed with long rifles, soldiers are perched on the rooftop under the blistering sun.

The situation has remained tense, with a number of youths going missing and Imbokoto allegedly preparing for a new at-

tack on Kwaggafontein village.

And yesterday, the battle for and against independence was taken to the corridors of the homeland's National Assembly.

Not far away at Ndzundza Royal kraal, Prince James Mahlangu, spearheading the opposition to independence, was giving one interview after another. He talked about events that led to the bloodshed, and the people's demands concerning independence, which have not been met.

One thing we discovered was the great difficulty in finding the Prince's residence. Residents who are asked for directions will either give incomplete instructions or, sometimes, completely wrong ones.

We discovered later that some did so because they favoured independence. Others — opposing independence and supporting the Prince — feared that directing strangers to his kraal could lead to his assassination.

At the gate at Ndzundza, a fierce-looking man asked us whom we wanted and why. At a distance, the councillors continued their discussions without ap-

pearing to listen.

A man parked a private car behind us, while a second parked his truck close to the driver's door. This man then demanded our identities. He demanded to know exactly what kind of news we wished to gain from the Prince.

The details were taken down as we explained. The Prince appeared and confirmed we had an appointment.

He said: "We have presented our demands to Parliament on May 12, and were promised a reply on May 14. We have demanded that Imbokoto be disbanded immediately, that independence be cancelled and that the 23 MPs designated by the Ndzundza Mabhoko Tribal Authority resign."

A day before the response was expected, Prince James applied to the local magistrate for a meeting on May 14. Permission was refused, but "people flocked to the kraal because of the Cabinet's promise," said Prince James.

Police allegedly fired teargas into the crowds from a hovering helicopter. As people scattered, they clashed with Imbokoto members and property was damaged.

Youths were allegedly abducted or kidnapped by Imbokoto, and many of them are missing. They are not at police stations or hospitals.

"But we have not yet received a response to our grievances," said Prince James.

On Monday, tribal chiefs from the Ndzundza Mabhoko Tribal Authority met members of the Cabinet on the issue. Chief Mabhoko could not attend because he was not well, the Prince said.

"But two councillors from the tribal executive council, who traditionally represent him in his absence, were refused entry to the meeting. Our representative and the Minister of Health and Welfare, Prince CN Mahlangu, was also barred from the meeting. No reasons were given," he added.

54 youths abducted by vigilantes — claim

About 54 youths from various villages in kwaNdebele are allegedly being held captive by the homeland vigilante organisation, Imbokoto, in a camp outside Siyabuswa, the capital.

The captives, all young men, were yesterday reported to have been without food and water for the past six days.

They were allegedly being guarded by Imbokoto members armed with guns, sjamboks and knobkerries.

kwaNdebele police spokesmen were unavailable for comment at the time of going to press.

Forty-three of the youths were allegedly captured last Wednesday after fierce fighting between anti-independence youths and pro-independence members of Imbokoto.

Relatives of several missing young men and women have been looking for them at hospitals and police stations without success.

Among those missing are a pupil, Mr July Chili, and two sisters, Clarisse and Tryphina Mavuso of Kwaggafontein.

Another 11 youths were allegedly taken to the camp by a Cabinet Minister's brother on Monday night.

Mr Johannes Ramahlale (26), a student at Mashadi High School, who said he had escaped from the camp near the new Vaalbank police station, gave details of how the 54 youths are allegedly being held.

There were also reports that Imbokoto was preparing another assault on Kwaggafontein last night.

Mr Ramahlale said he had been abducted from his cottage on the night of May 14. Several men, led by a well-known businessman, allegedly bundled him into the boot of a car with four other youths.

"At the camp we had our feet tied together and were assaulted with an assortment of weapons. We were immersed in water in a dam, taken out and had our stomachs trampled on. The unlucky ones were forced to stand on burning coals," said Mr Ramahlale.

As a result, many of the youths could no longer walk, he said.

STAR

121

22/5/76

kwaNdebele camp stormed

Police free youths held by vigilantes

Staff Reporters

Police in kwaNdebele stormed a vigilante camp on Tuesday and freed 54 young men held captive there.

This was confirmed yesterday by the station commander at Siyabuswa Police Station, Lieutenant J B de Jaager.

He said the operation took place only hours after a pupil who escaped from the camp reported the matter at the Ndzandza Royal kraal and to the police.

The officer in charge of the investigations, a Major Malan, was not available at the time of going to press.

The youths are said to have been kidnapped by member of the Imbokotho vigilante organisation last Wednesday and on Monday this week.

According to the youth who escaped, the captives were kept without food and water for six days and were severely assaulted.

Mr Johannes Ramahlale (26), a Mashadi High School pupil, said he was abducted from his cottage by a group of vigilantes, led by a well-known businessman.

He was bundled into the boot of a van with four other youths and driven to the camp.

At first there were 43 youths, but they were later joined by another 11.

SADF troops

● The Chief Minister of kaNgwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, has questioned the need for South African Defence Force troops in the national state, saying they gave the false impression kaNgwane was in a state of war.

Speaking during an ordinary session of the kaNgwane legislative assembly, Mr Mabuza said the army was not there at his invitation.

He said the police were capable of handling a situation where life, limb and property was threatened.

"When the army is needed, their presence should be at the behest of the community leaders and/or the police," he said.

Although the kaNgwane administration had no jurisdiction or say over the SADF and its movements, he called on chiefs, their tribal authorities, township councils and education authorities to express their attitude to the presence of the army in their areas.

"I do not want to create the impression that the army is in kaNgwane at the Chief Minister's invitation.

"Similarly, I do not want it to appear that I have given orders for the army to stay out of our townships against the wishes of the chiefs, their tribal authorities, the township councils and education authorities," he said.

Mr Mabuza said it was with regret he had to inform the legislative assembly of shootings of youths by security forces at kaMaqhekela and Driekoppies earlier this week.

He was not aware of the circumstances that led to the shootings and appealed to the youth for "calm amidst this tragedy".

● A Soweto woman escaped with minor injuries when an entire wall fell in and narrowly missed her, during a hand grenade attack on a house in Klipspruit West early yesterday.

Miss Fikile Molefe (25), was asleep in the house, at 53 Azalia Street, at the time.

KwaNdebele MP resigns

By MONK NKOMO

A KWANDEBELE MP who claims that the homeland's Imbhokodo vigilante groups have been given instructions to kill him, has resigned.

Prince Makhosana Klaas Mahlangu yesterday told the *Sowetan* that he resigned in protest against his government's decision to incorporate Moutse and for opting for independence against the wishes of the people.

He accused KwaNdebele's Chief Minister, Mr Simon Skhosana, and the South African Government of "foggiery" and said the negotiations were concluded without the consent of Paramount Chief David Mabhoko, Chief Jack Mahlangu of Nebo and other leaders in the Moutse area.

Killings

"We call on the South African Government to stop dividing us. This division has led to senseless killings in KwaNdebele," he said.

Prince Mahlangu also called on the KwaNdebele Cabinet to "step down".

He said he resigned as MP for Somtyongweni because "Skhosana

wants to rule with the help of the Imbhokodo.

"I don't want to be part and parcel of Imbhokodo, because I have information that they have been instructed by a high-ranking Cabinet member to kill me."

Prince Mahlangu and his family have been living in fear and have been in hiding after threats on their lives.

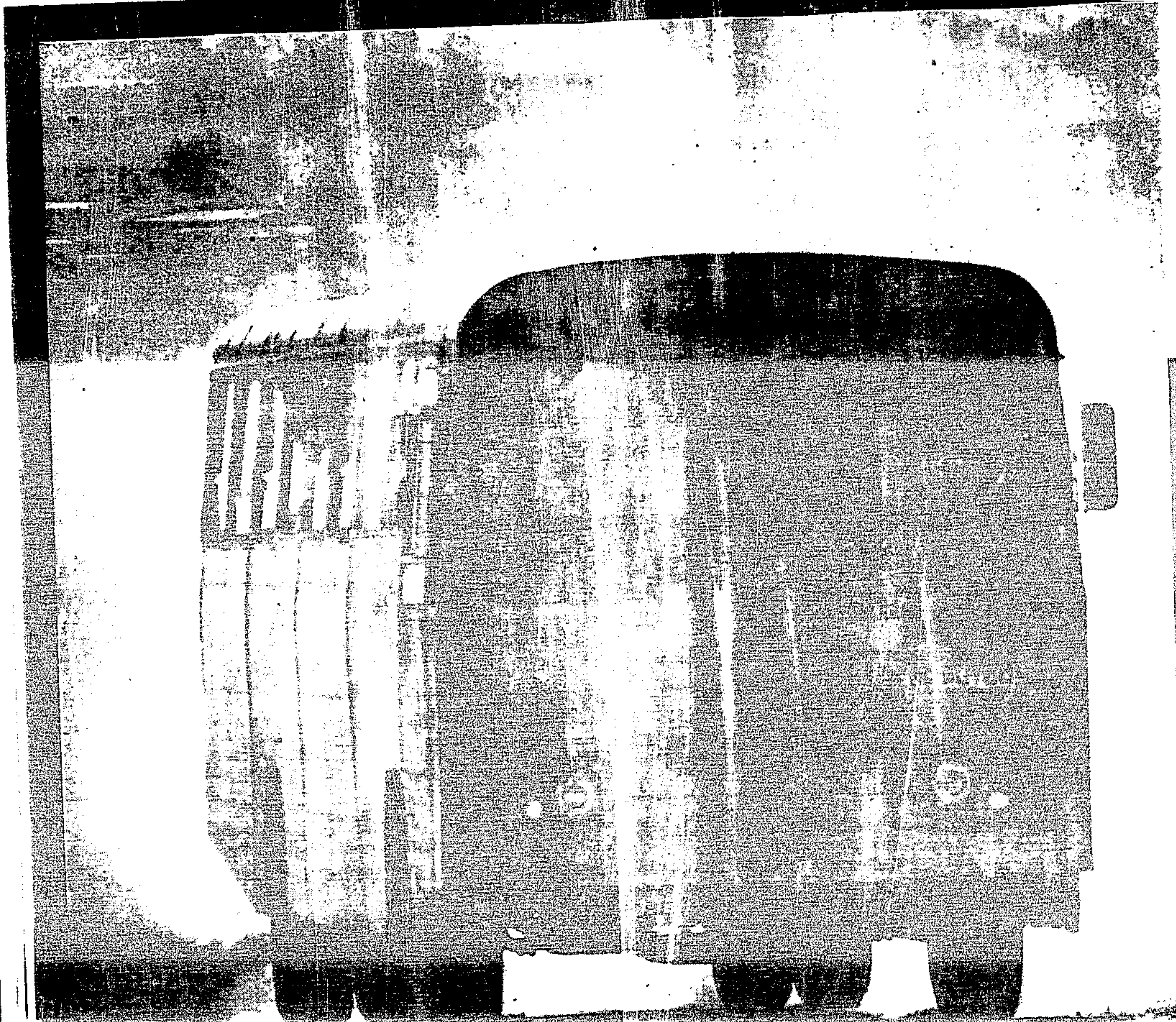
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A young woman jumps from a bus at the height of the protest, "word of independence" in KwaNdebele. The bus was
feargassed by security forces, according to residents. They could not say if the woman was hurt.

RURAL resistance continues in the area. And in KwaNdebele, angry residents took to the homeland's dusty roads in a "war of independence" - a massive bid to stop the homeland government from declaring itself "independent" on December 11. At least five people have died in the KwaNdebele war, seen as part of the growing politicisation of people in the area.

Further north, massive consumer and worker stayaways were reported in towns like Pietersburg, Tzaneen, Potgietersrus and Phalaborwa, where residents are protesting against recent detentions and security force raids on local people. People are boycotting all shops owned by whites and by homeland politicians.

Boycott organisation - scheduled - has been highly likely to continue. They say in response to "more attacks on our and Phatudi for white business



THE BATTLE FOR THE GREAT NORTH

KwaNdebele joins the rural resistance

in KwaNdebele. The bus went out of control when it was as hurt. Pic: AFP

consumer
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politicians.
Boycott organisers say the protest - scheduled to last two months - has been highly successful, and is likely to continue.
They say the boycott is a response to "months of repression and attacks on our people by the Botha and Phatudi forces, with the help of white business".

An indication of just how tense the situation is in the Northern Transvaal came with the announcement this week that farmers in the area want to erect an electrified fence along the border with Lebowa because of raids by "highly-politicised local people".
According to reports, some farmers are being forced into buying

what are called "ANC permits" so they can enter certain areas.
The angry farmers want to put an end to this, according to reports - and feel an electrified fence between themselves and people living in Lebowa may be the answer.
● Workers are staying away on several local farms - demanding a 100% increase, to R5 a day.

KwaNdebele rural unrest ^{19/5/86 - BUW DAY - (274)} ~~simmers~~ ⁽¹²¹⁾

THE pending "independence" of KwaNdebele triggered last week's outbreak of rural resistance by its population and seriously jeopardised SA's plans for the homeland.

About 30 000 villagers — with the support of chiefs and the Ndzundza Royal family — have demanded that the homeland government, led by Chief Minister Simon Skosana, must withdraw its acceptance of independence.

They also demanded that the Imbokotho vigilante movement — launched this year to quell government opposition — must be dismantled and that certain MPs should resign.

The Imbokotho is closely associated with the KwaNdebele

THELMA TUCH

government. Skosana is Imbokotho's president and Interior Minister Peter Ntuli its vice-president.

Unrest erupted in KwaNdebele last week to leave seven dead and many injured. Youths set fire to 39 businesses, nine homes and nine vehicles — the target of the attacks being mainly the property of MPs, cabinet ministers and Imbokotha.

On Wednesday Skosana said the issue of independence could be discussed if the Legislative Assembly requested it.

The next day Deputy Minister of Land Affairs and Development Aid Ben Wilkens said President P W Botha had said

independence would not be forced on any self-governing homeland.

Imbokotho members have allegedly been responsible for assaults and harassment of people they consider political trouble-makers.

These include groups resisting incorporation into KwaNdebele such as the residents of Ekan-gala. They have asked Constitutional Affairs Minister Chris Heunis to offer them alternative accommodation on the East Rand, partly because of their alleged intense victimisation by Imbokotho.

Imbokotho was also allegedly involved in the abduction and assault of 200 Moutse residents on New Year's Day when Moutse

was declared part of KwaNdebele. Residents have laid charges against Skosana and Ntuli for their alleged part in attacks.

KwaNdebele chiefs feel that Imbokotha is undermining their authority and replacing it with an indiscriminate sense of justice.

Adding fuel to the seething discontent was Tuesday's funeral of Jacob Skosana — a father of eight, allegedly abducted by Imbokotho.

His death followed an attempt by primary school children to get permission from the authorities to study at a school in the evenings — an activity which had been banned by patrolling Imbokotho.

7 ^{ONE TIME 16/5/76} ~~unrest~~ ⁽¹²¹⁾ deaths
in KwaNdebele

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — At least seven people died and an estimated R4-million damage was done to property in two days of KwaNdebele unrest centred on the activities of vigilantes and protest at the homeland's independence.

Government spokesmen said the atmosphere was relatively calm but tense yesterday in the aftermath of the clashes which resulted in 34 businesses — many owned by MPs and cabinet ministers — nine houses and nine vehicles being gutted.

A government spokesman in Siyabuswa said one of the seven people died as a result of police action. Two others were wounded.

The Police Commissioner, Brigadier Chris van Niekerk, said police shot dead a man about to petrol-bomb them.

He denied reports that a shopkeeper and member of the Imbokotha vigilante movement shot dead three children who entered his shop in Tweefontein East on Wednesday.

The vigilantes have been accused of killing Ndebeles who oppose "independence".

US slams
homeland
plan as

inconsistent

12/15/86
121 207
The United States has condemned South African plans to grant independence to kwaNdebele later this year.

The US Government also expressed concern over the intention to include in the new independent homeland the people of Moutse who have openly opposed such a move.

In a statement released in Cape Town, the US Embassy said it regarded the announcement that the homeland would be granted independence on December 11 as "puzzling and inconsistent with President Botha's announcement that apartheid is outdated".

The United States regarded kwaNdebele as an integral part of South Africa.

A Great Trek South

IN Ekangala, north-east of Pretoria, 1 000 families are getting ready to start a Great Trek southwards.

Last weekend the former Reef residents finally decided to give up their homes - rather than be subjected to the homeland authority of KwaNdebele.

On Sunday Ekangala Action Committee members drove about 130km south-

east to inspect a vacant site between Kallahong and Vosloorus - where they inspected what they hope will be their new township.

A four-man delegation representing the community met Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis in Cape Town last week and told him what they intended to do.

He advised them not to move - but residents are determined to.

Over 1 000 families - at least 70 percent - signed a petition stating that they did not want to be incorporated into KwaNdebele.

They reject the homeland policy and have asked to be assisted to move back to an urban area.

BY MONO BADELA

"We do not want to be ruled by the barrel of the gun, knobkerries, spanners and sticks," Ekangala Action Committee chairman Peter Mtshuzi Kose told City Press.

"We are determined to trek back to where we came from.

"We are prepared to lead the life of squatters and be subjected to police harassment - rather than be bossed around and terrorised by KwaNdebele Chief Minister Simon Skhosana," he said.

Ekangala, a new township near Bronkhorstspuit, has been earmarked for incorporation into KwaNde-

bele, which is to get "independence" later this year.

Residents moved to Ekangala from the East Rand in 1983 - largely in the belief that the new township was simply a development point which would remain under East Rand Development Board control.

But the Government says the township was always meant to be part of KwaNdebele.

Residents have recently been told that the Government will not go ahead with the incorporation "in the near future."

Kose said they do not feel secure in Ekangala. "We are not inside KwaNdebele - but we are already under their rule and

they are trying to make the people fear them."

He said Skhosana was already involved in the township's administration.

"There is now a reign of terror by KwaNdebele's Mkhokoto vigilantes who I think are bent on chasing us out of the place."

Kose said the "brute force" by which Skhosana suppresses dissent and opposition has been terrifying.

EAC leaders - including Kose - have been assaulted and at least one home was hit by a grenade.

Kose said the attacks by Mkhokoto have only served to reinforce misgivings about the likely quality of life under the homeland rule. Kose has borne the brunt

of the attacks by those who favour incorporation.

He's been abducted thrice and severely assaulted on two of the three occasions.

So far Bronkhorstspuit police have taken no action, he said.

Residents claim they were enticed to Ekangala under false pretences.

The township was built by the East Rand Development Board and people on the waiting list for housing in places such as Tembisa and KwaThema were eligible.

The EAC will report back to the ERAB about the site they have inspected. A memorandum detailing the reasons why residents are against incorpora-



Well be happier here: Ekangala residents with the site of their new home - outside the homeland.

tion has been presented to both Chris Heunis and the ERAB.

Most Ekangala residents have jobs in Johannesburg and spend over five hours daily commuting to and back from their workplaces. "We have to wake up as early as 5am and return home at times as late as 10 pm," said Kose.

"Next our children will be forced to learn Ndebele at school.

"What is worse, our women are sometimes forced to strip naked and severely punished on their buttocks when found guilty

by the notorious tribal court which Skhosana operates in the area," he said.

Kose said when the tribal court discovered that a man had never been to an initiation school or the mountain he was automatically found guilty even before putting his case.

10/5/86 SUNDAY

Youths hijack buses for funeral (121)

HUNDREDS of KwaNdebele youths yesterday hijacked several Putco buses to take pupils from six villages to the funeral of Jacob Skosana who was allegedly killed by vigilantes. There was a strong police presence in the village, Vlaklaagste No 1, and some of the buses were turned away. Police had refused permission for Skosana to be buried last Saturday and ordered that not more than 50 attend the funeral.

SUGAR MANUFACTURING AND REFINING INDUSTRY

Parties Employer Organisation: The Sugar Manufacturing and Refining Employers' Association

Trade Unions: The Amalgamated Engineering Union; The Natal Sugar Industry Employees' Union; The South African Electrical Workers' Association; The Sugar Industry Employees' Association SA

Boilermakers', Iron and Steel Workers', Shipbuilders' and Welders' Society; The National Sugar and Refining and Allied Employees Union

Area

Magisterial Districts of Durban, Hlabisa, Inanda, Lower Tugela Lower Umfolozi, Mtunzizi, Pinetown, Port Shepstone, Umzinto, Eshowe and Piet Retief.

Footnotes

1. Annual Leave - All workers are entitled to 20 or 24 days after 2 years continuous service.

Police, soldiers fire on mourners

KwaNdebele

STAR

funeral turns into rampage

14/5/86

121

~~121~~

By Rich Mkhondo

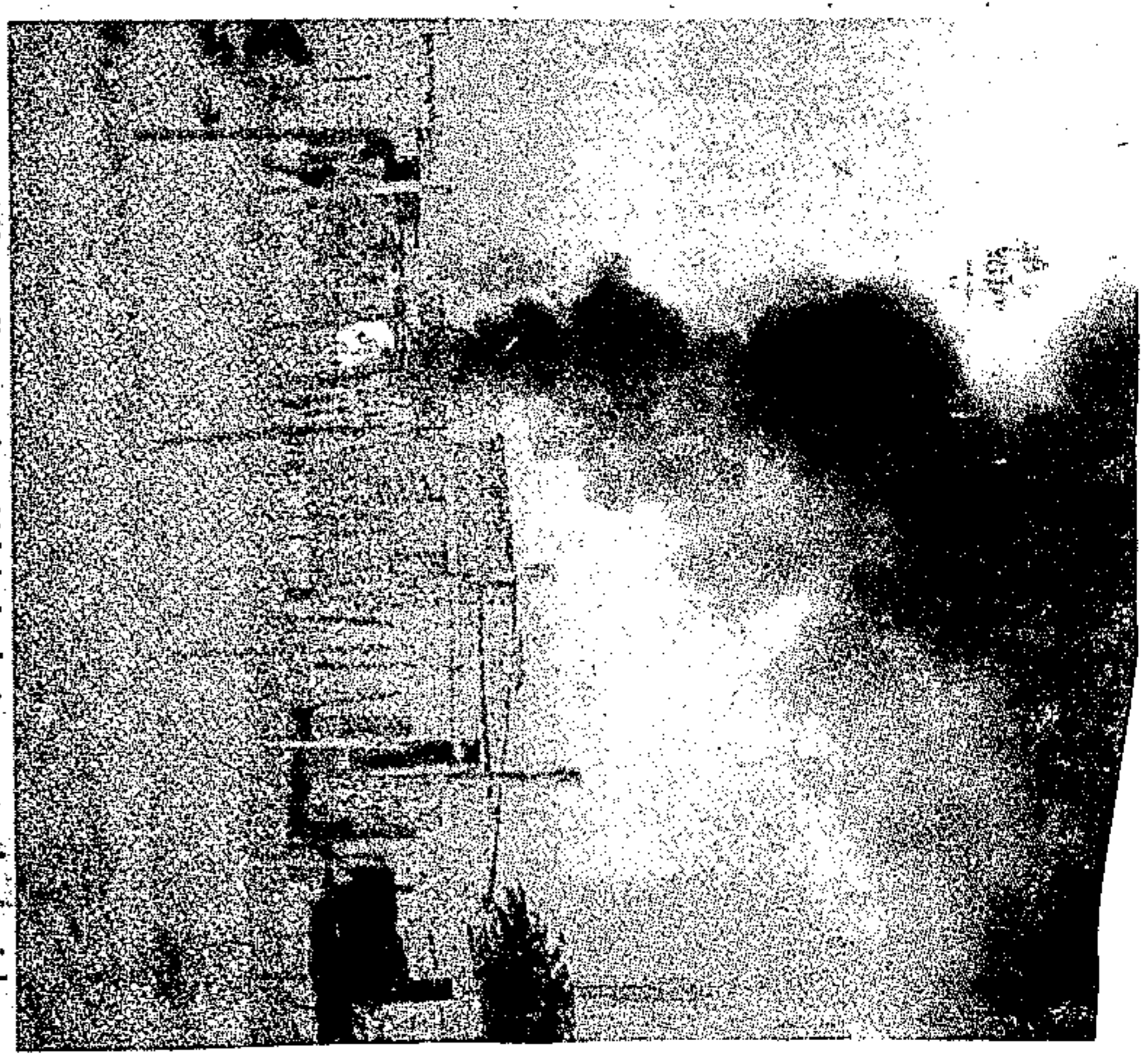
Soldiers and police swarmed into nearly all the 25 villages in kwaNdebele yesterday after hundreds of youths went on a rampage during a funeral and set buildings alight.

Teargas, birdshot and rubber bullets were fired.

The new outburst of violence is evidence of continuing resistance to the territory's independence, due on December 11.

A huge meeting was planned in the homeland today to protest against the police action and express opposition to independence.

No police comment was available. The office of the Commissioner of Police in the area, Brigadier C M van Niekerk, said he would be available only later "because he is flying over the villages to see what is happening".



Smoke engulfs a village in kwaNdebele during yesterday's violence

The man died yesterday, Mr Jacob Skhosana, was apparently abducted by the Imbokotho vigilante group on April 22 when unrest flared at schools in the Tweefontein and Vlaklaagte 1 districts.

Body mutilated

His wife has claimed that at the time of the abduction she was sexually assaulted.

Mr Skhosana's mutilated body was found outside his home two days later.

Residents in Vlaklaagte claim police refused to part with Mr Skhosana's body for almost three weeks. His family said yesterday they had to postpone his burial several times after a magistrate placed restrictions on the funeral proceedings.

One restriction was that only 50 family members could attend the funeral but yesterday thousands attended.

Police ordered the crowd to disperse, saying it was an illegal gathering. After repeated calls the police, assisted by the army, fired teargas, rubber bullets and birdshot.

Scores of youths were injured and others arrested.

Mourners then went on the rampage, setting fire to shops owned by government Ministers in the homeland — whom they accused of backing the Imbokothos. They also hijacked buses to take home to their villages.

People searched

Last night police manned roadblocks in most of the villages and searched cars and people entering or leaving.

Only hours before the violence erupted, chiefs from the region met at Endzundza Tribal Kraal to decide how to resist the Imbokotho group — which has as its president the homeland's Chief Minister, Mr Simon Skhosana.

The tribal authority had asked all Cabinet Ministers to attend, but only two turned up.

According to the chairman of the Endzundza Tribal Kraal, Prince James Mahlangu, more than 20 000 residents demanded that:

- The Imbokotho vigilante group be dismantled.
- The homeland Legislative Assembly cancel its acceptance to opt for independence and consult all Ndebeles.
- MPs representing the Ndzundza Tribal Authority should step down from their seats because they had claimed that the people had told them to authorise the Chief Minister to accept independence.

Prince James said his request for a mass meeting today had been refused by the local magistrate: "but I foresee trouble tonight."

(21) STAR 14/5/86

By Jo-Anne Collinge

No easy walk to 'independence'

A year ago few people gave the proposed "independence" of the kwaNdebele homeland much thought — perhaps it seemed incredible that what started as a collection of half a dozen resettlement camps in 1977 could claim billing as a national state less than a decade later.

But Pretoria has made it clear kwaNdebele will gain "independence" on December 11. And suddenly it is a point of burning confrontation between thousands of kwaNdebele residents and the homeland government.

Four years ago kwaNdebele's Chief Minister, Mr Simon Skosana, made "independence" sound like an easy progression. "Oh, it's only yesterday, man (that the homeland was established). We got our

territorial authority in 1977, legislative assembly in 1979, self-rule in 1980 and now we're going for independence," he told a reporter.

"Maybe I'm stupid, but independence for me became a logical thing when I accepted territorial authority. It's either you agree or you don't. There's no middle ground and people who don't agree with this system should be with Mandela and Sobukwe."

By the beginning of 1986 it was clear tens of thousands who found themselves willy-nilly part of the kwaNdebele independence deal didn't agree. And they were not drawn from the ranks of the African National Congress or the Pan-

Africanist Congress, but from the neighbouring territory of Moutse which kwaNdebele swallowed up in terms of the homeland consolidation plan released by Pretoria in September 1985.

The Moutse land deal and the growth of the "Imbokotho" movement appear to have done more than anything else to harden residents' attitudes against being ruled by an "independent" Skosana Government.

The Imbokotho, commonly referred to as vigilantes and likened by Wits University researcher Mr Nicholas Haysom to the blackshirts of Mussolini's Italy, have been accused of repeated atrocities against

the people.

The organisation, which has Chief Minister Skosana as its president and the Minister of the Interior, Mr Peter Ntuli, as vice-president, was formally launched at the end of January.

Visiting township youths, demonstrating schoolchildren in the capital of Siyabuswa, leaders of Ekangala (an area also resisting incorporation into the homeland), teachers and people refusing service in the Imbokotho are all alleged to have fallen foul of the organisation and to have been assaulted.

The Attorney-General has been asked to investigate the role of Mr Skosana and Mr Ntuli in the concerted assault on kidnapped Moutse villagers.

While the Imbokotho provided visible evidence of rule by the whip, the Moutse issue threw into sharp relief other questions of government in kwaNdebele.

It was pointed out that women have no right to vote in kwaNdebele — and the Skosana Government makes no apology for this and has no immediate plans to change it.

And, at the last election, only 12 of the 46 members of the Legislative Assembly were elected.

The Moutse issue also highlighted the question of retaining South African citizenship at a time when this factor — rather than the old influx laws — was moving centre stage in de-

termining who would have the right to live and work in South Africa's rich urban centres. Moutse, an old established community of more than 100 000 people, brought with it a much richer pattern of organisational life than that existing in the rest of kwaNdebele.

Monday's meeting of chiefs and people at the kraal of the paramount chief at Ndzundza is said to have been attended by at least 20 000 people. It represents the largest of increasingly frequent meetings of residents opposed to independence and the Imbokotho.

Whether this resistance will gain ground or be quelled by security force action remains to be seen. What is certain is that Chief Minister Skosana cannot expect plain sailing to "independence" day.

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TROUBLE IN KWANDEBELE

VIOLENCE erupted in KwaNdebele yesterday when groups of youths went on the rampage stoning and setting alight shops after the funeral of a man allegedly killed by the Mbokodo vigilantes three weeks ago.

Mr Jacob Skhosana

SOWETAN
Reporter

was killed in his home at Viaklaagte No 1 in Kwaggafontein, on April 28. His wife was injured in the night attack allegedly launched by the Mbokodo vigi-

lantes in a bid to flush out "troublemakers" in the area.

Trouble at Viaklaagte started three weeks ago when pupils at the Mandlethu High School marched to the house of a local MP to request permission to study in the evenings. Evening studies had been outlawed by the Mbokodo who patrolled the area at night. That evening a raid was launched against those labelled "troublemakers". Several people were seriously injured and Mr Skhosana was killed.

PFP calls for referendum in riot-torn Kwandebele

THE Progressive Federal Party has called on the Government to reconsider its decision to give Kwandebele independence.

Mr Peter Soal, PFP spokesman on homeland affairs in the Transvaal, called on the Government to test opinion by referendum.

Yesterday morning scores of people were injured when soldiers and police threw teargas canisters into buses returning from a mass meeting.

A youth was run over and seriously hurt by a driverless bus. The bus driver had leapt from vehicle when teargas was thrown into it.

The trouble started at 9.30am when about 25 000 inhabitants of the homeland convened at the Endzundza kraal for a report-back on the demands they made on Monday.

At a meeting on Monday residents demanded that the Imbokotho vigilante

group, be dismantled.

They also demanded that the homeland cancel plans for the independence celebration to be held on December 11 and that members of Parliament should resign.

Residents were unaware that the magistrate of the area, Mr J Theron, had prohibited the meeting.

Before the meeting could start, with more than 25 000 residents having convened at the kraal, police arrived and fired teargas and buckshot. Two people died.

Figures regarding the number of people killed, injured and arrested during unrest so far this week were not available.

Unofficial estimates put the death toll as high as six, following the alleged use of live ammunition, rubber bullets, birdshot and tearsmoke by police aided by the SADF. — Political Staff and Sapa.

Two die in embattled KwaNdebele

MAYHEM



VICTIM: Shot in mouth.



VILLAGERS flee as teargas canisters and rubber bullets rained in Ndzundza Village, KwaNdebele, yesterday.

Pic: LEN KUMALO

TWO corpses were found near a royal kraal while a heavy contingent of SAP and SADF fired teargas and rubber bullets at crowds in embattled KwaNdebele yesterday.

The bodies of the two unidentified men were discovered near the Ndzundza Royal Kraal where more than 2 000 villagers had converged for an anti-independence report-back meeting.

One of the bodies — a man aged about 25 — was found lying in a street. The cause of his death is unknown.

The other man, about 35 years old, was apparently shot in the mouth.

The Commissioner of Police in the area, Brigadier J M van Niekerk, refused to comment about the situation in the homeland yesterday.

His office said he would not speak to the Press and referred enquiries to South African Police headquarters in Pretoria.

The Directorate for Public Relations of the SAP, however, could also not comment. A spokesman said KwaNdebele was out of the jurisdiction of the SAP.

Ndzundza Village was under siege as the

By **THEMBA MOLEFE**

security forces moved in. An unidentified boy, about 10 years old, was taken to hospital after being run over by a bus into which police fired teargas.

The driver was forced to abandon the bus and the boy, one of the many passengers who fled from the vehicle, tried to run to safety

when he was hit.

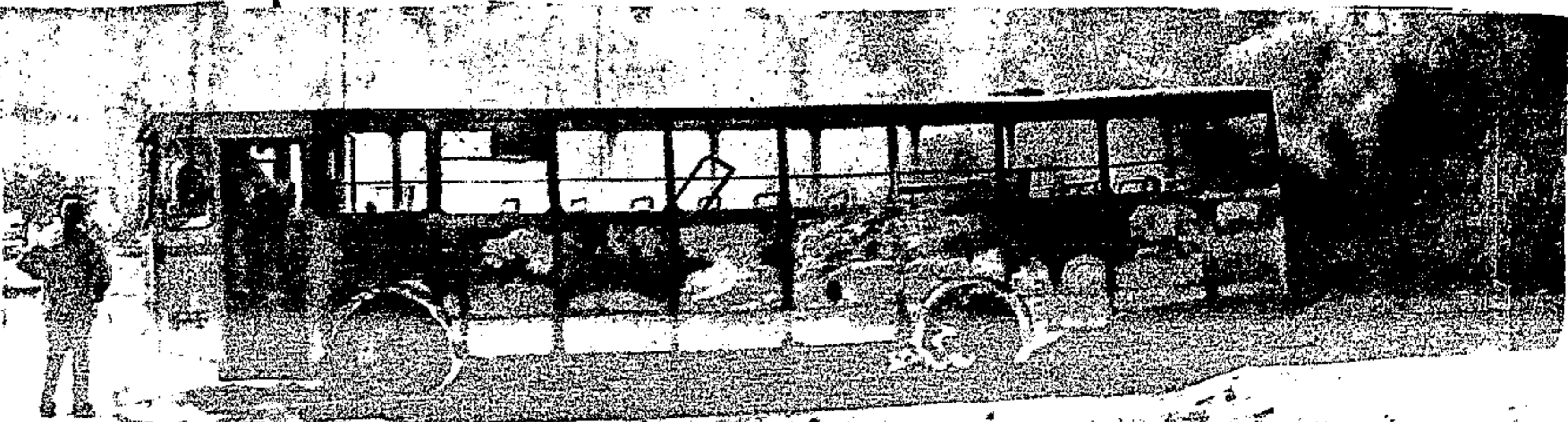
The villagers were unaware that the meeting they had gone to attend at Chief David Mabhoko's kraal had been banned the previous day by the local magistrate, Mr J Theron.

As hundreds of villagers gathered at the kraal police fired teargas

from Casspirs and a helicopter.

People were trapped for hours inside the kraal.

Teargas was fired into Putco buses as soon as passengers boarded to get back home. People had to scatter in all directions. Those who could not get away in time were overcome, trampled upon and many were injured



A bus burns during yesterday's violence in Diepkloof. This incident happened during a brief period of unrest in the area linked to the appearance in court of 15 Diepkloof youths.

Up to 5 killed as resistance mounts in kwaNdebele

SPR 15/5/86
Staff Reporters

As many as five people are reported to have died in kwaNdebele in the past two days as resistance to independence gains momentum in the tiny homeland.

Reporters of The Star saw two bodies, but unconfirmed reports from the area claim three more people died last night.

A Colonel-Gysbers, speaking on behalf of the Police Commissioner for kwaNdebele, Brig C van Niekerk, quoted a telex from the area's Commissioner-General, Mr GJ van der Merwe, which read "The police of kwaNdebele were forced to ask a number of people who wanted to attend an illegal gathering at the village of Chief Mapoch to disperse."

Yesterday morning, two people died and scores were injured when members of the SADF and the police hurled teargas canisters into buses returning from a mass meeting.

The trouble started at about 9.30 am, when about 25 000 people gathered at the Endzundza kraal for a report-back on the demands they made on Monday. Residents had demanded that the Imbokotho vigilante group, which is alleged to be government-backed, be dismantled, that the homeland cancel plans for independence and that members of parliament resign.

Residents were unaware that the magistrate of the area, Mr J Theron, had prohibited the meeting. Before it could start, police arrived and started firing teargas and buckshot. Two people died.

Police and members of the SADF followed buses leaving the meeting site and threw teargas canisters into them. Scores of people were injured in the stampede to get out of the buses.

In Tembisa yesterday, the funeral of three unrest victims had to be abandoned after a lengthy wrangle between security forces and relatives of the deceased, who refused to travel in buses driven by soldiers.

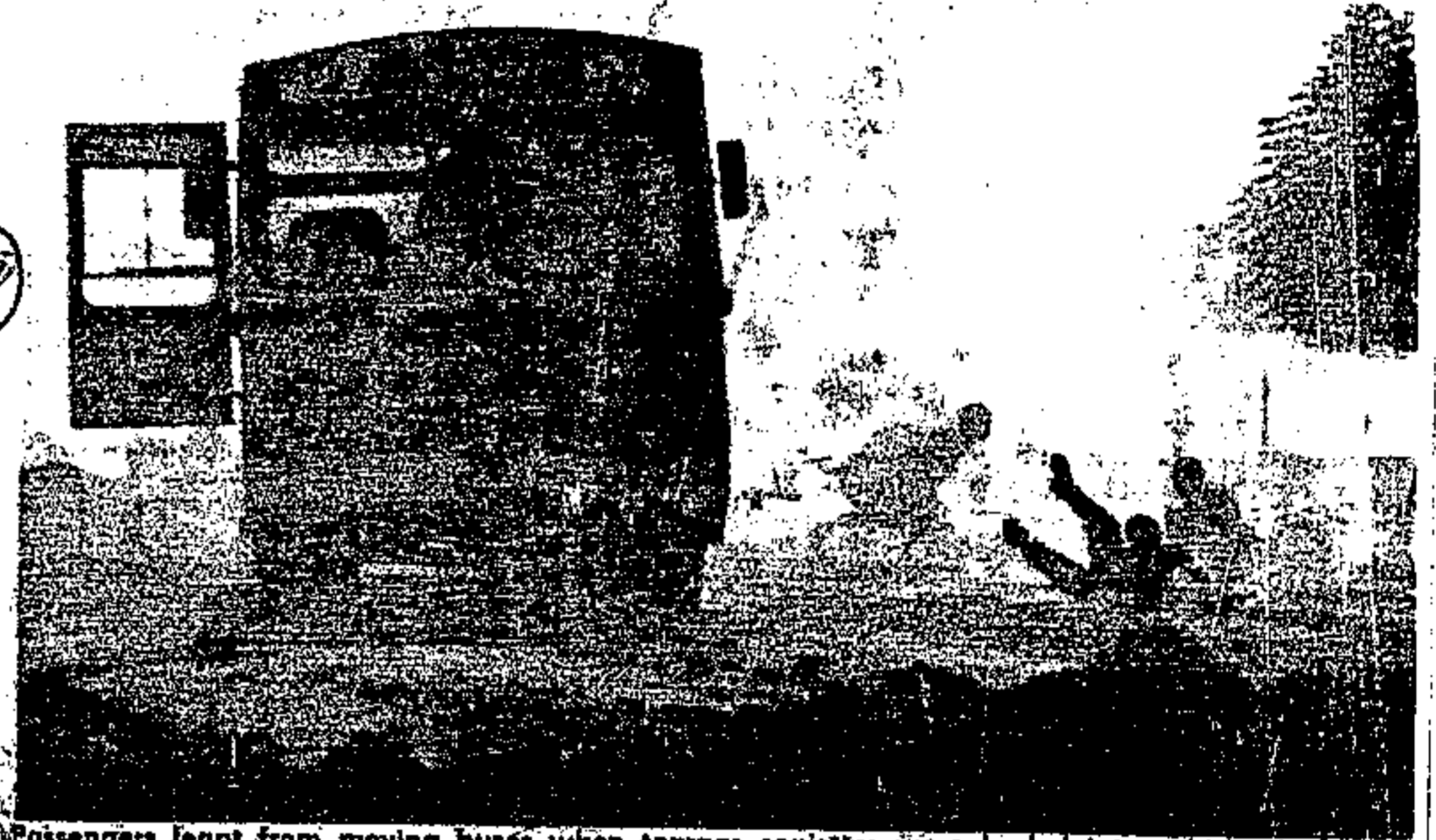
People who ignored yesterday's stayaway from work to mark the funeral were sjambokked by thugs.

Sources at the Tembisa hospital said the casualty section was busy last night treating people who had been attacked with "sharp instruments". Some had serious wounds.

Several people — including children — narrowly escaped death or injury in Soweto yesterday when four homes were attacked with petrol bombs.

The attacks occurred within minutes of each other at the homes of parents of high school pupils.

Two homes of political activists have been set alight in the Parys atownship of Tumabole, bringing to three the number of attacks in the last week, a spokesman for the Tumabole Civic Association said yesterday.



Passengers leapt from moving buses when teargas canisters were hurled into vehicles in kwaNdebele yesterday. Some buses stopped while others ploughed into yards. ● Picture by Herbert Mabuza.

Lucky escape as police teargas passengers

By Rich Mkhondo

I saw homeland police and members of the SADF laugh and joke as they hurled teargas canisters into buses full of cheerful, chanting people in kwaNdebele, yesterday.

There was no provocation at all and there seemed to be no reason for their actions.

A driver, overcome by the fumes, leapt from a speeding bus with the rest of the passengers. Two photographers and I narrowly escaped death as the driverless bus then zig-zagged wildly towards our car.

My attention had been on a youth who had been run over and seriously injured by the bus. It was only after Star photographer, Herbert Mabuza warned "Watch out! That bus is going to hit us," that I realised death was only metres away.

I accelerated, avoiding the bus. Still travelling at full speed, it passed over the spot where we had been seconds before.

The whole experience was terrifying. Knees buckling, we left the car.

Then I saw the panic-stricken driver shouting to the people still on the bus to stay where they were. He told them the bus would stop when it reached the hilltop.

The bus careered off, ripped through a fence and came to a halt in a yard.

I was almost too terrified to look at the boy who had been run down. He was probably about 10 years old, grimacing but not crying, staring at the gaping wound in his leg.

Going into the kraal where the meeting was disrupted by the police was another chilling experience.

The chief's house was full of people coughing from the tearmoke fumes. Nearby lay two people, one an elderly man and another a youth, both dead.

The boy had been shot through the mouth and the elderly man's tongue protruded. I nearly collapsed when I saw the bodies.

In another terrifying incident, police fired teargas into buses about to cross a bridge over a river. Fortunately, the drivers, having seen what happened to the other buses, managed to stop without incident.

It was disturbing and infuriating to see the police action and to see elderly people and even a crippled man, leaping from moving buses.

Approached for comment, a police officer in the area said: "Brigadier N C van Niekerk is not going to speak to the Press, radio or television. You should contact the police public relations directorate in Pretoria."

A spokesman for the public relations directorate said: "kwaNdebele has its own police force. It is out of our jurisdiction".

KwaNdebele residents say

By THEMBA MOLEFE

no to 'uhuru'

THE clock is slowly ticking towards December 11, when KwaNdebele is given its independence by Pretoria.

The first rumblings against this independence were heard soon after the Government finalised plans to incorporate Moutse and its 20 000 inhabitants and their 32 villages into KwaNdebele.

Moutse became the focal point of resistance to independence. More than 100 people were killed in confrontations between villagers and KwaNdebele vigilantes. Despite the fact that Moutse was finally consolidated on January 1, it is still simmering.

Protest

This week the resistance to independence reached a bloody climax when about 2 000 villagers from 25 settlements were confronted by a heavy contingent of the South African Police and South African Defence Force as they gathered at a protest rally at the kraal of Chief David Mabhoko in Ndzundza Village.

Thousands of people turned up for a meeting that had been banned by the local magistrate, Mr J Theron. The villagers were to be addressed by two Ministers from the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly.

The Minister of Justice, Law and Order in the homeland, Mr M F Mahlangu, and his col-

league the Minister of Works, Mr K M Motshwene, were to respond to the demands of more than 1 500 villagers tabled at a previous meeting.

The demands made at that meeting, chaired by the chairman of the Ndzundza Tribal Authority, Mr James Mahlangu, were that:

Resign

- The KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly be dismantled and that the whole Cabinet should resign because "it was not serving the interests of the people;

- The Imbhokoto movement — whose president is the Chief Minister, Mr Simon Skosana, and whose vice president is Mr Peter Ntuli, the Minister of Interior — be dismantled.

The Imbhokoto, composed mainly of Cabinet Ministers and businessmen, is feared in the villages and has been accused of brutality.

On Monday afternoon, Boy Masilela, a 13-year-old boy who lives in Ndzundza Village, was going to buy bread when he was shot and killed by a shopkeeper. Villagers, angered by what they called an unprovoked killing, burnt the businessman's shop and attacked the homes and shops of other Imbhokoto members.

The Imbhokoto is re-

garded as a "notorious" vigilante gang by villagers, Mr Mahlangu said.

The feelings of the villagers about the movement were clearly shown when a man who told a crowd he was a member of the group was seriously assaulted. This happened near Chief Mabhoko's kraal. The man's car was set on fire and he was taken to hospital after the police saved his life by arriving.

The villagers, mostly poor and unemployed, do not want independence. Mr Skosana is unpopular now, before independence.

"There are no industries and no jobs now while we are still under South Africa. Where does Skosana think he will get the means to give us work after the so-called independence," one old man said.

Crisis

The old man does not see himself gaining anything from "uhuru".

But the crisis in the KwaNdebele villages was summed up by a man among those trapped inside the Ndzundza Kraal on Tuesday: "How long are we going to face the heavy hand of those who rule us? First it was the South African Government with its apartheid laws and now it is Skhosana and his Imbhoko-

to." KwaNdebele will be the fifth bantustan to gain independence from Pretoria.

It is situated on 103 000 ha of land and is composed mainly of rural villages stretching between Cullinan and Marble Hall in the Eastern Transvaal.

The majority of the villagers depend on subsistence farming and own livestock. Many are migrant workers employed in the PWV area.

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Man dies in zoom fall on mountain, page

7 ¹²¹unrest deaths in KwaNdebele

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — At least seven people died and an estimated R4-million damage was done to property in two days of KwaNdebele unrest centred on the activities of vigilantes and protest at the homeland's independence.

Government spokesmen said the atmosphere was relatively calm but tense yesterday in the aftermath of the clashes which resulted in 34 businesses — many owned by MPs and cabinet ministers — nine houses and nine vehicles being gutted.

A government spokesman in Siyabuswa said one of the seven people died as a result of police action. Two others were wounded.

The Police Commissioner, Brigadier Chris van Niekerk, said police shot dead a man about to petrol-bomb them.

He denied reports that a shopkeeper and member of the Imbokotha vigilante movement shot dead three children who entered his shop in Tweefontein East on Wednesday.

The vigilantes have been accused of killing Ndebeles who oppose "independence".

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Guard for royals as civil war rages

PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK
reports on the continuing
strife in KwaNdebele

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W. Mail 23/5/86

THE home of KwaNdebele's royal family, the Mahlangus, was heavily surrounded by armed guards this week as the government of Chief Minister Simon Skhosana acted to salvage its position in the wake of a popular revolt.

At a meeting on Monday the government secured the loyalty of the tribal chiefs and headmen, thus isolating the royal family, which has been accused of attempting a coup d'état in the homeland.

A low-level civil war raged as members of the Imbokhoto vigilante group clashed with youthful "comrades" opposed to "independence" for the tiny bantustan in December.

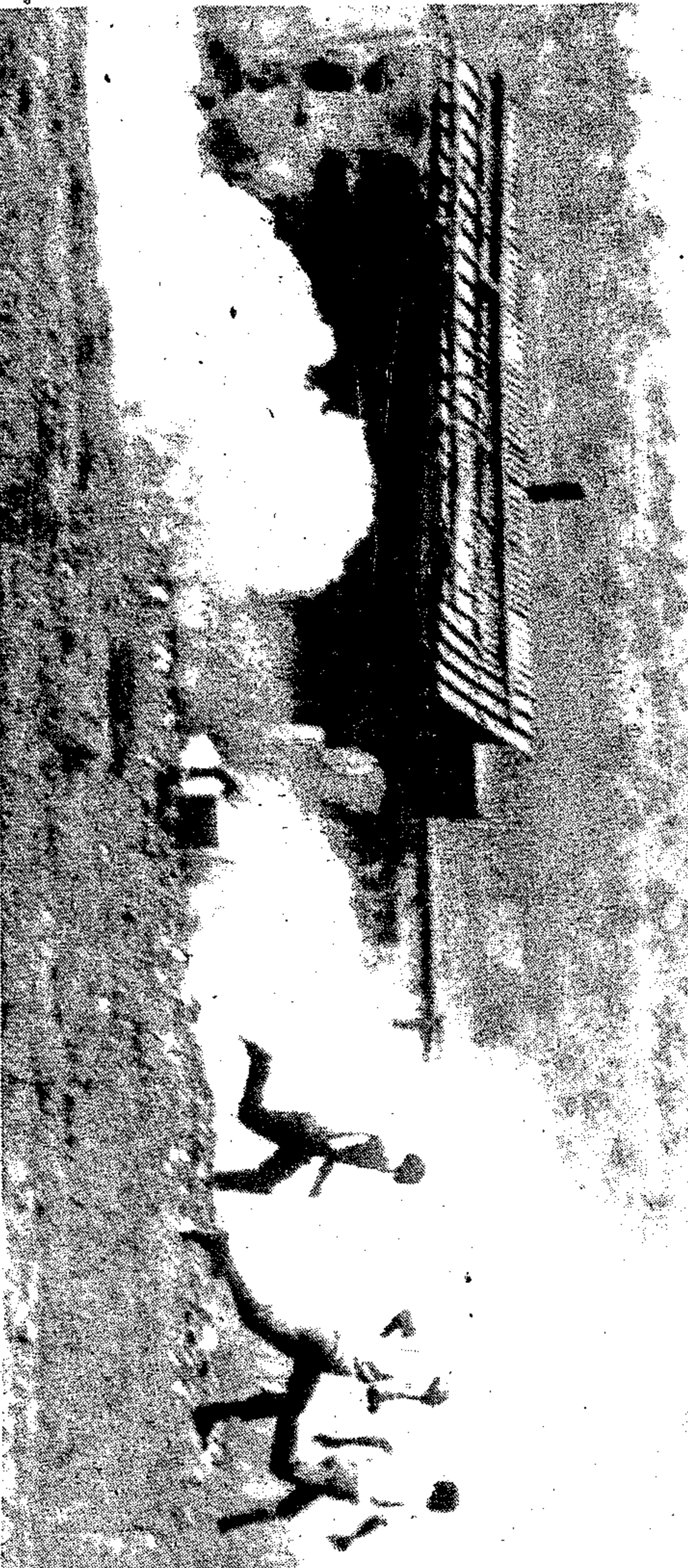
There were reports of brutality and killings from both sides, though on Wednesday afternoon more than 3 000 "comrades" peacefully attended the funeral of 22-year-old Johannes Mashiloane, an alleged victim of the Imbokhoto.

Prince James Mahlangu, the chairman of the Ndzundza tribal authority and son of Chief Mapochs, the main chief in the homeland, told the Weekly Mail he was living in fear of his life because "the Imbokhoto use dirty tactics".

Prince James said the Mahlangus would continue their opposition to "independence". If the government did not heed the will of the people, they were considering challenging independence in the Supreme Court.

Chief Mapochs — who is also known as King DH Mahoko — did not send a delegation to Monday's meeting where Skhosana and his cabinet received assurances of loyalty from the village headmen.

The 73-year-old chief has apparently been ill ever since the meeting on Wednesday last week when he was severely teargassed in his house as police dispersed a meeting of some 30 000 people.



Flashback: Youths flee from teargas fired by riot police during a battle last week in KwaNdebele.

Picture: Reuters

KwaNdebele's strongman, the Minister of the Interior, Piet Ntuli, told the Weekly Mail that "no-one can stop independence now".

He said no-one had come to Siyabuswa to complain about independence. "It was only (Prince) James — he organised and instigated the whole thing. We have not seen him around Siyabuswa this week, though."

He denied any possibility of the Imbokhoto being disbanded and said that "with the riots their work has only just begun. The Imbokhoto are being used against the comrades."

As the homeland returned to relative calm this week, there remained several signs of protest. Almost all the 80 primary and secondary schools in the homeland are still on boycott and are likely to remain so until after the school holidays in June.

The funeral of Mashiloane was the first of a number of funerals due to be held in the homeland and was attended by thousands of children in spite of the fear that has gripped KwaNdebele as a result of the rule of the Imbokhoto.

This fear was even greater this week as residents anticipated revenge action by Imbokhoto members, many of whose shops and houses were burnt down during the uprising last week.

Reports of a detention camp to which abducted children have been taken are widely reported in the

homeland and at least one youth was burned to death in an alleged revenge attack by the Imbokhoto in Boekenhoutfontein on Sunday.

Thirty people — alleged to be members of the Imbokhoto — appeared in court this week charged with the murder of Jacob Skosana, whose funeral last week fuelled the rage against the vigilantes.

Several more funerals — including that of a six-year-old boy who was driven over by a bus which went out of control after police fired teargas

into it at last Wednesday's meeting — are to be held in the next few days and could again ignite opposition to independence and the rule of Skhosana and the Imbokhoto.

Meanwhile, in an interview with the Weekly Mail, the Commissioner-General for KwaNdebele, Gerrie van der Merwe, said independence had not been finalised and that this would only be the case after the 44 agreements being negotiated between the South African government and KwaNdebele were completed.

ACES TO LEIN

Five dead in 'war of independence'

By SINNAH KUNENE and CP Correspondents

KWANDEBELE'S "war of independence" raged on yesterday - with at least five people dead and anti-independence groups involved in running battles with police.

Hundreds of people have been injured in the battles, but official details are unavailable because cops in the area have enforced a news blackout.

All they'll say is that five people have been shot and there is "sustained fighting" in the area.

According to residents, cops and troops were involved in massive confrontations with hundreds of marching youths, who took to the dusty rural roads in protest at the ban on an anti-independence meeting near Ndzundza Royal Kraal.

The security forces fired rubber bullets, birdshots and teargas to disperse the youths, who began their protests in earnest on Tuesday at the funeral of vigilante victim Jacob Skosana.

Skosana's mutilated body was found last week, and residents blamed the Umbokotho vigilante group for his death.

Opponents of the vigilantes clashed with police at the funeral, and were teargassed and shot at.

Details of the five casualties are scant.

A 35-year-old man was reportedly shot in the mouth, another victim was found dead in a street and a youth died of bullet wounds when police shot at youths allegedly raiding a supermarket.



KwaNdebele crowds gather - in defiance of local police.

It's not known how the other two died.

Another youth was hit by a bus as pandemonium broke out.

Several shops belonging to Cabinet Ministers have been set alight in the first real demonstration of opposition to KwaNdebele's "independence".

A massive stayaway was also staged in the area as workers joined the protest.

Meanwhile, KwaNdebele's Tribal Council has given the Cabinet two days to explain the formation of Umbokotho, as well as the homeland's pending "independence" - set for December 11.

The council has given the homeland Cabinet until the end of this week to explain the Umbokotho's existence, and why it insists on going for "independence".

Spokesman Prince Sozakhona Mahlangu - chairman of the tribal authorities - says Cabinet Ministers appointed by King David Mahlangu would pull out of the body if the Cabinet doesn't meet the deadline.

"The king and his subjects do

not want independence - nor the Umbokotho.

"We want Umbokotho abolished and independence stopped," the prince said.

The king says he wasn't consulted on either independence or the formation of the Umbokotho last December.

He has called an urgent meeting this week to express his opposition to independence, and Prince Sozakhona has urged all concerned people in the territory to attend.

The meeting is unlikely to ease the tension in the homeland - Citizen Liaison Minister Fanie Mahlangu warned this week: "No citizens of KwaNdebele should attend that meeting because it is illegal."

"Citizens should go to work as usual".

Mahlangu also insisted that everything was "under control" in the homeland.

● The United Democratic Front-affiliated Moutse Youth Congress has lauded the "people's protests" in the homeland.

"This is the first large-scale protest against independence," a spokesman said.

Until recently, few people gave the proposed "independence" much thought.

But now, what started as a collection of half a dozen resettlement camps in 1977 is being billed as an "independent state".

Suddenly, it has become a point of burning confrontation between thousands of people in the homeland and between various government officials.

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18/5/76 CITY PR