

HOMELANDS - NDEBELE -

GENERAL

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- OCT - DEC

Why the 'madness' of KwaNdebele?

The Black Press
by Barry Streek



Mercury 12/8/86 (21) (22)

THE SOWETAN asked somewhat plaintively in an editorial whether anyone could 'tell us why it is so desperately imperative to grant independence to the ridiculously tiny KwaNdebele'.

'And what kind of madness is this that forces down such a major measure against the wishes of so many people?'

Ilanga also commented on the issue: 'If the Government has discarded the policy of apartheid as outmoded, then there is no justification for imposing the Pretoria-type independence on the people of KwaNdebele who are South African citizens by right of birth.'

'Independent homelands are not the answer to the country's problems and the Government should abandon the idea of creating more homelands which are economically not viable. After all, independent homelands are not recognised by major Western countries.'

Both editorials reflected the total rejection in the black Press of the homeland's scheduled 'independence' on December 11.

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IN ITS attack on the plan the Sowetan said the killing of the KwaNdebele Cabinet minister, Mr Piet Ntuli, 'should tell those involved that it is not worth the cost to push through an independence that will satisfy a few'.

'The facts are that the majority of the people of KwaNdebele — and their judgement should at least be the yardstick — do not want independence. Even if we are unable to swear this as the Gospel truth, events there indicate large-scale disquiet.'

'Certainly the people of Moutse do not wish to be incorporated into KwaNdebele. Once more we may not be able to swear this as the Gospel truth but past events point to this.'

'What is particularly informative is that most people, and we suspect even the Government, have come to the sad conclusion that the homelands were a phenomenal blunder.'

'KwaNdebele does not need independence. South Africa does not need another homeland. But most important, the majority of the people are against the whole sorry business.'

'Ironically, elsewhere people die to gain independence while in KwaNdebele people die while fighting against independence,' the Sowetan said.

THE MAIL, the Mafikeng-based weekly, said the call by Chief Lucas Mangope, the president of Bophuthatswana, for talks between the Government and the ANC as a matter of expediency and urgency 'should be the clarion call of all people, particularly those whom he calls the Freedom Generation'.

'It is futile in the present era for anyone to say such a meeting would be frivolous, particularly when everyone knows there is no end to the unrest situation in sight. In fact it would be illogical to expect a change for the better in the present climate.'

'Whether the youth in the townships of South Africa are still listening to the ANC or not — and as the President himself says, there are indications that they are becoming impatient — men and women of good will need to place pride and ideology behind to find a solution. And talking to the ANC is a beginning in the right direction.'

'In the present circumstances it would be downright illogical to come up with vituperations while, as President Mangope rightly says, the country is fast approaching a South African version of a Beirut generation.'

'We do, however, believe that there is a new spirit of coming together to solve problems. It has always been our sincere belief that only the people themselves would finally find a working solution in South Africa and not through the wise men from across the seas,' the Mail said.

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THE New Nation, commenting on the failed mission of the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, said President P W Botha had contended that 'his government will not move forward as a result of international pressure; it will then be held to ransom. 'But the point is that in the first instance it is the majority of South Africans who are demanding these changes — not the international community.'

'It is the majority of South Africans who are calling for urgent change and Botha cannot ignore them for long.'

'While the Government has tried to put on a strong face in dismissing local and international pressure it is clear that it does not have a strategy for getting the country out of the mess that he has put it in, and the 'last stand' mentality that he has so carefully cultivated does not augur well for our country.'

'It is patently clear that it is neither Botha

nor the National Party who will lead our country out of this morass, because they have painted themselves into a corner with unrealistic conditions they have set down for the release of Nelson Mandela and negotiations with the ANC,' the New Nation said.

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ILANGA, also commenting on Sir Geoffrey's visit, said it was sad that the looming economic sanctions were a result of the Government's intransigence to end apartheid.

'Since President Botha has rebuffed the British Foreign Secretary and insisted on a South African solution he must now move faster than ever before and attempt to find this solution. It must be made clear to him that unless he outlaws apartheid there can never be any hope of solving the country's problems.'

'It is important to remind Mr Botha that he needs friendly countries to help him in tackling South Africa's problems. He also needs the help of freely chosen black leaders, for without them there is very little chance of solving these problems. He must negotiate with them now for a new South Africa,' Ilanga said.

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PACE, the monthly magazine, said it was left 'cold and dumbfounded by the state-of-emergency regulations, which we believe had an effect just short of shutting down the Press'.

In an editorial written by editor Force Khashane, Pace said: 'The way things are here it seems it is a privilege, not a right, to know what's going on in your own country.'

'Can we continue boasting that there is democracy in our country when we are, on occasions, not even allowed to publish blank spaces, which may be regarded as subversive if used in a certain context.'

'We emphatically deny and disagree with the allegations levelled against the Press that it had a hand in the escalation of violence.'

'The worst things happen when people are denied information. It is better to tell the people what is happening than to keep mum.'

'To be a journalist these days is painful; worse still if you are black. It is ridiculous to get information on what is happening in the townships, where we live, from somebody who lives in the city,' Pace said.

Homeland

won't be ⁽¹²¹⁾
independent
Nov. 13/08/80

SIYABUSWA—The Legislative Assembly of KwaNdebele yesterday rejected a plan to make the homeland an independent state within the borders of South Africa.

Opposition to the plan caused violence that killed more than 100 people in the past seven months.

'Independence is being uprooted and eradicated with all its roots and thrown into the deep ocean,' said Mr Solly Mahlangu, Speaker of the Assembly, after a four-hour discussion.

He said no vote had been taken, but he had made the decision in his capacity as the Speaker after listening to the members give reports on how their people had asked them to vote.

It can be reported to Pretoria that the Legislative Assembly has indicated that the KwaNdebele people do not agree with independence and they will not opt for it, Mr Mahlangu said.

Most of the 72 members of the Assembly were appointed by tribal chiefs, who have consistently opposed the plan to take independence on December 11. Sixteen members were chosen in a 1984 election in which only 600 men cast ballots — (Sapa-AP)



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Reaction to KwaNdebele's decision

PRETORIA—The South African Government is expected to agree to the decision by the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly not to opt for independence on December 11 as it had originally requested.

The acceptance of the self-governing homeland's leaders' decision would be in line with the policy of not forcing any homeland to accept independence from South Africa, Government spokesmen said in Pretoria yesterday.

An official announcement to this effect could be expected in due course from either the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, or President Botha.

Reacting to the news Mr Heunis said the Government had in the past been led by the wishes of KwaNdebele's elected representatives.

It would consider the latest decision with respect.

The Chief Minister of KwaNdebele, Chief Simon Skhosana, was not available for comment.

KwaNdebele was racked by unrest in which about 100 people were killed, according to official statistics, since the decision to take independence was announced seven months ago.

The deputy president of the Azanian People's Organisation, Mr Nkosi Molala, said the members of the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly should be saluted for their 'courageous effort' in deciding against independence.

Mr Molala said Mr Skhosana, should 'now dismantle his Legislative Assembly and resign'.

'The black people of KwaNdebele, in actively resisting the so-called independence, have underscored not only the fact that black people

are one but also that the life-span of oppression is determined by the length of the acquiescence of the governed,' said Mr Molala.

The United Democratic Front said, in reaction to President Botha's speech to the National Party's federal congress, that the Government was still trapped in the 'legacy of Verwoerdian dogma'.

The UDF said Mr Botha had 'clearly revealed the extent to which he and his party are out of touch with the reality of South Africa'.

'This is confirmed by his continued harping on the theme of world recognition of apartheid-created Bantustans — at a time when the people of KwaNdebele have just thrown so-called independence in his face,' said Mr Murphy Morobe, the organisation's acting national publicity secretary. — (Sapa)

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7 die in KwaNdebele unrest

SEVEN people died in riots in KwaNdebele over the last two days, a government spokesman in Siyabuswa announced yesterday.

Only one died as a result of police action, he said. Two people, however, were wounded by police.

Damage estimated at over R4m was caused by unrest in Weltevrede,

Waterval, Klipplaatdrift, Kwaggafontein and Tweefontein.

A total of 41 businesses, nine houses and 10 vehicles were destroyed, the spokesman said, adding that at present the situation is calm and under control.

Pretoria announced last week that KwaNdebele would be granted independence in December. — Sapa.

KWANDEBELE

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The tinderbox and the match

KwaNdebele's decision to reject "independence" is momentous. The local population rejoiced; anti-apartheid groups claimed a victory against the homeland system. But the story does not end there, and the problems facing the inhabitants of this pseudo-country are far from over.

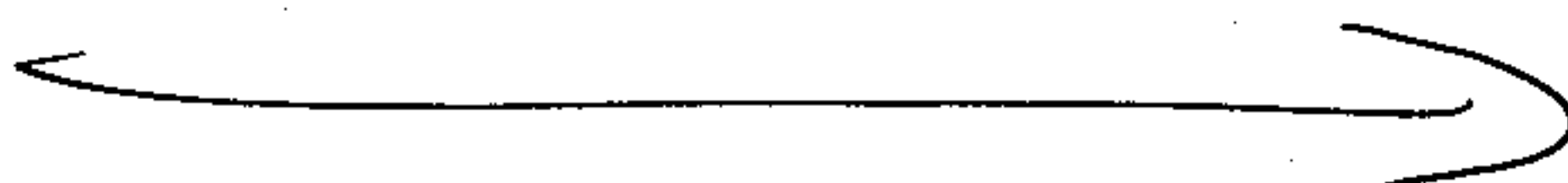
For one thing, there's no clear indication as to how Pretoria will react, especially if Chief Minister Simon Skosana is ousted along with those office-bearers in his "government" tainted by association with Imbokhoto, the dreaded vigilante group. This seems increasingly likely: locals are not merely discussing if — but when and how.

The weird homeland entity of KwaNdebele was meant to turn into yet another showpiece of Grand Apartheid. Instead it turned into a nightmare — and the troubles may not yet be over.

For another, the dreary lives of many of the inhabitants will continue to breed discontent unless the whole mad idea is scrapped. This, however, seems unlikely, as Pretoria remains adamant that the homelands are an integral part of its constitutional plans.

Members of the Ndzundza royal family (see p34) have been central in the fight against independence, and say they don't support the homeland system. But they also indicate that they would still like the various independence projects (46 in all) and consolidation plans to go ahead "for the development of their people." These include a new capital, KwaMhlanga, a new prison, and a number of schools. So, for the moment, they see their only option as the homeland one.

There is talk about a new constitution for KwaNdebele, possibly along the lines of the British system with a representative chamber, and a house for the traditional authority.



But here the issues become clouded by varying internal perceptions of whether the place is to be governed along tribal, democratic, or federal lines. This is all up in the air.

Last week the crowds went wild after the announcement that the Legislative Assembly had rejected independence. At centre stage was Prince James Mahlangu, who has emerged over the past few months as a leader popular among all factions.

Chief Minister Simon Skosana was left a broken man, his Imbokhoto movement banned, its name now a curse. Legislation is on the cards to permit legal action if the term is used against anyone — rather like “Communist” or “kaffir.”

Skosana is now said to be ailing with diabetes and remains alienated from his sons, who became leaders in the resistance to him. People in the area see him as the cats-paw of murdered Minister of Interior and Imbokhoto vice-president Piet Ntuli (*Current Affairs* August 8).

Probably it is impossible for outsiders fully to comprehend the political intrigues surrounding the turmoil in KwaNdebele. It's all rather like an Elizabethan drama. The conflict divided families, as children involved with the militant comrades were pitted against parents who were members of Imbokhoto.

Rust der Winter white farmers, even Herstigste Nasionale Party supporters, found an unusual convergence of interest with residents. Their lives have been unsettled by the prospect of KwaNdebele independence, as their farms were due for incorporation within the redrawn borders of the homeland. On the one hand most don't want their land expropriated, yet they don't want to live alongside turmoil. They accordingly contacted with the royal family to try to restore stability.

KwaNdebele is riven with factions, and over the past few months improbable and fluctuating political alliances have been forged — not to mention numerous individual moves to protect vested economic interests. A constant accusation about the way Ntuli ran his department was that he was corrupt in allocating business licences. Many MPs and Imbokhoto members benefited from his patronage.

In the end, though, more than anything else, the violent excesses of Imbokhoto members turned the people of KwaNdebele against independence and Skosana. The pattern of Ntuli's, and Imbokhoto's, behaviour appears psychopathic.

Its central membership appears to have consisted of prominent MPs, businessmen and taxi owners. On one level the group functioned as a drinking man's club and is said to have met regularly in the evenings to braai and top up before going out to beat up the opposition. Schoolchildren were press-ganged into Imbokhoto; refusal to join usually meant becoming a victim instead.

In May thousands of people gathered at the royal kraal to demand that Skosana withdraw his acceptance of independence

and dismantle Imbokhoto. Violence broke out the next day and has continued ever since: KwaNdebele is a frequent focus of unrest reports.

Who are the other major players?

The individual who emerges with most credibility is Prince James Mahlangu. His father the king is now old and ailing. Although the king spoke out strongly against independence, his sons are now at the centre of events. As chairman of the Ndundza tribal authority Prince James came into daily contact with residents who complained about Imbokhoto and independence. Prince Andries is an elected MP and played on the face of it a minor role.

Prince James's elder brother Prince Cornelius — the crown prince, and a superb opportunist — was unpopular for a long time for his ambiguous role.

When the KwaNdebele and South African governments jointly announced in May that KwaNdebele would become independent, Prince Cornelius was 100% behind the decision. But at the Legislative Assembly last week he gave a rousing speech against independence.

He is to this day Minister of Health in Skosana's Cabinet, but in the past month managed to switch sides, stabbing his political master in the back once he saw the way the wind was blowing.

This restored his credibility — but only just. He says he “became aware of the people's will.” (In fairness, he has never been involved with Imbokhoto, which earns him some esteem at the moment.) Certain other Cabinet members have been “cleared” by the comrades, but a number of MPs are said to still be on the run.

At the moment the future of KwaNdebele is in the hands of the royal family. But can a mere change of homeland leadership bring stability? The youth leaders in Moutse still claim that their fight is against *all* homeland structures. They have vowed that if they manage to reverse the Moutse incorporation into KwaNdebele they will continue to resist its reincorporation into Lebowa.

The central question is whether Prince James will be able to retain his present influence. He could become an Enos Mabuza-type figure who works within the system but is trusted by the kids — if he can keep the comrades' respect.

At present they accept him, but they are part of the general black youth movement in SA. They share many of the motives and methods of their contemporaries across SA, and may be influenced by the tactical pattern of making townships ungovernable, through terror at times. Central to the campaign countrywide is rejection of homeland leaders whom the youth see as “collaborators” in the Grand Apartheid design.

The turmoil in KwaNdebele began on January 1 with the incorporation of Moutse and the abduction and assault of Moutse

residents by Imbokhoto. Over 150 people have been killed since then.

Not only have young people been tortured and detained, but they have also been involved in killings. In one instance two Imbokhoto members were necklaced before a crowd of about 1 000. In another, a group of about 50 comrades, including a number of girls, overpowered three armed guards at a store belonging to Ntuli and bludgeoned them to death.

It's impossible to establish the circumstances surrounding many of the bland Bureau for Information statistics. But the violence of the past seven months must surely have left its mark on the minds of the entire community, although it dropped dramatically following Ntuli's death in a car bomb explosion.

However, the day after independence was rejected, a 65-year-old woman was burnt to death in Kwaggafontein. The security forces arrived at the scene and fired three shots at the attackers, fatally wounding one man. Another eight were arrested.

The line between the comrades and the thug element is blurred. But frequently at the centre of the vanguard of the comrades' “action” (as they term it) are desperate, unemployable young people of the kind the savage economic circumstances of KwaNdebele will continue to spawn.

The area is totally unviable as an economic unit. And the official proposals offer no cure. Some 17 000 workers commute daily to industrial areas outside the homeland on the subsidised bus services. The subsidies are reported to amount to three-quarters of the ticket cost. A constant flow of money pumped in by government — such as the incentives at Ekandustria (see map p34) — is indispensable to its plan.

But why does government even contemplate continuing with a policy which has no chance of practical success and which is costly both economically and socially?

The white farms now being handed over to the homeland have been earmarked for agriculture and will be settled by “proved Ndebele farmers” selected by the tribal authorities. The training and development of a black farming class must be welcomed — but at what cost? Still, with Ntuli no longer in control of who gets KwaNdebele's assets, maybe the land distribution will be fairer.

But only a tiny minority would benefit. For the thousands in the settlements real development would simply mean being allowed to move to the city. For this to be possible, the millions of rands spent annually on bus subsidies, and the huge sums being spent on projects like the new capital, would have to be redeployed into urban family housing.

But as the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group report notes: “In the economics of apartheid, the government prefers the



Prince James

high cost of subsidising such travel to having more blacks live in the urban areas."

Parents spend their days (and nights) commuting, and children are frequently left

to bring themselves up on the streets, subject to the comrades' discipline. So we must live with family breakdown, deteriorating social conditions and political radicalisation.

At the moment the homeland is calm. Detainees are being released and people are returning to school. But the unavoidable question is: for how long? ■

FROM DREAM TO NIGHTMARE

Pretoria's *laatlammetje* homeland, KwaNdebele, has become the most difficult offspring of the Grand Apartheid dream. Architects of separate development are today probably wishing they'd stuck to the original intention of settling Ndebeles in Lebowa and Bophuthatswana, instead of creating a separate homeland for them. There's little doubt that the events unfolding in KwaNdebele will reverberate in the other homelands.

The Ndebele were a scattered tribe without a core tribal area to consolidate. So the homeland has had to be a costly artificial creation carved out of the bush north of Pretoria.

Historically, the Ndebele broke away from Shaka's Zulus, and moved into the Transvaal during the last century where they clashed with the Boers. Many later fled across the Limpopo into what is today Matabeleland in Zimbabwe. Others finally capitulated to the Boers in 1882 after being besieged at Mapoch's cave near Roos Senekal. Defeated, they were split up and forced to work as indentured labourers on farms throughout the Transvaal.

In 1923, the Ndzundza royal family, as well as three other chiefs, were allowed to purchase farms. Weltevreden remains the site of the royal kraal today. The modern KwaNdebele state began with the purchase of a number of white farms adjacent to the royal kraal.

Ask almost anyone over the age of 20 living there today where they were born and the answer will be somewhere other than the homeland. Almost the entire population has moved there since the middle Seventies.

Unofficial estimates put the population at 400 000. Ask people why they came, and the answer will be because they had no choice. Given a choice, they would have migrated to the cities, for the population of these bush ghettos — with names like Kwaggafontein, Tweefontein, and Vlakfontein — are what academics have come to call SA's "displaced urbanised." State policy inhibited natural urbanisation by a combination of influx controls and a shortage of housing and land for black settlement in the cities.

The KwaNdebele population grew because it is one of the homeland areas close to the industrial centres of the PWV. The majority of the working population commute on a daily, weekly, or monthly basis to work in the industrial areas.

Thousands of people began to arrive

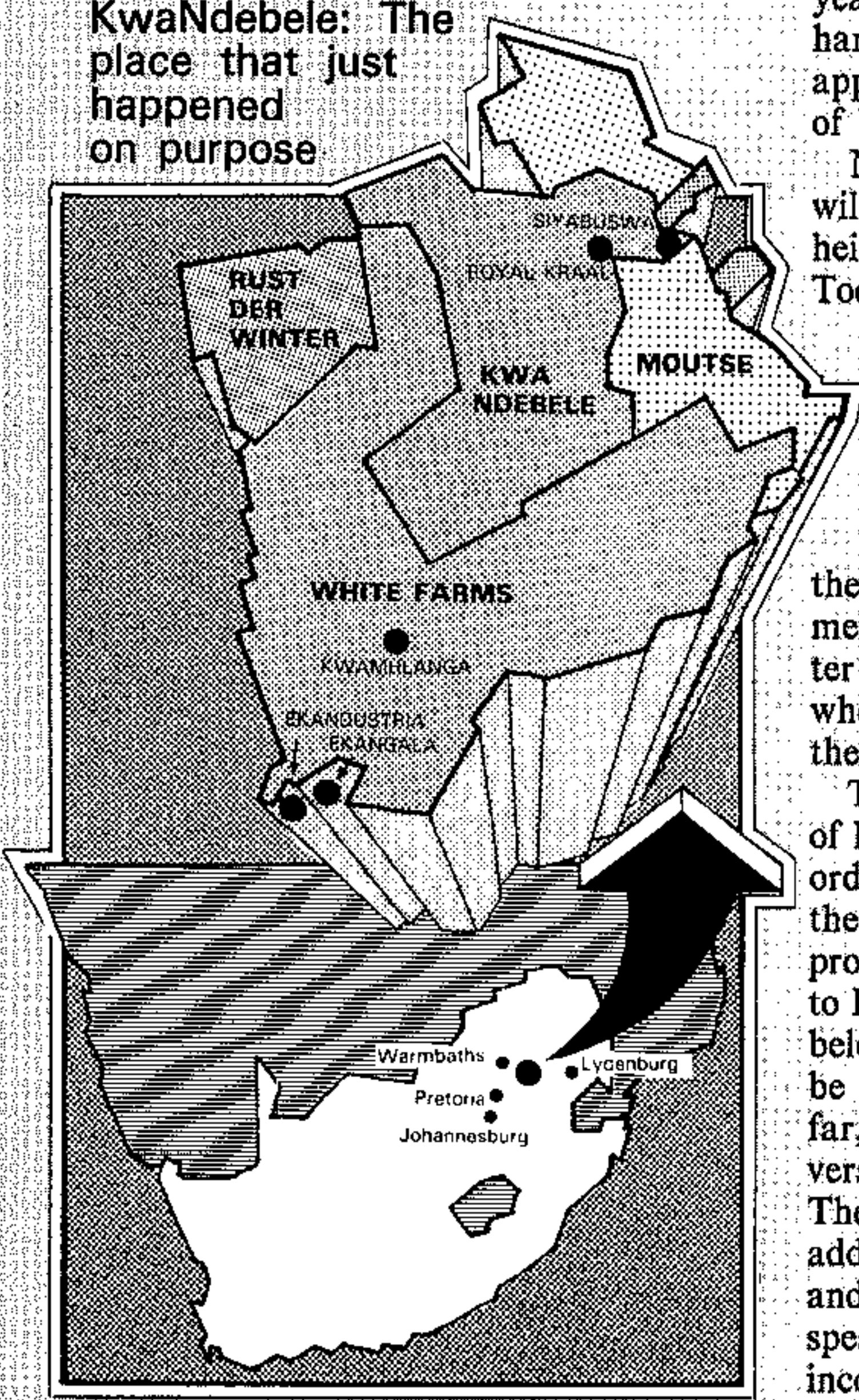
after being evicted from white farms in the wake of the abolition of the labour tenant system; others were the victims of rural and urban "black spot" removals, and a third group are refugees from Bophuthatswana, which purged (and is still attempting to purge) the homeland of non-Tswanas. Others came by choice, migrating to work opportunities.

The burgeoning KwaNdebele population was not the consequence of any policy "to bring together those who belong together." It has been the dumping ground, for among others, an influx of Pedis, Swazis, and Tsongos. Even official population statistics indicate that perhaps 50% of the population are non-Ndebele and almost as many Ndebele live outside their designated homeland.

Anyone wanting to see Ndebele women still wearing traditional clothing or their famous decorated homes that are now more common on tourist postcards should travel further north into southern Lebowa.

The original homeland structure grew from the larger Ndzundza tribe — their

KwaNdebele: The place that just happened on purpose



Paramount Chief David Mabusa Maboko Mahlangu is the Ndebele king. In 1974, the Ndzundza regional authority was established (the Manala regional authority was established a year later). Simon Skosana became chairman of the new regional authority and was later the popular choice for Chief Minister by the then formed KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly. The majority of the 79 members of the assembly are appointed by the tribal authorities. Sixteen MPs are elected. KwaNdebele has taken literally the concept of one man, one vote — women don't have the vote. However, until now KwaNdebele men haven't been too keen to exercise the one they have (although the calibre of those standing for election may have had something to do with it). In KwaNdebele's only election to date, in 1984, a total of 600 out of an eligible 50 000 voters participated.

Along with the establishment of the self-governing homeland in 1975 came the promise of more land. The major thrust to secure this was by the massive purchase of white farms over the last 10 years. The first block of 69 000 ha was handed over in April and the remaining approximately 80 000 ha is in the process of being handed over.

Not all the farmers concerned were willing to sacrifice their land to apartheid. Many resented the expropriation. Today, farmers in the area still talk about a couple who used contacts in the National Party to have the boundaries re-drawn to leave out their farms. They also note that the same farmers are now members of the Conservative Party. However, the final borders agreed on with the farmers in 1983 excluded the Rust der Winter area. Here, farmers were shocked when it was announced last year that their farms were to be expropriated.

The reason given by Deputy Minister of Land Affairs Ben Wilkens was that in order to persuade Lebowa to relinquish the controversial Moutse area, they promised to give them other farms closer to Lebowa, but earmarked for KwaNdebele. In compensation, KwaNdebele is to be given the Rust der Winter farms. So far, attempts to have this decision reversed have been rebuffed by Wilkens. The incorporation of Moutse into the area added another 66 000 ha to KwaNdebele and an estimated 120 000 majority Pedit-speaking population are challenging the incorporation.

Resign call to Skosana

COWENAN
A FORMER KwaNdebele Member of Parliament, Prince Makhosana Klaas Mahlangu, yesterday called on the homeland's Chief Minister, Mr Simon Skosana, and members of the Legislative Assembly to resign and hold immediate general elections. 20/8/86

Prince Mahlangu, who has been strongly opposed to KwaNdebele opting for independence as well as the incorporation of Moutse village into the homeland, said his call was urgent because the people have lost confidence in the homeland's present leadership.

"The Legislative Assembly last week made a wise move not to go ahead with independence on December 11. Now the only thing is for them to resign," he said.

The prince also said his opposition to the incorporation of Moutse stemmed from the fact that it could not be under the present leadership. He said Moutse can be administered under KwaNdebele, provided the homeland got capable leadership.

Death of a sacred cow

... and of a beast called Imbhokoto

By DERRICK LUTHAYI

THEY killed cows in KwaNdebele this week.

Three beasts were dead by highfall on Wednesday, slaughtered to celebrate the homeland government's decision to scrap its independence plans.

Head in his hands, Skosana hears his assembly reject independence.

And 10 more were destined to die later as the jubilation and joy spread through the dusty homeland.

But for the people of KwaNdebele, it was more than just sacrificial cows that died this week — the sacred cow of Pretoria's 30-year grand plan to separate its people had been well and truly slaughtered, too.

If it had ever been born, the "independent" state of KwaNdebele would have been the bloodiest of apartheid's children — more than 100 people had died in the campaign against independence.

At the centre of the battle was the Imbhokoto vigilante movement controlled by Interior Minister Pict Ntuli — who died in a car bomb blast two weeks ago

amid widespread accusations that his organisation was responsible for the deaths of many anti-independence campaigners.

Like Ntuli, Imbhokoto is now dead — outlawed at the same special sitting of the homeland legislative assembly this week that decided to scrap independence plans.

Justice Minister A Mahlangu has been told to formulate a law making it a criminal offence for anyone to mention the word Imbhokoto or call an organisation by that name.

There was resounding applause when the decision was taken.

But the real applause came later, after Ndzudza, tribal authority chairman Prince James Mahlangu stood up to tell the assembly: "It's time to discuss the independence issue."

Dressed impeccably in a white suit, the prince turned his moment well. The assembly had just voted 10% wage increases for its

members, and announced that an extra 85 000 hectares of land had been added to the homeland.

The prince said solemnly: "As a representative of 80% of the people, I have been told by my subjects to go back with an answer on the issue of independence."

"If I go home now there will be people waiting for me, for a satisfactory answer. What am I going to tell them?"

"This independence issue must be debated in full today — I must have an answer."

The prince received massive support in the assembly. His brother — Health Minister Cornelius Mahlangu — and numerous other members of the homeland government joined him in describing the December 11 independence date as "a devil which brought death, disruption, misery and poverty."

For five hours, they condemned Pretoria's plan to make KwaNdebele the country's fifth

"independent state" — unit. Finally, a dejected and somewhat confused Chief Minister Simon Skosana rose from his chair.

"I am surprised," he said.

"Everybody seems to be turning against me on this independence issue, when they had instructed me to run to Pretoria and Cape Town asking for it."

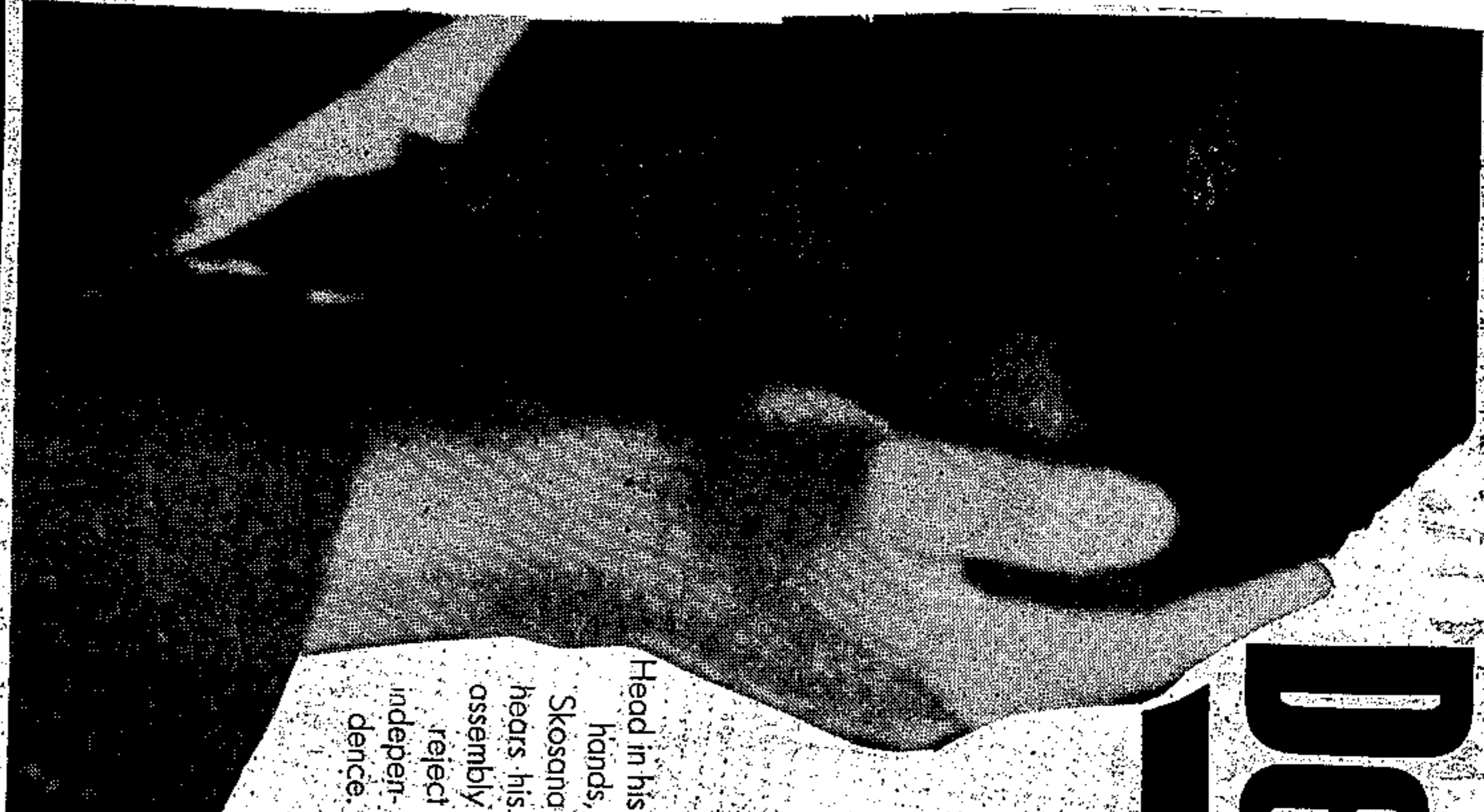
"Today, even small children in the street point their fingers at me and say I am a criminal."

"But if everybody does not want me," he said, "I cannot force independence on them."

The decision was taken. KwaNdebele would stay a self-governing homeland — there would be no independence.

It didn't take long for word to filter out to the people — and the streets of Siyabuswa rang with the sounds of celebration. Car hooters blared, and people danced in the street.

Soon afterwards, the first cows were slaughtered...



Buthlezi is delighted

SPM 16/8/85

Own Correspondent

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DURBAN — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi is delighted the tiny homeland of kwaNdebele has refused to accept independence.

The kwaZulu Chief Minister said the reasons for kwaNdebele's refusal were different from kwaZulu's, it still was heartening news.

kwaZulu refused to accept independence because it was an inalienable part of South Africa. In kwaNdebele it was a case of political infighting between the Chief Minister, Mr Simon Skosana, and the tribal chiefs in the legislative assembly. Mr Skosana had aggressively campaigned for independence. The chiefs had consistently opposed him. This had caused more than 100 deaths in seven months.

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Drawing the curtains on

BENEATH THE WITHERING GAZE OF THE PUBLIC GALLERY, THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF BATH

A FEW hours before President PW Botha suggested turning South Africa's black ghettos into city states, KwaNdebele's Legislative Assembly finally rang down the curtain on Hendrik Verwoerd's dream that all the bantustans he created would one day be "independent".

It was a remarkable victory for the popular will. In three months to the day, tribal traditionalists, schoolteachers, civil servants and "comrades" had united to achieve what had never been done before: reverse a homeland administration's decision to take independence.

After all, in a country whose rulers are as obdurate and unwilling to concede ground as South Africa, it is not often that the people win.

But it is just as important to keep in mind that, as Botha's speech indicated, old-style apartheid is neither dead nor even particularly obsolete.

The immediate effect of the decision is likely to be an easing of the terror in the homeland where an estimated 160 people have died since the uprising began on May 12.

Early indications were that hundreds of Emergency detainees would be released and that the students would end their class boycotts and return to their classes by late this week.

The dreaded vigilantes, the Mbokhoto, are now illegal — so illegal that in future calling someone an Mbokhoto will be an "insult" punishable by six months in jail.

The demise of the Mbokhoto is a serious setback for a conservative elite, including many shopkeepers and small traders — some of whom had fled KwaNdebele anyway when the "comrades" gained the upper hand on the battlefield.

KwaNdebele's 400 000 residents will no longer be forced to forfeit their South African citizenship to become citizens of one of apartheid's most squalid fictions: a few northeastern Transvaal farms turned into shanty slums.

And after KwaNdebele's painful experience of having to reverse its decision to take independence in the face of a rural revolt, it is unlikely that any

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

other homeland leader will ever again opt for independence.

But this is too late to relieve the millions in the TBVC countries (Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei) already trapped into dud citizenships by "independence" and who, in the government's mind, have been ruled out for all time from the constitutional plans being formulated for everyone else.

These constitutional plans include a greater blurring of the lines between the "independent" and



The changing mood of KwaNdebele residents: On the left, sullen students survey the gutted shop of an independence supporter. On the right

Under the angry gaze of the gallery

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK and PAT SIDLEY

It was clear from the start that Wednesday's decision against "independence" in the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly could not have gone any other way.

A packed public gallery composed of every kind of KwaNdebele resident — from gnarled old men with grey beards and walking sticks to comradely looking youths — glowered down at their representatives in the converted school assembly hall.

The sentiment in the gallery was quite clear from the roars of disapproval when one of the Ministers, KM Ntsweni, made a feeble attempt to postpone the debate. (Asked by the Speaker, Solly Mahlangu, why he wanted a postponement, Ntsweni said he had "no specific reason".)

Several times the Speaker admonished the gallery, who also clapped and cheered when "independence" was attacked, and said it would be a "very sad disgrace" if he were to throw everyone out.

Having their constituents so close at hand probably had some bearing on the fact that not a single dissenting voice was raised for "independence" — an idea which had wholehearted support in the Assembly only three months ago.

The Speaker took the opportunity to plead with the people of KwaNdebele "not to kill your MPs" but to speak to them instead "as they are your servants". Looking around at the few empty seats in the Assembly, one could tell he meant it.

The unscheduled debate on "independence" was introduced under the item of "unrest" by Prince James Mahlangu, debonairly turned out in a white suit with a stiff Victorian collar and a black bowtie to match his black shoes.

The gallery was hushed as Prince James rose to declare in his deep voice: "There is a very strong demand from the nation against independence. The people say they were not informed and do not know what this independence is all about."

Thereafter, speaker after speaker rose to call for the scrapping of "independence" to restore peace in the troubled territory.

One MP, J Ntuli, said: "The cause of the deaths and the murders is the Mbokhoto. Some of us don't sleep at home — we have no more homes. We have no children and no fathers. They are all dead."

The Member for Kwaggafontein K told the Assembly that he had been forced into hiding but was fetched by his constituents to attend a meeting on Friday.

"I was told 'We will be sending you to a meeting of the Legislative Assembly. You must not say a lot of things that beat around the bush. Talk straight. We do not want the Mbokhoto and we do not want independence' and I agreed."

Key players in the debate included Prince Cornelius Mahlangu, Prince James' brother and the Minister of Health, Welfare and Pensions, and formerly an impassioned supporter of independence; and Paradise Mahlangu, Piet Ntuli's successor as Minister of the Interior.

The thick-set Chief Minister, Simon Skhosana, sat in a sulkily silence throughout the proceedings, resting his head in his hands.

He rose only once to speak — a cry of anguish rather than a measured response to the debate: "I am a messenger of this house. I ran as instructed and executed all duties I had to perform."

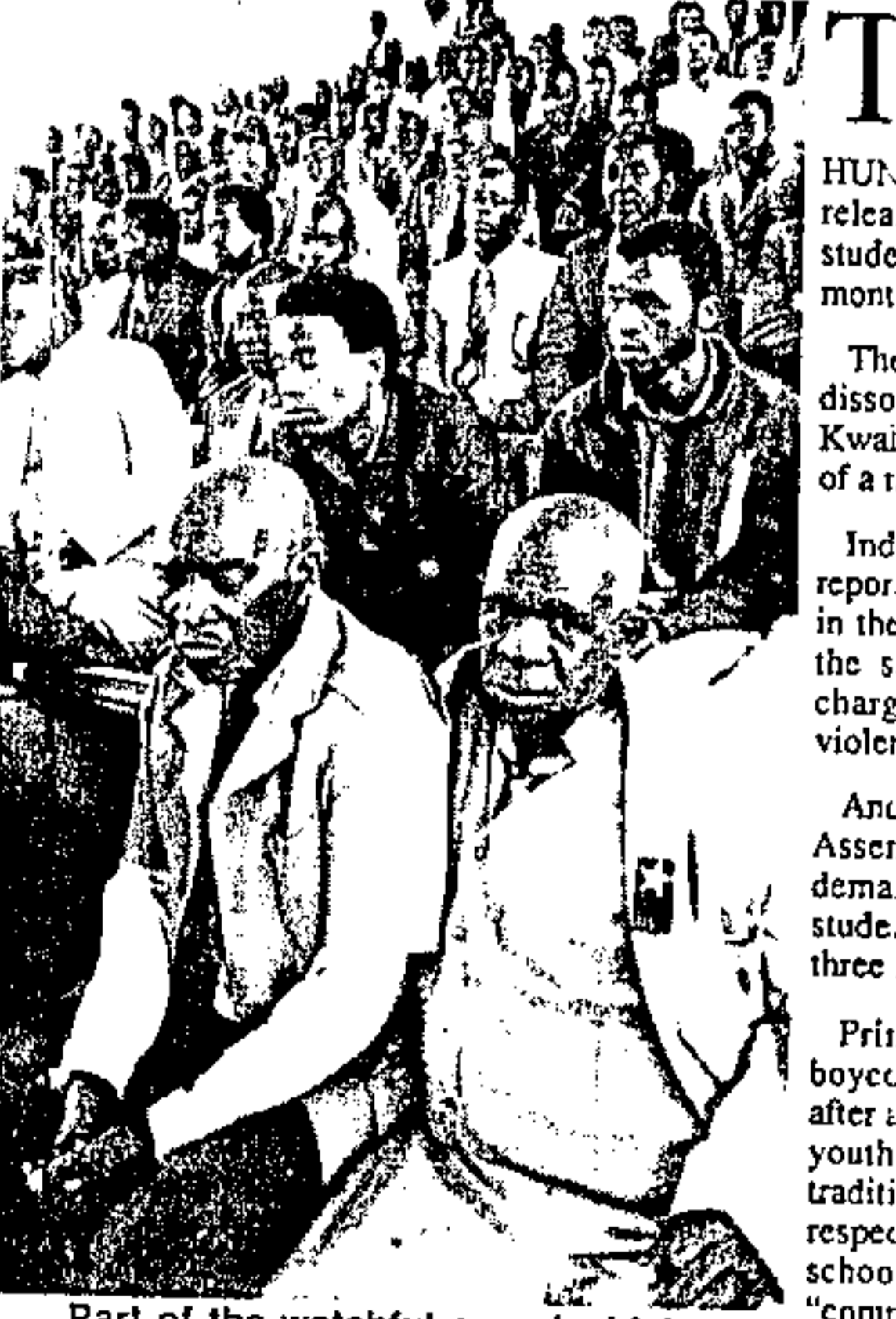
"Today I am damned to be a criminal. Today even young children point their fingers at me."

Pretoria's grey-suited representatives, including the Commissioner-General of KwaNdebele, Gerrie van der Merwe, watched the proceedings grim-faced and impassively, taking notes.

At the end of the debate, the speaker of Parliament, Solly Mahlangu, said to have been an Mbokhoto member himself, ruled: "Not one of you said independence was all right and should go ahead. I am of the opinion that the House is quite unanimous with regard to independence."

"Independence is being uprooted, eradicated with all its roots and thrown into the deep ocean."

Outside, scores of buses were returning in the early evening opaque smog from tens of thousands of wood fires. Residents of KwaNdebele — lining the shanty town street corners in anticipation — heard the news with jubilation.



Part of the watchful crowd which crammed the public gallery. Picture: Steve Hilton-Barbor, Afrapix

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Plans on Verwoerd's dream

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF BATTLE-TORN KWANDEBELE GAVE IN THIS WEEK AND REJECTED INDEPENDENCE

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

... other homeland leader will ever again opt for independence.
 ... But this is too late to relieve the millions in the TBVC countries (Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei) already trapped into dud citizenships by "independence" and who, in the government's mind, have been ruled out for all time from the constitutional plans being formulated for everyone else.
 ... These constitutional plans include a greater blurring of the lines between the "independent"

and the "self-governing" states which could turn KwaNdebele's rejection of "independence" into a Pyrrhic victory.
 ... Botha announced in Parliament earlier this year that greater powers would be bestowed on the "self-governing states" and followed this up by granting them the power to pass their own security legislation and to ban organisations and people.
 ... What would be the difference between an "independent" and an "autonomous" KwaNdebele? The key to what happens in KwaNdebele now rests with the Ndzundza royal family and, in particular, Prince James Mahlangu, who has emerged as a popular figure with high credibility both among the "comrades" and among more

conservative elders.
 ... It is a particular regional characteristic of KwaNdebele that the traditional monarchy has a high standing among the people and this may well have a bearing on the constitutional future of KwaNdebele.
 ... Perhaps some bureaucrats in Pretoria are hoping that Prince James will emerge as a figure similar to Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi of KwaZulu, participating within the system of "autonomous" homelands while being a potential ally against more radical groups.
 ... It has not, however, so far been Prince James' style to lead from the front, and he has expressed his total opposition to the homelands system.

The consequences of that system are still much in evidence. The incorporation of Moutse into KwaNdebele has not been reversed and the massive forced removal of people from Moutse to Immerpan and Salieslout is still underway.
 ... KwaNdebele remains a poverty-stricken relocation area on the periphery of the PWV, where people travel long distances to and fro to work on buses every day.
 ... As the jubilation at the victories over independence and the Mbokhoto recedes, the people of KwaNdebele are discovering that they have fought only their first battle and that the organisation built up over the past three months now needs to be consolidated, not dismantled.



... an independence supporter. On the right, jubilant residents after officials rejected independence plans this week. Pictures: Walter Dhladhla, AFP, and Steve Hilton-Barber, Atrapix.



Part of the watchful crowd which crammed the public gallery. Picture: Steve Hilton-Barber, Atrapix

The students trickle back to school

By PAT SIDLEY

HUNDREDS of detainees have reportedly been released in KwaNdebele and secondary school students, who have boycotted classes for three months, are trickling back to school.
 ... These are some of the immediate results of the dissolution of the Mbokhoto, the end to plans for KwaNdebele "independence" and the appointment of a new Commissioner of Police.
 ... Independent sources in KwaNdebele have reported the release of some detainees, but police in the area could not confirm this. According to the sources, many of the detainees are to be charged with offences ranging from public violence to murder.
 ... And on Wednesday, the day after the Legislative Assembly took its historic decision to drop its demand for "independence", secondary school students began returning to their classes after a three month boycott.
 ... Primary school children, who had also been boycotting classes, returned to school recently after an agreement between striking civil servants, youth leaders and Prince James Mahlangu, the traditional leader who commands a great deal of respect in the area. At that stage the secondary school students refused to return unless their "comrades" in detention were released.

Police Commissioner, Brigadier Lerm. At a meeting called at the Royal Kraal last Friday attended by headmen, "indunas", youth and community leaders, the independence decision was discussed as well as a way of getting students back to their schools.
 ... The trickle back to class started this week, with some schools still empty and others functioning. According to the sources it will take up to a week to inform all the students and teachers the boycott has been called off.
 ... Much has still to be sorted out in the small strife-torn area. The position of Chief Minister Simon Skhosana is likely to fall under scrutiny soon. Various sources in the area have indicated they believe his position is untenable; a defender and initiator of independence, he has faced a resounding defeat at the hands of his people. He may, in due course, face a motion of no-confidence in the Assembly.
 ... Meanwhile, white farmers in the area are assessing the implications of this week's developments.

the decision of the Assembly, which he believes will contribute to peace in the area.
 ... Farmers have faced a number of pressures with independence around the corner. Some had welcomed the possibility of expropriation; others had not. Those who wanted to stay on the land may have been less happy to remain with an unsettled and unhappy population of farm workers. Now some who may have left because of the uncertainty may decide to remain. White farmers provide one of the few sources of employment in the area.
 ... The "GG" trucks are still removing people from the Moutse area, formerly part of Lebowa, who did not want to be incorporated into KwaNdebele and have been offered accommodation and resettlement elsewhere. One merchant claimed he was paid out R600 000 in compensation. Now, some may choose to return to the territory — especially since the outlawing of the dreaded Mbokhoto, whose brutality played a large part in the bloodshed over the incorporation of Moutse earlier this year.
 ... The violent death rate has fallen dramatically since the death of Mbokhoto heavyweight and Minister of the Interior Piet Ntuli two weeks ago.
 ... During the worst of the violence, from May 12 onwards, about 15 people a week were killed. Now, in the two weeks since Ntuli's death, Bureau for Information figures show a dramatic fall-off, to fewer than five in the fortnight.

This appears to have come about — at least to a certain extent — with the help of the new The chairman of the Elands River Farmers' Union, Professor Abraham Viljoen, has welcomed

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KWANDEBELE

(2)

No to independence

After months of strife over plans to launch KwaNdebele as SA's fifth "independent" homeland, the KwaNdebele legislative assembly has rejected the option.

"It can be reported to Pretoria that the legislative assembly has indicated that the KwaNdebele people do not agree with independence, and they will not opt for it," said Speaker of the Assembly Solly Mahlangu after the Assembly met on Tuesday.

Mahlangu said no vote was taken, but he decided in his capacity as Speaker after listening to the members report on how their people had asked them to vote.

Popular opposition to the plans for independence dragged the fledgling statelet into civil war before it was born. Over 150 people have died over the past seven months, includ-

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ing controversial Minister of Interior Piet Ntuli, who was killed in a car-bomb explosion.

Most of the deaths resulted from clashes between young people in the area and the Imbokhoto, the hated vigilante arm of the government which was established to stamp out opposition to independence. Before the discussion on independence, the assembly voted to disband and outlaw Imbokhoto. Its vigilantes were accused of violence, including rounding up and torturing youths and other opponents of the government.

Ntuli was considered by some to be the de facto ruler of KwaNdebele: one explanation for the change of heart is that his death allowed people to speak openly against independence without fear of reprisals.

The announcement came as the *FM* was going to press; it was therefore not possible to get comment from Pretoria on the homeland's decision. It now joins KwaZulu, Lebowa and KaNgwane in rejecting independence. Several sources, however, indicated that some government officials would welcome a way out of the morass.

The Northern Transvaal Region of the Progressive Federal Party (PFP) said: "In the light of the SA government's clearly stated policy of not imposing independence on any homeland against its will, the PFP trusts that note will be taken of the decision by the KwaNdebele legislative assembly not to take independence, that the issue of inde-

The *FM* has been edited to comply with the emergency regulations. Information may therefore be distorted, incomplete and misleading.

pendence for KwaNdebele is now finally settled and that it will remain part of SA."

The decision leaves a number of issues to be resolved. There is no guarantee that Chief Minister Skosana will survive as leader of the homeland. He was associated with Ntuli, pushed the independence plan and is connected with Imbokhoto. On a personal level, the independence conflict divided his family: Skosana's son is one of the youth leaders organising against independence. The youth were accused of burning to death Imbokhoto members, as well as being responsible for a school boycott and a number of stayaways including one involving KwaNdebele civil servants.

According to Skosana's son, the family split began with the incorporation of Moutse into KwaNdebele in January. He says young people were press-ganged into joining Imbokhoto to raid villages in Moutse and stamp out opposition.

The decision not to opt for independence is unlikely to bring instant peace to the area. A number of interest groups found common cause over the independence issue. The struggle was spearheaded by a combination

of the Ndundza royal family and young people. With independence no longer a common threat, the groups may find they no longer share a common goal.

Youth groups declared that their fight is against any kind of homeland authority. The position of the royal family remains ambiguous. It has never declared itself opposed to a KwaNdebele homeland, only to formal independence and the excesses of Imbokhoto. If it now opts for a leading role in government of a "self-governing" KwaNdebele, it could become the target of a continuing fight against homeland rule.

Also there is no indication that the Moutse community will have a change of heart over rule by KwaNdebele.

According to Wits University Professor John Dugard, who is acting for the Moutse community in its battle against incorporation, the court challenge will go ahead.

Dugard confirms that the fight against independence brought together different groupings. He says: "There are two factions in Moutse; one opposed to any form of homeland government; the other would accept incorporation into Lebowa."

Also in the balance are the various "independence projects," including the construction of a new capital and the fate of the Rustder Winter farms earmarked for incorporation into KwaNdebele, despite resistance from the white farmers who do not want their land expropriated. ■

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Scores freed from detention

PRETORIA — A large number of people detained allegedly for opposing independence plans for the tiny homeland of KwaNdebele were released this week.

The first group estimated at more than 200 was released on Monday.

Some of those released told a Johannesburg newspaper 109 detainees were kept for more than a month at a Middelburg prison, while scores of others were kept in various prisons and police stations inside the homeland and in nearby towns.

They said all 109 detainees in Middelburg were released on Monday with several others from various prisons.

The homeland's Minister of Law and Order, Mr F. Mahlangu, had told the Legislative Assembly no one had been detained for opposing independence plans.

He was reacting to an appeal by the Speaker of the Assembly, Mr Solly Mahlangu, that all the anti-independence detainees should be released. — Sapa

THE KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly is to go ahead with most of the projects which had been planned as part of independence celebrations during their turning against the idea of "uhuru".

This was revealed to the Sowetan by two members of the assembly, Mr F K Mahlangu, the Minister of Information, and Mr Z D Mnguni, the Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs, during an interview a day after the decision to drop independence plans.

The homeland was due to get its independence from the South African Government on December 11.

The two men said KwaNdebele was to receive aid from the central Government for the development of the area and for the independence celebrations.

Mr Mnguni said they were still busy on phase one of the projects and this involved an amount of about R6-million. He did not have the exact amounts of the second and third phases at hand, but it amounted to a couple of million, he said.

The decision to drop the independence plans by KwaNdebele on Tuesday did not need much deliberation in the Legislative Assembly because events of the past seven months were a clear indication of the people's rejection of the idea.

Mr Mahlangu said the unrest in the area was a direct result of the existence of Imbhokoto and the decision to opt for

BY SELLO RABOTHATA

independence.

The Legislative Assembly's announcement was welcomed by Prince James Mahlangu, its prime opponent, black organisations and the community in general. Mr Chris Heffts, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, said the people in KwaNdebele would not be forced to accept independence against their wishes.

Prince Mahlangu said he was happy at the move because it would bring the area back to normal.

Announcement

"More than 100 people have been killed in the past seven months as a result of violence which followed the announcement to opt for independence. Classes were boycotted and civil servants went on strike in protest, he said.

The United Democratic Front (UDF) said: "The people of KwaNdebele and democratic South Africa have scored a resounding victory, against Pretoria's scheme of tearing our country apart." It also said more than 100 people had to die in the area because of Chief Minister Skosana and Pretoria's decision to force independence on the people.

R6-m to be spent in developing the area

The next step, according to the UDF, is the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly, release of detainees, lifting of the state of emergency and for the army to leave the area.

The deputy president of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), Mr Nkosi "LTD" Motala, said members of the Legislative Assembly should be satisfied for their courageous effort.

"Mr Simon Skosana, the Chief Minister, should now dismantle his Legislative Assembly and resign. The black people of KwaNdebele, in actively resisting the so-called independence, have underscored the fact that black people are one," he said.



Mr Z D MNGUNI, Minister of Finance.



Mr F K MAHLANGU, Minister of Information.

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KWANDEBELE GETS ON WITH THE JOB

SUN TOWN

Salute to Ndebele's fighting spirit

By Mudini Maivha

The Azanian Peoples' Organisation (Azapo) has saluted the kwaNdebele people for their fight against independence.

The organisation has also called for Chief Minister Mr Simon Skosana to dismantle his Legislative Assembly and resign.

The battle of some Ndebele people against independence was finally won on Tuesday when the homeland's Legislative Assembly rejected independence and blamed it for the strife in the area.

Many people have been killed or maimed when factions for and against independence were engaged in bloody fights.

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kwaNdebele frees 200 'protesters'

Pretoria Bureau

A large number of people detained allegedly for opposing independence plans for the tiny homeland of kwaNdebele were released this week.

The first group, estimated to be more than 200, was released Monday.

Some of those released told *The Star* 109 detainees were kept for more than a month at a Middelburg prison, while scores of others were kept in various prisons and police stations inside the homeland and in nearby towns.

They said all 109 detainees in Middelburg were released on Monday with several others from various prisons.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr F Mahlangu, told the Legislative Assembly that not one person had been detained for opposing independence plans.

He was reacting to an appeal by the Speaker of the Assembly, Mr Solly Mahlangu, that all the anti-independence detainees should be released.

NDEBELE

Assembly also outlaws Imbhokoto

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UHURU

Hope for squatters - Page 3

Day of decision



KWANDEBELE Chief Minister, Simon Skosana.

THE Legislative Assembly of the KwaNdebele homeland yesterday rejected a plan to give it "independence".

Opposition to the plan had caused violence that killed more than 100 people in the past seven months.

The Assembly yesterday also disbanded the Imbhokoto vigilante society and declared it an illegal organisation.

The Imbhokoto is allegedly responsible for a reign of terror in the homeland to force people to accept the independence plan of Chief Simon Skhosana.

"Independence is being uprooted and eradicated with all its roots and thrown into the deep ocean," said Mr Solly Mahlangu, Speaker of the

SA Press Association

Assembly, after a four-hour discussion.

He said no vote was taken, but he made the decision in his capacity as Speaker after listening to the members give reports on how their people had asked them to vote.

Distant

"It can be reported to Pretoria that the Legislative Assembly has indicated that the KwaNdebele people do not agree with independence and they will not opt for it," Mr Mahlangu said.

KwaNdebele is a dry, dusty area of about 2 500 km and about 400 000 people, most of whom spend 18 hours a day travelling and working in distant cities.

Most of the 72 members of the Legislative Assembly were appointed by tribal chiefs, who have consistently opposed the plan to take "independence" on December 11.

Sixteen were chosen in a 1984 election in which only 600 men cast ballots. Women cannot vote in the homeland.

PW looks at autonomy

SELF-GOVERNMENT and autonomy for the large black communities near metropolitan areas would have to be negotiated, the State President, Mr P W Botha, told his party's Federal Congress in Durban last night.

Black leaders would have to emerge from self-governing and autonomous black citistates just as they had done in the self-governing states, Mr Botha said.

He often asked himself the question why, if a State such as Luxembourg could be independent, a black urban community close to a metropolitan area could not receive full autonomy as a citistate.

"As part of the process of negotiation, and where mutual interests justify it, structures will have to be created and developed at all levels to ac-

commodate negotiation and decision on the basis of consensus.

The proposed National Council, the new Provincial Executives and Regional Services Councils were examples of such instruments which could be used for negotiation at different levels of government.

• Any drastic changes to the country's Constitution would not only be subjected to the approval of whites, coloured people and Indians but also to blacks, Mr Botha said.

• South Africa was not in the dock before an international conspiracy because it was guilty of oppression but because it was the prey of greedy world powers hoping to pounce on the riches of the country, Mr Botha said. — Sapa.



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"THE VITAL VIEWPOINT"

KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly rejects independence

THE KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly rejected the planned independence for the homeland yesterday.

No vote was taken, but Speaker Solly Mahlangu announced that the Assembly had rejected independence.

"Independence is being uprooted and eradicated and thrown into the deep ocean," he said after a four-hour discussion.

Mahlangu said no vote was taken, but that he made the decision in his capacity as Speaker after listening to the members give reports on how their people had asked them to vote.

Most of the 72 members of the Legislative Assembly were appointed by tribal chiefs opposed to the homeland becoming independent on December 11.

"It can be reported to Pretoria that the Legislative Assembly has indicated that the KwaNdebele people do not agree with independence and they will not opt for it," Mahlangu said.

Before beginning the discussion on independence, the Assembly voted to disband and outlaw the "Mbokocho", a vigilante group that Chief Minister Skosana had created this year to control violence and subdue the opponents of indepen-

SOPHIE TEMA and Sapa

dence.

Neville Krige, liaison officer for the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, said yesterday: "I cannot comment on the matter. I only heard from reporters today that KwaNdebele had taken such a decision. We will have to wait and hear from the minister."

Mahlangu said: "We still have to inform Pretoria that the Assembly has indicated that the people of KwaNdebele

do not agree with independence and will not opt for it."

Opposition to independence has resulted in violence in which more than 100 people have died in the past seven months.

This week it was made known that several members of the Imbhokotho group, co-accused with KwaNdebele Interior Minister Piet Ntuli (who died recently), may have to face charges of murder and assault.

Charges against Ntuli, who died in a car blast near Sityabuswa, were withdrawn after his death.

Police said yesterday most of the accused were members of the Imbhokotho vigilante group.

Among the complainants is a 50-year-old schoolteacher who had been severely assaulted.

Don Brunette, Attorney-General for the Transvaal, confirmed that a murder charge and at least three of assault were withdrawn against Ntuli.

"Investigations against those who were charged with Ntuli are continuing and, if there is enough evidence against the accused, they will appear in court."

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The people believe in rule by a king, says Prince James

By Abel Mabelane

Prince James, how do you see kwanDebele now?

A. KwanDebele is in a turmoil right now and the government is at the cross-roads. There is no schooling and some people in the area are no longer going to work because of the unrest. Attempts by the government to restore law and order have been unsuccessful.

Q. How do you see kwanDebele after independence?

A. The kwanDebele people are sceptical about the whole issue of independence. The Ndebele people believe in a rule through their traditional king. To them independence will deprive them of such a rule.

Q. Why are you opposing independence?

A. Independence will mean a division of the people of South Africa and a separation of the Ndebeles from the rest of South Africa. This would cause a lot of hardship regarding South African citizenship. We see this happening already in other independent states.



Prince James Mahlangu "homeland system must be dismantled".

If the government is serious about its reform process it must dismantle the whole homeland system otherwise there can be no genuine reform.

Q. How many people would be affected by kwanDebele independence?

A. Between 350 000 and 400 000 people would be affected if kwanDebele opted for independence.

Q. Will the kwanDebele government have enough job opportunities for its people after independence?

A. The kwanDebele National Development Corporation is building factories in the country, but this would not be enough to provide job opportunities for all. Many of our people would still be commuting between kwanDebele and South Africa to make a living.

Q. How do you regard the role of Mbokotho in kwanDebele at the moment?

A. Mbokotho is the root cause of all the troubles in kwanDebele. I warned the authorities that if Mbokotho members assaulted residents there was

going to be a violent backlash from the community.

Unfortunately my warnings were not heeded and we now have ongoing violence which even the police find difficult to stop. What is ironic is that I am now blamed for having incited the people against Mbokotho.

Q. What sparked off activism and radicalism among the youth?

A. The youth's revolt and activism stemmed from the Mbokotho violence. At a meeting held on May 12, the youths appealed to the kwanDebele Cabinet to disband Mbokotho.

A report back meeting where the Cabinet was to give a reply to the youths' demand was disrupted by police firing tear-gas and sparking off violence.

Members of the royal family are making further attempts to negotiate means of bringing order and peace through dialogue.

kwanDebele Assembly gives the big No to independence

By Mckeed Kotlolo

The kwanDebele Legislative Assembly yesterday unanimously resolved to cancel the proposed independence of the homeland after a hot debate which lasted four hours.

The plan for independence was said to have caused the unrest in the area, which have left hundreds dead.

This issue was not on the assembly agenda, but was brought up by Prince James Mahlangu towards the end of the discussion on unrest in the homeland — the main purpose of the meeting.

About 80 percent of the members of the parliament had called for the cancellation of the independence plan throughout the meeting. A few, including Cabinet Ministers, strongly defended the issue.

Most of the MPs said they had been sent by their people to tell

the meeting that they did not want independence. The MPs also told the meeting that they were no longer staying at their homes because of the unrest caused by the independence plan, and the existence of the vigilante group Mbokotho.

Prince Mahlangu said: "The people have sent me to tell the meeting that they were not consulted and would not accept independence, which they do not want. They are prepared to live peacefully without it."

FINGERS POINTED

He added that headmen also said they were not properly informed and their people had rejected the independence plan.

During the discussions, scores of observers, including villagers and some headmen, heard Ministers, including Chief Minister Mr S S Skhosana, say they were not the people who had pushed for independence.

The Cabinet Ministers and MPs started pointing fingers at each other as to who was behind the acceptance of independence, while others said they took part in the formulation of the proposals for independence because they were Ministers and were sent by the assembly.

Some of those opposed to the cancellation of independence called for the postponement of the matter so that they could go back to the people and get their opinions.

However, this was strongly opposed by the majority of the MPs, together with the Minister of Health and Welfare Services, Prince C N Mahlangu, who said: "You have already heard that the people do not want independence, and also that they are expecting our decision today."

He added: "As leaders of the people, let us not be afraid to call this independence off." His remarks led to a motion

by the Minister of Works, Mr K Mtshweni, who said the discussions on independence should be postponed till today. This was seconded by the Minister of Information, Mr F K Mahlangu.

A counter-motion to the proposal was made by Prince C N Mahlangu. This enjoyed the support of the majority of the MPs. His motion was to the effect that they should continue with the discussions.

SUFFERED MOST

The Speaker of the Assembly, Mr Solly Mahlangu, asked Mr Mtshweni to support his motion, which he failed to do. Mr Mahlangu then called for a vote, which was opposed by Mr Paradise Mahlangu, who has been nominated to take the place of the slain Minister of Interior, Mr Piet Ntuli.

Mr Mahlangu said the matter should be discussed until an agreement was reached. "We cannot rely on votes that would

not represent the interests of the majority of the villagers. I suggest that the Speaker use his discretion in this matter," he said.

The Speaker said it was clear that the majority of the people and their representatives were against independence, and they were the people who suffered the most during the unrest.

He then said: "Independence has been uprooted and eradicated. It can now be reported that the kwanDebele Legislative Assembly has rejected the acceptance of independence."

He urged the South African Government not to stop the projects that were in the pipeline for independence because in some years to come the people may change their decision and opt for independence.

Mr Mtshweni then announced that automatically the citizenship issue, which was to be discussed, had fallen away.

Homeland rejects govt plan

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SIYABUSWA. — The KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly yesterday decided to refuse independence it was to have received on December 11.

The Assembly also declared the vigilante group known as the Mbokhoto illegal and will introduce legislation making it an offence to describe anybody as a member of that organization.

After a lengthy debate in the Assembly, which was packed with residents and into which the press and film crews were allowed, the Speaker, Mr Solomon Mahlangu, ruled against independence.

His ruling was made without voting as the Assembly was unanimous in its rejection of independence.

The decision overturns a previous decision by the Assembly to accept independence.

Chief Minister Mr Simon Skosana, who spoke only at the end of the debate, did not dissent from the majority feeling but he said the day's proceedings made the earlier decision look as though it had been done "in stealth".

He said members of the Assembly had gone out after the 1984 decision and informed the whole nation of independence.

"Today I am damned to be a criminal," he said, but added: "I am not going to force people to do what they do not want to do."

The debate was led by the opposition leader,

Prince James Mahlangu, who signalled the debate during a formal motion on unrest in KwaNdebele.

Speaker after speaker referred to the high death toll in KwaNdebele, said to number well over a hundred since the current outbreak of violence started on May 12.

On that day violence broke out after an announcement that the date for independence was set for December 11 this year.

Earlier this week it was made known that several members of the Mbokhoto group — co-accused of KwaNdebele's now dead Minister of Interior, Mr Piet Ntuli — may have to face charges of murder and assault.

Charges against Mr Ntuli, who died in a car blast, were withdrawn.

● Mr Neville Krige, liaison officer for the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, yesterday said: "I cannot comment on the matter. I only heard from newsmen today that KwaNdebele had taken such a decision."

● **Riotous KwaNdebele rejects independence, page 7**

KwaNdebele 'lose confidence'

Quit calls to Skosana after self-rule vote

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SUPPORTERS of KwaNdebele's royal family are among those who have called on Chief Minister Simon Skosana to resign.

The calls were made yesterday after Skosana's support for independence was rejected in the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly on Tuesday and a decision not to opt for self-rule was taken.

A spokesman for the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning said yesterday: "Although the SA government is expected to agree to the decision, an official announcement to this effect can be expected from either Minister Chris Heunis or President P W Botha in due course."

A spokesman for the homeland's Commissioner-General, G van der Merwe, said the minister had been informed immediately of the decision taken by the Legislative Assembly.

The KwaNdebele government said on Tuesday that a delegation would probably be sent to Pretoria to discuss with the minister the rejection of the independence

plans.

Azapo (Azanian People's Organisation) deputy president Nkosi Mollala said in a statement yesterday: "Simon Skosana should now dismantle his Legislative Assembly and resign."

"But we must salute the members of the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly for their courageous effort in deciding against independence."

Repeated attempts yesterday to contact Skosana at his home by telephone were unsuccessful.

A spokesman for the royal family, Prince Andries Mahlangu, said: "Skosana will have to work very hard to regain the confidence people once had in him."

Residents of KwaNdebele said they lost confidence in Skosana when he launched the now outlawed Imbhokoto vigilante group which had been responsible for a reign of terror in the homeland and forced people to support his independence plan.

SOPHIE TEMA

KwaNdebele indaba put off

THE KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly has again postponed its meeting which will decide on the homeland's independence.

The meeting was to be held today. A meeting which was supposed to be held last Thursday was also postponed.

The KwaNdebele Legislative assembly will, however, hold a meeting today to discuss the ongoing unrest in the homeland, a police Bill and the new salary structures for all civil servants, including Members of Parliament.

The Imbhokodo vigilante group will also be

SOWETAN Reporters

discussed at the meeting.

Sources with the homeland have indicated that KwaNdebele will proceed with plans to take independence on December 11.

Court

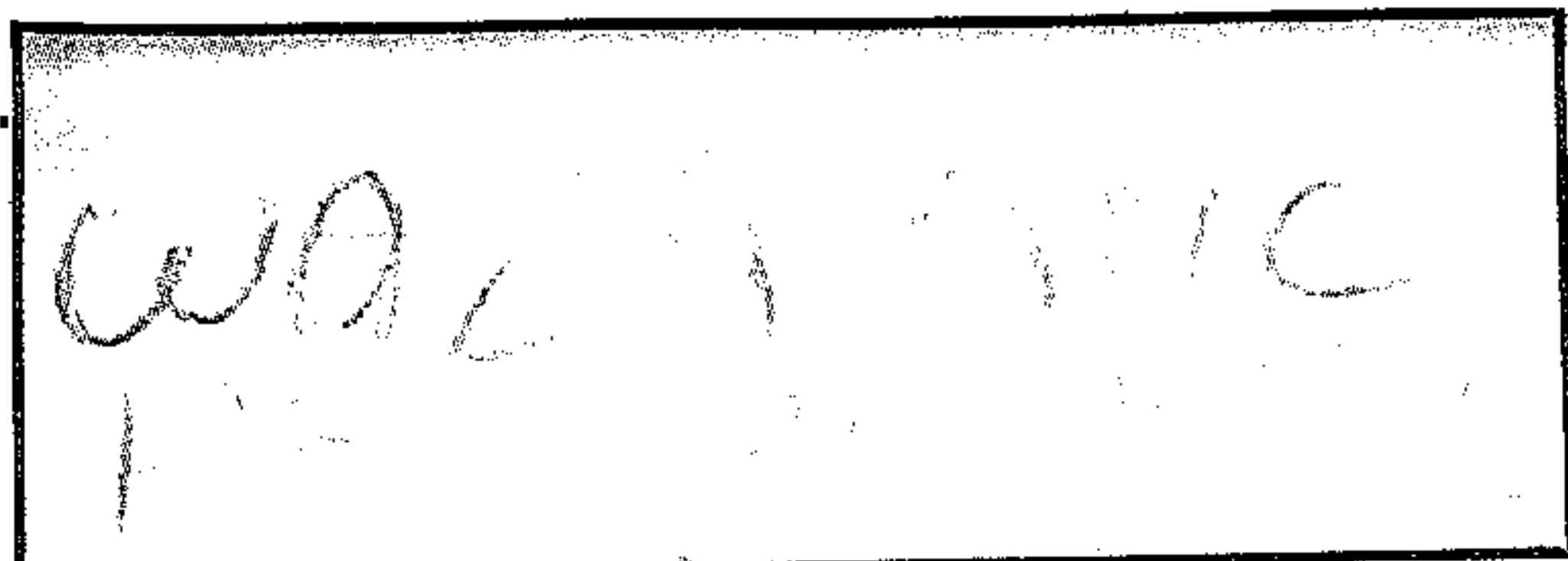
Meanwhile the KwaNdebele Government was yesterday told that it will face court action if it goes ahead with its planned independence on December 11.

This was said by Prince Makhosana Klaas Mahlangu, a KwaNdebele Member

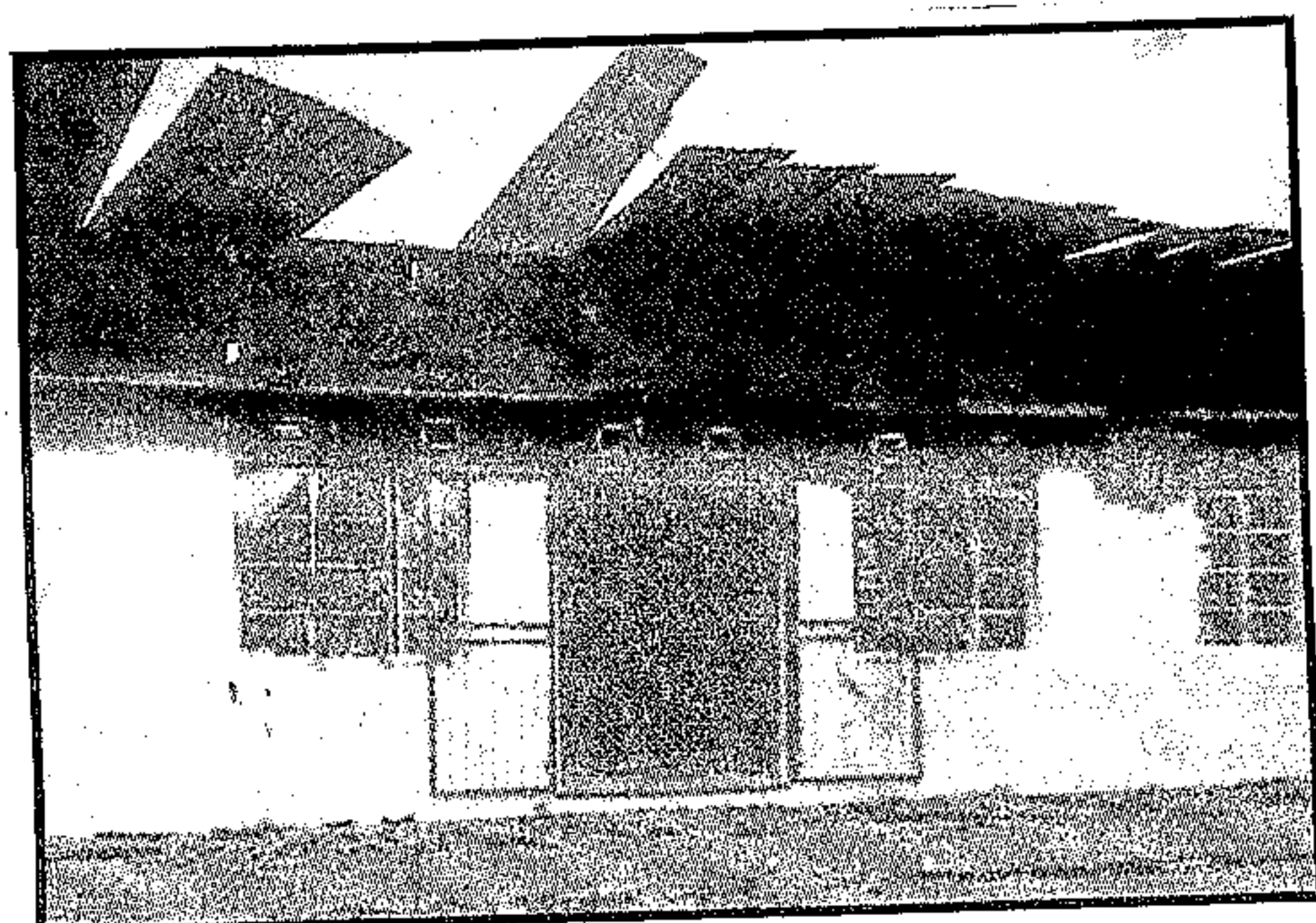
of Parliament, and Princess Bushy Mahlangu.

The prince and the princess told the *Sowetan* that 95 percent of Ndebeles were opposed to independence. They said the people were ready to take the Government to court to save the nation from being made "a laughing stock to the world".

The bloody price of freedom



CLOSE-UP OF SLOGANS PAINTED ON BURNT-OUT SHOPS



A burnt-out building in KwaNdebele's capital, Siyabuswa

taneous revolt against the excesses of the vigilantes, fanned by opposition to a politically prescribed and unwanted independence.

Manoeuvre

Traditionalists — ironically for Black Africa — now siding against independence see it as a cynical manoeuvre to wrest rightful power from their "Ikosi" (king) and replace him with a president (probably the present Chief Minister, Simon Skosana) in a republic.

According to a royal kraal source, a delegation from the UDF recently called to offer financial support and invited

the royalists to affiliate to the movement. "But we rejected it," said the source. "We told them this was an internal matter and we would solve it in our own way."

Also rejecting allegations of ANC involvement in the anti-independence groundswell is Prince James Mahlangu, son of the Paramount Chief and chairman of the KwaNdebele tribal authority.

According to royal sources, lawyers are trying to trace the whereabouts of "hundreds" of young people allegedly detained and taken away from the homeland.

counselling, they are declaring war on my people. To me it looks as if they are fighting me through my people for refusing independence."

In his comfortably furnished office in the guarded administration block, Minister of Information F K Mahlangu confirmed that the Cabinet had met the chiefs to discuss how to defuse the unrest.

Disbanded

He said the Government had agreed in principle to the Chiefs' request to abolish the Imbokotho, which he admitted may have made

"some mistakes". In fact, it was already being disbanded, he said. And Mr Mahlangu hinted that some members of the Government who previously supported independence may now have changed their minds "because of pressure".

One previously pro-independence Cabinet member, Prince Cornelius Mahlangu, and the Minister of Health and a son of the Paramount Chief, is one who is now reported to have changed his stance.

Mr Mahlangu, who only last week said the December 11 target date for independence was still on, said: "If the independence issue is the

cause of the unrest — and that is debatable — I personally would agree to the postponement of independence if it meant saving souls. But I cannot speak for my colleagues."

Just who organises the cadres that have attacked and burnt shops and businesses owned by members of the Cabinet and legislature is unclear.

The assassination of Minister Ntuli bore the hallmark of a professional killing. But nobody is linking the street violence directly to the Chief of the traditionalists.

Royal sources in turn blame the turmoil on a spou-

worded ultimatum to the territory's political leaders from KwaNdebele's traditional chiefs — led by their "Ngwenyama" (Lion), Paramount Chief Mabokho Mahlangu.

Chief Mabokho (he would be king in a constitutional monarchy) warned bluntly that the violence — from whatever source — would not cease until the Imbokotho movement was disbanded and plans for independence called off.

Debate

KwaNdebele's Assembly will debate the independence options this week with a formidable range of opinion stacked against it — given credence above all by the opposition of the Paramount Chief, who commands the allegiance of the traditional majority.

In a rare interview in the royal kraal, near Siyabuswa, the Paramount Chief, flanked by his council of elders and royal advisers, clearly set out his opposition to independence. Speaking through an interpreter, the now frail and greying Ngwenyama, waving his fly-whisk for emphasis, told us: "There can be no independence without seeing a constitution first."

"I have told them (the Ministers) on a number of occasions to bring it to me to show

me by what authority they propose to bring in this independence, but they have failed to do so."

"They should have consulted the people first and not forced them to take what they don't want. The whole nation rejects this independence."

Chief Mabokho blamed the

Imbokotho vigilantes for "harassing and killing my people"

Stabbing the air with his whisk, he emphasised: "The only condition for a return to normality will be the complete outlawing of the Imbokotho and scrapping the idea of independence."

"If they do not listen to my

TROUBLE-TORN KwaNdebele is this weekend agonising over whether to opt for an "independence" that will be born in bloodshed and terror — or slip back into the anonymity of the Northern Transvaal bushveld.

The homeland's legislative assembly meets in special session on Tuesday to decide whether to push ahead with the December 11 target date set by Pretoria for its independence.

Or put it off in the hope it will bring back peace to the scarred and pitted streets of its dusty capital, Siyabuswa.

Over all looms the spectre of the neck-lace and the petrol bomb. An estimated 100 people have died since opposition to the independence plan erupted in open violence last May.

Scores more are reported to have been detained under the emergency regulations. And the homeland's political leaders are haunted by fear of the assassin's strike.

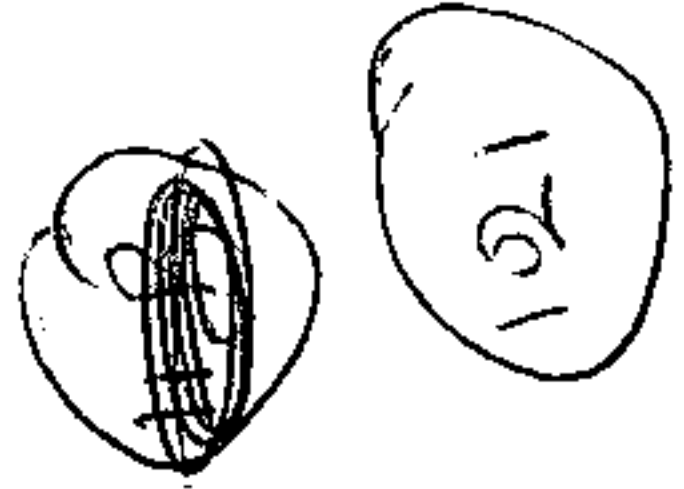
Flocks of goats nibble for titbits around the debris of burnt-out shops, the walls of which are daubed with slogans, like "Woza ANC" and "Forward Comrades".

Guarded

And just a few hundred metres away, in a heavily guarded administration block, a KwaNdebele Minister talked candidly of the fear that stalks by day and night — a fear that was vividly illustrated two weeks ago when the territory's pro-independence "strong man", Interior Minister Piet Ntuli, was killed in a car bomb explosion.

This week, four cows were ceremoniously slaughtered as some of the locals prepared to celebrate the demise of the man who led the hated Imbokotho vigilante force — allegedly set up to discourage opponents of independence.

The issue has come to a head within the past few days in what amounts to a strong-



Sunday Times
10/8/86

THE KWANDEBELE QUESTION

By DERRICK LUTHAYI

THE FATE of KwaNdebele — destined to become the fifth "independent" homeland — will be decided on Tuesday.

KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly's special meeting to debate the controversial issue — scheduled for yesterday — was postponed by the Cabinet to observe a period of mourning for the death of Interior Minister Piet Ntuli, who died in a carbomb explosion last week.

Citizen Liaison and Information Minister Fanie Mahlangu said another reason was that people were not fully informed and notices of the meeting were sent out late.

The postponement has stalled Tuesday's scheduled meeting between the Progressive Federal Party and KwaNdebele royal family members, who are opposed to independence.

PFP leader Colin Eglin and Houghton MP Helen Suzman had been invited for talks and to hear the anti-independence views.

Recently PFP's Northern Transvaal region made an urgent call to the SA government to reconsider KwaNdebele's independence.

The PFP said the crisis in KwaNdebele was reaching alarming proportions, with the death toll increasing daily.

It blamed the crisis on the government's apparent unwillingness to acknowledge any opposition to independence.

The six-day postponement comes at a time when an expert in counter insurgency, Brigadier Hertzog Lerm, takes over the reigns as KwaNdebele's Police Commissioner.

Up until his appointment Lerm was divisional inspec-

Assembly postpones date for debate

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tor of police for Northern Transvaal in overall control of unrest prevention in the area.

KwaNdebele has seen the most volatile opposition to independence.

This opposition has reached such a level that KwaNdebele with its 320 000 inhabitants has become SA's hottest spot with incidents of arson, assassinations, abductions, murder, unrest and boycotts.

The introduction of Imbokotho vigilantes — by Ntuli — and the enforced incorporation of the 66 000-hectare Moutse village ignited the spark of violence which has now claimed about 100 lives.

More than 70% of business premises have been burnt down and many homes destroyed. And there is a boycott of schools and stay away from work by civil servants.

Police commissioner Brig CM van Niekerk imposed a curfew in terms of the state

of emergency. Nobody can leave home between 9pm and 5am.

Non-residents were not allowed into the homeland, unless they produced proof that they were employed there.

Anti-independence campaigners suggest the following steps:

- All Cabinet Ministers must resign.
- The abolition of the Imbokotho vigilante movement.

There is speculation that now that Ntuli is dead, Imbokotho may not be such a problem because he was the strongman behind them.

While the anti independence campaigners stick to their guns, the political wrangle over the future of Moutse is far from over.

Lebowa has appealed against a court decision to incorporate it into KwaNdebele.

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Push for a rethink 121

Despite Pretoria's claims that KwaNdebele will become an independent state in December, several sources indicate that the KwaNdebele administration could have a change of heart. The matter was due to be discussed on Thursday at a special session of the Legislative Assembly.

A number of behind-the-scenes approaches are being made by white farmers in the area to "relevant people in government with the view to ending the spiral of violence in the homeland." At least 150 people have died since political conflict flared in the area; many of the deaths have resulted from fighting between Imbokhoto (the vigilante arm of the homeland authority) and residents.

The local farmers feel they are in touch

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with the events in the homeland through daily contact with their labourers and through links they have established with the Ndzunda royal family. Residents and the royal family have joined forces to resist independence.

Because of their close links with different sectors in KwaNdebele, local farmers have been able to check and verify events, says Pretoria District Agricultural Union chairman, Abraham Viljoen. "We are concerned about the existing turmoil and have accurate information about what is happening there."

As part of their attempts to lobby government over the deteriorating situation in the homeland, the royal family will be meeting Progressive Federal Party MPs before Parliament reopens next week, to put their case.

Two issues could swing the decision by the homeland government against independence. One is the recent announcement that the citizens of "independent" homelands would be treated as aliens; the other is the death last week of KwaNdebele's highly controversial Minister of Interior, Piet Ntuli (see page 58).

Informed sources speculate that Ntuli's death will allow a realignment of anti-independence forces, with a number of legislative assembly members now joining the royal family faction led by Prince James Mahlangu, who also sits on the legislative assembly.

The position of Chief Minister Simon Skosana, who was closely identified with Ntuli, is not clear. He was not, as usual, available for comment. He is, however, on record as saying that he is prepared to reconsider independence over the loss of citizenship issue. ■

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LIVING BY THE SWORD

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The death of KwaNdebele's Minister of Interior, Piet Ntuli, in a car-bomb explosion last week, ended a life that came to be steeped in violence.

Little is known of Ntuli's early life or the career path that led him to become one of KwaNdebele's most prosperous businessmen and prominent local politicians. Before he died, Ntuli was generally acknowledged as the right-hand man of Chief Minister Simon Skosana, as well as the prime mover in the homeland's quest for "independence."

He earned a reputation as a man who did not tolerate opposition to his ambitions. In 1984, he was charged with the murder of Lebowan MP, Andries Mahlangu. At the time, the murder of Mahlangu was described as politically motivated. The dispute concerned the proposed incorporation of nine farms in the Nebo district into KwaNdebele. Mahlangu was a leading figure in the Nebo district's fight against incorporation.

The case against Ntuli was finally withdrawn on a technicality. During the

trial, however, Ntuli's son, Samuel, was placed under protective police custody after his life was threatened for giving evidence against his father.

The establishment of KwaNdebele as an "independent homeland" remained Ntuli's chief goal. It was also the leading role he played in KwaNdebele's infamous vigilante group, Imbokhoto — established to deal with those who resisted independence — that earned him his notoriety.

The excesses of Imbokhoto in administering punishment to those who opposed independence contributed to the growing notoriety of Skosana's "government." Ntuli was vice-president of the movement, Skosana its president. Ntuli is named in numerous affidavits concerning assaults by Imbokhoto. At the time of his death, a case was pending against him and Skosana for their alleged role in a mass assault in January this year. Local residents described Ntuli as "the most dangerous of the Imbokhoto," and expressed their feelings about his death by

slaughtering a cow and taking to the streets to sing and dance.

Sources say that at the time of his death, Ntuli's activities were becoming an embarrassment to the government. Other charges pending against him related to the discovery of an arms cache and a number of stolen cars at his home.

Allegations of nepotism and corruption were rife in the way he handled the affairs of his department, especially over the allocation of business licences. He had many enemies. The question of who placed the bomb in his car has not been answered, and no information has been released yet on what kind of explosive was used. According to residents, Ntuli was leaving a government compound when the bomb exploded.

Before his death, pressure was mounting both from inside and outside the government to have him removed from office. There is widespread regret that he died before he could be brought to court, where many of the allegations against him could be made public.

DISSOLUTION of the dreaded Imbhokoto vigilante force is virtually certain and postponement — perhaps indefinitely — of “independence” for KwaNdebele is in the offing.

The 72-member KwaNdebele Legislature meets for a special session on Tuesday, when it is expected to vote for the formal dissolution of Imbhokoto and to reconsider an earlier unanimous decision to accept “independence” from Pretoria.

The KwaNdebele cabinet has already voted in favour of disbanding Imbhokoto and the Legislative Assembly is set to add its formal approval.

Since the assassination of KwaNdebele's Minister of Home Affairs, Piet Ntuli, last week the cabinet has had talks with senior chiefs on the controversial questions of Imbhokoto and independence.

The chiefs spoke out unanimously in favour of the scrapping of Imbhokoto, a well-placed informant told the Weekly Mail.

Those who spoke, either directly or through their spokesmen, included the chiefs or Ngwenyamas (Lions) of KwaNdebele's two most senior houses of Ndzundza and Manala: Ngwenyama Mabhogo and Ngwenyama Mabena.

Ngwenyama Mabhogo — who is better known as Chief David Mapoch — was strongly opposed to independence as well as to Imbhokoto. His fellow chiefs were less emphatic in their rejection of independence.

But they reportedly agreed that if independence was the cause of the dispute in KwaNdebele — nearly 100 people have been killed in clashes between warring factions and with the Security Forces since mid-May — then it should be postponed while popular feelings about it were re-appraised.

But if independence is deferred, the delay may be indefinite. KwaNdebele is due to become South Africa's fifth nominally independent state on December 11.

The feelings of the chiefs are central to the issue. While they do not sit in the Legislative Assembly themselves, 46 of the 72 members are their nominees. The Mabhogo royal house controls 21 representatives. Ngwenyama Mabhogo's younger son, Prince James Mahlangu, has been a forthright opponent of independence in the past few months.

The assassination last week of Ntuli almost certainly cleared the way for the imminent dissolution of Imbhokoto. Ntuli, a strong man who was charged but acquitted of murdering a political opponent, was the driving force behind both Imbhokoto and the decision to opt for independence.

Chief Minister Simon Skhosana is said by observers to be a more compliant man, who is willing to compromise. Skhosana is the titular head of both KwaNdebele and Imbhokoto.

But Ntuli was the *de facto* boss of the show.

Two as yet unanswered questions lie at the heart of KwaNdebele's complex web of political intrigue.

By PATRICK LAURENCE

First, who killed Ntuli and why? Second, how did support for independence among the ruling elite diminish from a unanimous decision in favour of independence by the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly in 1982 to a probable minority by August 1986?

Ntuli was killed when a powerful bomb exploded in his car on the night of Tuesday, July 29, shortly after he drove out of the heavily guarded government complex at Siyabusa.

Initial suspicions were that he was killed by ANC guerrillas or the young “comrades” who had engaged his Imbhokoto zealots in KwaNdebele's vicious war. Both had reason to dislike and fear him.

But, remarked a man in KwaNdebele who knew him well, he might have been a victim of his own pursuit of power. He could have been blown up by a home-made bomb which he was ferrying for use against his numerous enemies.

Against that was the bold assertion of another strategically situated spectator who has closely charted events in KwaNdebele: Ntuli was killed by “agents of Pretoria”.

Only “agents of Pretoria” would have had both access to his car, parked in a heavily fortified compound, and the expertise to prime the bomb to go off where it would kill Ntuli without harming anyone else, the commentator reasoned.

From Pretoria's point of view, Ntuli was harming the independence cause. In the popular mind, rule by Imbhokoto had come to be associated with independence.

Ntuli's death raised hopes of getting Ngwenyama Mabhogo on the side of independence again. As both Mabhogo and his elder son, Cornelius, originally voted in favour of independence in 1982, it was not a vain hope.

But, judging from the inside account of the meeting with the chiefs given to Weekly Mail, Mabhogo remained adamantly opposed to independence and deferment of independence seems the most likely outcome when the Legislative Assembly meets.

That leads to the second question: how and why did a unanimous resolution in favour of independence become, at best, a hesitant, reluctant support for it?

There seems little doubt that a decision taken in 1983 to take the chiefs out of the Legislative Assembly and place them in a special body known as the Libandla Amakosi was a factor in the change.

The motive was to place the chiefs *per se* above the day-to-day political in-fighting. That could be done for them by their representatives. But it was seen by at least some chiefs as a bid by ambitious politicians — of whom Ntuli was a pre-eminent example — to sideline them.

But as important as the formation of Libandla Amakosi was the establishment of Imbhokoto. The bully-boy activities of its members discredited independence at grassroots level.

KwaNdebele to
backtrack on
independence

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KWANDEBELE Chief Minister . . . Simon Skosana.

THE KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly will decide today whether or not to delay the homeland's independence.

While the majority of the chiefs and members of the Assembly in the tiny homeland are opposed to independence, the South African Government has said the plan will go ahead on December 11.

Last Friday Cabinet Ministers and chiefs held a closed meeting to discuss this controversial issue which has led to death, unrest and a strike by civil servants in the area.

A source within the homeland's government told the *Sowetan* yesterday that the chiefs made it clear to the homeland's Chief Minister, Mr Simon

By MZIKAYISE EDOM

Skosana, that they were against the planned independence.

Mr Fanie Mahlangu, KwaNdebele Minister of Information, this week said the Legislative Assembly will make a final decision on "this burning issue" today.

"Our decision will be final and nobody, including the South African Government, will influence it," Mr Mahlangu said.

The slain homeland's Minister of Interior, Mr Piet Ntuli, who died in a car bomb explosion last Tuesday, was believed to be the driving force behind the acceptance of independence.

Since the death of

Mr Ntuli, our sources said, the situation was now "relatively normal" in the area and that there was a great improvement in the number of pupils attending school.

There is a feeling in the homeland that if the issue of independence can be dropped, unrest in the area will end and there will be peace, our informant said.

• A spokesman for the KwaNdebele police yesterday said no arrest has been made in connection with the death of Mr Ntuli.

He said police investigations were still continuing. Mr Ntuli was killed while driving out of a parking lot situated on the grounds of a government building.

• See Page 4.

D-DAY

KwaNdebele parliament decides on independence

Prince Makhosana warn of bloodshed

By Mudini Maivha

Unrest will follow the implementation of independence plans for kwaNdebele, members of the royal family in the homeland have warned.

The kwaNdebele government has opted for independence and the date set for this is December 11.

The homeland has been plagued by unrest, with the youth and others opposed to independence fighting the government's vigilante group, Mbhokodo.

There will be unprecedented bloodshed, and Ndebeles will flee their homes, Prince Makhosana and Prince Bushy Mahlangu said in an interview yesterday.

Prince Mahlangu fled the homeland after an attempt was made on his life. He was a member of the Legislative Assembly. Members of the royal family in the assembly are opposed to independence.

The kwaNdebele cabinet meets next Tuesday to discuss the violence in the area, but it is expected the independence issue will also be debated.

"Accepting independence would only serve to escalate unrest which is on the increase. People are homeless, have lost their jobs and there have been too many deaths because of the independence issue," said Prince Makhosana.

"We do not want independence, and people are prepared to die for their rejection of it."

"The Ndebele people have re-

jected independence. Pretoria's seconded officials in kwaNdebele know what is happening on a day-to-day basis. But we are shocked at the news that the South African Government is going ahead with independence plans.

"Who are they negotiating with?"

"If it is Chief Simon Skosana, has he not realised that the people are totally refusing independence?" Prince Makhosana and Prince Bushy said.

The kwaNdebele cabinet has appointed Mr Paradise Mahlangu to succeed the slain Minister of Interior Mr Piet Ntuli. Mr Mahlangu is also an official of the Southern Africa Black Taxi Association (Sabta).

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But, judging from the inside account of the meeting with the chiefs given to Weekly Mail, Mabhogo remained adamantly opposed to independence and deferment of independence seems the most likely outcome when the Legislative Assembly meets.

That leads to the second question: how and why did a unanimous resolution in favour of independence become, at best, a hesitant, reluctant support for it?

There seems little doubt that a decision taken in 1983 to take the chiefs out of the Legislative Assembly and place them in a special body known as the Libandla Amakosi was a factor in the change.

The motive was to place the chiefs *per se* above the day-to-day political in-fighting. That could be done for them by their representatives. But it was seen by at least some chiefs as a bid by ambitious politicians — of whom Ntuli was a pre-eminent example — to sideline them.

But as important as the formation of Libandla Amakosi was the establishment of Imbhokoto. The bully-boy activities of its members discredited independence at grassroots level.

**KwaNdebele to
backtrack on
independence**

8/1/86
WEEKLY MAIL
121

THE KwaNdebele government might have to reconsider its plans for independence in December if it is to avoid the strife that the territory has been going through in the past few months.

The Ndebele are generally a humble and peaceful people. But recent events in the territory have shown that they can be firm if need be.

Trouble in the territory started early this year when it was announced that the bantustan would be granted independence on December 11. Since then, the territory has not had peace.

Resistance

Popular resistance against independence manifested itself in bus boycotts, school boycotts and street clashes in which some people were "necklaced" while others were petrol-bombed or kidnapped from their homes.

Anti-independence feelings have been so strong that even employees of the bantustan government who included teachers, nurses and magistrates joined the masses when they demonstrated their feelings by going on strike.

Their strike brought public life in the territory to a virtual standstill since institutions such as clinics, schools and courts stopped functioning and some of them had to be closed for about two weeks.

The strikers were not only demanding that the idea of independence be abandoned. They wanted to see the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly being dissolved and its members resigning.

The territory's government, led by Mr Si-



Mr PIET Ntuli... killed in blast.



Mr SIMON Skosana... KwaNdebele's Chief Minister.

Dying for 'uhuru' they do not want

FOCUS

BY SAM MABE

mon Skosana, has not tolerated opposition. Earlier this year, it formed a vigilante group, Imbhokodo, which has been accused of ruthlessly silencing opposition.

Mr Piet Ntuli, a Minister believed to have been the power behind Mr Skosana, controlled the vigilante group which ruled the territory with an iron hand.

Last week, his rule

was brought to an abrupt end when he was blown to pieces when a bomb ripped his car apart in an explosion which could only have reinforced the Ndebeles' determination to resist independence.

Fear

The resistance has also culminated a four-month "war" which has so far claimed 160 lives in a population of just over 300 000.

Although the territory is ruled by fear and suspicion, its populace has been radicalised by recent events of violence. The determination to do anything to stop independence seems to be getting stronger by the day.

At the time of his death, police were investigating allegations of torture, murder, assault, theft, intimidation and corruption against Mr Ntuli, a former Germiston taxi-driver.

Contrary to expectations, he was not given a state funeral. He was

buried secretly at a farm outside the territory's capital, Siyabuswa, on Friday. This was apparently out of fear that an open funeral might create an atmosphere for confrontation.

Today the territory's Legislative Assembly will meet to discuss the bantustan's independence plans.

It is believed that today's meeting could be one of the most crucial in the short history of the territory. Some Ministers are believed to have been so terrified by what happened to Mr Ntuli and the violence that has become a way of life on the area that they have withdrawn their support for independence.

Depending on the number of such Ministers, the whole idea of independence could be suspended indefinitely. But there is another

LET US PRAY

THIS prayer by Archbishop-elect Desmond Tutu, is especially for those families who are without their loved ones in these troubled times.

God said: "My name is Emmanuel which means God with us." He is the God who stood with the three in the fiery furnace. Jesus said: "In the world you will have suffering, but be of good cheer, I have overcome the world."

That is our God. If this God is for us, who can be against us? Nothing in heaven or on earth or underneath the earth can separate us from the love of God, who did not only give good advice but came and was involved with us in our suffering. He died, and they thought they had killed him, but he rose and overcame evil. And so we know we will be free. We know that we will be able to live together as brothers and sisters, mothers and fathers, whatever the forces against us."

force to be taken into consideration: the Pretoria Government.

It is believed that the Pretoria Government will not allow the suspension of the bantustan's independence as this could be interpreted as surrendering to left-wing forces.

Important

But it is the long-term implications of an imposed independence that might have to be considered as more important. If 160 people have already died, how many more are likely to die should independence be granted in December?

How, also, can that independence be reconciled with the Government's proclaimed intentions to scrap apartheid?

The Media Council

THE South African Media Council is an independent body established to deal with various matters affecting media reporting and comment.

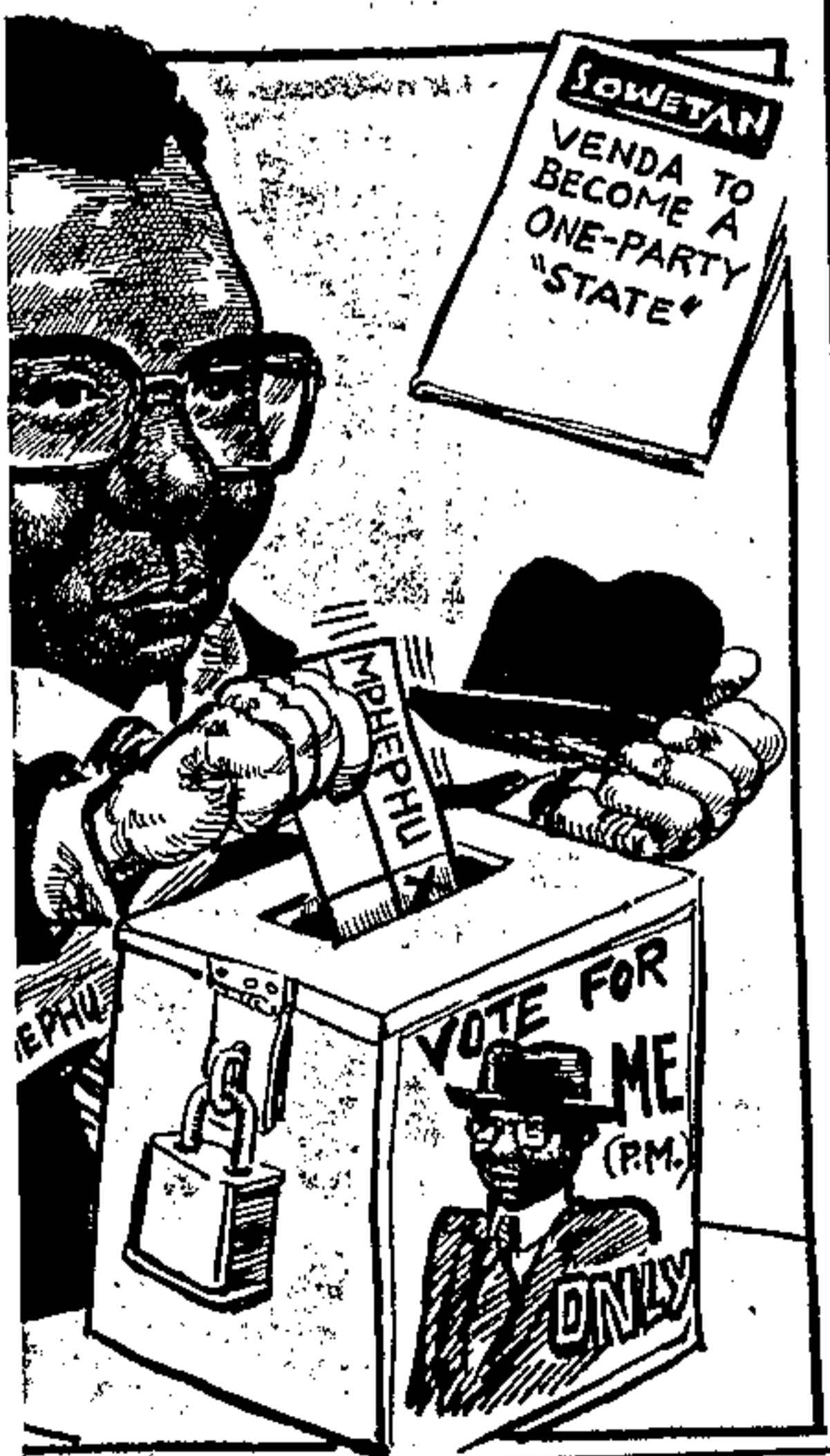
One of the council's functions is to receive and act upon complaints from members of the public who have not been able to get satisfaction by approaching a newspaper or other news media directly. Complaints must relate to published editorial matter and should be lodged within 10 days of publication. But late complaints may be accepted if good reasons can be advanced.

The address is: The Conciliator/Registrar, SA Media Council, P.O. Box 5222, Cape Town, 8000. Telephone: (021) 46-7317. Inquiries are welcomed.

Political comment in this issue by J Latakgomo and A Klaaste. Sub-editing, headlines and posters by S Matlhaku. All of 61 Commando Road, Industria West, Johannesburg.

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• Write to the Editor at PO Box 6663, Johannesburg 2000. Nom-de-plumes can be used, but full names and addresses should be supplied or the letter will not be published.



UDF WARNS GOVT

THE United Democratic Front yesterday warned the South African Government and the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly, who are set to meet tomorrow, that the patience of the people of KwaNdebele has been pushed beyond its limits.

The meeting between the two is aimed at discussing the forthcoming independence of KwaNdebele, scheduled for December 1st.

There is already speculation that the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly may drop the idea, but the South African Govern-

ment has said the plan will go ahead.

The death of Inter-
national Affairs Minister
and Imbokodo boss,
Mr Piet Ntuli, last
week has also been
linked to the people's
opposition to indepen-
dence.

The UDF said: "Our people have already shown by their actions that independence for KwaNdebele is totally unacceptable. The overwhelming view of all sectors of our people is that the Botha Government and Simon Skhosana must go no further with this sham independence scheme".

UDF
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SOWETO

KwaNdebele may put off independence

Sowetan 4/3/87 

(121)
SOWETAN REPORTER

A VITAL decision may be taken today on the question of independence for the trouble-torn homeland of KwaNdebele.

There are strong indications that the homeland's leaders want to postpone independence from December 11 to a later date but are being pressured from Pretoria to accept independence on that day as backing down would be a sign of weakness.

The homeland's Chief Minister, Mr Simon Skosana said that the independence issue was "in the air" following recent unrest.

"If possible we will go for independence on December 11, but we are now trying to get a second mandate from the people," Mr Skosana said.

A spokesman for Mr Chris Heunis, South Africa's Constitutional Development Minister said at the weekend that the plan to implement independence in December still stood.

Political observers believe that if the Government back-tracked on the independence issue it would be seen to be bowing down to political pressure emanating from unrest.

One issue militating against independence is the murder this week of the homeland's Interior Minister, Mr Piet Ntuli, who was a strong proponent of independence.

Another issue is the constitutional crisis that may arise because the majority parties in the Houses of Representatives and Delegates say they will block enabling legislation for independence for KwaNdebele.

Govt to go ahead with mini state plan

By David Braun
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Government is to push ahead with its plans to give kwaNdebele independence in four months' time, it was reliably understood today.

This is despite opposition in the homeland, in South Africa and internationally to the creation of the fifth independent national state.

kwaNdebele will be a nation of about 320 000 people in a barely developed area which will remain economically dependent on South Africa.

Of its total population, 120 000 are residents of the Moutse area, a 66 000 ha district transferred from Lebowa against the wishes of Moutse and Lebowa.

Opposition to the homeland's independence has reached such a level that kwaNdebele has become one of South Africa's worst troublespots.

The excision of Moutse is the subject of court action by the Lebowa Government.

If the South African Government wins this case and proceeds with its independence plan, the Labour Party, National Peoples' Party and Progressive Federal Party have vowed to oppose it in Parliament.

LEGISLATION

This could result in another parliamentary deadlock, with the Government having to resort to the President's Council to force legislation through.

● The Progressive Federal Party is to meet members of the kwaNdebele royal family, who are opposed to independence, in the homeland next week.

Mrs Helen Suzman, a PFF spokesman on black affairs, said today she and party leader Mr Colin Eglin had been invited by the royal family to hear their views before the next session of Parliament.

Mrs Suzman added: "The Government has an opportunity to demonstrate that grand apartheid is no longer its policy and that it does not proceed with measures which are contrary to the wishes of the people."

Govt to go ahead with Kwandebele independence plan

News 4/8/86
121

By DAVID BRAUN
Political Staff

THE Government is to push ahead with its plans to give Kwandebele independence in four months, it was understood today.

This is in spite of tremendous opposition within the homeland, throughout South Africa and the world to the creation of the fifth fully independent national state from within the country's borders. Kwandebele will be a nation of

about 320 000 people in a barely developed area which will remain totally economically dependent on South Africa.

Of its total population 120 000 are residents of the Moutse area, a 66 000ha district of farms which has been transferred from Lebowa against the wishes of both Moutse and Lebowa.

Opposition to the homeland's independence has reached such a level that Kwandebele has become one of South Africa's worst trouble spots,

with incidents of assassination, murder, unrest and boycotts.

The excision of Moutse from Lebowa is the subject of a court action brought by the Lebowa government.

If the South African Government wins this case and proceeds to grant independence to Kwandebele the Labour Party, the National People's Party and the Progressive Federal Party have vowed to oppose it in Parliament.

This could result in another dead-

lock with the Government having to resort again to the President's Council to enforce the independence legislation.

● The PFP is to meet members of the Kwandebele royal family, who are opposed to independence, in the homeland next week.

Mrs Helen Suzman, a PFP spokesman on black affairs, said she and PFP leader Mr Colin Eglin had been invited by the royal family to hear their views.

Mrs Suzman said it was obvious that the whole independence plan should be scrapped.

"It was a rotten idea to begin with but now it has caused a lot of bloodshed and trouble.

"The Government has an opportunity now to demonstrate a very good example of how grand apartheid is no longer its policy and that it does not proceed with measures which are contrary to the wishes of the people," she added.

INSIDE: Weather 2, Women 6, Finance 8, Leader 10, Racing 12, Sport 13-14, TV programmes on Page 3 of Tonight

DD 13/8/86

KwaNdebele assembly rejects independence

JOHANNESBURG — The KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly yesterday rejected the planned independence for the homeland.

No vote was taken, but the Speaker, Mr Solly Mahlangu, announced that after listening to the members of the Assembly report on how their people had asked them to vote, he had made the decision and rejected independence.

"Independence is being uprooted and eradicated and thrown into the deep ocean," he said after a four-hour discussion.

Most of the 72 members of the Legislative Assembly were appointed by tribal chiefs opposed to the homeland becoming independent on December 11.

The Assembly also-

voted to disband and outlaw the "Mbokotho", a semi-secret vigilante group that Chief Minister Simon Skosana had created this year to control violence and subdue the opponents of independence.

Opposition to independence resulted in violence in which more than 100 people have died in the past seven months.

This week it was made known that several members of the Mbokotho may face charges of murder and assault.

Charges against the KwaNdebele Interior Minister, Mr Piet Ntuli, who died in a car blast near Siyabuswa, were withdrawn after his death.

Police said yesterday most of those accused of violence were members of the Mbokotho.

● The Northern Transvaal division of the Progressive Federal Party yesterday called on the government to recognise the KwaNdebele decision not to take independence. — DDC-Sapa.

Killing puts home rule on the boil

By DAVID JACKSON

KWANDABELE'S independence plans have been thrown into the melting pot by the assassination last weekend of Mr Piet Ntuli, head of the controversial Mbokhoto vigilante movement, which was allegedly set up to discourage opposition to independence.

His assassination comes amid signs that some senior members of the homeland government may seek a postponement to the December 11 target date.

Homeland officials had a series of meetings with the traditional chiefs — reportedly opposed to independence — only days after KwaNdebele's pro-independence "strongman" Interior Minister Mr Ntuli was killed in a car bomb explosion.

Undecided

KwaNdebele Chief Minister Mr Simon Skosana told the Sunday Times he personally "had not made up his mind" whether to pursue the December 11 independence date.

Mr Skosana, who spent some time in Johannesburg this week receiving specialist medical attention, said: "I will decide when I return to my office, probably in another week or so."

But KwaNdebele Minister of Information Mr F K Mahlangu insisted: "We are going for a December 11 independence".

He hotly denied reports that the homeland Cabinet was set to abandon independence plans.

PHILIPS Promotions



mael Mohamed, Store Manager, A.C. Alli Potchefstroom, congratulating Miss Y.M. Correia who received a 100% discount on a Philips VK6810 Video Camera.



Mr. Tony Scott, Area Manager, Philips Durban, with Mrs. J. Harrington who purchased a Philips ARB278 Double Door Refrigerator for R1388 from Atlas Radio, Durban North, congratulating her, Mr. Gerry Kerwan of Atlas Radio.

a discount

Allow you to pick a mystery discount 5%, 25%, 50%, 100% or 200%, and scratch off the mystery discount panel

By A poll at a Hill for the bright by Mc Vat N pay E like

By and DERRICK LUYHAYI
and STAN MZIMBA
5/18/88
CITY PRESS
KWANDEBELE

Affairs Minister Piet Ntuli - vice-president of the Imbokotho vigilante movement - died in a gruesome carbomb explosion while driving through the homeland's capital, Siyabuswa, on Tuesday night.

And on the same night, three Transkei policemen were killed and seven others injured when Umtata police station was attacked by three gunmen, believed to be guerillas.

According to the Bureau for Information, Ntuli's car exploded at 8.35pm. He was the only occupant.

It is not yet known what type of explosive was used or who was responsible for the attack.

The bureau also confirmed that 23-year-old Simon Mlotsha was killed after the owner of "Ntuli's Bar Lounge" in Siyabuswa opened fire on a group of about 200 stonethrowers.

In the Umtata attack, four civilians were killed and two others injured. They had apparently gone to the police station to obtain curfew permits.

Transkei police commissioner General RS Mantanga said the station was attacked by a group with AK47s and handgrenades.

Some handgrenades, which did not explode, were also found in the vicinity.



PIET NTULI: Killed
Pic: Sowetan

Vigilante leader blown up in carbomb blast

No other incidents were reported.

● A top-level meeting - which might put an end to the ongoing unrest incidents in KwaNdebele - will be held soon, writes *Sol Morathi*.

Citizens' Liaison and Information Minister FK Mahlangu said the KwaNdebele Cabinet would meet the king and chiefs to discuss the homeland's independence - scheduled for December 11.

A date for the meeting would be finalised as soon as negotiations have been completed, he said.

● The bureau has also confirmed that police have found the burnt body of a man on a soccer field in Uitenhage's Langa township this week.

Police declined to say how many there were.

Mantanga said that from evidence pieced together by the police, it was obvious the attack was well-planned and timed to coincide with the change of shifts.

According to an eyewitness account, three armed youths were seen running from the station at about 10pm, shortly after the attack.

Mantanga said police were following certain specific clues in tracking down the attackers.

Names of the deceased have not yet been released.

● Meanwhile police occupied the Umtata campus after disturbances yesterday.

Killing puts home rule on the boil

By DAVID JACKSON

KWANDABELE'S independence plans have been thrown into the melting pot by the assassination last weekend of Mr Piet Ntuli, head of the controversial Mbokhoto vigilante movement, which was allegedly set up to discourage opposition to independence.

His assassination comes amid signs that some senior members of the homeland government may seek a postponement to the December 11 target date.

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Undecided

KwaNdebele Chief Minister Mr Simon Skosana told the Sunday Times he personally "had not made up his mind" whether to pursue the December 11 independence date.

Mr Skosana, who spent some time in Johannesburg this week receiving specialist medical attention, said: "I will decide when I return to my office, probably in another week or so."

But KwaNdebele Minister of Information Mr F K Mahlangu insisted: "We are going for a December 11 independence".

He hotly denied reports that the homeland Cabinet was set to abandon independence plans.

Trouble brewing over Kwandebele

Crisis looms in latest homeland

W/G ARGUS 2/8/86 121

By PETER FABRICIUS, Weekend Argus Reporter

THE looming independence of the strife-torn homeland of Kwandebele seems likely to precipitate another constitutional crisis — if the Government presses ahead to meet the December 11 deadline as it appears determined to do.

The majority parties in the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates have resolved to block enabling legislation, while Government sources indicated this week that "all systems are go" for independence.

This week there was a "total breakdown" in the Eastern Transvaal homeland, after the car-bomb assassination of Home Affairs Minister Mr Piet Ntuli, head of the Mbokhoto vigilante force and one of the prime movers for independence.

He was widely regarded as the power behind Chief Minister Mr Simon Skosana.

Mr Desmond Lockey, nominated MP and constitutional spokesman for the majority Labour Party in the House of Representatives, vowed this week that his party would not pass the enabling legislation which must come before Parliament in the session starting on August 18, if the deadline is to be met.

And Mr Somaroo Pachai, Natal Midlands MP and black affairs spokesman in the majority National People's Party in the House of Delegates, said: "We will do everything in our power to stop this outdated concept of homelands being imposed."

Controversy

If the Government presses ahead with legislation and the two other Houses oppose it, the same sort of controversy which blew up in June over two tough security laws, could ensue.

The Government bulldozed the two other Houses by referring the Bills to the National Party-controlled President's Council for arbitration.

Mr Lockey said he did not think the Government would risk this again.

Even National Party MPs were opposed to independence and events in the homeland made it unlikely that the Government would pursue the December 11 deadline, Mr Lockey said.

KwaNdebele: independence
HAN DYRDS 20. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether he or any member of his Department was involved in discussions with members of the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly regarding independence for KwaNdebele prior to the decision by that Legislative Assembly not to take independence; if so, (a) who was involved in these discussions, (b) when did they take place and (c) what was the attitude of his Department to the decision; if not, (i) when was he informed of the decision not to take independence and (ii) what is the attitude of his Department to the decision;
- (2) whether his Department intends taking any action in respect of KwaNdebele as a result of this decision: if so, (a) what action, (b) why and (c) when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (1) No. (a), (b) and (c) Fall away.
- (i) On 12 August 1986 the issue of independence arose and was discussed during a debate held by the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly on the unrest situation in the selfgoverning territory. The Speaker of the Assembly thereupon summarised the discussion as reflecting a unanimous desire on the part of the members not to pursue independence. The Minister was telephonically informed of this occurrence on 12 August 1986 and it was also conveyed to him by telex on 13 August 1986.
- (ii) The attitude of the Department in this regard is that KwaNdebele originally decided to opt for independence and it is thus the

prerogative of KwaNdebele to decide whether they want to proceed therewith or not.

- (2) No, the Department will continue to treat KwaNdebele in the same manner as any other selfgoverning territory.
- (a), (b) and (c) Fall away

Bureau for Information: briefing for media
HAN DYRDS 27. Mr P G SOAL asked the Deputy Minister of Information:

- (1) How many briefings for the media had been held by the Bureau for Information since 12 June 1986 as at the latest specified date for which information is available;
- (2) whether these briefings are restricted to members of the media accredited by his Department; if so, (a) why and (b) who took the decision in this regard; if not, who is eligible to attend these briefings;
- (3) whether persons attending these briefings are permitted to put questions to officials of the Bureau present at the briefings; if not, (a) why not and (b) who took the decision in this regard; if so,
- (4) whether any (a) rules or (b) restrictions apply to the asking of questions at these briefings; if so, (i) what rules or restrictions, (ii) why and (iii) who took the decision in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF INFORMATION:

- (1) 28.
- (2) No. (a) and (b) Fall away.
- (3) Yes.
- (4) (a) and (b) Yes. The Head of the Bureau, for reasons that are obvious from the text of the guidelines, laid down the following guidelines for the

answering of questions during a press conference by a spokesperson for the Bureau:

- (1) In future, the only oral questions to which the spokesperson will respond, will be questions seeking clarifications on points rising directly from the daily situation report. At the same time the Bureau will endeavour to make the information contained in the daily situation reports more comprehensive.
- (2) Should journalists wish to have any other questions answered at the daily news conference, they should submit such questions to the Bureau in writing or by telex at least four hours before the commencement of the conference. The Bureau will reply to as many of these questions as possible at the news conferences. The remainder will be dealt with by telex.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (1) No, it is however necessary for a student enrolled at an institution of this Department, to be identified for security reasons. Every institution determines the form of identification.
- (a) As part of the necessary safety measures at schools to ensure the protection of both pupils and teachers and to prevent disruptions of the school programme.
- (b) Since 14 July 1986.
- (c) At all secondary schools where it might be considered necessary at local level.
- (d) Minimal.
- (2) Yes. Such forms of identification were issued at certain schools, but no central statistics were kept.
- (3) Yes. The effort to ensure safety unfortunately received negative reporting in the media.
- (a) Complaints were received from individual parents in Natal, Orange Free State and Northern Transvaal Regions.
- (b) No statistics of this kind are kept.
- (c) (i) Poor quality of cards. That it could be just another "dompas".
- (ii) Safety considerations have been generally emphasised.

Identity cards for pupils
HAN DYRDS 28. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (1) Whether the Department of Education and Training intends introducing identity cards for pupils enrolled in schools falling under that Department; if so, (a) why, (b) when, (c) which schools will be included in this project and (d) what is the total estimated cost of producing and distributing these cards;
- (2) whether these cards have been issued to pupils at any schools; if so, (a) at which schools, (b) when and (c) how many have been issued;
- (3) whether any member of the said Department has received any objections

- (4) No.

From a murder accused to a murder victim

By PAT SIDLEY

THE death of Piet Ntuli, KwaNdebele Minister of the Interior, comes in the middle of investigations into his alleged complicity in murder, theft, torture, intimidation, corruption, assault and other crimes.

Ntuli, killed Tuesday night when a bomb destroyed the car in which he was riding, was the strongman of the Mbokhoto vigilantes — the group which has backed the regime of Chief Minister Simon Skhosana in the soon-to-be "independent" homeland.

Ntuli, said the Transvaal Rural Action Committee's Aninka Claasens, would become the scapegoat for many of KwaNdebele's problems.

But she said, Trac had documentation supporting allegations

of his active involvement in at least one major incident. When scores of people from Moutse who opposed incorporation into KwaNdebele were abducted and flogged — and some killed — in January, Skhosana, according to eyewitnesses, was present — but Ntuli wielded the whip.

Murder charges were laid against Ntuli in January, although little action had been taken since. His alleged victims included a rival politician and his own night watchman.

In addition, Prince James Mahlangu, leader of the opposition to the homeland's "independence", had planned a court challenge of Ntuli's cabinet post — one of many cases begun or planned against the minister.

Ntuli was apparently becoming an embarrassment to the government he supported. Senior officials in the homeland government were acknowledging that "many of KwaNdebele's problems would be eased if his power were effectively eliminated".

The KwaNdebele legislative assembly will hold a special session on August 7. The question of independence will be discussed there.

Meanwhile, the two-week strike of the homeland's civil servants has ended after negotiations between the royal kraal, youth leaders, teachers and the government, and primary school pupils have returned to school after negotiations involving the royal kraal. Secondary school students are still boycotting classes, however, waiting for colleagues to be released from detention.

Murder puts homeland's independence in question

kwaNdebele's independence hangs in the balance after the murder this week of Minister of Internal Affairs and prime mover for independence, Mr Piet Ntuli, amid continuing violence in the homeland.

The issue seems likely to precipitate another constitutional crisis as the Government presses ahead to meet the December 11 independence deadline.

More than 100 people have died this year alone as violence has erupted since a decision by Chief Minister S S Skoshana's Government to take independence.

However, Mr Skoshana said yesterday that the independence issue was "in the air" after recent unrest. "If possible, we will go for independence on December 11, but we are now trying to get a second mandate from the people."

In Cape Town this week the majority parties in both the Houses of Representatives and Delegates have resolved to block enabling legislation — in spite of

indications from Government sources that "all systems are go" for independence.

If the Government presses ahead with legislation and the two other Houses oppose it, the same sort of controversy which blew up in June over two tough security laws, could ensue.

Mr Desmond Lockey, nominated MP and constitutional spokesman for the majority Labour Party in the House of Representatives, said he didn't think the Government would pursue the December 11 deadline. "Ntuli was one of the main people behind the independence moves. There is a revolution happening there."

In Siyabuswa, kwaNdebele's capital, two people have been reported killed and about 16 injured in a shooting incident following Mr Ntuli's death. Sources said a group of youths was approaching one of the assassinated Minister's businesses — a shop — when they were fired at from inside.

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S.M.R. (30) 121

kwaNdebele position on teachers cleared up

Pretoria Bureau

Teachers who obtained bursaries from the kwaNdebele Government are free to apply for posts outside the homeland on condition they satisfy their contractual obligations, according to the homeland's Minister of Education.

Mr P J M Kunutu was reacting to allegations by some teachers who qualified at the Ndebele College of Education — and were financially assisted by the homeland — that they were refused clearance letters by his department.

Mr Kunutu said his department had no objection to any teacher who intended to resign.

The Minister told *The Star* that the policy towards student teachers who were financially assisted "is that they have to serve back rather than pay back".

FRIDAY, 5 SEPTEMBER 1986

interest of the public to furnish information of this nature.

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

Written replies to questions set down for oral reply on Tuesday, 9 September 1986:

General Affairs:

State President:

*1. Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE (P 1150)—State President.† [Withdrawn.]

Ministers:

Internal Security Act

*1. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(a) How many persons have been detained in terms of section 50A of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, since 12 June 1986 and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) None.

(b) Until 26 August 1986.

Internal Security Act

*2. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(a) How many persons have been arrested by the security forces in 1986 for allegedly attending gatherings prohibited in terms of (i) section 46 of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, and (ii) the emergency regulations since 12 June 1986 and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) (i) and (ii) I do not deem it in the in-

HoA

(b) Falls away. 5/9/86

Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:†

(1) Whether, in view of the fact that KwaNdebele is no longer going to accept independence, it is the intention to proceed with the (a) addition of the (i) Rust de Winter and (ii) Moutse areas to KwaNdebele, (b) incorporation of Ekangala into KwaNdebele and (c) addition of the Nebo area to Lebowa;

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a) (i) Yes.

(ii) Incorporated on 31 December 1985. Proclamation No R.227, 1985.

(b) It is being reconsidered.

(c) Yes.

(2) No. It is unnecessary, previous decisions, with the exception of Ekangala which is being reconsidered, will be executed.

of Law and Order:

Whether members of the South African Police conducted any (a) raids and/or (b) house searches in Alexandra Township on 21 August 1986; if so, (i) for what purpose and (ii) with what result?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) No.

(i) and (ii) Fall away.

(b) Yes.

(i) To investigate crime and to question persons concerning crime.

(ii) No arrest was effected.

Locust infestation: pesticides

*10. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

(1) Whether his Department has been involved in monitoring milk and meat for contamination by pesticides in areas sprayed for locust infestation recently; if not, (a) why not and (b) by what State Department is such monitoring being undertaken; if so, what is the nature of this involvement;

(2) whether any evidence of pesticide contamination of milk or meat has been discovered; if so, (a) when, (b) where, (c) what is the nature of this contamination and (d) what action has been taken as a result;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Yes, the monitoring of meat is the responsibility of the Department of Agricultural Economics and Marketing under the Animal Slaughter, Meat and Animal Products Hygiene Act, 1967 (Act 87 of 1967).
My Department monitors milk for pesticide contamination on a regular basis.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

(2) Yes.

(a) Late July.

(b) Vryburg district.

HoA

(c) Alpha and Beta isomers of Benzenehexachloride (BHC).

(d) Control samples were taken on two occasions. Both were negative.

(3) No.

*12. Mr J H VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:†

(1) Whether the South African Police sells firearms which have been confiscated or has them sold; if not, what steps are taken in respect of such firearms; if so,

(2) whether these firearms are sold by way of public tender; if not, (a) why not and (b) (i) to whom and (ii) on what conditions are they sold; if so, on which dates during the past 10 years were such tenders called for;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes.

(2) No.

(a) The selling of firearms by way of public tender was already ceased during 1971 on instruction by the Treasury.

(b) (i) Musgrave, Bloemfontein.

(ii) That 51% of the profits from the sales be deposited into the Public Treasury.

(3) No.

Misappropriation of trust funds

*14. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether the South African Police

(d) Daily tariffs are as follows:

PERIOD	CONCOURSE	PLATFORM
For 1 hour or part thereof	R0,50	R 0,50
For any period over 1 hour but not exceeding 2 hours	R1,00	R 1,00
For any period over 2 hours but not exceeding 3 hours	R2,00	R 3,00
For any period over 3 hours but not exceeding 4 hours	R3,00	R 5,00
For any period over 4 hours but not exceeding 5 hours	R4,00	R 7,00
For any period over 5 hours but not exceeding 6 hours	R5,00	R 9,00
For any period over 6 hours	R6,00	R11,00

(e) R12 500,00 per month.

(f) C.B.D. Parking Company (Tvl) (Pty) Limited.

(2) No. Taxi ranks are provided by the local authority in the immediate vicinity of the station and are therefore not affected. Should taxis, however, enter the leased area they will be obliged to pay the prescribed tariffs.

(3) Yes. Tenders were invited in the State Tender Bulletin and daily newspapers.

Motor Vehicle Assurance Fund: claims

1215. Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) (a) How many claims has the Motor Vehicle Assurance Fund allocated to members of the consortium for handling since 1 May 1986, (b) what is the total value of the claims lodged since then and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished;

(2) whether any members of the consortium have refused to handle any claims so allocated to them since 1 May 1986; if so, (a) for what reasons and (b)(i) how many claims and (ii) what members of the consortium were involved?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) Approximately 7 000;

(b) The amount cannot be readily ascertained at this stage; and

(c) 1 September 1986.

Aircraft on lease

1216. Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) Whether any aircraft belonging to the South African Airways are on lease at present; if so, (a) what aircraft, (b) to whom, (c) for use by what country, and (d) for what amount, in each case;

(2) whether any control is exercised over the quality of the servicing of these aircraft; if not, why not; if so, what control?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.

(a), (b), (c) and (d) The aircraft are being leased on sound business principles at advantageous economic

conditions for South African Airways. It is not in the commercial interest of South African Airways to divulge any details of the transactions at this juncture.

(2) Yes. Regular inspections are being carried out by South African Airways personnel.

Green 2569
Pistols/revolvers/files: lost/stolen
HANSON 29/86
1218. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(a) How many (i) pistols, (ii) revolvers and (iii) rifles issued to members of the South African Police Force were reported (aa) lost and (bb) stolen during the latest specified 12-month period for which information is available and (b) how many of these (i) pistols, (ii) revolvers and (iii) rifles had been recovered as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a)	(aa)	(bb)	(b)
(i)	235	111	52
(ii)	81	24	11
(iii)	51	7	14

Pietermaritzburg: available serviced plots

1219. Mr M A TARR asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) How many serviced plots for Black housing are available in the Pietermaritzburg metropolitan area for (a) site and service schemes and (b) private development;

(2) whether there is a shortage of serviced plots in this area for (a) site and service schemes and (b) private development; if so, (i) what is the current shortage and (ii) what steps are

being taken to make additional serviced plots available;

(3) whether any private developers have lodged applications to purchase and develop land in this area; if so, (a) when and (b) in respect of how many sites;

(4) whether such private developers have been granted permission to purchase and develop this land; if not, why not; if so, in respect of how many sites?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Sobantu is the only urban Black township within the Pietermaritzburg metropolitan area. The other Black townships are situated within the SA Development Trust area and therefore resort within the purview of the functions of the Department of Development Aid. In so far as Sobantu is concerned the question asked is replied to as follows:

(1) (a) and (b) Nil.

(2) (a), (b), (i) and (ii) Yes, there is a shortage of serviced sites in Sobantu but the population overflow of this township has for the past 20 years and more been taken up in the nearby Imbali Black township now situated within the SA Development Trust area. Presently there is a shortage of some 1 100 residential sites. The canalisation of the Umsunduzi river which is underway and the development of developable sections of the buffer areas could provide a limited additional number of sites.

(3) No.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

(4) Falls away.

The Mountse Issue

1220. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

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able for the compilation and distribution of a certain booklet distributed in August 1986, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if not, who is responsible for this booklet; if so, (a) what is the name of this booklet, (b) how many pages does it comprise, (c) who was responsible for the text and compilation, (d) by whom was it printed, (e) how many (i) English and (ii) Afrikaans copies of the booklet were produced, (f) to whom were copies of the booklet sent, (g) why was it compiled and (h) what was the total cost of producing and distributing this booklet;

(2) whether tenders were invited for the printing of the booklet; if not, why not; if so, (a) when, (b) by what means was the call for tenders published, (c) how many tenders were received, (d) from whom were they received, (e) what was the amount of each tender and (f) who was the successful tenderer;

(3) whether his Department was informed of the decision by the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly not to take independence; if not, why not; if so, when;

(4) whether this booklet was distributed after his Department had been informed of the above-mentioned decision; if so, (a) why and (b) who took the decision to distribute the booklet at this stage?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.

(a) The Moutse Issue.

(b) 24, including the cover in colour.

(c) The Department of Foreign Affairs.

(d) Perskor.

(e) (i) 20 000.

(ii) None.

(f) The publication was produced for distribution locally and through South African missions abroad.

(g) The Moutse issue has repeatedly been raised with the Department of Foreign Affairs by representatives of foreign governments, foreign politicians and the private sector. It had become apparent that the distortion of the facts and misrepresentation combined with the international politicisation of the Moutse issue could lead to serious consequences for South Africa and KwaNdebele. It was, therefore, considered imperative that a booklet setting out the facts be prepared.

(h) R12 691,55. This amount is made up of the following: Type setting, layout and corrections—R786,95. Printing—R11 256,04. Errata (insertion)—R648,56. Distribution costs are minimal at present and can only be ascertained once distribution has been completed. The booklet will be distributed primarily through official channels.

(2) No. The publication was printed strictly according to a standing contract of the Government Printer, SDK77, which makes provision for the printing of such publications.

(a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) fall away.

(3) No, but I refer the hon member to the reply given to Question No 26 by the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning. Prior to independence it is not necessary for the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly to inform the Department of Foreign Affairs of their decision.

(4) Yes.

(a) The booklet addressed a problem independently of KwaNdebele's independence.

(b) The Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs decided on the distribution pattern during March and April 1986.

1225. Mr D J N MALCOMBE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether he and/or his Department is responsible for the provincial administrations; if not, who and/or what State Department of Departments are responsible for matters relating to provincial administrations; if so,

(c) (i) and (ii)	R
Silveray Construction	103 000
J Greyling Building Contractors	136 089
Gordon Verhoef & Krause O P (Pty) Ltd	148 694
S B T Roofing (Pty) Ltd	154 570
Michael de Lange (Pty) Ltd	161 000
Elfour Construction	171 337
Bellgrove & Snell Contracting (Pty) Ltd	176 611
Fred Whitehead & Sons (Pty) Ltd	193 844
Alternative	178 500
Mecamm—Geoffco	182 361
William Scott Contracts (Pty) Ltd	216 510
Allweather Coatings (Pty) Ltd	224 957

(3) No.

(2) whether a tender was recently called for by the Cape Provincial Administration for repairs to a leaking roof and the repainting of the provincial roads workshop in Port Elizabeth; if so, (a) when, (b) how many tenders were received and (c) (i) from whom were they received and (ii) what was the amount of each tender;

(3) whether the lowest tender was accepted; if not (a) why not and (b) which tender was accepted?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) Yes, the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning acts as the overall co-ordinating Department for provincial government affairs.

(2) Yes.

(a) 4 April 1986.

(b) 11.

1225. Mr S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether any applications for permits to reside in White group areas were submitted to his Department by members of other race groups during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available; if so, how many;

(a) The work entailed *inter alia* intricate workmanship which required the services of a specialist roofing contractor. For this reason and for other considerations the tender was not awarded to the lowest and second lowest tenderers. The lowest tender was also unrealistically low in comparison with the departmental estimate.

(b) Gordon Verhoef and Krause EP (Pty) Ltd.

Applications for permits to reside in White group areas

2574

	Lead	Sulphur dioxide	Particulates
(xi) Goodwood.....	0,3	8	14
(xii) Parow.....	0,3	7	11,5
(xiii) Pinelands.....	0,2	8,3	10
(xiv) Edgemoor.....	0,2	16,3	9,5

Acceptable levels for these pollutants are:

- (a) Lead: 2,5 micrograms per cubic metre (monthly average).
- (b) Sulphur dioxide: 80 micrograms per cubic metre (annual average).
- (c) Particulates: 100 micrograms per cubic metre (annual average).

The pollution levels are well below the accepted levels. In no instance was the acceptable level exceeded.

5/9/86 *QACW 2559*
KWANSATED
 1195. Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:†

- (a) How many (i) provincial and (ii) private hospitals in each province will fall under (aa) the Administration: House of Assembly, (bb) the Administration: House of Representatives, (cc) the Administration: House of Delegates, (dd) his Department and (ee) other specified State departments in terms of the new dispensation for health services in South Africa and (b) with effect from what date or dates will these hospitals officially fall under the above-mentioned authorities?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

A particular hospital may be classified and allocated as an own affair of a specific population group, if an occupancy rate of 95% or more for that particular population group is applicable. On the basis of this norm the classifica-

tion and allocation of hospitals are presently being evaluated and the information as requested cannot be supplied at this stage.

5/9/86 *QACW*
KWANSATED
 1200. Mr P DE KRONJE asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

- (1) Whether his Department is responsible for the training of medical technologists; if not, who is responsible for their training; if so, (a)(i) how many students were studying medical technology in 1986 and (ii) where were they studying in each case and (b) how many completed their academic training in 1986;
- (2) whether any medical technology students have been placed at Government institutions to complete their practical training in 1986;
- (3) how many posts for qualified medical technologists (a) existed and (b) were vacant at institutions under his Department's control as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

(1) In collaboration with the Department of National Education, the Department of National Health and Population Development is responsible for the training of medical technologists within the public service.

- (a) (i) 88 pupil medical technologists are presently in training.

(ii) Pupil medical technologists received training at the following technikons:

Pretoria, Cape Town, Witwatersrand, Natal, M L Sul-tan and Mabopane East.

- (b) By the end of 1986, 52 pupil medical technologists will have completed their academic training.
- (2) Yes.
- (3) (a) There are currently 436 posts for qualified medical technologists.
- (b) There are 8 vacant posts for medical technologists against which students are employed.

5/9/86 *QACW*
KWANSATED
 1201. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (1) Whether he will furnish information on schools in KwaNdebele; if not, why not; if so, how many (a) schools were taken in KwaNdebele, and (b) pupils were (i) registered at and (ii) attending these schools, as at the latest specified date for which information is available;
- (2) whether any incidents of unrest occurred at these schools recently; if so, (a) when, (b) what was the nature of the incidents, (c) what has been the effect of this unrest on regular schooling and (d) what action has been taken as a result?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(1) No. KwaNdebele has an autonomous education department and schools in KwaNdebele are the responsibility of the Government of that Self-governing State. Certain information on the provision of education in KwaNdebele is published in the annual reports of the Department of Educa-

tion and Training with the permission of that education department. The most recent published information is available in the 1985 annual report of the Department of Education and Training.

- (a) Falls away.
- (b) (i) and (ii) Fall away.
- (2) For the same reason as stated above, this information cannot be provided.
- (a), (b), (c) and (d) Fall away.

Drivers' licences separate from identity books/reference books

1202. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question 309 on 10 March 1986, the provincial administrations have as yet reported to the Cabinet on measures to give effect to the decision that drivers' licences be separate from identity documents and reference books; if not, when is it anticipated that the provincial administrations will report to the Cabinet; if so,
- (2) whether the provincial administrations have made any recommendations in this regard; if so, (a) what is the nature of these recommendations and (b) when will they be implemented?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) No. Indications are that a report will be submitted to the Cabinet towards the middle of November 1986.

- (2) (a) and (b) Fall away.

5/9/86 *QACW*
KWANSATED
 1203. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether any steps were taken in re-

KwaNdebele housing

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SOWETO

98/6/11

BUILDING activities in KwaMhlanga, the future capital of KwaNdebele, are progressing well and many houses and other structures will be completed before the end of November, the homeland's Department of Citizen Liaison announced yesterday.

Mr Simon Skhosana, the Chief Minister of KwaNdebele, visited the area with members of his cabinet this week and they were impressed with what is happening there. The development of 260 serviced sites, including 130 houses and full infrastructure, will also be completed in November.

RESIGN CALL

A FORMER Kwa-Ndebele MP yesterday called on Prince Cornelius Mahlangu to resign.

The former MP, Prince Makhosana Mahlangu, said it was high time Prince Cornelius, who was the key man in negotiating with Pretoria for the now cancelled independence of the homeland, came forward and explained to the Ndebele nation why he has not yet resigned after countless calls for his resignation were made.

He said that Prince

SOWETO 121
Cornelius, who is the crown prince, should be exemplary by resigning and "stop doing things without first consulting with the people."

Prince Makhosane added that all MP's in the homeland were in hiding and the people did not know what was going on.

"When we want to hold a meeting we are told we cannot because of the state of emergency," he added.

Prince Cornelius Mahlangu could not be reached for comment.

No arrest for bomb death

No one has been arrested in connection with the death of the former kwaNdebele Minister of the Interior, Mr Piet Ntuli, in a car bomb explosion.

Mr Ntuli was killed on July 29 when his car exploded at about 8.30 pm, soon after he left the home of the Chief Minister, Mr S S Skosana.

A spokesman for the authorities in Siyabuswa confirmed that the investigation by a special police team called in from

Pretoria had been completed. Mr Ntuli was seen as the driving force behind the territory's march towards independence scheduled for December 11.

He was head of the powerful Mbokotho vigilante group, which was involved in fierce clashes with opponents of independence.

Within a few days of Mr Ntuli's death, the Legislative Assembly cancelled the independence plans and disbanded Mbokotho. — Pretoria Bureau.

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11/9/80 3131
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FWMML 12/9/86
 KWANDEBELE INDEPENDENCE

Still dreaming?

Has the KwaNdebele government finally accepted that its quest for independence is over? According to some Cabinet ministers, the answer is no.

Last week, at a function in Johannesburg staged by the KwaNdebele National Development Corporation to woo industrialists to the decentralisation point of Ekandustria, three Cabinet ministers told the *FM* they did not consider the independence question to be finalised. The three are Justice, Law and Order Minister Frank Mlwayedwa Mahlangu; Education and Culture Minister Placid Kunutu; and Agriculture and Forestry Minister Masana Mabena. Mahlangu and Kunutu even went so far as to say that their sentiments are shared by the majority of KwaNdebele Cabinet ministers. The latter even spoke of a "hidden agenda".

The announcement that the homeland would not take independence was made at the end of a stormy debate in the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly on August 12 by house Speaker Solly Mahlangu. It followed months of political strife.

But last week the ministers said they do not regard the decision as binding, because the issue had not been put to the vote.

Their other rationale for a rethink is the belief that independence was not the real issue behind the three-month rebellion in the homeland which left more than 150 people dead. Instead, they believe the KwaNdebele unrest was part of the general conflict in SA and that the independence issue was merely

Whether or not the scheme will ever materialise is, in a way, not the point. After all the turmoil, the very thought that the Cabinet could even contemplate another independence bid reveals exactly how out of touch the homeland government is with local feeling. Residents are already discussing who the next KwaNdebele Chief Minister will be, and are still demanding the resignation of various MPs.

Should the idea of renewing an attempt for independence become anything more than an internal Cabinet dream, it could well be the event that precipitates the downfall of the homeland government. ■



**KwaNdebele's Skosana ...
 contradicting his ministers**

an excuse.

Chief Minister Simon Skosana has, however, denied his government may persist with plans to secure constitutionally separate status. And when the *FM* questioned Mabena again this week, he performed an abrupt about-face, denying flatly there were plans for "independence."

Are the denials just a smokescreen? Certainly, last week Mahlangu was unequivocal. In fact, he told the *FM* the independence issue was due to be discussed by the Cabinet within a fortnight.

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ANC claims credit for vigilante chief's death

By PAT SIDLEY

THE African National Congress has claimed responsibility for the assassination of vigilante leader and Minister of the Interior of KwaNdebele, Piet Ntuli, ANC sources in Zimbabwe said.

The sources said the assassination was carried out by a unit of Mkhonto we Sizwe and that it is part of a strategy aimed at identifying the ANC's military wing with local struggles.

The ANC has also claimed it was responsible for the assassinations of Bophuthatswana policeman Brigadier Andrew Molohe and, earlier this year, of KaNgwane leader David Lukhele. Molohe was in charge when police opened fire on a crowd of elderly people during a meeting in Winterveld on March 26 and Lukhele was instrumental in moves for the incorporation of KaNgwane into Swaziland.

The ANC claim of responsibility for Molohe's assassination has been greeted with a degree of scepticism by various sources in touch with the homeland's affairs and by "KwaNdebele-watchers". While admitting it is possible, they point to the absence of the "usual" South African government announcements about the origins of explosives that might have been used by ANC units.

They also believe whoever brought about his death must have had access to the tight security arrangements laid on for Ntuli and his fellow cabinet members.

Meanwhile trouble seems to be brewing again in KwaNdebele.

Dissatisfaction is being voiced at the planned incorporation into Bophuthatswana of Bloedfontein and Geweersfontein, which were part of KwaNdebele, and at the consequent forced removal of about 15 000 people to the Rust de Winter area.

Chief Minister Simon Skhosana and his opponent Prince James Mahlangu are squaring for a final showdown while once again Moutse, which was earlier incorporated into KwaNdebele, simmers.

Sources close to KwaNdebele report an increased troop presence over the past week and rumours are rife — though unconfirmed — that the Mbokhotho vigilantes are making a comeback.

KwaNdebele sources believe Skhosana has by no means given up on the idea of an independent KwaNdebele and hopes to revive it at some stage, provided calls for his resignation do not succeed.

In Moutse itself, the Civic Association, after a tense meeting in Johannesburg, has expressed continued opposition to its incorporation, saying the problem remained unsolved.

Prince won't resign yet



1998
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KWA-NDEBELE Member of Parliament, Prince Cornelius Mahlangu, said yesterday that he would resign from the homeland government only when people who elected him asked him to do so.

Prince Mahlangu was reacting to a report in the *Sowetan* last week in which Prince Makhosana Mahlangu, a former MP, called on him

to resign because he was allegedly a key man in negotiating with Pretoria for the now cancelled independence of the homeland.

Prince Makhosana Mahlangu said it was high time that Prince Cornelius came forward and explained to the Ndebele nation why he had not yet resigned after countless calls for his resignation were made.

In an interview yesterday Prince Cornelius said: "I can resign at any time if asked by the people who elected me. Prince Makhosana has no right to tell me to resign because he did not elect me and is not even a member of the Legislative Assembly."

Govt warned over Moutse

By MZIKAYISE EDOM

THE Moutse Civic Association yesterday warned that until apartheid structures were totally eradicated, the turmoil in KwaNdebele and Moutse will not end.

A spokesman for Moca also called for the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly to disband.

We are also totally against Moutse being incorporated into KwaNdebele. We want our affairs to be administered by the central Government," the spokesman said.

The organisation also appealed to local chiefs to sever ties with the KwaNdebele Government and serve in community structures.

He said the executive committee of Moca decided at a meeting held in the township on Sunday that a delegation should be sent to Pretoria to meet the Minister of Constitution, and Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, to ask him "to rectify his mistakes" of incorporating Moutse into KwaNdebele.

"We will also ask the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, to stop meddling in the affairs of Moutse," the spokesman added.

Moutse was incorporated in KwaNdebele in January this year. Between 1980 and 1985 it was governed by the central Government. Before then, it was administered by Lebowa.

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AKS 17/9/86

5 held for necklace deaths

SIYABUSWA. — Kwandebele police have arrested five people after a number of villagers in Moutse were necklaced for "practising witchcraft instead of fighting apartheid".

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In the meantime, however, witchdoctors have gone to ground for fear of more "witch-hunts". — Sapa.

The victims — thought to number six — were dragged from their homes last week and interrogated before being stoned and burnt to death.

They were buried in the veld, but their bodies were later exhumed by police.

Police said today more arrests were expected.

15 000 in Kwandebele against forced removal

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — A 15 000-strong farming community just north of Pretoria is soon to be forcibly moved from the land they have owned and farmed for 60 years — despite the Government's continued assurances that forced removals no longer occur.

The people of Bloedfontein and Geweerfontein farms in Kwandebele have warned of violence if they are "forced from the land our forefathers bought in 1920 and 1947".

They claim they only know of the removal plans through newspaper reports.

Shortly before the Parli-

mentary recess, the Deputy Minister of Development and Land Affairs, Mr Ben Wilkens, told Parliament that the people had been consulted "broadly speaking" about their removal.

Reprieve

In terms of the Borders of Particular States Extension Act, passed by all three Houses of Parliament in the recent session, the people's farming land is to be incorporated into Bophuthatswana.

But the people themselves are to be moved to an area known as Rus-ter-Winter.

The community's attorney, Mr Peter Harris, last week sent a lengthy telex to Mr Wilkens and to Opposition MPs

stating the community's extreme opposition to the move and asking for a reprieve.

The attorney said receipt of Mr Wilkens's telex was confirmed by Parliament a week ago — on September 9.

But a secretary to Mr Wilkens, Mr J de Villiers, said on Monday that the Minister had not yet received the telex. He said Mr Wilkens would comment when he received a copy.

"Chosen to ignore"

In January, according to the telex, the community wrote to Mr Wilkens: "The tribe is not prepared to move to the Rus-ter-Winter area because they love their farm and they are happy. It is painful to be told about our removal from the

farm without even being consulted. This means forced removal."

Mr Wilkens had "deliberately chosen to ignore the expressed wishes of the community and treated their communications to him with some degree of contempt", the telex said.

Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) said she had received a copy of the telex. "But, unfortunately, I don't know what can be done about it now. It's too late."

Earlier she told Parliament that if the Government went ahead with the removals it would be "one of the worst forced removals in the history of the scheme".

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OKTOBER 1986

No. 10476

PROCLAMATIONS

by the

State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. R. 176, 1986

AMENDMENT OF THE KWANDEBELE CONSTITUTION PROCLAMATION, 1979 (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 I of the Kwa-Ndebele Constitution Proclamation, 1979 (Proclamation R. 205 of 1979), by replacing paragraph (b) (vi) of the said Schedule by the following paragraph:

“(vi) Boekenhouthoek 61 JS (the entire farm)”.

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

P. W. BOTHA,
State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Cabinet:

J. C. HEUNIS,
Minister of the Cabinet.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

ADMINISTRATION: HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES AND
WELFARE

No. R. 2092

3 October 1986

REGULATIONS UNDER THE ABUSE OF DEPENDENCE-PRODUCING SUBSTANCES AND REHABILITATION CENTRES ACT, 1971 (ACT 41 OF 1971).—AMENDMENT

The Minister of Health Services and Welfare, Administration: House of Assembly, has under section 52 of the Abuse of Dependence-producing Substances and Rehabilitation Centres Act, 1971 (Act 41 of 1971), made the regulations set out in the Schedule hereto:

58—A

PROKLAMASIES

van die

Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. R. 176, 1986

WYSIGING VAN DIE KWANDEBELE-GRONDWET-PROKLAMASIE, 1979 (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 Kwa-Ndebele-grondwetproklamasie, 1979 (Proklamasie R. 205 van 1979), deur paragraaf (b) (vi) van genoemde Bylae deur die volgende paragraaf te vervang:

“(vi) Boekenhouthoek 61 JS (die plaas in sy geheel)”.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Vyf-en-twintigste dag van Augustus Eenduisend Negehoenderd Ses-en-tagtig.

P. W. BOTHA,
Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-Kabinet:

J. C. HEUNIS,
Minister van die Kabinet.

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS

ADMINISTRASIE: VOLKSRAAD

DEPARTEMENT VAN GESONDHEIDSDIENSTE EN
WELSYN

No. R. 2092

3 Oktober 1986

REGULASIES KRAGTENS DIE WET OP DIE MISBRUIK VAN AFHANKLIKHEIDSVORMENDE STOWWE EN REHABILITASIESENTRUMS, 1971 (WET 41 VAN 1971).—WYSIGING

Die Minister van Gesondheidsdienste en Welsyn, Administrasie: Volksraad het kragtens artikel 52 van die Wet op die Misbruik van Afhanklikheidsvormende Stowwe en Rehabilitasiesentrums, 1971 (Wet 41 van 1971) die regulasies vervat in die Bylae hiervan, uitgevaardig:

10476—1

Dawn attacks blamed on banned Imbokotho

By DERRICK LUTHAYI

THE dawn attacks this week on six people at KwaNdebele bus stops have raised fears that the banned Imbokotho vigilante group has reared its ugly head in the territory again.

The six were seriously injured when a band of armed men attacked them at Allemansdrift "C" bus stops at about 3.30am on Monday.

It is alleged the heavily-armed "warriors" were led by a Cabinet Minister armed with a R1 rifle.

● After the attacks, charges of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm were laid against the Minister at Valbank police station.

But at the time of going to Press, police commissioner Brigadier HC Lerm was not available to comment on the incident.

● Following the attacks, angry residents stayed away from work and school. They hijacked two buses and drove to Matipule - in search of the Minister and his henchmen.

When they failed to find them, they assaulted MP Josias Mnguni and set fire to him and his house.

Mnguni narrowly escaped death and is now recuperating from serious burn wounds in hospital.

Residents have called on police to act fast as they fear another round of massacres - a feature of the old days during the anti-independence wars.

● The Myakeni brothers Lucas, Zacharia and Abram were the first victims of the bus stop attacks.

Abram Myakeni said they were confronted by a group - including the Minister - who allegedly assaulted him with the butt of his R1 rifle.

Myakeni suffered head injuries.

"I know the people who attacked us and recognised them as members of the outlawed Imbokotho," said Myakeni.

"We were beaten up without any provocation and because of the injuries we could not go to work. We have laid charges against the Minister," he said.

Myakeni, who is also a Zionist prophet, said besides the charges he has laid with the police, he was praying daily for the Lord to change the Minister's heart - and to wipe the Imbokotho from the face of KwaNdebele.

Dumile Makhonjwa and Sankey Moema said they pleaded in vain with the Minister to stop his men from assaulting them.

"I was felled by a knobkierie, trampled and kicked and suffered head and face injuries," said Makhonjwa.

It is alleged that during the assaults the Minister drove in a government car and his men in two kombis.

After the attacks the assailants drove off at high speed and disappeared.

● The Imbokotho movement was banned in May - and legislation is on the cards to permit legal action if the name is used against anyone.

Its members were prominent MPs, businessmen and taxi owners.

Among them was murdered Interior Minister Piet Ntuli - who was accused of corruption in allocating business licences.

Many MPs and Imbokotho members benefitted from his patronage.

Swoops on KwaNdebele opposition

121 WEEKLY MAIL
9/10/86

By PAT SIDLEY

KWANDEBELE leaders opposed to independence have become victims of "a spree of arrests", according to the chairman of the tribal authority, Prince James Mahlangu.

He believes the moves are sinister and may be part of a plan to put independence back onto the KwaNdebele agenda.

In addition, the royal kraal was once again raided by police last week. The raid took place shortly after a meeting of the tribal authority was due to take place. The meeting had been banned.

Observers have said for some weeks now that Chief Minister Simon Skhosana has placed the issue of independence on a "secret agenda".

Projects such as the building of the new capital and the independence stadium continue despite the shelving of independence plans.

James told Weekly Mail the KwaNdebele cabinet was definitely "up to something. They would like to

see all those who opposed independence locked up — and that's what is happening."

Asked what had happened at the royal kraal, James said: "The tribal authority has problems at the moment and is not functioning properly because of all the upheavals. Some of its members are in hiding.

"We made an application to a magistrate to hold a meeting of the tribal authority to discuss the issue (and others), which was granted. But then, a letter arrived from Brigadier Lerm (Chief of KwaNdebele's police force) which said the meeting was prohibited.

"When we woke up the next day, police were all over the kraal," he said. They had come to ensure that the banned meeting did not take place. James said he tried to contact Lerm who was not available.

James said among those arrested

were Prince Makosana Mahlangu, a prominent leader opposed to independence and the incorporation of Moutse into KwaNdebele, and Tim Skhosana, one of the Chief Minister's sons and an outspoken critic of independence who propogated the idea that the Mbokhotho vigilantes be outlawed.

"From the look of things they are on a spree of arrests," James said.

He believed Pretoria and the KwaNdebele government were looking for some way of pushing ahead with independence. To do this the cabinet would have to find a reason to take the matter to court or hope that another session of the legislative assembly would reverse the anti-independence decision.

James does not believe the cabinet will call another legislative assembly session this year, for fear of having to face a motion of no confidence in the "homeland" government.

FIN MAIL
10/10/86
121

Business as usual

Political squabbles in KwaNdebele and its on-off stance on independence appear to have had little effect on attempts to lure investors to the homeland.

The problems, says Philip Kotzenberg, GM of the KwaNdebele National Development Corporation (KNDC), have not rubbed off on the business front. Not only are new inquiries continuing to come in, but existing businesses have no thought of leaving.

KwaNdebele, he reckons, is perhaps the best situated of the homelands to the major urban conurbations. Its proximity to the PWV, he points out, has attracted several capital-labour intensive industries which need to be close to their markets and support systems.

The only disadvantage of its geographic position is that it costs about R9 000 to create each job — a little more than the homeland average.

When the KNDC started operating in January 1984 it inherited 100 ha of industrial land 17 km from Bronkhorstspuit, a budget of R5m and an injunction to spend R4,5m of the money on building nine factories.

It now has 65 factories in full production. The original industrial area is full and is being expanded to 240 ha. And now another industrial area to accommodate factories needing 100 m²-1 000 m² has been created at Siyabushwa, KwaNdebele's temporary capital.

The KNDC has invested about R55m in those ventures and private enterprise around R47m. This has helped create 5 100 new job opportunities but, because of the state of the economy, only about 3 500 are filled.

Nevertheless the KNDC is finalising arrangements with the Development Bank of Southern Africa for a R14m loan to build another 30 factories of 1 000 m²-4 000 m².

"If all goes well they will be filled this time next year," says Kotzenberg.

"We have about 45 applications on hand. Most are from industries in the PWV, and about 10 are from overseas companies."

Among companies operating in the area are Bosal, a manufacturer of farm equipment. Others include Transpoly, a plastic bag manufacturer, Plastop (plastic bottles and caps), curtaining manufacturer Jaytex — partly funded with Italian capital — and Rockbolt, which makes mining equipment.

"We also have a number of smallish furniture manufacturers which employ 150-200 people," says Kotzenberg.

Other multinationals include Exclusive Doors (UK), Evergreen Clothing (Hong Kong) and cotton maker CYM of West

Germany.

Because KwaNdebele is close to the PWV there is no transport incentive and its decentralisation come-ons are not as attractive as in other homelands.

The labour concession is R35 a worker per month, which, Kotzenberg says, does not compare well with the R120 a month offered in the Ciskei and R105 a month in KwaZulu.

White industrialists have to rent space from the KNDC because whites are not yet allowed to own ground in KwaNdebele.

"We have put a value of R7 000/ha on our industrial ground and charge industrialists 10% of that a year for the space they occupy. To that we add 10% a year of the cost of building their factories," he says.

"That is fixed for 10 years, after which it is reviewed. But there are other concessions. Depending on the company's actual requirements, we can lend them up to 50% of their total capital requirements.

"We obviously require adequate security. Repayment is based on cashflow, but may not take longer than five years.

"We expect factories that locate here to come up with at least 35% of their total capital requirement. It can be in plant, stock or debtors."

Yet in spite of this development, unemployment in KwaNdebele remains remarkably high. Some 40 000 workers of its roughly 460 000 citizens commute daily to jobs in Pretoria and on the East Rand. ■

N Transvaal blacks face forced removals

SOPHIE TEMA

GOVERNMENT is to go ahead with its plans to incorporate thousands of blacks of Bloedfontein and Geweerfontein, in the Northern Transvaal, into Bophuthatswana and KwaNdebele. This became evident when the final reading of the Borders of Particular States Extension Amendment Bill was passed in Parliament last Friday.

Residents of Bloedfontein and Geweerfontein are now faced with the possible threat of being forcibly removed from their ancestral land to be resettled in Rust de Winter, part of Bophuthatswana.

The Bill went through despite desperate pleas made by the people requesting government to halt the incorporation and their removal from the areas.

Earlier this year government announced the reversal of plans to resettle residents of 13 black towns around the country. Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Chris Heunis then said negotiations would be held with residents to resettle them on a voluntary basis.

In the Western Transvaal, several thousand blacks in the Machakaneng and Braklaagte areas are also to be incorporated into Bophuthatswana, despite strong objections.

Legal representatives acting for the people of the four areas made a desperate appeal in a telex message to the House of Assembly and the House of Representatives strongly opposing government's intentions.

A telex message was sent to the Minister in 1985 by B Tema, elected headman of Senotlelo Community Authority — the body representing the residents of Bloedfontein and Geweerfontein — after his followers had read a newspaper report that their land belonged to Bophuthatswana and that they had agreed to be moved.

Tema informed the Minister that his people knew nothing about the impending removals.

About four months later the community received a reply from Deputy Minister of Development Aid Ben Wilkins informing them that "the fate of the farms Geweerfontein and Bloedfontein has been determined by an agreement between the SA and KwaNdebele governments".

By this stage it had become apparent that not only was their land to be included into Bophuthatswana but that they were to be removed once it had been incorporated and resettled in the Rust de Winter area in KwaNdebele. Later the tribe indicated to the Minister that they did not feel

bound by this agreement, as it was entered into without their knowledge and that it was their firm intention to remain on their land.

A second letter was written to the Deputy Minister, in which the tribe pointed out that it was not prepared to move to the Rust de Winter area because "we love our farm and are happy. It is painful to be told about the removal from a farm you bought without even being consulted.

"This means forced removal and we are not prepared to accept this to happen. Hoping this will not fall on deaf ears."

Later the tribe got no response from government to their requests asking for a meeting with the Minister. Their legal representative also made several efforts to obtain a reply from the Minister.

In their telex message this week the residents of Machakaneng and Braklaagte pointed out to the Minister that: "We wish to remain citizens and residents of SA for all time. We believe that any attempts to incorporate us into Bophuthatswana will mean that we will be deprived of our rights and privileges as SA citizens."

Can't trap 4/12/86
(12)
**Moutse residents
lose court battle**

PRETORIA. — The people of Moutse have failed again in their battle against being included in a homeland.

The Supreme Court here yesterday dismissed with costs an application by residents that a government proclamation which incorporated Moutse into KwaNdebele be declared invalid.

However Mr Justice TT Spoelstra granted an application for leave to appeal.

Moutse was originally incorporated into Lebowa but on December 31 last year, in terms of a government proclamation, was added to KwaNdebele.

A court application earlier this year, for an order declaring Moutse's removal from Lebowa to be invalid, was dismissed.

In the present application contesting the area's incorporation into KwaNdebele, it was argued that when residents were removed from Lebowa they were deprived of certain "fundamental rights".

These included the fact that the official language was foreign, their children were being taught in a foreign language and voting was different.

Mr Justice Spoelstra found that their rights had been removed from them by a law of Parliament — not the proclamation.

He said it was not his duty to decide on the rightness or wrongness of the law.

Mr Justice Spoelstra said that as the matter was of "cardinal importance" to the 120 000 people of Moutse as well as South Africa and KwaNdebele, leave should be granted to appeal. — Sapa

ber 12 1986

BUDDAY
2/11/86

(scribble) 121 (scribble)

Princes held in capital

TWO leading members of the KwaNdebele royal family and leaders of the homeland's anti-independence movement who were detained on Monday morning, are being held in Siyabuswa, the KwaNdebele capital.

Prince James Mahlangu and his brother Prince Andries Mahlangu, were picked up by KwaNdebele police from the Ndzundza tribal authority offices in Weltevreden.

Their detention brings to four the number of leaders arrested for opposing Chief Minister Simon Skhosana's independence plan.

Prince Klaas Makhosana Mahlangu

SOPHIE TEMA

and Tim Skhosana, one of the Chief Minister's sons were arrested last month.

Prince Cornelius Mahlangu, elder brother of the royal family said yesterday police had informed him that the men were being held under Section 31, of the Emergency Regulations.

He said a number of tribal minutes and records dating back to 1980 were also taken away by the police.

The KwaNdebele police could not be reached for comment.

A Bureau for Information spokesman yesterday said "the Bureau does not comment on emergency detainees".

years been dissatisfied

Two Ndebele princes detained

SOWETAN
12/4/82

TWO leading members of the KwaNdebele Royal Family have been detained and are being held in the capital Siyabuswa, Prince Cornelius Mahlangu, the eldest member of the family, said yesterday.

(121)

Prince James Mahlangu and Prince Andries Mahlangu, lead-

ing opponents of independence for the homeland, were picked up by KwaNdebele police at the Ndunza Tribal Authority offices in Weltevreden near Siyabuswa, Prince Cornelius said.

Police had informed him that the men were being held under Section 3, 1 of the Emergency Regulations, the Prince said.

A number of tribal minutes and records dating back to 1980 were also taken away.

A spokesman for the public relations division of the SAP in Pretoria said it was not policy to comment on emergency detainees.

Spokesmen for the KwaNdebele police could not be reached for comment. — Sapa.

Six more are detained in KwaNdebele

13/11/86
20 (121)
(239)

PRETORIA — Another six people, including KwaNdebele's deputy sheriff and only messenger of the court, had been detained in the homeland under the emergency regulations, the detainees' attorney, Mr Mano Matlala, said yesterday.

Mr Matlala said from his office in Pretoria that the six new detentions were carried out in the capital Siyabuswa and in Denilton, part of the Moutse area, on Tuesday night by KwaNdebele Police.

One of the detainees, Mr Fanie Molapo, is a deputy sheriff, a police reservist and the only messenger of the court in KwaNdebele, he said.

He gave the names of the other detainees as: Mr Joe Morgan, the public relations officer for the Witbank Black Aces football club; Mr Joe Aphane, a leading businessman in Siyabuswa; Mr Abram Skosana, Mr Jabu Mahlangu and Mr Harold Skosana.

The Commissioner of Police for KwaNdebele, Brigadier H. C. Larren, confirmed that a number of detentions under the emergency regulations had been made and said the

families of all detainees had been informed.

On Tuesday it was reported that two members of the KwaNdebele royal family and leading opponents of independence for the homeland, Prince James Mahlangu and Prince Andries Mahlangu, were picked up by KwaNdebele Police at the Ndzunza tribal authority offices in Weltevreden on Sunday.

The eldest member of the family, Prince Cornelius Mahlangu, said yesterday that police had informed him the two princes were being held under Section 3,1 of the emergency regulations.

A number of tribal minutes and records dating back to 1980 were also taken away, he said.

Independence for KwaNdebele was rejected by the homeland assembly in August after a concerted campaign by the royal family and large sections of the population.

The Moutse area was recently incorporated into KwaNdebele in the face of strong opposition from many residents. — Sapa

Ban vigilantes, says Skosana

121
STAR 13/4/86

kwaNdebele Chief Minister Mr S.S. Skosana has made it clear the homeland will not opt for independence until a vigilante group, Mbokotho, has been permanently banned.

He made a statement as fears — sparked by the recent wave of detentions in kwaNdebele of leading opponents of independence — grew that the homeland may be planning to go ahead with independence next month.

The formation of Mbokotho last year provoked a storm of protests and violence in kwaNdebele.

No official instructions received

Air Zimbabwe denies flight cuts

13/11/86
BUS DAY

Own Correspondent

AIR ZIMBABWE GM Augustin Mutyambidzi yesterday dismissed reports that direct air links between Zimbabwe and SA would be severed on November 15.

Mutyambidzi said he had received no instructions from the Ministry of Transport to discontinue flights.

Speculation about the termination of air services, which would leave hundreds of travellers stranded, stems from a statement made by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

Mugabe told a recent media conference Zimbabwe would take action "towards the end of November" to implement the Commonwealth sanctions package against SA.

Included in this, Mugabe said, would be the termination of all direct air

links and overflying rights for aircraft flying to or from SA.

Harare sources reported this week that Mugabe's government might be forced by practical considerations to defer until next year a decision on implementing sanctions.

Diplomatic sources in Harare were equally adamant in denying reports in SA that the Zimbabwean Trade Mission in Johannesburg was to close shortly and that the SA Trade Mission in Harare would be ordered to withdraw.

The two missions, which provide a wide range of consular services, are thought likely to continue their operations.

Anti-independence leaders held in raids

Business Day Reporter

THE deputy sheriff of KwaNdebele and five other people have been held in the latest raids on anti-independence movement leaders in the homeland.

Deputy sheriff Fannie Molapo, who is also the homeland's messenger of court and a police reservist, was arrested on Tuesday. Also arrested were Abram Skhosana, Joe Morgan, Joe Aphane, Jabu Mahlangu and Harold Skhosana.

A police spokesman said two members of the homeland's royal family, Princes James and Andries Mahlangu, were being held under the emergency regulations.

Rains lift farm hopes

Business Day Reporter

GOOD RAINS in most parts of the Transvaal have boosted farmers' morale but conditions in the irrigation areas are critical, a Transvaal Agricultural Union survey shows.

The financial problems of farmers have not been completely "rained away" and it will take more than one good season to bring significant relief, the survey says.

Prospects for normal and even above-average crops do, however, look better than at the same time last year.

Protesters co-ordinate

Own Correspondent

LONDON — Anti-apartheid protesters in more than 12 countries will be co-ordinating protests against the involvement of Royal Dutch/Shell in SA and Namibia.

The two days earmarked as days of action will be today and Saturday.

Today, Swedish Shell Pump Owners Association representatives will meet senior Shell management to press for the company's withdrawal. This follows a similar meeting with Shell in The Hague.

The text of a letter will be released urging Shell to pull out of SA or face concerted disposal of shares by local councils.

These and future plans will be given in the House of Commons by Labour MP Richard Caborn.

On Saturday, a "Boycott Shell" lorry will tour London carrying a display of a Shell petrol pump fuelling an "apartheid tank". It will call at the Shell Centre and the Department of Trade and Industry's headquarters.

Internationally, major protests are planned in the US, the Netherlands, Scandinavia and Australia.

Court challenge to detention of prince

By PAT SIDLEY

14/11/80. W. G. ...
AN urgent Supreme Court application will be brought next week for the release of KwaNdebele opposition leader Prince James Mahlangu, his younger brother, Andries, and several other activists detained this week in a new wave of repression in the "homeland".

The application will also challenge Emergency regulations in KwaNdebele.

Prince James, who is chairman of the Ndzundza Tribal Authority, and his brother are both members of parliament and have resisted independence for the "homeland". They were detained early on Monday morning. Police also seized records of the tribal authority, including minutes of meetings and the authority's receipts since 1980.

Prince James is being held in Nylstroom and his brother in Pietersburg. Along with other recent detainees in the "homeland" — including, reportedly, a messenger of the court — they are being held in terms of Emergency regulations.

The court application will ask for the release of Prince James, his brother and six other detainees, says the tribal authority's lawyer, Nano Matlala.

He will also be asking for the return of the seized documents and will challenge an Emergency regulation by Police Commissioner, Brigadier Lem, which forbids all meetings except those of the KwaNdebele cabinet.

Matlala says the Tribal Authority, which accounts for about 84 percent of the people of the area, is a "creature of the constitution" — a constitutional body — and a prohibition on its meeting would be *ultra vires*, or illegal. The application will also ask for an interdict so that a meeting of the authority may be held.

The moves against the Mahlangus come at a time when rumours are resurfacing of a regrouping of the Mbokhotho, the vigilante group which violently quashed opposition to independence.

KwaNdebele-watchers fear the moves are aimed at re-establishing independence for the "homeland" by removing opposition leaders, calling a meeting of the legislative assembly and taking a new vote on independence.

And they fear a violent reaction from the people of KwaNdebele to the detention of the immensely popular Prince James. Already, say some observers, there is talk of a strike.

It is widely believed the confiscation of the tribal authority records indicates an attempt may be made to charge Prince James with some "non-political" offence, perhaps leading to a "scandal", in order to diminish his standing in the community.

All attempts to reach Lem have failed, and the tribal authority's lawyer has been unable after repeated attempts to speak to him.

6 more people detained in KwaNdebele — lawyer

ANOTHER six people, including KwaNdebele's deputy sheriff and only messenger of the court, had been detained in the homeland under the emergency regulations, the detainees' attorney, Mr Mano Matlala, said yesterday.

Mr Matlala said from his office in Pretoria that the six new detentions were carried out in the capital Siyabuswa and in Denmilton, part of the Moutse area, this week by KwaNdebele police.

One of the detainees, Mr Fanie Molapo, is a deputy sheriff, a police reservist and the only messenger of the court in KwaNdebele, he said.

He gave the names of the other detainees as: Mr Joe Morgan, public relations officer for Witbank Black Aces Football Club; Mr Joe Aphane, a leading businessman in Siyabuswa; Mr Abram Skosana, Mr Jabu Mahlangu and Mr Harold Skosana.

The Commissioner of Police for KwaNdebele, Brigadier H.C. Larren, confirmed that a number of detentions under the emergency regulations had been made and said the families of all detainees had been informed.

On Wednesday it was reported that two members of the KwaNdebele royal family and leading opponents of independence for the homeland, Prince James Mahlangu and Prince Andries Mahlangu, were picked up by KwaNdebele police at the Ndzunza Tribal Authority offices in Weltevreden on Sunday.

Emergency

Prince Cornelius Mahlangu, the eldest member of the family, said yesterday that police had informed him the two princes were being held under Section 3,1 of the emergency regulations.

A number of tribal minutes and records dating back to 1980 were also taken away, he said.

Independence for KwaNdebele was rejected by the homeland assembly in August this year after a concerted campaign by the royal family and large sections of the population.

The Moutse area was recently incorporated into KwaNdebele in the face of strong opposition from many residents. — Sapa.

Sowetan 14/11/86



(121)

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Opposition Ndebele princes detained

SIYABUSWA. — Two leading members of the Ndebele royal family have been detained and are being held in the KwaNdebele capital, Siyabuswa, Prince Cornelius Mahlangu, the eldest member of the family, said yesterday.

Prince James Mahlangu and Prince Andries Mahlangu, leading opponents of independence for the homeland, were picked up by KwaNdebele police at the Ndzunza tribal authority offices in Weltevreden near Siyabuswa at 9.15am yesterday, Prince Cornelius said.

Police informed him the men were being held under Section 3,1 of the emergency regulations. A number of tribal minutes and records dating back to 1980, when independence was first mooted for the territory, were also taken away.

Prince Cornelius said anonymous pamphlets had been distributed in Siyabuswa yesterday accusing him and the two detained princes of attempting to get rid of the KwaNdebele Chief Minister, Mr Simon Skosana.

A spokesman for the Public Relations Division of the SAP in Pretoria said it was not policy to comment on emergency detainees, — Sapa.

Death of Skosana plunges kwaNdebele back into disarray

18/11/86 By Sue Leeman and Jon Qwelane

The death of kwaNdebele's Chief Minister Mr Simon Skosana in the Rand Clinic, Johannesburg yesterday has thrown the impoverished Northern Transvaal homeland back into disarray.

There was violence earlier this year during protests against its government's decision to opt for independence on December 11. Hundreds died and there were school and civil service boycotts.

In August Minister of Internal Affairs Mr Piet Ntuli — with Mr Skosana, one of the main proponents of independence — was killed by a car bomb. Mr Skosana, earlier claiming a strong mandate for independence, said he would reconsider.

At a meeting of the Legislative Assembly soon afterwards it was

decided to scrap independence plans and the Imbokotho vigilantes but government elements, including Mr Skosana, were known still to favour independence.

Trouble flared again last week when Prince James Mahlangu and his brother Andries, who have campaigned against independence, were detained.

Reports indicate that other anti-independence activists are being held and there are fears that the homeland authorities will try to push the country into independence while the opposition is in jail.

Another controversy surrounded the South African decision to excise Moutse, a large area attached to and taken to be part of Lebowa, and hand it to kwaNdebele as part of consolidation plans.

Most people in Moutse are Pedi-speaking which, opponents of the move said, made them part of Lebowa through language under Pretoria's policy of ethnicity.

On January 1, when Moutse was due to become part of kwaNdebele, unrest erupted between Moutse and kwaNdebele residents and dozens of people died.

Lebowa contested the excision, relations between the two homelands soured and Lebowa broke off diplomatic relations with South Africa.

Three months ago the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court ruled that South Africa had acted within its rights.

The founding of Imbokotho, a conservative group formed by Mr Skosana and Mr Ntuli, also divided kwaNdebele. It was keen to enforce the idea of independence and many died as Imbokotho and other citizens fought.

Controversy also surrounded Mr Ntuli, who was facing car theft charges when he died.

Mtshweni takes KwaNdebele reins

State burial for Skosana

KWANDEBELE'S Minister of Works and Water Affairs, Klaas M Mtshweni, was yesterday appointed acting Chief Minister after the death of Simon S Skosana.

Skosana, a diabetes sufferer, died on Monday at Johannesburg's Rand Clinic.

Prince Cornelius Koos Mahlangu said yesterday the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly would meet on November 27 to name Skosana's successor.

Prince Mahlangu denied rumours that Skosana was going to press for independence despite the Legislative Assembly's August rejection of the move.

Mahlangu said: "In my view the independence issue was finalised in Parliament in August and there

SOPHIE TEMA

was no way the Chief Minister could go against that decision."

A spokesman for the Ndzundza Tribal Authority yesterday confirmed the royal family had taken up the matter of all the anti-independence members detained in the past two weeks.

Two sons of the royal family — Princes James and Andries Mahlangu — have also been detained.

One of Skosana's sons, Timothy, who was strongly opposed to his father's views on independence, has been in detention for more than two months. He and Prince Klaas Makhosana Mahlangu have been held since August.

A spokesman for a Pretoria firm of attorneys said yesterday: "We

are appealing to the Commissioner on behalf of all those people charged under the State of Emergency of the KwaNdebele Government to be charged or released.

"We are also working on documents with counsel to ensure that the 'independence package' was completely sealed by the Legislative Assembly in August."

Mahlangu also announced Skosana would be buried during a state funeral at Klippaatsdrift from 8am to 11am on Saturday.

Skosana, chairman of the Ndzundza Tribal Authority from 1977 to 1979, was elected Chief Executive Councillor when KwaNdebele was created. He became Chief Minister when the homeland achieved self-governing status in 1981.

19/11/86
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BESDA

20/10/86

BUS DAY

121

Homeland's 'instability' prompts visit

SA govt men in KwaNdebele for discussions

SENIOR officials of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, responsible for the six remaining self-governing homelands in SA, visited KwaNdebele's capital Siyabuswa yesterday.

They were there for high-level discussions after the death of Chief Minister Simon Skosana this week.

Residents claim their visit was prompted by the political instability and divisions among the leadership of the troubled homeland. This had made it almost impossible to identify a successor to Skosana.

Skosana died in a Johannesburg clinic on Monday after a lengthy diabetes-related illness which was kept secret.

Reluctance to comment

Prince Cornelius Mahlangu said this week that, in terms of the homeland's constitution, the Legislative Assembly had 14 days to elect a new Chief Minister. He would be chosen by secret ballot from Assembly members.

Works and Water Affairs Minister Klaas M Motshweni, has been made acting Chief Minister.

Official spokesmen for the government and the homeland were reluc-

SOPHIE TEMA

tant to comment on likely events in the near future, saying it was "too soon" to say anything.

With a population last year of 232 726 people, and a total area of 230 000 ha, KwaNdebele, to the north-east of Pretoria, is slightly bigger than QwaQwa, SA's smallest homeland.

Short, turbulent history

KwaNdebele's short history as a self-governing territory has been relatively turbulent. Earlier this year widespread violence — in which scores of people were reported to have been killed — broke out as members of the royal Mahlangu family campaigned against Skosana's decision to accept independence from SA on December 11.

On August 12, the Assembly rejected plans for the country's independence and also called for the disbanding of the vigilante group Imbokotho, of which Skosana was the leader.

Rumours over the last week that Skosana was again manoeuvring towards independence for KwaNdebele were denied by SA government officials, who said he was a man who abided by the wishes of the Assembly.

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Civil servant strike

KwaNdebele plays the waiting game

121
SOWETAN
20/11/86

THE KwaNdebele government will not act on the thousands of striking public servants until after the funeral of the homeland's Chief Minister, Mr S S Skosana, on Saturday.

This was announced yesterday by Mr F K Mahlangu, Minister of Internal Affairs. He said it was difficult for his government to attend Mr Skosana's death and resolve the strike simultaneously.

"We are presently faced with a predicament. We feel nothing should be done about the stayaway while preparations for the funeral are on. Maybe a decision will be taken some-

time next week," said Mr Mahlangu.

Mr Skosana will be buried in Klipplaatdrift at 8 am.

Government employees in KwaNdebele are boycotting work following a call for an unconditional release of Prince James Mahlangu, Prince Andries Mahlangu and nine other citizens. The stayaway started on Monday and is still continuing.

A call for the release of the detained people was made in a pamphlet which reads "in solidarity with those detained, we urge all civil servants to stay away from working for this puppet government until all detainees are released."

Lawyers ask for detainees' release

KWANDEBELE detainees' attorneys yesterday submitted an application for their unconditional release to outgoing SA Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange.

A second application was submitted to KwaNdebele's police commissioner urging him to allow the next-of-kin access to the detainees who were arrested in Siyabuswa between November 11-12.

Among those detained are Prince James Mahlangu and Prince Andries Mahlangu — sons of the Ndebele royalty and nine other people.

An attorney said the application to

SOPHIE TEMA

the commissioner required that he:

- Gave the grounds under which the detainees were held;
- Gave the area, place or prison where the detainees were being held;
- Gave permission to their legal representatives to consult with them;
- Gave permission to their next-of-kin to have access to them.

As well, hundreds of striking public servants had not returned to work yesterday. They are on strike after a call for the unconditional release of those detained two weeks before the

death of Chief Minister Simon Skosana.

Pamphlets were distributed in the area and urging all civil servants to stay away from work until the detainees were released.

Internal Affairs Minister Fanie Mahlangu said the Cabinet was making arrangements for Skosana's burial and would probably attend to the issue of the strikers next week.

He was reported to have said: "It is difficult for my government to attend to the Chief Minister's death and resolve the strike simultaneously."

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kwaNdebele holds third top official

By Jon Qwelane

STAR
21/11/80

Another powerful member of the Ndzundza Territorial Authority in kwaNdebele was detained on Wednesday as the homeland mourned its Chief Minister, Mr Simon Skosana.

The secretary-general of the territorial authority, Mr Simon Ngidi, is its third key member to be detained in less than a week.

A few days ago, the chairman of the authority and a member of the kwaNdebele Legislative Assembly, Prince James Mahlangu, and his brother, Prince Andries, were detained. Other leading members of the territorial authority were also arrested.

Their imprisonment fuelled fears in the homeland that kwaNdebele might be preparing for independence despite assurances in August that plans had been dropped.

Mr Skosana will be buried with full honours tomorrow morning.

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After Skosana

FIN 21/1/86

KwaNdebele Chief Minister Simon Skosana died before achieving his dream of an independent homeland for the Ndebele people. The question now is whether the quest for independence will die with him.

Skosana was visibly upset after the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly voted down independence after a bitter debate on August 12 (*Current Affairs* August 15). Shortly before, his right-hand man, Interior Minister Piet Ntuli, had died in a car-bomb explosion.

In recent months, Skosana has vehemently denied that his government would persist with plans to secure constitutionally separate status for the impoverished homeland. He was, however, known to have privately cherished the idea.

The detention last week of a number of anti-independence activists, including Prince James and Andries Mahlangu, fuelled rumours that another push for independence was imminent. Another theory, however, held that by eventually removing the opposition he could consolidate his power and prepare to cross his own Rubicon later. Several sources maintain that elements in central government remain keen for the homeland to go independent, and would therefore covertly back attempts to achieve it.

Meanwhile, KwaNdebele Minister of Works and Water Affairs Klaas Mtsweni has been appointed acting Chief Minister.

Skosana died in the Rand Clinic in Johannesburg as a result of severe diabetes, with which he had been long afflicted, and Mtsweni had stood in as acting-Chief Minister during Skosana's illness. The former chief minister will be buried at a State funeral on Saturday morning.

The immediate question is who will succeed Skosana. The Legislative Assembly is due to meet next Thursday to elect a new leader and there is no shortage of volunteers.

Whether independence will remain an issue obviously depends on who succeeds. In September three Cabinet ministers — Justice, Law and Order Minister Frank Mlwayedwa Mahlangu, Education and Culture Minister Placid Kunutu and Agricul-

ture and Forestry Minister Masana Mabena, told the *FM* that the majority of the Cabinet still wanted independence (*Current Affairs* September 12).

An unknown factor in the succession stakes is whether Prince James — the leader of the anti-independence faction and a popular figure — will be able to attend the session. An attempt has been launched to secure his release through the courts, but at the time of going to press no final date for the hearing had been set.

Skosana's death comes at a time when a number of further challenges to the creation of an independent homeland are about to be mounted. The election of the new chief minister comes in the same week that the controversial question of the incorporation of Moutse is due to be contested in court by Moutse residents. Further, the Standing Committee on Co-operation and Development is to hear evidence from the Rust der Winter farming community. It contends it was never consulted about the planned expropriation of its land, which is earmarked for incorporation into KwaNdebele. ■

5. WAGES

5.73 AVERAGE MONTHLY EARNINGS IN CONSTANT (1980) RANDBS - MANUFACTURING PAPER : 1960 - 1985

YEAR	TOTAL	AFRICAN	ASIAN	COLOURED	WHITE
1960	278.69	125.05	217.78	216.47	603.27
1961	277.32	133.07	216.14	210.82	592.14
1962	270.42	127.26	212.07	212.98	585.75
1963	284.27	129.83	264.38	209.34	631.39
1964	305.80	148.44	244.98	212.17	713.19
1965	306.08	152.94	241.08	206.63	715.00
1966	318.80	161.96	254.67	216.40	750.38
1967	320.12	155.49	274.39	219.51	759.15
1968	339.34	165.17	264.26	243.24	825.83
1969	329.45	163.27	256.56	218.66	798.83
1970	360.11	177.29	263.16	232.69	900.28
1971	373.37	190.60	284.60	240.21	921.67
1972	387.25	191.18	306.37	257.35	914.22
1973	384.79	203.58	331.10	255.03	930.65
1974	378.76	214.43	314.63	254.51	939.88
1975	388.69	231.45	330.39	257.95	952.30
1976	401.19	248.65	315.37	276.18	951.69
1977	410.66	264.01	286.77	278.04	951.41
1978	424.57	272.26	352.63	284.41	970.98
1979	433.03	283.81	375.45	286.04	970.72
1980	442.36	286.48	380.21	302.74	995.20
1981	443.78	283.39	390.18	302.85	1 018.33
1982	457.71	293.57	423.84	303.57	1 037.24
1983	474.60	304.42	424.73	327.25	1 029.10
1984	478.85	303.14	470.50	349.50	1 010.84
1985	470.61	305.16	443.06	352.17	972.60

SOURCE : CSS, S.A.Statistics.

5. WAGES

5.74 AVERAGE MONTHLY EARNINGS IN CONSTANT (1980) RANDBS - MANUFACTURING PRINTING : 1960 - 1985

YEAR	TOTAL	AFRICAN	ASIAN	COLOURED	WHITE
1960	448.04	170.29	314.40	263.49	579.49
1961	447.46	178.50	301.25	263.61	577.75
1962	446.28	176.46	282.74	266.84	578.60
1963	462.95	182.71	302.78	264.10	607.85
1964	503.83	207.12	303.63	306.68	667.19
1965	473.27	202.35	275.07	267.25	634.48
1966	495.96	201.26	296.28	346.12	655.62
1967	509.15	207.32	301.83	283.54	692.07
1968	531.53	204.20	297.30	297.30	735.74
1969	510.20	201.17	300.29	291.55	714.29
1970	556.79	229.92	321.33	288.09	792.24
1971	582.25	240.21	362.92	300.26	838.12
1972	566.18	230.39	357.84	308.82	821.08
1973	554.81	223.71	357.94	310.96	812.08
1974	557.11	230.46	344.69	320.64	815.63
1975	545.94	238.52	346.29	307.42	802.12
1976	549.55	283.97	356.53	319.46	782.72
1977	550.59	273.07	364.16	327.91	787.17
1978	537.27	264.82	411.22	344.82	751.83
1979	528.38	255.39	403.81	367.38	739.25
1980	540.98	265.52	400.69	381.85	776.01
1981	551.80	277.78	416.50	360.68	799.77
1982	550.55	276.51	451.96	361.37	808.28
1983	559.02	288.56	437.98	387.32	819.23
1984	592.10	303.93	473.55	416.98	869.23
1985	552.93	311.19	446.46	404.77	794.47

SOURCE : CSS, S.A.Statistics.

SUN 11/10/85 (145) (121)

Mourners scorn threats

By ALICE MOPELONG
and SAMKELO KUMALO

ABOUT 5 000 mourners ignored warnings by the "comrades" not to attend the funeral of KwaNdebele Chief Minister Simon Skosana at Klipplaatdrift cemetery near Siyabuswa yesterday.

Some businessmen, however, heeded the threats and did not attend — they had been told that if their cars were seen at the night vigil or at the cemetery their businesses would be burnt.

Chief Skosana died in a Johannesburg clinic earlier this week after a diabetes-related illness.

One of his close friends, Mr Michael Mohlala, said yesterday he and his 14 wives were among those who had

been warned not to attend the funeral.

"We feel hurt about being refused permission to bury our old friend," he said.

Several South African Cabinet Ministers and representatives of Bophutha-Tswana, Transkei, Venda, Ga-Zankulu and Lebowa did attend the funeral.

Ndebele crown princes Prince James Mhlangu and Prince Andriës Mhlangu were unable to attend — they were detained earlier this month by security police in Siyabuswa.

It is still not known who will succeed Chief Skosana.

121
CIT 1 press 23/11/80

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POLITICAL instability and divisions among the leadership corps of South Africa's troubled self-governing homeland of KwaNdebele make it almost impossible to identify possible successors to Chief Minister Simon Skosana. He died in a Rand Clinic after a lengthy illness.

According to a statement by the Citizen Liaison Department, a successor to Skosana will be named on November 27. A state funeral would be held on Saturday morning at Klipplaatdrif, the statement said.

Meanwhile, KwaNdebele's Works and Water Affairs Minister Klaas Mtsweni has been appointed acting chief minister of KwaNdebele. Senior officials of the Constitutional Development and Planning Department were in KwaNdebele's capital, Siyabuswa, this week for high-level discussions.

Official spokesmen for both the government and the homeland were reluctant to comment on likely events in the near future, saying it was "too soon". Skosana, who was born on the farm Blaaubank, in

NOW KWANDEBELE TAKES QUANTUM JUMP

the Middleburg district, on February 15, 1927, was raised in the traditional tribal ways of the Ndebele people.

In 1950, when the other self-governing states were officially identified as such by the government under Dr Hendrick Verwoerd, KwaNdebele was not mentioned, and Skosana "led the struggle" to have his people's own territory set aside for self-government and eventual independence.

This recognition was finally granted in 1977, and Skosana again took a leading role, as leader of the legislative assembly.

After negotiations with the government, KwaNdebele was declared a self-governing territory in October 1979. He became chief minister of the homeland in 1981. KwaNdebele's short history as a self-governing territory has been relatively

turbulent, particularly earlier this year when widespread violence - in which scores of people were reportedly killed - broke out as members of the royal Mahlangu family campaigned against Skosana's decision to accept independence from South Africa on December 11.

The unrest ended with the killing in a car bomb blast of the Interior Minister Piet Ntuli, one of Skosana's strongmen who was

allegedly leader of the Imbokhoto vigilante movement in favour of independence.

Independence plans were cancelled and Imbokhoto cast into official disfavour on August 12 after the legislative assembly reversed its decisions of 1982 and 1983 in favour of independence.

But the rumours were spurred on by the recent detention without trial in terms of the emergency regulations of two leading opponents of independence, Prince James Mahlangu, and Prince Andries Mahlangu - Sapa.

Rumours reported in the media over the last week that Skosana was once again manoeuvring towards independence for KwaNdebele have been scotched by South African government officials who say Skosana was a man who abided by the wishes of the legislative assembly.

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YES YES ALL YES YES ALL

State funeral tomorrow

By SOL MORATHI

KWANDEBELE Chief Minister Simon Skosana will be buried in a state funeral at Klippaatsdrift from 8am to 11am tomorrow.

A number of dignitaries from South Africa, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Transkei, and Ciskei have been invited to attend the funeral.

Skosana died of sugar diabetes at the Rand Clinic in Johannesburg on Monday.

22/11/86
CITY PRESS
With him died the dream of SA-styled "independence" for the homeland.

Skosana's proposal for independence from the SA government earlier this year, sparked much dissatisfaction among many KwaNdebele residents that manifested itself in boycotts, assassinations, murders, abductions and unrest.

Resistance against independence culminated in a four month war which claimed over 150 lives.

'Chequered flag' for sacked Checkers staff

CP Correspondent

23/11/86
CITY PRESS
THE dispute at Checkers stores in the East London region ended this week with the reinstatement of the 120 dismissed workers, and the union involved has hailed the development as a "victory".

A boycott of the stores had been called last weekend to force management to reinstate workers.

Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union regional organiser Bones Skulu said all the workers had been reinstated without loss of benefits.

The issue which led to the dispute concerned a change in shift times for shelf packers at the Mdantsane branch. The workers were unhappy with the change, which would have seen them working an hour later every day.

A placard protest was held in the store, and the entire workforce of about 86 was dismissed. All other Checkers branches in the area came out in support, and when workers at the Amalinda branch mounted a placard demonstration, they were also fired.

'I'll die for ANC'

CP Correspondent

23/11/86
CITY PRESS
A ZWELITHEMBA man appealing against a 15-year sentence for arson surprised the Cape Town Supreme Court this week when he said during cross-examination he was prepared to die for the ANC and he approved of its work "to kill the boere".

Mtomelo was sentenced in the Robertson Regional Court in April to 10 years' in jail for setting development board offices alight; seven years for arson for burning the house of Swanie Qhangiso and five years for arson for burning the house of Alfred Malewa, whom he claimed

were informers.

He was also given a two years sentence for malicious damage to property.

While testifying in mitigation of sentence, Mtomelo was asked how he felt about the offences.

"I was satisfied and then at another stage I am not yet satisfied before I burn down the house of the magistrate and the prosecutor."

Asked during cross-examination about an ANC badge on his jacket, he said he was prepared to die for the ANC and he approved of its work "to kill the boere".

He said that when he set

development board offices alight, he had hoped a worker, "that dog Fourie", would be there.

Justice Baker said this week he was asked to reduce Mtomelo's sentence on the grounds that it was disturbingly inappropriate and the magistrate had been influenced by Mtomelo's statements.

Reducing the sentence would be "expressing approval of violent methods of changing the set-up in the country, which can't be allowed", said the judge.

The sentence was "perfectly reasonable", he said, dismissing the appeal.

I do, I do, she said

A 13-year-old Swazi orphan is officially married to two men.

The girl's deceased parents had arranged her marriage to a man when she was young.

However, her older sister's husband married her according to Swazi custom which allows a man to also marry his wife's younger sister.

The man who was supposed to marry her, "snatched" her away and also married her. - Sapa.

Smith confirmed that nine workers had been

RIEAD

THE dismissal of nine workers from the Renza

DOWN

(121)

SKOSANA — LAID TO REST

Tight security at minister's funeral

THE Chief Minister of the KwaNdebele, Mr Simon S Skosana, was buried on Saturday amidst tight security at Kliplaatdrift Cemetery in the homeland.

**BY NKOPANE
MAKOBANE**

Several hundreds of mourners attended the funeral service at the local showgrounds at Gama. Later the cortege proceeded to the graveyard led by the South African Police and the South African Defence Force.

Most residents in the homeland stayed away from the funeral — others watched the procession from their yards as it went past.

Proceedings at the funeral were conducted mostly in Afrikaans. It was presided by the Rev J N Uys of the South African Defence Force. Mr P A Mahlangu, the Chief Inspector of Education in KwaNdebele, was master of ceremonies.

Mourners included Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of Education and Development Aid, Mr Hen-

drik Schoeman, the outgoing Minister of Transport Affairs and representatives of Kwazulu, Owa-Owa, KaNgwane, Lebowa and Gazankulu homelands.

Among the speakers were Mr Schoeman, Mr F K Mahlangu, Minister of Citizen Liaison and Information, on behalf of the KwaNdebele government, Mr S T Skosana, Minister of Internal Affairs on behalf of the family and Prince C N Mahlangu, on behalf of the Ndzundzwa Tribal Authority.

Many speakers described Mr Skosana's death as a great loss to the Ndebele people. They showered praise on him for having succeeded to unite the Ndebele tribe.

Appointing new chief

SWEETMAN 25/11/86

THE KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly will hold a special session on Thursday to appoint a new chief minister, a KwaNdebele government statement said today.

The former chief minister, Mr Simon Skosana, died recently. The session will start at 10 am in the council hall of the Legislative Assembly at Siyabuswa.

The statement said visitors without entrance tickets — to be issued by the secretary of the legislative assembly — will

not be admitted.

(12)

Tickets are available from the department of the Chief Minister at Siyabuswa. Enquiries may be directed to Mr B. Nieuwenhuizen at telephone (01209) 8225.

Media representatives also need permission to enter the territory and this "must be arranged beforehand with the Commissioner of Police at Siyabuswa".

Enquiries may be directed to Col A Kuhn at tel. (01209) 8342 — Sapa-RN.

Prince could be chief minister but for jail

N/M 25/11/86
Mercury Correspondent

121

JOHANNESBURG—One of the strongest contenders for the position of Chief Minister of KwaNdebele, Prince James Mahlangu, will not be eligible unless he is released from detention.

Chief Minister Simon Skosana died in hospital last Monday and has to be replaced within 14 days.

The KwaNdebele constitution states that people nominated for the position have to be present to sign the nomination papers. Prince Mahlangu, a senior member of the Legislative Assembly and of the royal house, was detained without trial before Mr Skosana's death.

Moutse transfer callous, says prof

By Kym Hamilton, Pretoria Bureau

The transfer of Moutse to the kwaNdebele homeland was irreconcilable with the policy of separate development and showed a callous disregard for the community, Professor John Dugard told the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday.

The court was hearing an application to declare invalid the proclamation of December 31 1985 which passed control of Moutse to kwaNdebele.

The application was brought by Mr Gibson Tlokwe Mathebe, a Moutse community leader who also represented the area on the Lebowa Legislative Assembly until this year.

Moutse is situated in the Groblersdal/Marble Hall district.

The population is estimated at 124 000 — 40 percent of the population of kwaNdebele. The Moutse, members of the North-Sotho language group, were part of Lebowa until 1980.

Professor Dugard submitted that, as kwaNdebele began to emerge as a national state, plans were made by the South African Government to excise Moutse from Lebowa and hand it to kwaNdebele.

The Moutse leaders were first informed in 1980 but were never consulted.

From the outset they told the authorities of their

opposition and demanded a referendum to test public opinion. But their views were consistently ignored, said Professor Dugard.

The South African Government had acknowledged that it was motivated largely by geographical and not ethnic considerations, he added.

The proclamation was irreconcilable with the policy of separate development as laid out in various statutes, including the National States Constitution Act.

Professor Dugard said the inescapable conclusion was that the proclamation was issued "in defiance of the statutory imperative of ethnicity and in pursuit of objects not mandated by statute".

'A reward for kwaNdebele'

This led support to the inference that Moutse was incorporated into kwaNdebele to increase its size and "as a reward to kwaNdebele for opting for independence or as an inducement to opting for independence".

The proclamation showed a total disregard of, and violated, the rights of the Moutse community including the rights to self-determination, language and citizenship, Professor Dugard said.

The hearing continues.

Mr Justice T T Speolstra is on the Bench. Mr I W B de Villiers is appearing for the South African Government.

kwaNdebele to appoint new minister

The kwaNdebele Legislative Assembly will hold a special session today to appoint a new Chief Minister, the kwaNdebele Government announced yesterday.

The meeting starts at 10 am in the council hall of the Legislative Assembly in Siyabuswa.

kwaNdebele's Chief Minister, Mr S S Skosana, died on November 17.

The kwaNdebele Government statement said only visitors with tickets issued by the secretary of the Legislative Assembly would be admitted.

KwaNdebele gets new leader 121

TRIBAL chief's son George Mahlangu, elected Chief Minister of KwaNdebele yesterday, gave no indication on his stance over independence for the Ndebele people in his first day of office.

Mahlangu defeated the only other candidate, Prince James Mahlangu, by 41 votes to 25 in the homeland's Legislative Assembly in Siyabuswa.

Prince James, a leading figure in the anti-independence movement, was released from detention on Tuesday after being held under SA emergency regulations for undisclosed reasons since November 11.

BURDAI
28/11/82
HAMISH McINDOE and Sapa

At a Press conference, the 35-year-old Chief Minister evaded questions on whether he supported or rejected independence for KwaNdebele.

The issue was effectively made a non-negotiable at a special meeting of the Legislative Assembly on August 12 chaired by Chief Minister Simon Skosana, who died recently after a long illness.

Mahlangu has held no portfolio in the Cabinet, but has been a Legislative Assembly member since 1984.

(c) District of Marico
The farms Kareelaagte 45 JO, Kliplaagte 46 JO, Kafferkraal 50 JO, Makaligaleskraal 51 JO and Bosjeslaagte 52 JO.

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No. R. 223, 1986
AMENDMENT OF THE KWANDEBELE CONSTITUTION PROCLAMATION, 1979 (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 of the KwaNdebele Constitution Proclamation, 1979 (Proclamation R. 205 of 1979), as from 30 November 1986, by adding to subsection (d) the Development Trust Properties, as mentioned in the accompanying Schedule.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Twentieth day of November, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-six.

P. W. BOTHA,
State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Cabinet:
J. C. HEUNIS,
Minister of the Cabinet.

SCHEDULE

- Armoed 462 JR (entire farm).
- Badfontein 445 JR (entire farm).
- Blesbokfontein 459 JR (the Remainder of Portion 1, the Remainder and Portion 2).
- Buffelshoek 91 JS (entire farm, excluding the Remainder of Portion 2 and Portion 17 (portion of Portion 2)).
- Bultfontein 94 JS (entire farm).
- Bulplaaas 460 JR (entire farm).
- Droogveld 438 JR (entire farm).
- Engelschedoornboom 95 JS (entire farm).
- Hartebeesfontein 93 JS (entire farm).
- Hartebeesfontein 441 JR (entire farm, excluding Portion 4).
- Klipdrif 252 JR (entire farm).
- Leeuwkop 228 JR (entire farm).
- Loopspruit 435 JR (entire farm).
- Nooitegedacht 436 JR (entire farm, excluding the Remainder of Portion 8 (portion of Portion 3), the Remainder of Portion 3, the Remainder of Portion 9 (portion of Portion 3), Portion 17 (portion of Portion 3), Portion 41 (portion of Portion 13) and Portions 22, 25, 31, and 38).
- Renosterkui 63 JS (entire farm).
- Rietfontein 446 JR (the Remainder of Portions 3, 4, 5, 11 and 15 (portion of Portion 1), Portions 16 and 20 (portions of Portion 3), Portion 21 (portion of Portion 4) and Portion 23 (portion of Portion 5)).
- Rietfontein 90 JS (entire farm, excluding the Remainder of Portion 17, Portion 33, Portions 12 and 22 (portions of Portions 2), the Remainder of Portion 5 and Portion 15 (portion of Portion 5)).
- Roodpoortje 250 JR (entire farm, excluding Portions 2, 6, 7, 16, 17, 21, 22, 29, 31, 32 and 33).

(c) District Marico
Die plase Kareelaagte 45 JO, Kliplaagte 46 JO, Kafferkraal 50 JO, Makaligaleskraal 51 JO en Bosjeslaagte 52 JO.

No. R. 223, 1986

WYSIGING VAN DIE KWANDEBELE-GRONDWET-PROKLAMASIE, 1979 (PROKLAMASIE R. 205 VAN 1979)

Kragens 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), vanaf 30 November 1986, deur die toevoeging van die Ontwikkelingsrustendomme, soos in meegeaande Bylae omskryf by subartikel (d).

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op bede die Twintigste dag van November Eenduisend Negenhonderd Ses-en-tagtig.

P. W. BOTHA,
Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-Kabinet:
J. C. HEUNIS,
Minister van die Kabinet.

BYLAE

- Armoed 462 JR (die plaas in sy geheel).
- Badfontein 445 JR (die plaas in sy geheel).
- Blesbokfontein 459 JR (die Restant van Gedeelte 1, die Restant en Gedeelte 2).
- Buffelshoek 91 JS [die plaas in sy geheel met uitsluiting van die Restant van Gedeelte 2 en Gedeelte 17 (gedeelte van Gedeelte 2)].
- Bultfontein 94 JS (die plaas in sy geheel).
- Bulplaaas 460 JR (die plaas in sy geheel).
- Droogveld 438 JR (die plaas in sy geheel).
- Engelschedoornboom 95 JS (die plaas in sy geheel).
- Hartebeesfontein 93 JS (die plaas in sy geheel).
- Hartebeesfontein 441 JR (die plaas in sy geheel met die uitsluiting van Gedeelte 4).
- Klipdrif 252 JR (die plaas in sy geheel).
- Leeuwkop 228 JR (die plaas in sy geheel).
- Loopspruit 435 JR (die plaas in sy geheel).
- Nooitegedacht 436 JR [die plaas in sy geheel met uitsluiting van die Restant van Gedeelte 8 (gedeelte van Gedeelte 3), die Restant van Gedeelte 3, die Restant van Gedeelte 9 (gedeelte van Gedeelte 3), Gedeelte 17 (gedeelte van Gedeelte 3), Gedeelte 41 (gedeelte van Gedeelte 13) en Gedeeltes 22, 25, 31 en 38].
- Renosterkui 63 JS (die plaas in sy geheel).
- Rietfontein 446 JR [die Restant van Gedeeltes 3, 4, 5, 11 en 15 (gedeelte van Gedeelte 1), Gedeeltes 16 en 20 (gedeeltes van Gedeelte 3), Gedeelte 21 (gedeelte van Gedeelte 4) en gedeelte 23 (gedeelte van Gedeelte 5)].
- Rietfontein 90 JS [die plaas in sy geheel met uitsluiting van die Restant van Gedeelte 17, Gedeelte 33, Gedeeltes 12 en 22 (gedeeltes van Gedeelte 2), die Restant van Gedeelte 5 en Gedeelte 15 (gedeelte van Gedeelte 5)].
- Roodpoortje 250 JR (die plaas in sy geheel met die uitsluiting van Gedeeltes 2, 6, 7, 16, 17, 21, 22, 29, 31, 32 en 33).

Silverhill 253 JR (entire farm).

Taalfontein 461 JR (entire farm).
Rooipoort 440 JR [Portion 1 (portion of Portion 2), Portions 3, 4 and 5, the Remainder of Portion 6 (portion of Portion 2) and Portion 10 (portion of Portion 6)].

Vaschspruit 458 JR (entire farm, excluding the Remainder of Portion 6, Portion 7 and 17 (portions of Portion 1), Portion 5 and Portion 10 (portion of Portion 6)).

Vlaktfontein 453 JR [the remainder of Portion 12 (portion of Portion 1), Portion 4 and Portion 26 (portion of Portion 12)].

Welverdiend 249 JR (entire farm, excluding Portion 14 and the Remainder of Portion 2).

Wolwenegaten 255 JR (entire farm, excluding Portion 3 and the Remainder of Portion 5).

Wolvenkop 227 JS (entire farm, excluding Portions 4 and 10 and the Remainder).

Worsal 97 JS (entire farm).

Zwartfontein 89 JS (entire farm).

Zwartkoppie 444 JR (entire farm, excluding the Remainder).

Breyenbachrus 64 JS (entire farm).

Hartebeestspuit 434 JR (entire farm, excluding Portion 15).

Enkeldoorn 217 JR (the Remainder and the Remainder of Portion 1).

Hartebeestspuit 235 JR (the Remainder of Portion 1).

Roodpoort 439 JR (entire farm, excluding Portion 8 (portion of Portion 2)).

Klipdrif 62 JS (entire farm, excluding Portions 1 and 6, the Remainder of Portion 9 and Portion 10 (portion of Portion 9)).

Maloek-Zyn-Kop 58 JS (Portions 2 and 3).

Renosterfontein 227 JR (entire farm).

(File 25/7/215)

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND MARKETING

No. R. 2470 28 November 1986

THE LIVESTOCK BRANDS ACT, 1962
(ACT 87 OF 1962)

REGULATIONS.—PROPOSED AMENDMENT

I, Gert Jeremias Kotzé, Deputy Minister of Agricultural Economics, acting on behalf of the Minister of Agricultural Economics, hereby make known in terms of section 22 (3) of the Livestock Brands Act, 1962 (Act 87 of 1962), that I intend to make the regulation set out in the Schedule. All interested persons are invited to submit in writing any objections to or representations concerning the proposed regulation within six weeks from the date of publication of this notice to the Registrar of Livestock Brands, Private Bag X250, Pretoria, 0001.

G. J. KOTZÉ,
Deputy Minister of Agricultural Economics.

Silverhill 253 JR (die plaas in sy geheel).

Taalfontein 461 JR (die plaas in sy geheel).
Rooipoort 440 JR [Gedeelte 1 (gedeelte van Gedeelte 2), Gedeeltes 3, 4 en 5, die Restant van Gedeelte 6 (gedeelte van Gedeelte 2) en Gedeelte 10 (gedeelte van Gedeelte 6)].

Vaschspruit 458 JR [die plaas in sy geheel met die uitsluiting van die Restant van Gedeelte 6, Gedeelte 7 en 17 (gedeeltes van Gedeelte 1), Gedeelte 5 en Gedeelte 10 (gedeelte van Gedeelte 6)].

Vlaktfontein 453 JR [die Restant van Gedeelte 12 (gedeelte van Gedeelte 1), Gedeelte 4 en Gedeelte 26 (gedeelte van Gedeelte 12)].

Welverdiend 249 JR (die plaas in sy geheel met die uitsluiting van Gedeelte 14 en die Restant van Gedeelte 2).

Wolwenegaten 255 JR (die plaas in sy geheel met die uitsluiting van Gedeelte 3 en die Restant van Gedeelte 5).

Wolvenkop 227 JS (die plaas in sy geheel met die uitsluiting van Gedeeltes 4 en 10 en die Restant).

Worsal 97 JS (die plaas in sy geheel).

Zwartfontein 89 JS (die plaas in sy geheel).

Zwartkoppie 444 JR (die plaas in sy geheel met uitsluiting van die Restant).

Breyenbachrus 64 JS (die plaas in sy geheel).

Hartebeestspuit 434 JR (die plaas in sy geheel met uitsluiting van gedeelte 15).

Enkeldoorn 217 JR (die Restant en die Restant van Gedeelte 1).

Hartebeestspuit 235 JR (die Restant van Gedeelte 1).

Roodpoort 439 JR [die plaas in sy geheel met uitsluiting van Gedeelte 8 (gedeelte van Gedeelte 2)].

Klipdrif 62 JS [die plaas in sy geheel met uitsluiting van Gedeeltes 1 en 6, die Restant van Gedeelte 9 en Gedeelte 10 (gedeelte van Gedeelte 9)].

Maloek-Zyn-Kop 58 JS (Gedeeltes 2 en 3).

Renosterfontein 227 JR (die plaas in sy geheel).

(Leer 25/7/215)

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN LANDBOU- EKONOMIE EN -BEMARKING

No. R. 2470 28 November 1986

WET OP VEEBRANDMERKE, 1962
(WET 87 VAN 1962)

REGULASIES.—VOORGENOME WYSIGING

Ek, Gert Jeremias Kotzé, Adjunk-minister van Landbou- ekonomie, handelende namens die Minister van Landbou- ekonomie, maak hierby ingevolge artikel 22 (3) van die Wet op Veebrandmerke, 1962 (Wet 87 van 1962), bekend dat ek van voorneme is om die regulasie in die Bylae uiteengesit uit te vaardig. Belanghabbendes word versoek om enige besware teen of vertoë aangaande die voorgenoemde regulasie binne ses weke vanaf die datum van hierdie kennisgewing skriftelik by die Registrateur van Veebrandmerke, Private-sak X250, Pretoria, 0001, voor te lê.

G. J. KOTZÉ,
Adjunk-minister van Landbou- ekonomie.

SA's homelands stance described as 'cynical'

AN ATTORNEY yesterday described as "cynical", government's argument in a Pretoria Supreme Court hearing that ethnicity was not a dominant factor in the creation of homelands.

Nicholas Haysom, who acted for the applicants, was commenting on yesterday's finding in which Mr Justice T T Spoelstra dismissed, with costs, an application by Moutse residents that a government proclamation which incorporated Moutse into KwaNdebele be declared invalid. The judge granted an application for leave to appeal.

Haysom criticised government for playing down the ethnicity factor merely because "it expediently wishes to embellish a particular homeland by ceding to it a significant territory and a large group of people who have no connection to it".

It has been alleged that the terri-

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BUS-DAY
ALAN FINE
and Sapa

tory was given to KwaNdebele last year because the homeland government had, at the time, accepted the principle of independence. Moutse was originally incorporated into Lebowa.

It was argued on behalf of the residents, who make up about one third of KwaNdebele, that they were deprived of certain "fundamental rights".

These included the fact that the official language was foreign, they feared having to adopt different cultural traditions and voting procedures were different. It was also argued that, in terms of statute, President Botha had to take note of ethnic considerations.

Dressing up Verwoerd in liberal clothes

By PAT SIDLEY

MOUTSE'S legal bid to resist incorporation into KwaNdebele was heard in the Pretoria Supreme Court this week, in proceedings rich with irony.

The 80-odd interested spectators in the courtroom, whose future as prominent Moutse residents depends very much on the outcome of the case, may have been surprised to hear their civil rights lawyers using Verwoerdian apartheid theory as part of their argument to try to overturn the excision of Moutse from Lebowa and its incorporation into KwaNdebele.

Undoubtedly they would have been equally surprised to hear the government's legal representative using a more liberal interpretation of the law's ethnic intentions.

But the gallery packed with Moutse chiefs, elders, youths, a chieftainess and Lebowa MPs sat in rapt, silent attention, gathering at the end with their lawyers for an explanation.

Basically, the Moutse case against incorporation states that the State President exceeded his authority when he made the proclamation which forced Moutse to become a part of

Hardliner wins in KwaNdebele

THE election of George Mahlangu as the new Chief Minister of KwaNdebele has raised fears of a resurgence of violence in this northern Transvaal "homeland".

Mahlangu was yesterday elected by 41 votes to 25 in the legislature against the popular opposition leader Prince James Mahangu, the chairman of the Ndzundza Tribal Authority who was released with his younger brother, Andries, from detention two days before the election.

The election was necessitated by the death of KwaNdebele's first Chief Minister, Simon Skhosana.

A number of residents have alleged that the new Chief Minister was closely associated with the outlawed vigilante movement known as the Mbokhotho.

There is also a fear that the KwaNdebele.

According to the applicant, Gibson Mathebe, a Moutse chief and former Lebowa legislative assembly MP, the incorporation removed fundamental rights from the majority of the people

question of KwaNdebele's independence will rear its head again.

After the vote, Prince James told Weekly Mail that he accepted the outcome as it was a fair reflection of the will of the assembly and of its powers. But he indicated that he distinguished between the will of the assembly and the will of the people of KwaNdebele.

He said he did not know why he was detained, but when questioned by police the main allegation had been that he was "the leader of the comrades".

At a press conference after the election the new Chief Minister declined to give any unequivocal or informative answers on his or his government's attitudes towards the question of independence, or about the

of Moutse. These included the loss of franchise for women (KwaNdebele does not allow women to vote), and for men between the ages of 18 and 21; the loss of citizenship for anybody but the 12 percent of the Moutse

restrictions imposed on the territory since the State of Emergency.

He would not disclose his own views, past or present, on the question of independence and said he would deal with the issues when he had more time.

While residents claim the new Chief Minister was associated with the late Mbokhotho leader Piet Ntuli, he would only say at the conference that he "had no attitude" to the Mbokhotho and that it "was banned ... and no longer exists".

George Mahlangu is a businessman with a law diploma from the University of Zululand. He is 35 years old and has been a member of the legislative assembly since 1984.

population who are south Ndebeles and would, therefore, immediately qualify for KwaNdebele "citizenship"; and the loss of representation in a legislative assembly (Moutse formed two constituencies of Lebowa); and

the loss of northern Sotho as an official language because upon incorporation, Ndebele would replace it (with English and Afrikaans).

The consequences of the proclamation are therefore so unreasonable that they could not have been properly authorised, Mathebe said.

The proclamation also disregarded the type of ethnic considerations required by the National States Constitution Act.

The last point relied on Verwoerd's original apartheid concepts of ethnic homelands. The court was told by Moutse's legal team, led by Witwatersrand University's Applied Legal Studies Professor John Dugard, that Moutse's population — with more than half its population northern Sotho and only 12 percent south Ndebele — had no ethnic basis for being incorporated into KwaNdebele, which is, according to the applicants, the homeland created for south Ndebeles. This was a requirement of the National States Constitution Act.

The South African government, on the other hand, interpreted this ethnic question somewhat differently. KwaNdebele had people other than south Ndebeles living in it. Therefore it was not a homeland for south Ndebeles. Besides, other factors were taken into account for "national states" — such as tribes, communities and territorial authorities.

Some rights would be lost when land was moved from one state to another, but this would balance out in the end. It was inevitable.

Thus the State President, said the government's representative, IW de Villiers, had acted within the limits of his authority in proclaiming Moutse to be a part of KwaNdebele.

Judgement in the case, which was brought by a former member of the Lebowa legislative assembly, was reserved. For the time being, the bitterly-fought matter remains unresolved.

ALAN FINE

THE dismissal of an application in the Pretoria Supreme Court for the invalidation of the incorporation of Moutse into KwaNdebele could signal the beginning of a new push by the homeland's leaders for independence, according to community leaders from the region.

Representatives of the Moutse Civic Association (MCA) and the KwaNdebele Youth Organisation (KYO) told a Press conference in Johannesburg yesterday that the legal defeat, the election of new Chief Minister George Mahlangu, and various other pointers, led to fears of a harsher imposition of authority and a possible resurgence of violence in the area.

The organisations plan to lodge an appeal against the judgment.

And they told of plans for a campaign of passive resistance to counter any independence moves.

On August 12, after months of violence in the area, the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly overturned its decision to opt for independence.

Fears of 121 homeland violence

KYO spokesman Vusi Mathumba said that the anti-independence Prince James Mahlangu, who was released from detention days before losing the contest for the chief ministership, had discovered that a cabinet meeting on December 1 had ordered the detention of about 1 000 anti-independence activists.

He also said it was believed the banned Imbokodo vigilante group was being re-established.

MCA spokesman Morgan Mathebe said the people of Moutse would continue to resist incorporation into the homeland.

The chief minister's office could not be reached for comment.

(Handwritten marks: a scribble, a scribble, a scribble, and the number 121)

Moutse to appeal removals defeat

LEBOWA MP and Moutse chief Gibson Mathebe will appeal this week's Supreme Court decision upholding the incorporation of the district into KwaNdebele.

It is the second court challenge decided in favour of the State President. Another case, brought by Lebowa, called unsuccessfully on the court to declare the excision of Moutse from the "homeland" unlawful. That decision will also be appealed.

Mathebe's challenge centred on a claim that the State President had exceeded his authority by excising Moutse from Lebowa. Among the issues raised was one of ethnicity. Mathebe's lawyers had claimed that the differing ethnic complexions of Moutse and KwaNdebele precluded Moutse's incorporation in terms of "homeland" policy. More than half Moutse's population is northern

By PAT SIDLEY

Sotho; KwaNdebele has been created for south Ndebeles.

But according to the judgement handed down by Judge JT Spoelstra, the State President could take such factors as geographical factors into account when drawing boundaries.

Mahlangu's lawyers had claimed existing fundamental rights — such as the right to a vote — of the Moutse people would be removed by incorporating the district into KwaNdebele.

But the judge said if any fundamental rights had been removed, that had been done by virtue of the 1983 Act of Parliament excising Moutse from Lebowa, not by the proclamation incorporating it into KwaNdebele.

And he added that it was not for him to determine the wisdom of the

proclamation.

According to legal experts, the Moutse challenge is a major constitutional case, with serious legal and political implications. It involves the rights of 120 000 people inhabiting 66 000ha of land and represents the first government attempt to incorporate so large a group of people who do not belong to the dominant ethnic group of a "homeland".

The case calls into question the future of the government's attitude towards its "homelands". It would appear that the emphasis has shifted from the ethnic to the territorial.

The announced incorporation of Moutse into the then soon-to-be-independent KwaNdebele led to massive violence and bloodshed earlier this year when the since-outlawed vigilante group, the Mbokhotho, waged war on those in

Moutse opposed to incorporation and others in KwaNdebele opposed to "independence".

At least 160 lives had been lost before the violence died down.

With the election as KwaNdebele chief minister of George Mahlangu, whose position towards "independence" appears equivocal, residents fear a renewed effort towards "independence" and concomitant violent reaction there.

Meanwhile, in Moutse, violence ceased while hope existed that incorporation would be resisted in the courts. Now, according to the Black Sash's Transvaal Rural Action Committee, this hope has now been dashed, and Trac foresees a resurgence of bloodshed — and the acquiescence of more despondent Moutse residents to government attempts to resettle them in Imnemsipan and Saliesloot.

By SOL MORATHI

MORE than R500 000 has gone missing from the Lebowa Finance Department since October last year.

This follows the disappearance of three cheque books from the homelands magistrate's offices in Thabamoope and Nebo.

Two cheque books were stolen at Thabamoope in October last year and another one in Nebo.

Lebowa Finance secretary D van Vuuren has confirmed that the cheque books had been stolen and that thousands of rands were withdrawn.

Ninety-five cheques from

R0,5-m 'cheque' out ...

CITY PRESS
7/12/86

one of the books stolen in Thabamoope have already been returned to the Lebowa Finance Department Reconciliation Division with withdrawals totalling R200 000.

The cheques received were allegedly filed by a Mr Machavi.

Van Vuuren has said the other cheque book stolen at the same time has not yet been used.

The reconciliation division

has also received cheques stolen at Nebo filed by a Mr Mola of P Maila Contractors and other fictitious names.

The highest amount withdrawn in a single transaction was R47 000.

The total amount withdrawn in 14 cheques is R348 000, and with the R200 000 it amounts to a total of R548 000.

No one has been arrested in connection with the matter, but the Lebowa police say they have launched investigations.

Van Vuuren has appealed to businessmen to be cautious of people trying to cash Lebowa government cheques.

MOUTSE residents have failed again in their battle against being included in a homeland.

Pretoria Supreme Court Judge TT Spoelstra dismissed with costs the application by the residents that the government proclamation incorporating Moutse into KwaNdebele be declared invalid.

Moutse loses battle

CITY PRESS 7/12/86

However, he granted the residents leave to appeal against the decision.

Moutse was originally in-

corporated into Lebowa, but on December 31 last year the area was added to KwaNdebele in terms of a government proclamation.

A court application earlier this year declaring Moutse's removal from Lebowa to be invalid, was dismissed.

In the application contesting the area's incorporation into KwaNdebele, it was argued on behalf of the residents - who presently make up about one third of the troubled homeland north of Pretoria - that when they were removed from Lebowa they were deprived of certain "fundamental rights".

These included the fact that the official language was foreign, their children were being taught in a foreign language, they feared having to adopt different cultural traditions, and voting procedures were different. - Sapa.

Homes petrolbombed

CITY PRESS 7/12/86

A PETROLBOMB was thrown at the home of Kwamakuta mayor Edward Mbata late on Tuesday - the third attack on the homes of Inkatha members in two days.

No one was injured. The house, which is near Amazimtoti, was extensively damaged by fire.

Three children were seriously burnt earlier when two petrolbombs were thrown at the home of E Ngema.

Ngema's children, Goodman, 14, Gladys, 13, and Nombuso, 4, sustained serious burns to their bodies.

In the third attack, the home of KwaZulu's Chief Minister's praise-singer, Ephraim Buthelezi, was also petrolbombed and stoned.

Damage was slight and no one was injured. - Sapa.

Black Sash warning over Moutse

By Rob Nuttall

Warnings that conflict and violence could break out in Moutse, following the rejection of a Supreme Court action to reverse the incorporation of the area into kwaNdebele, were given last week by the Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac) of the Black Sash.

A Trac spokesman said the loss of the court case had wiped out every hope of a peaceful solution to the situation.

The Moutse residents are as opposed as they ever were to incorporation," says a statement issued by Trac.

Moutse was excised from Lebowa and incorporated into kwaNdebele in January.

HEARTBREAKING

A member of the Moutse Civic Association, Mr Morgan Mathebe, said the issue of the loss of the Supreme Court action would be taken to the Appeal Court.

Mr Albert Lope, a member of the Moutse Youth Congress, said the incorporation of Moutse into kwaNdebele was heartbreaking.

Mr Vusi Mathumba, of the kwaNdebele Youth Congress, said South African State President Mr P W Botha had publicly stated that independence would not be forced on unwilling people.

"But independence is being forced down our throats in kwaNdebele," he said. Mr Mathumba claimed that at a secret kwaNdebele Cabinet meeting on Monday last week instructions were issued to arrest all members of anti-independence groups.

"A new crackdown of arrests was planned," he said. "It seems that all those opposed to independence will be jailed until independence has been effected."

TENSION rose in KwaNdebele yesterday as the succession struggle triggered by the sudden death of Chief Minister Simon Skhosana gathered momentum.

Skhosana died on Monday in a clinic in Johannesburg; his funeral is planned for tomorrow.

The immediate succession struggle will be short. KwaNdebele's constitution lays down that a successor must be chosen by the legislative assembly within 14 days of the death of the chief minister.

The front-runner in the race to succeed Skhosana as chief minister is Klaas Mtsweni, KwaNdebele's minister of works. He was appointed acting chief minister within hours of Skhosana's death.

But most observers expect a challenge from Prince Cornelius Mahlangu, son of KwaNdebele's senior tribal patriarch, Ngwenyama David Mapoch, and elder brother of the detained Prince James Mahlangu.

A strike by an estimated 90 percent of KwaNdebele's civil servants in protest against the detention of James can only have encouraged Cornelius to enter the contest. The strike started on Monday and was still in force yesterday.

The death of Skhosana did not bring about a reprieve in the detentions which he sanctioned from his sickbed last week. On Wednesday, the secretary of the Ndzundza Tribal Authority, Simon Ngidi, was detained, Prince James' lawyer, Mano Matlala, told Weekly Mail.

Ngidi was detained only hours before he was due to sign affidavits prepared in support of an application to the Supreme Court for the release of Prince James and the nine men known to have been detained with him, Matlala said.

Prince James is the chairman of the Ndzundza Tribal Authority and the leading opponent of Skhosana — and, by extension, Mtsweni.

Skhosana, 60, an ardent protagonist of "independence" for KwaNdebele, died a little more than three months after a severe political defeat.

On August 12, after a bloody struggle over independence, a special session of KwaNdebele's 72-member legislative assembly reversed an earlier decision to make KwaNdebele South Africa's fifth nominally independent state.

On that day a dejected Skhosana sat in a posture of submission, his head bowed, resting on his hands, as Solly Mahlangu, speaker of the legislative assembly, declared: "Independence is being uprooted ... and thrown into the deep ocean."

But last week, Skhosana, who still nursed hopes of leading KwaNdebele to independence, stirred himself on his deathbed into a last act of defiance. He ordered the detention of Prince James and his cousin, Prince Andries Mahlangu, and at least nine of his political foes.

The detained princes had been in the forefront of the successful struggle to forestall KwaNdebele's drive to independence.

The death of Skhosana, who suffered from diabetes, raises two pivotal questions. What will happen to his renewed quest for independence and what are the implications for the men detained by KwaNdebele's Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Hertzog Lerm? To a large extent the answers to these questions will depend on who succeeds Skhosana.

Mtsweni, like Skhosana, is pro-independence. He, too, was a leading member of Mbokhotho, the supposedly disbanded vigilante movement which Skhosana and his hated lieutenant, Piet Ntuli, tried to use as a stick to beat down opposition to

Skhosana's death can only escalate KwaNdebele tension

The death of KwaNdebele's Chief Minister Simon Skhosana is unlikely to bring any reform, any reprieve or even any relief to the strife-torn territory. PATRICK LAURENCE reports



Flashback ... As the legislative assembly rejects KwaNdebele "independence" in August, Chief Minister Simon Skhosana sits with his head bowed, a broken man.

Picture: STEVE HILTON-BARBER, Afrapix

to their rule and fuel the drive to independence.

Mtsweni is reputed to be less of a hardliner than Skhosana and Ntuli, who was killed in a car bomb explosion on July 29. He is reported to be more patient and amenable to compromise.

A man in his mid-sixties, Mtsweni is a former urban representative of Ngwenyama Mapoch's — a factor which, theoretically, may incline him to a reconciliation with the royal family and to order the release of Prince James and his co-detainees.

But there is no sign that he dissociated himself from Skhosana's crackdown, either while Skhosana was alive or since his death. On the contrary, judging by the detention of Ngidi, he appears to have ordered its continuation.

There are people in KwaNdebele who believe that Mtsweni was the *de facto* chief minister in the last weeks of Skhosana's life. The corollary is that he, rather than Skhosana, was the driving force behind the bid to reverse the defeat of August 12.

It is not widely known that Skhosana or Mtsweni, or both, secured the removal of two top white officials because they were perceived to be too neutral in the struggle against Prince James.

The former KwaNdebele commissioner of police, Brigadier CM van Niekerk, was transferred at the request of the cabinet, reportedly because he was reluctant to detain Prince James without clear evidence that he was involved in "subversion".

Van Niekerk has since been replaced by Lerm, who appears to have been more willing to detain people in order to investigate their suspected

accused him of disloyalty because he spoke to Prince James in a bid to act as peace-maker.

Meanwhile, however, observers are watching to see what the ambitious Prince Cornelius has up his sleeve. He is KwaNdebele's minister of health, a somewhat incongruous position given the vigour with which his brother has been hounded by the majority of the cabinet.

Prince Cornelius adopted a highly ambiguous position during the bloody struggle over independence, which cost at least 100 lives between May and August.

During that period he remained a member of a cabinet still formally committed to independence while his brother, James, made common cause with young radicals, the "comrades", in the fight against independence.

Some observers are sceptical about the opposition to independence voiced by James and, belatedly, on August 12, by Cornelius. They believe that the Mahlangu brothers are not opposed to independence *per se*, but rather to independence, in which control would be in the hands of Skhosana, Ntuli or Mtsweni, rather than theirs.

The alliance between the royal family and the United Democratic Front-related "comrades" was one of convenience. The Mahlangu brothers are élitists, who appear to have little or nothing in common with the egalitarian sentiments evinced by the "comrades".

If Prince Cornelius is elected chief minister, the sincerity of his opposition to independence — and the government's "bantustan" policies — will be put to the test.

The Ndzundza Tribal Authority, headed by his detained brother, James, nominates the largest bloc of members to the legislative assembly. Twenty-one of the 49 nominated members of the 72-member legislative assembly are nominated by the Ndzundza Tribal Authority.

That is not enough to guarantee Cornelius success if he stands. But it does give him a head start.

If Cornelius is elected, he will certainly order the release of his detained brother and his political co-detainees.

But if the detentions become a major issue — and the strike by civil servants suggests that they will — Mtsweni may switch tack and preempt Cornelius by freeing the detainees before the special session of the legislative assembly.

BOSCHENDAL BLANC DE NOIR.
SAVOURED SLOWLY, ITS UNIQUE COMPLEXITY WILL SURELY
TINGED WITH A SMOKED SALMON COLOUR. THIS DRY WHITE ADDS A NEW
WITH ITS GREAT COMPLEXITY OF BOUQUET AND FATHOMLESS DEPTH
BOSCHENDAL BLANC DE NOIR. ANOTHER UNUSUAL WINE FROM THE
MAY WE SUGGEST YOU TRY A BOTTLE?
SOON.

WHERE THE FRENCH HUGUENOTS FIRST GREW

Human rights 'inevitably violated in consolidation'

By Kym Hamilton,
Pretoria Bureau

One of the inevitable consequences of the consolidation of the homelands was the violation of certain basic rights, Mr I W B de Villiers submitted in argument in the Pretoria Supreme Court.

He was appearing at an application to declare invalid the proclamation passing control of Moutse to kwaNdebele.

Mr de Villiers (for the South

African Government) argued that the tampering with these fundamental rights, including the voting and citizenship rights of people, was sanctioned by the legislature.

The South African Government and the kwaNdebele authorities are opposing the application brought by Moutse community leader Mr Gibson Tlokwe Mathebe to have the proclamation invalidated.

Moutse is situated in the

Groblersdal/Marble Hall district. The population is estimated at about 124 000, and most are North Sotho.

Moutse formed part of the Lebowa homeland until 1980 and its representatives served on the Lebowa Legislative Assembly until December last year.

Mr de Villiers added that the plan to excise Moutse from Lebowa was first mooted in 1975. Nothing was done until 1979 when the South African Government began consultations with various members of the Lebowa and Moutse cabinets.

He rejected an earlier submission that the plans were given the go-ahead despite opposition from Moutse. He also denied that the feelings of the Moutse community were ignored. They were consulted on several occasions, he said.

One of these occasions was during the Commission of Co-Operation and Development, which investigated homeland consolidation.

Mr Justice T T Spoelstra reserved judgment.

Oom Sporie lives to fight another

Municipal Reporter

Johannesburg city councillor Mrs Sheila Camerer denies she will replace sitting MP Mr H M J "Sporie" van Rensburg as National Party candidate in Rosettenville in the general election.

Speaking as chairman of the divisional committee of the NP in Rosettenville she said: "There is no 'twis' in our ranks. We passed a vote of confidence in Oom Sporie at the October meeting in the constituency."

Earlier this month Mr van Rensburg telephoned newspapers to deny rumours he was to resign.

In 1984 Mrs Camerer defeated Mr Clive Derby-Lewis by 1 800 votes for the Rosettenville seat. She says new NP branches have been formed in Rosettenville and she has signed up hundreds of new members.

HOMELANDS - KWANDEBELE - GENERAL

1987

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DEC:

After a visit to kwaNdebele, reporters Rich Mkhondo and Sol Makgabutlane say events there are going to make it difficult for the other non-independent homelands to opt for self-rule.

Dusty monument to one of apartheid's failures

STAR

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kwaNdebele, 1 600 sq m of dusty, barren land, could be described as a monument to the shortcomings of South Africa's system of homelands.

Political instability and violence in this troubled landscape have cost many lives.

With about 200 000 residents (the kwaNdebele Government refuses to reveal the exact number), it has become one of apartheid's most unsuccessful creations.

It is made up of 40 villages, some turned into shanty towns, on the north-eastern edges of Pretoria.

Political violence erupted last year and scores of people were killed as inhabitants, occasionally led by members of the royal Mahlangu family, campaigned against proposed independence.

The big day for independence was originally scheduled for December 11 and a multimillion-rand stadium, a venue for the celebrations, was built.

Then, in August, the Legislative Assembly decided to halt independence moves.

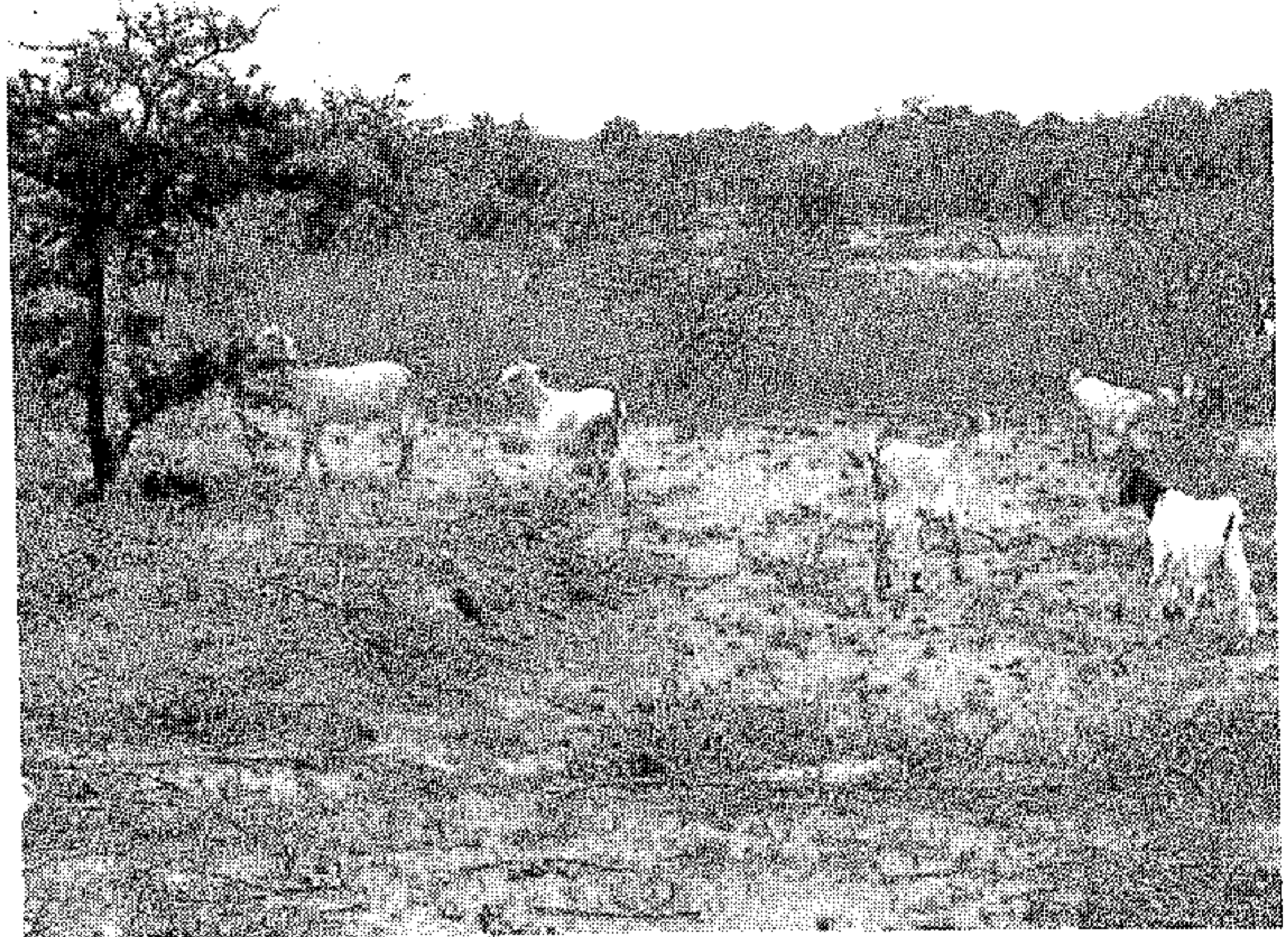
In November, the Chief Minister, Mr Simon Skosana, died of diabetes and his Interior Minister, Mr Piet Ntuli, was killed in a car bomb blast.

Mr Skosana's successor, Mr George Mahlangu, is non-committal about forthcoming developments, saying it is "too soon to predict what is going to happen".

After the events in kwaNdebele, it is not going to be easy for the other non-independent homelands to opt for self-rule. They are kwaZulu, Lebowa, QwaQwa, kaNgwane and Gazankulu.

Political observers believe it has become increasingly clear that unrest in the homelands, especially in kwaNdebele, is a definite message to the South African Government that most South African blacks want nothing to do with the Government's mini-states.

The homeland remains a poor relocation area on the periphery of the wealthy and industrial Pretoria-



Parched shrubs, goats and sandy soil . . . that's kwaNdebele.

Witwatersrand-Vereeniging (PWV) triangle. Daily, people from kwaNdebele travel long distances to and from work in buses.

Mr Petrus Skhosana, chairman of the kwaNdebele Students Congress, which has been fighting to thwart the independence plans, said: "Independence is a divide-and-conquer ploy."

kwaNdebele's backtrack on independence was the inhabitants' second victory.

The first was when they forced the Legislative Assembly to dissolve the dreaded Mbokotho vigilante group, a conservative movement formed by Mr Simon Skosana.

Residents soon claimed the movement was imposing a reign of terror, killing and torturing people, especially opponents of the ruling party.

The assassination of Mr Ntuli cleared the way for the dissolution of the movement.

Government people say Mbokotho has been disbanded and indepen-

dence plans shelved.

Mr Deon du Plooy of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning in Pretoria, said: "The South African Government respects the will of the kwaNdebele Government on the independence issue and we shall continue our close co-operation for the further development of the territory and for the betterment of the people of kwaNdebele."

He said any tribal territory that preferred not to accept independence would remain a part of the South African nation, its people would remain South African citizens "and the territory should be accommodated in political institutions within the Republic".

100 Years Ago

From The Eastern Star

A NICE STONE — On Friday, a diamond weighting 127 carats, light yellow in colour and of good shape, was found in the claims of the Griqualand West Company, Dutoitspan.

The improbable allies and the impassive foe

On the anniversary of the KwaNdebele war, a new study explains the extraordinary alliance of princes, comrades and white farmers

By CHRIS VICK

FEW would imagine that such diverse forces as a "homeland" civil service, local "comrades", a royal family and local white farmers could join forces in a popular alliance aimed at resisting government policy.

But, according to the Transvaal Rural Action Committee, that's just what happened in KwaNdebele last year when the local population opposed a common enemy — independence.

Their united action is described by Trac as "a popular uprising which shook the foundations of the entire homeland system".

In a war which started just over a year ago this week, "they took on the KwaNdebele government, its Mbokodo vigilante group as well as the might of the police and the SA Defence Force".

In the course of that war, says Trac, 100 people died, the Mbokodo (its name, also spelled Imbhokoto or Mbokotho, means "grinding stone") was decimated, the entire civil service went on strike, well over 300 people were detained under Emergency regulations, and most of the shops in the area were burnt.

"Most importantly," says Trac, "the population became politicised and was able to take power into its hands."

That politicisation began on New Year's Day, 1986, when the recently-formed Mbokodo invaded the villages of Moteti and Kgobokoane in the Moutse area. The villages formed part of a region that was vehemently opposed to incorporation into KwaNdebele.

Although the local population was well-organised, and was aware of a pending attack — they had even warned the local police chief, according to Trac — they were unable to resist the vigilantes.

Armed with pangas, sjamboks and knives, the vigilantes swarmed into houses, attacking the occupants and looting property.

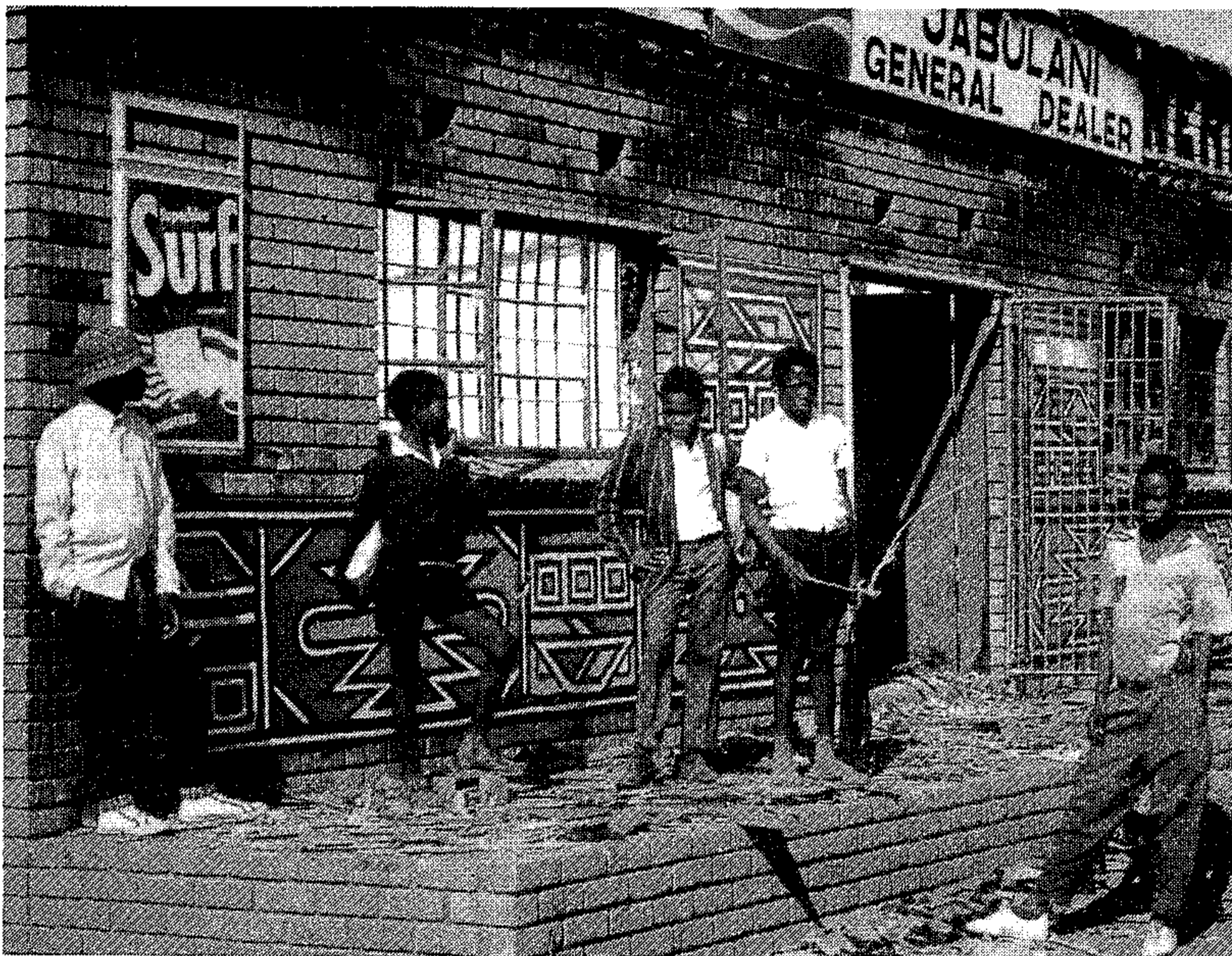
"They then took prisoner any men they could," says Trac. "They were loaded onto trucks, many of them seriously wounded, and taken to the community hall in Siyabuswa.

"Here they were held captive, tortured and humiliated for up to 36 hours before they were released. At least one man is known to have died before reaching home, and there may well be others who died in hospital because of their injuries," says Trac.

Moutse residents told Trac they were forced to stand in soapy water while they were beaten. As they fell, they injured themselves even further, until they were virtually sitting in pools of their own blood.

And during this time, says Trac, they were watched by senior members of the homeland government — including Chief Minister SS Skosana and Minister of the Interior Piet Ntuli.

"Ntuli participated in the beatings, and charges of assault were subsequently laid against Skosana, Ntuli and two other cabinet ministers. There was no visible police action or response to these charges."



Before the vote: KwaNdebele youths survey ruins of a shop owned by a homeland official as the legislative assembly prepares to reject "independence".

Picture: Walter Dhladhla, AFP

Trac says the upheaval at Moutse was, in many ways, the forerunner to the revolt that swept KwaNdebele. The local magistrates on the funeral, and mourners — angry at the way Skosana died, and being told they couldn't bury him properly — responded by setting fire to shops owned by legislative assembly members and Mbokodo members. This continued for several days, with numerous large-scale battles between Mbokodo members and local villagers.

As Trac says: "These confrontations continued on a daily basis until August, when the decision to take independence was finally abandoned. In the media, these events were portrayed as a series of random acts of brutal violence without purpose or logic."

"In unrest reports issued by the Bureau for Information, KwaNdebele featured prominently as an area where necklacings, lootings and stonings instilled fear into the population."

Trac adds: "This perception, however, in no way characterises the complexity of both the events and the political forces participating in the anti-independence war."

The primary force was the local youth, who "took on the full might of both Mbokodo and the security forces".

They sustained close relationships with parents, other local villagers and using tribal authority offices with the agreement of the headmen.

Trac says of them: "The youth who participated in the war were mostly unorganised. They were mobilised in response to a situation of extreme repression and fundamental social upheaval."

The involvement of the civil service was also important, however. More than 2 000 civil servants joined a general stayaway in the first week of June in protest against Mbokodo, and just a month later they went on strike again — this time for two weeks, crippling the entire homeland administration.

"The judiciary did not function, pensioners could not be paid, and even teachers were on strike," says Trac.

"This action was unprecedented ... it was an important pressure on the KwaNdebele government."

Just as unprecedented was the support of white farmers on the edges of KwaNdebele, who joined in opposition to the Skosana government.

"Part of the reason for this was their long-standing relationship of co-operation with the royal family, who opposed independence and Mbokodo."

But what of the South African government? According to Trac, its attitude was predictable — a failure to see the widespread and spontaneous opposition to independence, or to acknowledge that this was responsible for the unrest in KwaNdebele.

"Nor could it recognise that it is the homeland system itself, and its inherent authoritarianism, that And what of the future? Although it says there has been a dramatic downturn in unrest, and detainees have been released, "it is clear that there is still likely to be a long, drawn-out struggle over the direction politics in KwaNdebele will take".

Trac predicts that the incorporation of Moutse will once again become an issue now that independence has been shelved.

"It may well become a flashpoint again. Should it do so, this will be under the banner of an anti-bantustan campaign.

"If this happens, it is an open question whether the KwaNdebele youth and other groupings politicised by the anti-independence war will join."

Trac concludes: "The KwaNdebele war may well not be over. The independence victory may turn out to have been a first step in a protracted struggle against the homeland structure itself.

"But one thing is clear: the struggle of the people of KwaNdebele has been a critical turning point in the capacity of the bantustan system to sustain itself."

The shadowy vigilante chief

ONE man in particular stands accused for his part in provoking KwaNdebele's "war against independence" which left 100 people dead.

That man is former Minister of Interior Piet Ntuli, who died in a car bomb attack on July 29.

According to the Trac booklet on KwaNdebele, it was the homeland government's Mbokodo vigilante movement, under the direct control of Ntuli, that provoked the people of KwaNdebele into responding so actively to plans for independence.

"The KwaNdebele war started as a spontaneous reaction to the brutality and violence of Mbokodo," says Trac.

In six months, Mbokodo's random attacks, abductions and assaults had transformed the people of KwaNdebele from a relatively apolitical and unorganised group into "a militant force which spontaneously counter-

wiped it out".

Trac adds: "Ntuli featured prominently in reports of Mbokodo attacks and was said by everyone to be the real power behind the movement."

"In particular he seems to have masterminded the attacks on Moutse residents and was known for his virulently racist statements about Sotho people," who constitute the majority of Moutse residents.

Trac accuses Ntuli of leading a particularly vicious attack on the village of Tweefontein, on June 12 last year — the day the State of Emergency was declared.

"Mbokodo, under the leadership of Ntuli, viciously attacked and massacred villagers ... in response to the death of one of Ntuli's guards at the hands of the villagers.

"Ntuli himself shot the victims, and at least six people died," says Trac.

The Trac booklet describes Ntuli's

death as a turning point in KwaNdebele's struggle against independence, saying: "He was widely regarded as the mastermind behind both independence and Mbokodo. His death was interpreted by the local population as meaning victory could not be far off."

But who killed Ntuli? Although the African National Congress claimed responsibility late in August, Trac says it is "widely believed" in KwaNdebele that "agents of Pretoria" were responsible.

But what purpose would it serve to eliminate the head of Mbokodo, which had been partly successful in suppressing anti-independence campaigners? According to Trac, Ntuli's death opened the road "for those functionaries whose hands were not so directly tainted with the blood of the KwaNdebele population to go ahead and take independence".

TOMORROW BEGINS AT WITS TODAY

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WORM'S EYE VIEW

Putting a cart before the hoarse-laugh

ASSUMPTION, ParaNoya. — Incitement is mounting here among race-mad ParaNoyads as the country's chief jockey, President Anastasio Pigmentosa — so called because he has long taken it for a ride — prepares to announce the date of the nation's chief handicap, the Election Stakes.

Gambling on political horse races runs in the blood of most white ParaNoyads, who see themselves as genetic betters.

The Election Stakes — an event open to pale hacks only — is the premier event in the political race calendar. (Elections are welcomed by ParaNoyad equine enthusiasts because they are guaranteed to produce a lot of horse.)

However, the event has been postponed repeatedly by a mystery constitutional disease which gripped the nation's politicians in 1983 — forcing them into a lengthy lie-off in which they were compelled to abstain from speech-making.

The authorities have now decided that the climate is ripe for a resumption of the electoral race or gallop poll. This follows recent Emergency measures to restore candidates to political fitness. (All politicians received 24-hour veterinary attention from the News Bureau: they were unable to exercise their vocal chords without being thoroughly vetted.) In keeping with a long-standing tradition, all runners in the Election Stakes will be blinkered.

This year, however, a new rule has been introduced. To ensure a fair-skinned contest and to prevent doping, all runners will be subjected to an automatic Stewards' Inquiry — they will have to inquire of News Steward Flo d'Informacion if they want to give their constituents any dope.

Although, as in previous years, the outcome of this contest is not in doubt, it is expected to end in a photo finish: the winners will end up framed in a tricameral.

The winner will once again come from the stable of the ruling Blancochequo Party, run by President Pigmentosa, who keeps a tight rein on his team of trainers — he has vowed to make the trainers run on time.

This stable, whose colours are horizontal white and white stripes, hopes to capture this year's events with its two prize follies, Reform (by Stealth out of Confusion) and Emergency (by Edict out of Desperation).

Both these nightmares are long-running old chestnuts: months.

The stable has been assigned a severe handicap (the president and his Cabinet) but is nevertheless expected to take advantage of its favourable ethnic weighting to win handily. It is a "racing certainty".

Like the president himself, the stable is expected to whine with ease. Its traditional opponent is the Progressivo stable, whose colours are pale pink. Its charges have never been successful, but it has produced many formidable nags. Its entry this year is Moral Outrage (By Privileged Out of Guilt) but its handicap — the electorate — may prove too severe.

This year, Pigmentosa's stable faces a formidable challenge from the Blanc de Blancochequo stable whose trainers include that celebrated racecourse fanatic or one-track mind, Eugenio Terroblanco. Its colours are vertical white and white stripes, its hobby-horses are drawn in the rightmost lane and it is expected to be particularly strong in the home straight-jacket.

The stable's prize entrants this year are Investive (by Neanderthals out of Malice) and Reaction (by Fantasy Out of Prejudice). Its prospects will depend on its ability to stick to the rails, unlike its trainers who continually go off them.

It has all the odds on its side, of whom the oddest is clearly TerroBlanco himself. However, Pigmentosa's skill at handling the whip may ensure that Terroblanco remains an also-rant. A success for this stable would clearly be against the reform book.

One stable whose entrants are sure to be scratched is that run by the Aztec National Congress, whose horses are dark. Its true colours may not be shown in terms of the Emergency regulations, but they feature a drawn and quartered cap.

It and other dark horses have been excluded by an ancient rule which bars darker skinned and radical ParaNoyads from the race. Stupendary Steward d'Informacion explained that this rule had ensured that the Election would be run at a fast pace. It was, she said, designed "for white cant-ers, not black Trots".

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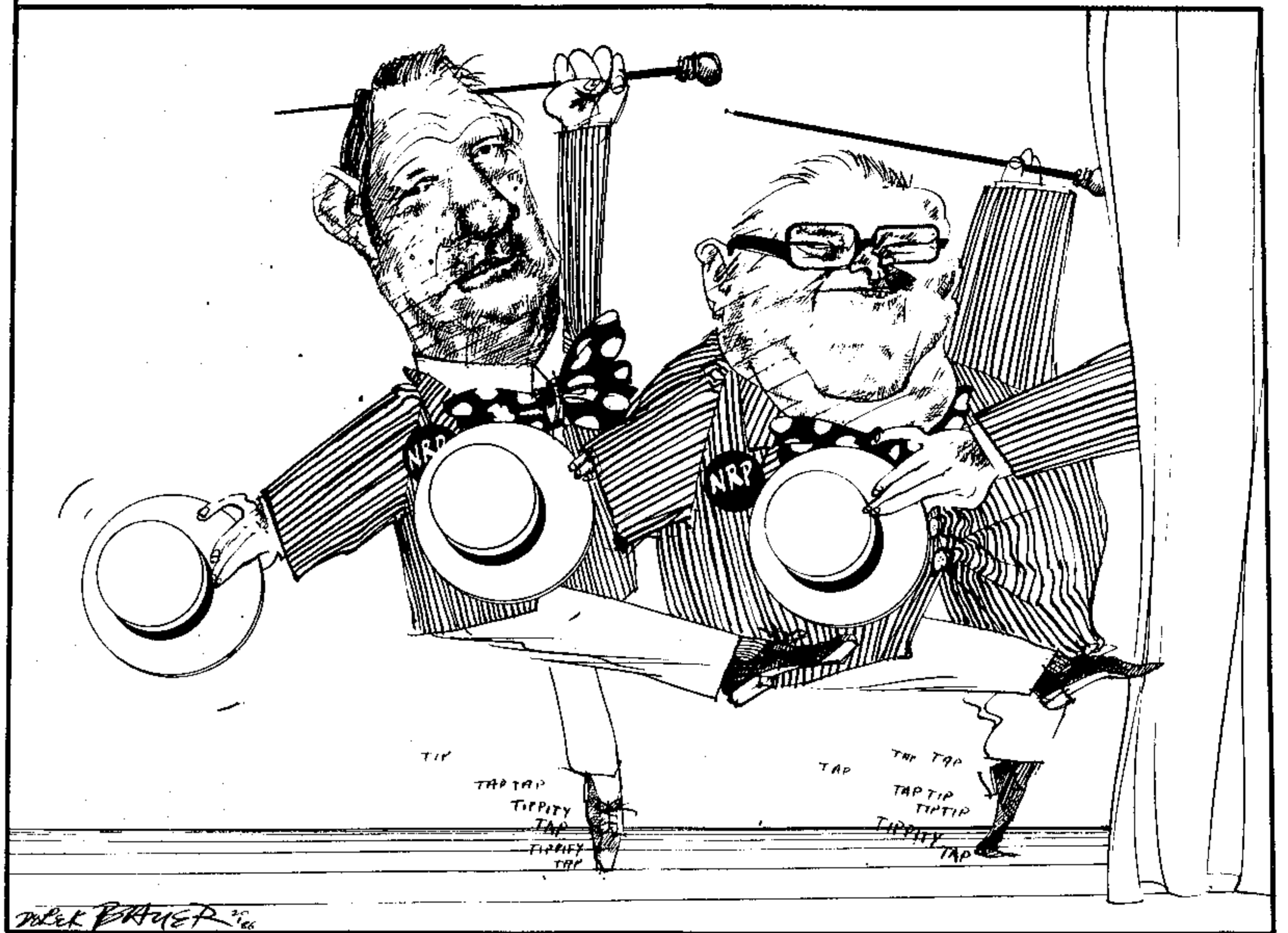
LATE FLASH: Political bookmakers report that punters who back the winners in the Election stakes are expected to win only a few coins. This was traditional as "you can only expect small change from a ParaNoyad election".

Surprisingly, however, white ParaNoyads don't appear to be backing the Pigmentosa mount, Reform — apparently because of the prohibitive odds against it. "Few whites are willing to pay the price of Reform," a bookie explained.

But the other leg of the Pigmentosa doublespeak, Emergency, was, as expected, enjoying uniform backing. He also noted that, as usual, punters who wanted to bet on the Pigmentosa horses were desperate to do so. "Pigmentosa supporters," he noted, "have always been desperate gamblers."

Steven Friedman

DEREK BAUER'S WORLD



THE FINAL CURTAIN? OR ANOTHER EMBARRASSING SIDE SHOW BOWS OUT?

LETTERS

What if you humans had been given the trotters?

EVER since learning to read and write I have been reading your newspaper believing you to be enthusiastic defenders of the downtrodden, as you saw them.

Imagine my disappointment and horror on reading Vivienne Walt's description of life on the Animal farm near Lusaka, Zambia, January 16-22, 1987, where pigs are actually forced to lie down in their own excrement.

So few of you human beings realise that we pigs like clean pens, if we have to be in pens at all. Perhaps this is because so many of your own kind don't seem to mind living in feculent and filthy conditions, and not being too bright, you mistake our need for clean mud to keep our sensitive skins in good condition for a similar liking for dirt.

Apart from the above mentioned blatant twisting of pig-truths, what worries me is the current trend for using innocent pigs and other animals in human political propaganda.

It is bad enough being treated by you civilised creatures in such awful ways every day without now having to face the further threat of political scapegoatism.

I don't wish to be unkind, but one does wonder how things would be if we had been given the thumbs and you the trotters.

A friend who lives on an AWB farm in the Free State tells me that there all the pigs are given names such as Oliver Tambo, Joe Slovo and Winnie Mandela. I'm sure you can understand our paranoia, we seem to be getting it from both sides, and we don't even throw stones! — Hocus Porcus, Belgravia, Johannesburg

ON September 4, 1986, a coalition of anti-apartheid activists, protesting Harvard University's failure to divest itself of ownership in companies doing business in South Africa, succeeded in forcing Harvard's president Derek Bok to cancel a formal dinner for 400 of Harvard's wealthiest contributors.

On November 21, we renewed our protests. This time, 19 of us were arrested and charged, either with trespass or with being disorderly persons. Seven of us have chosen to contest the charges in court, and will go on trial some time this spring.

Our action is only one of many protests that continue throughout the United States, as the opposition to apartheid grows. All of us view with dismay the increasingly repressive actions of the Nationalist regime. We

United States have little direct effect on events in South Africa, but at the very least, we want those of you who are fighting for freedom and justice to know that you are not alone and are not forgotten. — Robert Paul Wolff, Professor of Philosophy, University of



I DRAW better than I write — My support to you and all freedom loving organisations in South Africa. — Walter Bakker, Johannesburg

THE Azanian Students' Organisation (Azaso) is no more — the South African Student Congress (Sansco) is here to stay. This is a sad turn of events after Azaso's final congress when it changed its name to the colonial and geographical Sansco in a bid to be in line with the Congress movement. This follows hotly on its 1981 abrogation of the South African Students' Organisation (Saso) legacy of black consciousness.

This compels one to set the records of history into a proper perspective. In 1977, in what came to be known as Black Wednesday, 19 organisations were declared banned by the then Minister of Justice — Jimmy Kruger.

Among those banned were the Black People's Convention (BPC) and Saso. In 1978 the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) was formed to fill the void left by the banning of the BPC. In 1979, Azaso saw the light of day when it was formed by the torch-bearers of black consciousness — Azapo. The very same Azaso abrogated its responsibilities when it adopted a "progressive" stance — leaving the student fraternity in disarray. To bring some measure of order in the otherwise beleaguered

Students' Movement (Azasm) was launched to accommodate students faithful to black consciousness.

And now, just before we can recover from this heart-rending shock, Billy Ramokgopa (ex-Azaso president and now head of Sansco), is delivering yet another bludge into reasons for the change to Sansco: The Sansco leadership maintains:

● "We are not Azanian students, but South Africans."

● "Azania has attachments with black consciousness organisations which refuse to place themselves under the discipline of the progressive movement."

● The decision on the name will be "by the people and not by a few easily excitable and well-read intellectuals".

These flimsy reasons are a clear but painful indicator that the Azaso/Sansco leadership has abysmally failed to understand the historical origins of our struggle; it has still less understood its development. — Ché Masedi Marironi, Deer Park Transvaal

ON behalf of my family I would like to thank the many people who tried to contact us during the last month with regard to my daughter Clare Verbeek, who is presently in detention in Johannesburg.

I would particularly like to thank members of the End Conscription Campaign and of the Black Sash.

We have been very heartened to discover how many people in South Africa love and support Clare. — Jennifer Verbeek, Pietermaritzburg

SORRY to hear your tail's been shortened and your nose chopped off. I have thought of an idea for the new year — Do-it-yourself buttons.

One takes an old button badge, pastes on a nice slogan (careful to omit illegal blank spaces) and covers it with some glad-wrap.

If one then encounters any kind of Emergency, just swallow the paper and spit out the glad wrap.

And here, to provide examples (I'm not intending to stimulate any imagination, sir): Bite your tongue, before it bites you; sup-Press that thought (with artist's impression of a thumbprint); 10 years with or without the option of R20 000. Fine; Talk is so cheap, why not free speech?

All copyrights forfeited. Yours to do with as you please, if you please. —

MISSION faces expulsion

By PAT SIDLEY

A CATHOLIC mission faces expulsion and 30 percent of all the Nzundza tribal authority offices have been closed in KwaNdebele, whose legislative assembly voted in mid-1986 to overturn an earlier decision to accept "independence".

St Oliver's Catholic Mission has been ordered to leave KwaNdebele by tomorrow. Despite pleas to the "homeland" authorities by Bishop George Daniels, sources say the mission, whose land was expropriated in March 1985, will probably have to go.

According to sources, the KwaNdebele authorities have taken exception to the work carried out by the mission, which it sees as being on the side of KwaNdebele resistance and

too close to Prince James Mahlangu, chairman of the tribal authority.

The prince — popular leader of resistance to independence — and his brother, Andries Mahlangu, were detained late last year but released for the election of a new chief minister, Prince George Mahlangu, after the death of Simon Skhosana, who had favoured "independence".

The tribal authority headed by the prince is a constitutionally recognised body which has been prevented under Emergency rules from holding meetings. The tribal authority's lawyer confirmed yesterday that its offices have been closed and telephone service cut.

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121 Files 8/2/87

Homeland is closing prominent Catholic church



By **DERRICK LUTHAYI**

KWANDEBELE's most prominent church, St Oliver Catholic Mission, has to go, according to a decision by the homeland's government.

The church received a notice late last year which said they were no longer allowed to occupy their land and had to leave by January 1.

If the church disappears it will leave 8 000 parishioners without spiritual guidance, about 100 school children without classrooms and 15 000 residents without a clinic and telephone.

A church spokesman told *City Press* that the land on which the church was situated was bought by the government last year.

"We are trying to get an alternative site, but so far the future is bleak," he said.

Sources claim that the church is being victimised for providing support to activists during last year's unrest.

Last year the church was used as a meeting place for groups opposing KwaNdebele's proposed independence and actions of the notorious Imbokoto vigilantes.

People injured during the unrest were also treated at the church. They were able to communicate with the outside world by using the church phone - the only church in the homeland that has a direct line.

Homeland is closing prominent Catholic church

12/9/88 8/2/87

By DERRICK LUTHAYI

KWANDEBELE's most prominent church, St Oliver Catholic Mission, has to go, according to a decision by the homeland's government.

The church received a notice late last year which said they were no longer allowed to occupy their land and had to leave by January 1.

If the church disappears it will leave 8 000 parishioners without spiritual guidance, about 100 school children without classrooms and 15 000 residents without a clinic and telephone.

A church spokesman told *City Press* that the land on which the church was situated was bought by the government last year.

"We are trying to get an alternative site, but so far the future is bleak," he said.

Sources claim that the church is being victimised for providing support to activists during last year's unrest.

Last year the church was used as a meeting place for groups opposing KwaNdebele's proposed independence and actions of the notorious Imbokoto vigilantes.

People injured during the unrest were also treated at the church. They were able to communicate with the outside world by using the church phone - the only church in the homeland that has a direct line.

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Photo: [unclear]

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) Yes.
- (2) Yes.

(a) It is alleged that a member of the South African Police drove a patrol vehicle in a southerly direction in Halt Road, Elsie's River. Two children crossed the road at a pedestrian crossing and were run over by the patrol vehicle.

- (b) Two.
- (c) Sergeant.

- (3) Yes.

(a) The investigation is not yet completed. The docket will be referred to the Attorney General on completion of the investigation.

- (b) None.

- (4) No.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

KwaNdebele: unrest

49. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether the South African Police were requested in 1986 to assist in the combating of unrest in KwaNdebele; if so, (a) by whom, (b) on what dates, (c) in which areas and (d) what (i) were the circumstances of the unrest and (ii) was the response of the South African Police in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) to (d) Because KwaNdebele is a self governing territory with its own police force, and co-operation with the police of the territory takes place on a continuous basis and considering the fact that law and

order has been restored, I am not prepared to comment on the internal matters of KwaNdebele.

Sabotage

53. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(a) How many incidents of sabotage, armed attack or explosions occurred in the Republic in 1986 and (b) what was the (i) target and (ii) nature of the incident in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) and (b) I do not consider it in the interest of the safety of the Republic to reveal information of this nature.

MbeKweni: detainees

56. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether (a) certain persons, whose names have been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, and (b) any other persons were detained in MbeKweni, Paarl, on or about 7 January 1987; if so, (i) in terms of what statutory provisions, (ii) why and (iii) what were the circumstances surrounding their detention;

(2) whether these persons have been released; if so, on what date in each case; if not, where are they being held in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) (a) Yes.

(i) In terms of Regulation 3 (1) of the Emergency Regulations promulgated under the Public Safety Act, 1953.

(ii) Because their actions threatened law and order.

(iii) Because criminal prosecutions may be instituted as a result of their actions I am not prepared to reveal this information.

- (b) No. (i) to (iii) Fall away.

(2) No, 3 persons in the Victor Verster Prison, Paarl and 1 person in the Pollsmoor Prison, Cape Town.

Black townships: members charged

77. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether, in 1986, any members of the South African Defence Force were (a) charged with and (b) convicted of exceeding the bounds of duty while serving in any Black townships; if so, (i) how many and (ii) in respect of what offences in each case;

(2) whether, in that year, any civil actions were instituted against (a) him and/or (b) any members of the Defence Force for acts committed by members of the Defence Force while on duty in Black townships; if so, (i) how many, (ii) what were the circumstances surrounding each claim and (iii) what was the nature of the claim in each case;

(3) whether any of these actions have been finalised; if so, (a) how many as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) what was the outcome in each case?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) (a) and (b) Yes.

- (a) (i) 24.

- (b) (i) 17.

	(a)	(b)
Assault	3	3
Indecent assault	1	—
Theft	3	3
Assault and Indecent Assault	1	1

Assault and Theft	7	6
Murder	4	—
Rape	2	1

Contravention of Section 46 of the Military Discipline Code—Conduct to the prejudice of military discipline

- (2) (a) Yes.

(i) as on 5 February 1987—168.

(ii) To explain the circumstances surrounding all the actions would run to volumes and would be an expensive undertaking in terms of manpower and costs, which cannot be considered justified.

(iii) Shooting incidents	66
Assaults, molestation, humiliation, indecent assault, rape, abduction, unlawful arrest/detention	101
Damage to property	1

- (b) No.

- (3) (a) Yes—9 as on 5 February 1987.

- (b) 1—Case has been withdrawn.

8—Claims have prescribed.

Religious objectors

121. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Defence:

Whether, with reference to the reply of the Minister of Manpower to Question No 333 on 11 March 1986, the period of waiting for national servicemen between the granting of religious objector status and being placed in alternative service is included in the calculation of the religious objectors' period of national service; if not, why not?

18/2/87
Speward

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Short-lived victory

By DERRICK LUTHAYI

22/2/87
121
9/Prasa

OPPONENTS of KwaNdebele independence scored a victory Pretoria's Supreme Court yesterday over their government which had closed the Ndzudza Tribal Authority (NTA) offices and confiscated their vehicles and documents.

An urgent application was brought by NTA's chairman, Prince James Mahlangu, who sought an order for the re-opening of their offices.

The offices were closed by police on January 23 and a number of the tribal authority's documents, vehicles and keys were confiscated.

Judge Goldstein granted the applica-

tion with costs to be paid by the Chief Minister, and also ordered that James should be restored as chairman of the tribal authority immediately.

However, the tribal authority's jubilation came to an end outside the court buildings, when KwaNdebele police arrested James and whisked him away to Siyabuswa, where he is being charged him with holding an illegal gathering.

He is due to appear in the Siyabuswa Magistrate Court today.

James and his brothers have been in hiding since the NTA offices were closed, and only reappeared for the case.

(2) The newspapers are printed in terms of State Tender Boards exemptions extended to the Government Printer (SDK 77).

(3) News on constitutional developments is conveyed on a factual and informative basis.

(4) (a) The editorial policy of all the regional newspapers is the same and has as its objective the promotion of effective communication between the Government and regional communities.

(b) The management of the Bureau for Information in accordance with the general objectives of the Bureau.

(5) The editors of the regional newspapers act in their capacity as officials of the Bureau. They do not act in their individual capacities and are not ultimately responsible for the content of their newspapers. This responsibility resides in the Deputy Minister of Information and in the Head of the Bureau. The names of the editors of the regional newspapers are accordingly not relevant.

KwaNdebele

393. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether it is still the intention of the South African Government to grant independence to KwaNdebele; if so, why;

(2) whether any negotiations on independence have been held with the Government of KwaNdebele since its decision in 1986 not to take independence; if so, (a) when and (b) what was the outcome;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

HoA

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) The option for independence of a selfgoverning territory is the prerogative of the government of the territory concerned.

The RSA government will again consider a request for independence by the KwaNdebele government should they so request.

(2) No.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

(3) No.

Detainees: voters

394. Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether persons who have been detained under (a) emergency regulations and (b) security legislation and who are registered as voters for the House of Assembly will be allowed to vote in the forthcoming election; if not, (i) why not and (ii) in terms of what statutory provisions; if so, what arrangements will be made for them to cast their votes;

(2) whether such persons will be allowed to receive material pertaining to the election from the candidates contesting the election; if not, why not; if so, on what basis;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) I refer the honourable member to the answer of the Minister of Home Affairs to question number 395.

(2) Yes, depending on the circumstances in each instance and provided that the particulars furnished entails the

normal particulars which a candidate furnishes to all his voters.

(3) No.

395. Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

Whether his Department will make any arrangements to allow (a) persons who are detained in terms of (i) emergency regulations and (ii) security legislation and (b) awaiting-trial prisoners to vote in the forthcoming election for the House of Assembly; if not, (aa) why not and (bb) who took the decision in this regard; if so, what arrangements?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(a) and (b) No.

(aa) and (bb) Arrangements regarding postal and special votes of voters who are not able to attend a polling station on election day, are made by presiding officers for postal and special votes in accordance with requests submitted to them by such voters.

396. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) How many cases of assault on infants by parents were reported in respect of each race group in each province during the period 1 July 1985 to 30 June 1986;

(2) in how many cases in respect of each race group did the infant (a) die and (b) suffer serious injury as a result of the assault?

HoA

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

	Cape Pro-vince	Natal	Orange Free State	Transvaal
(1) White	12	6	17	60
Coloured	92	4	1	7
Asian	—	4	—	2
Black	8	117	14	31

	(a)	(b)
(2) White	3	31
Coloured	4	46
Asian	—	—
Black	13	67

Medical doctors

397. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

(a) How many medical doctors left the Republic permanently in 1986 and (b) what was the age distribution of these medical doctors?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(a) 80.	(b) Age	Number
20—24	20—24	1
25—34	25—34	37
35—44	35—44	23
45—54	45—54	5
55—64	55—64	7
65+	65+	7

The abovementioned data is for the period January to November 1986. Data for December 1986 is not yet available.

Mental illness/defects

398. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

In how many cases in 1986 (a) were persons referred for inquiry in terms of sec-

kwaNdebele 'prince' now home on bail

One of the members of kwaNdebele's "royal" family is back home — but a second member is still being held under the emergency regulations.

Mr James Mahlangu has returned home, but faces charges of attending unlawful meetings. His brother, Mr Andries Mahlangu, is still detained.

Both are members of the homeland's Legislative Assembly. *Sai @ 4/3/87 (12)*

A third brother, Mr Cornelius Mahlangu, has not been detained, but was axed as a cabinet minister last year after Mr George Mahlangu — no relation — had been elected to succeed the late champion of independence, the Chief Minister, Mr Simon Skosana.

kwaNdebele police commissioner Brigadier Hertzog Lerrn yesterday confirmed Mr James Mahlangu was now home on bail. He has to report to police every three days.

"Princes" James and Andries Mahlangu — who oppose homeland independence — have been detained before.

kwaNdebele officials have lately rejected the family claim to royal status. — Sapa.

(This report has been altered to comply with the emergency regulations)

Cheap housing on show ^{5/day} ¹²¹

HOUSES costing as little as R3 600 will be offered to KwaNdebele residents at the Ekangla Show, beginning March 21. KwaNdebele Utility Company (KUC) chairman F Kotzenberg says families' lifestyles are important in view of the commitment to a higher quality of life. KUC does not see its role merely as that of supplying houses. It is a developmental agency as well. All show houses are up-gradeable and expanding families will be able to extend living quarters.

Water and sewerage services are priorities, as are good roads and adequate public transport, he says.

Business Day Reporter

"The smaller houses start at R3 600 and prices range to R13 000 for bigger houses. Those who can afford R170 a month can buy the top-of-the-range option."

Visitors will see 2-, 3- and 4-roomed houses constructed from a variety of materials.

"The information we gain about residents' aspirations and financial circumstances will help us to develop KwaNdebele and will provide data to help government plan for further development projects."

KwaNdebele may go-it-alone

W/Mail

20-26/3/87

(121)

By PAT SIDLEY

THE KwaNdebele legislative assembly faces another motion aimed at making the territory independent, sources close to the Ndzundza royal kraal believe.

The motion is expected to be tabled next month, and the likelihood of strong opposition remains slight as many of those who opposed independence last year are now in detention.

The sources said at least 25 people are being held — almost all tribal authority leaders and members of parliament. These include Prince Cornelius Mahlangu, brother of Prince James — chairman of the Ndzundza authority — who was fired in December as Minister of Health, Pensions and Social Welfare.

The sources pointed out that most of them opposed independence at last year's session, when the plan was shelved.

The speaker of the house, Solly Mahlangu — who ruled the independence issue dead without a

vote — has also been fired.

Prince James has now been detained three times — most recently, on February 20 on the steps of the assembly, during a special sitting to discuss the Appropriation Bill. It was two days after his previous release.

His other brother, Andries Mahlangu, has also been detained

twice — the second time seven minutes after his release. The sources said he had been accused of wanting to kill the then chief minister, George Mahlangu.

"They have arrested the parliamentary opposition. If you oppose, you will be arrested. Even those who give support to the Ndzundza people will be arrested," the sources said.

(121) CMA 25/3/83

kwaNdebele objects to bus fares rise

Pretoria Bureau

The Chief Minister of kwaNdebele, Mr George Mahlangu, says that neither he nor his government approves the Putco decision to increase bus fares in the homeland.

Mr Mahlangu said Putco had advised that, because of rising costs, it could no longer delay the increases which, initially, were to have been imposed last November.

A spokesman for Putco confirmed fares would rise by 17,5 percent on Monday.

Mr Mahlangu said he held "extensive talks with Putco in the past weeks, in an effort to stave off the increase."

Fares to and within kwaNdebele have been frozen for the past five months because of unrest and the homeland government's negotiations with Putco.

● Bophuthatswana Transport Holdings has confirmed its fares will be increased on casual and weekly tickets by as much as 15 c a trip on certain routes on Monday. Monthly tickets will cost more on April 1.

kwaNdebele

'has earned its rights'

By Toni Younghusband

Through hard work and perseverance the people of kwaNdebele have earned the right to participate in the broader Southern African community, Chief Minister Mr George Mahlangu said today at the official opening of the kwaNdebele exhibition at the Rand Show.

Mr Mahlangu said kwaNdebele's participation in the 1987 Rand Show was intended to give publicity to the country, the culture and tradition of the Ndebele and to show the progress and development in the short time that kwaNdebele has been in existence.

Mr Mahlangu said that despite development constraints inherent to Third World countries, limited natural resources and limited employment opportunities, kwaNdebele remained one of the better developing countries in Southern Africa.

MOTIVATED

"Nowhere, with the possible exception of Malawi, have people been better motivated to get involved in economic activities.

"Other aspects that make kwaNdebele a unique national state include the Government's acceptance of the principle of free enterprise, the availability of modern housing and an industrial infrastructure which is comparable to the best in the PWV area," Mr Mahlangu said.

He said some of the state's most notable achievements were:

- The construction of 60 schools, 50 000 private dwellings and four dams.
- The upgrading and tarring of 120 km of roads.
- The attraction of more than 90 foreign and South African investors to kwaNdebele.

"The orderly urbanisation of 200 000 of our citizens who have voluntarily come to kwaNdebele after the establishment of our state, shows what we have achieved," Mr Mahlangu said.

Lawyer accused of SA plot

W (M) 11
A LAWYER detained in KwaNdebele while seeking bail for his clients was accused by the "homeland's" divisional commissioner of police of entering the area "with a view of bringing about the violent overthrow of KwaNdebele and South Africa".

Andries Kuhn made this assertion in an affidavit filed to oppose a Pretoria Supreme Court application to free Pretoria Legal Resources Centre lawyer Nicholas de Villiers.

Shortly after the papers were filed, however, the matter was settled out of court and De Villiers was released on April 17, one day after the application.

12-D EN 16/16/87
By JO-ANN BEKKER

DeVilliers said he was detained on April 14 when he went to the KwaNdebele Commissioner of Police's office to ask for permission to be in the area, as he had to arrange bail for clients.

In KwaNdebele it is illegal for people to enter the area unless they live or work there.

On April 13, DeVilliers appeared in court, apparently in connection with a charge of being in the "homeland" illegally, although he was not formally charged.

The matter has been postponed.

MNR linked to rural vigilantes

w/Mail

24-29/4/88

By THAMI MKHWANAZI

THE Northern Transvaal Youth Congress (Notrayoc) has called on the youth in the Frontline states and other neighbouring states to mobilise against "South African aggression".

The South African Youth Congress (Sayco) affiliate, which claims a membership of 120 000, has made the call in the wake of the growing vigilante threat in the area, the coming white elections and moves by the KwaNdebele government to opt for "independence".

Notrayoc considers the youth in the Frontline states as part of "us". The organisation says in a statement that the youth in the Frontline states are also "subject to SA intimidation" and therefore the youth in the region should prepare to form "partisan fronts" to counter South African "aggression".

They added that any leader of a neighbouring state who stands in the way will be seen as "betraying the South African struggle".

Notrayoc, one of 160 affiliates of Sayco, representing the youth in Venda, Lebowa, KwaNdebele and Gazankulu, will counter efforts by vigilante groups in the area to recruit from the unemployed.

Notrayoc president, Ephraim Mogale is reported as saying there were eight vigilante committees in the area and some of these were masquerading as youth organisations. One such group calls itself "Abafana bakaBotha" (Sons of Botha).

Notrayoc claims the vigilante movement is backed by the Mozambique resistance, Renamo.

The organisation, whose life presidents are Bobby Tsotsobe, a former ANC guerrilla whose death sentence was commuted to life, and Theresa Ramashamola, a Vaal woman who has been sentenced to death, is also mobilising against moves by KwaNdebele to opt for independence.

(10)

(10)

(121)

CRADOCK REVISITED

They did the 'toyi-toyi' in Lingelihle last night

And the locals cherish the fact that the kids still know the steps

Matthew Goniwe. Sparrow Mkonto. Names which in 1985 inspired a new generation of activists, and still do almost two years later. But how has Lingelihle coped with the death of its most dynamic civic leaders, and the two States of Emergency which followed?

Jo-Ann Bekker reports

HUGE initials of the banned African National Congress and South African Communist Party deface the Bureau for Information's billboard advertisements in Cradock's Lingelihle township, obliterating appeals for residents to pay rent and electricity.

But revolutionary graffiti is the only visible link between the militant, tightly organised Karoo community of 1984-1986 and the bruised Lingelihle of today.

The crowds of fist-clenching children who used to greet visiting journalists in a spontaneous show of defiance are back in school after nearly three years of boycotts. The residents who launched some of the country's first rent and consumer boycotts are paying their bills and buying from most white shops.

The leaders who organised the community of 6 000 into street committees when the structures were still new to the country have been detained or — in the case of the founding head of the Cradock Residents Association, Matthew Goniwe, and his colleagues, Fort Calata and Sparrow Mkonto — murdered.

In recent interviews, both the "old guard" and "young Turks" of the residents association spoke frankly about the crushing effects the nationwide State of Emergency and deployment of municipal police has had on community resistance. But they were adamant residents are just as defiant beneath the surface.

"The people are highly politicised; ready, waiting for someone to take the initiative," said one 22-year-old, stressing the fundamental problem of a leadership vacuum.

The civic organisation is headless. Township residents are still divided into street committees which still meet, although sporadically. The street committees from Lingelihle's eight residential blocks each elect three members to a co-ordinating group called the Local Committee. But there is no executive drawn from the committee's 24 members, who are mostly in their early 20s.

"The structures are operating basically from second leadership level down. We want to elect leaders democratically, but we can't hold meetings and many people are in detention," explained a young member of the committee who, like his four colleagues, agreed to be interviewed.

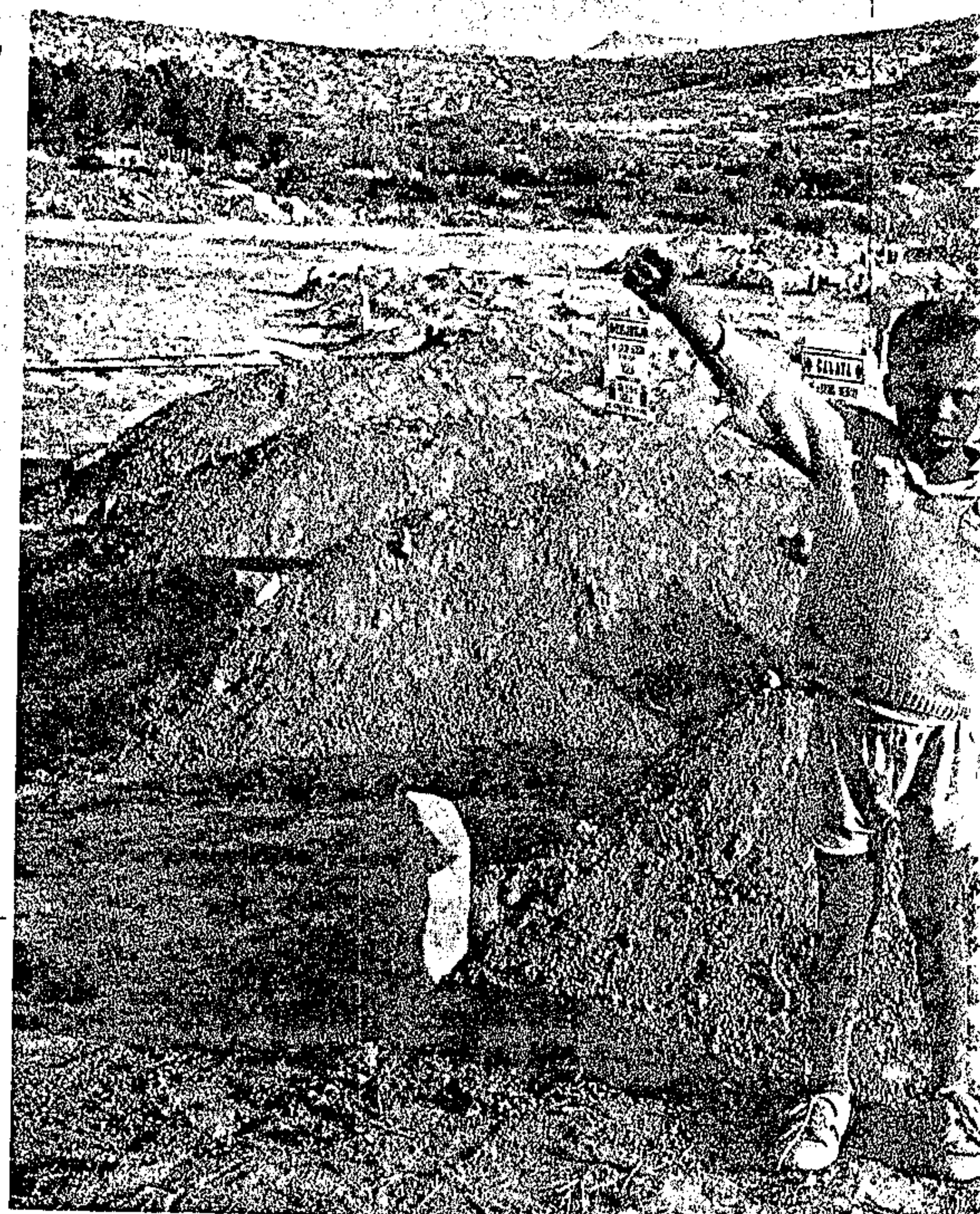


Back at school — but the spirit lives on

"The late Matthew and Fort were not self-centred leaders, they tried to decentralise leadership. There are people playing the role played by the late comrades, but because of the circumstances we do not see them. These qualities can not be put into practice."

In theory, the grass roots, decentralised democracy of street committees should withstand onslaughts such as state detention. The Cradock experience seems to indicate this is true to a limited extent only.

According to the Local Committee members, the community remained mobilised during the eight-month-long partial State of Emergency declared on the day of Goniwe, Calata and Mkonto's funeral in 1985. But fear became the



Mkonto, Goniwe, Calata, Mhlauli — a salute to their memory



Matthew Goniwe with the youth of Lin.

"During the first Emergency, despite the death of our comrades and the detentions, resistance was the same," one committee member reflected. "The emotions of people were very high. They did not feel the pressure. This is what contributed to the failure of the government to quell the resistance."

He said at that time the police informer network was all but smashed and the authorities had not known which residents were prominent in the street committees. When leaders were detained, others stepped into their shoes.

Under the first Emergency, another committee member added, "people's education" classes tried to give some direction to students who had boycotted school since the beginning of 1984, when vice-principal Goniwe was dismissed.

"And at that time we had door-to-door campaigns, we'd go from house to house, using whistles to alert each other. It was most effective. We could operate, although our leadership and students were being harassed and in detention."

The flow of conversation halted when the five men turned to conditions under the present Emergency; reflective pauses interrupted their observations.

"Dirty elements" were once again informing for the police, one committee member said. This time, most street committee activists were in detention.

But the five Local Committee members, along with older residents, agreed that the black municipal police — whom the community call

Recruited from municipal police to have commit to search wi searches conduc.

"These vigilan suspect that in y and comrades," said the raids on power failures darkness.

Residents adn several inciden township. One such attacks —

Ndebele dismissal



THREE members of the Kwandebele Legislative Assembly were dismissed this week due to a unanimous decision of the assembly, the Kwandebele government said in a statement.

The assembly accepted a motion that James Mahlangu and Solly Mahlangu should no longer be members of the Ndundza

Tribal Authority.

This means that they lose their seats in the assembly, which they held by virtue of their tribal positions.

Andries Mahlangu - also a member of the tribal authority as well as being an elected member of the assembly - was

expelled from his seat, the statement added.

The assembly took its decision on the grounds that the conduct of the three members had become an embarrassment to the assembly and the Kwandebele government.

The motion, which was introduced by a member of the Ndundza Tribal Authority, KS Mahlangu, said:

"Dissatisfaction had been expressed by members of the tribe concerning the way in which the tribal authority had been run in recent months.

"It was felt that they were contributing to division and confusion in the tribe.

"The government of Kwandebele holds the interests of the people and the state dear.

"For this reason, all possible efforts have been made by the government in recent months to re-unite the people after a period of unrest.

"In the unrest, government officials were intimidated to stay away from work, property was damaged and the human rights of the people were flagrantly disregarded.

"Upon the election of Majozi Mahlangu as Chief Minister, a new era dawned which has been characterised by increasing peace in Kwandebele.

"The Chief Minister is being supported in his bid to bring peace and progress back to the country by the council of chiefs.

"The council told the government earlier this year that the people were tired of the events which had been taking place during the unrest, and that numerous innocent people had died," the statement said. - Sapa.

James Mahlangu, dismissed for being an embarrassment to the Kwandebele government.

121 C/Rep 3/5/87

Sarhwu accuses Sats of 'inciting workers'

By SANDILE MEMELA

THE SA Railways and Harbours Workers' Union has accused Sats of inciting workers to turn against their own union and against the decisions which they themselves made with regard to the six-week dispute.

This follows after hundreds of the dismissed strikers received as little as R3 of their pay this week.

The union said it was "disgusted" that management expected Sarhwu to pay wages that workers had lost during the dispute.

"It is a weak attempt by

workers last week, the union said its members were "still open to negotiations".

The union said it would renew attempts to contact Grové "in order to request him to meet the negotiating team to negotiate some kind of settlement to the dispute".

Sats public relations officer Jannie van Zyl said management has "stated categorically" in the past that it did not recognise Sarhwu and was still continuing negotiations with its own in-house black workers union, Blatu.

workers remain the same. "No one will go to management to beg for their jobs back," said the union.

A Sats spokesman said thousands of dismissed strikers had indicated their intention to apply for re-employment by asking for application forms at payout points this week.

The spokesman said Sats had temporarily employed 1 340 workers since the beginning of this month. But the union said most of the dismissed workers had resolved not to apply for re-employment.

ters in various compounds despite the assurance from Sats that no evictions were authorised at this stage.

● The use of police to individually intimidate various workers into going back to work by visiting them at home and threatening them if they did not return to work immediately.

A spokesman for the Police Directorate in Pretoria said: "We are not aware of such actions by the security forces, but believe it is impossible for them to act in this way," he said.

only 10% of the...

(121) SPM 6/5/87

A former kwaNdebele Minister, Prince Cornelius Mahlangu, has been dismissed from the legislature by unanimous vote of the Legislative Assembly.

His ejection is the latest development in an ongoing feud between the Mahlangu of the Ndundza tribe — who oppose independence for the region — and others in the Legislative Assembly.

According to a statement released by a

Former Minister dismissed

kwaNdebele information agency, Prince Mahlangu's brother, Mr James Mahlangu, as well as Mr Andries Mahlangu and Mr Solly Mahlangu were dismissed from the Assembly last week.

Mr James Mahlangu

and Mr Solly Mahlangu — a former Legislative Assembly Speaker — have been detained for six weeks.

Prince Mahlangu, a former Minister of Health, was ousted after he refused to answer questions from the Speaker about a letter he had written to the South African Government demanding that the Ndundza tribe's representation in the Assembly be increased.

Decision to opt for independence caught many by surprise

7/4/87

By Sol Makgabutlane and Mckeed Kotlolo

The decision by kwaNdebele's Legislative Assembly to push forward with independence — abandoned after much blood-letting in the homeland last year — caught many observers by surprise.

Signs started pointing in that direction last week when outspoken foes of independence were expelled from the homeland's legislature, while one of them was in detention.

The decision was announced after four prominent opponents of independence in the homeland were dismissed from the homeland's Legislative Assembly in the past week.

The four who were dismissed on Monday last week are Prince James Mahlangu, who is in detention under emergency regulations, Mr Andries Mahlangu and Mr Solly Mahlangu and Prince James's brother, Prince Cornelius Mahlangu, who is believed to be in hiding.

Observers yesterday predicted a gloomy future for the territory, made up of about 40 needy villages with few job opportunities.

The homeland has limited sources of income and the government says it draws most of its income from taxes levied on residents and businesses.

kwaNdebele has no language of its own — at schools Northern Sotho, Zulu and other African languages are taught. A language laboratory has been set up to establish a language that will be recognised as the homeland's official language.

Thirty-one percent of kwaNdebele inhabitants commute daily between the homeland and industrial centres of the Witwatersrand and Pretoria.

CHOSE TO JOIN CLUB

In spite of these drawbacks, kwaNdebele chose to join the club — consisting of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Ciskei and Venda — of homelands that have opted for autonomy from South Africa.

A capital for kwaNdebele has sprung up out of the bush in kwaMhlanga, about 65 km east of Pretoria. A multimillion-rand stadium has been completed and will host independence celebrations, initially scheduled for December 11 1986 before being shelved on August 12 1986.

kwaNdebele's move leaves five tribal homelands in South Africa still "non-independent". They are kaNgwane, Gazankulu, QwaQwa, kwaZulu and Lebowa.

Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi of kwaZulu, Dr Cedric Phathudi of Lebowa and Mr Enos Mabuza of kaNgwane are the most vociferous

critics of independence and assert that they believe in the unification of South Africa.

The Transvaal chairman of the Black Sash, Mrs Ethel Walt, said she felt pessimistic about the "troubled birth of this so-called new nation; with the security forces as midwife".

"The fact that they had to detain or dismiss people from the Legislative Assembly really casts doubts that this was a unanimous decision.

"We are afraid there is going to be a great deal of unrest in the area because there is opposition to independence in the area," she said.

Azapo's publicity secretary, Mr Muntu Myeza, said: "We have had all these so-called chiefs claiming to be ascending to a fake form of independence and it has proven to be one of the things that have compounded South Africa's problems."

VIGILANTE GROUP BLAMED

In last year's violence about 200 people were killed. Many of the deaths were blamed on Mbhokoto, a vigilante group formed shortly before plans for independence were announced.

Stability returned after the leader of the group, Mr Piet Ntuli, the homeland's Minister of the Interior, was killed by a bomb which exploded under his car and his group was banned.

In an interview with The Star, Chief Minister Mr George Mahlangu said the unanimous decision to rescind last year's plans against independence meant that the territory was now independent.

He said the earlier decision not to go ahead with plans for independence was unlawful because it was taken by the then Speaker of the house, Mr Solly Mahlangu, and not by the House of Assembly.

Mr Mahlangu also said that the Speaker had no power to overrule a motion calling on the Assembly to decide on the independence plan by voting.

He quoted the Speaker from the minutes taken on 12 August last year, the day the independence plan was rejected, as saying, "with powers vested in me as the Speaker of this House, I shall give a ruling. The independence is being uprooted, eradicated with all its roots and being thrown into the deep ocean".

Mr Mahlangu said: "The constitution of the Ndebele government specifically states that any decision taken by the assembly be by a majority vote."

Mr Mahlangu said that in terms of homeland's constitution, general elections would only be held in 1989.

I was ousted because of independence — Mahlangu

Pretoria Bureau

kwaNdebele's former Health Minister, Prince CN Mahlangu, who was expelled from the homeland's Legislative Assembly on Monday, said he was dismissed because he rejected the homeland's independence plans.

He is the fourth MP to be dismissed in about two weeks. His brother, Prince James, who is in detention, was expelled from the Assembly on Monday last week, with Mr Andries Mahlangu and Mr Solly Mahlangu.

Prince C Mahlangu said: "The only reason for ousting us is to ensure there's no opposition to independence plans, which are being revived. We were seen as the obstacles in the Assembly."

He said the Assembly was now planning to force the issue down the people's throats.

The prince threatened to sue some MPs, including Chief Minister George Mahlangu, for allegedly saying he was responsible for the killings during last year's unrest in the homeland, and for allegedly making disparaging remarks about the mental health of his father, Paramount Chief Mabhogo.

Prince C Mahlangu attributed his expulsion to letters he wrote to Transvaal National Party MPs, asking them to intercede in the homeland's problems.

The letters, dated March 20 1987, said the fullscale violence that erupted in the area because of dissatisfaction with the Ndebele Cabinet over the independence decision appeared to be resurfacing.

"I don't know who gave them (kwaNdebele government) the copy of the letter, because I never sent them copies. All the letters were addressed to National Party MPs."

In a kwaNdebele government statement, it is claimed Prince C Mahlangu demanded from the Pretoria Government that the Ndundza tribe have a representation of 86 percent in the Legislative Assembly.

Independence vote

Simon
7/5/87

KWANDEBELE'S Legislative Assembly have voted unanimously for independence.

The decision is effective from December 11, last year.

It is the fifth South African homeland to opt for independence.

Two others are Ciskei, Venda, Transkei and Bophuthatswana. Tuesday's decision came a day after Prince Cornelius Mahlangu, an influential former Cabinet member who opposed independence, was unanimously voted out of the Assembly.

Prince Mahlangu is a

**By MZIKAYISE
EDOM**

prominent member of the Ndzundza tribe. He is also a former Minister of Health in the government of the late Chief Minister, Mr Simon Skosana.

Mr Skosana died last year.

His brother, Prince James Mahlangu, was one of the three members of the Legislative Assembly dismissed last Monday after dissatisfaction had been expressed about the running of the tribe's (Ndzundza) affairs.

The others are Mr Solly Mahlangu (former Speaker of the House) and Mr Andries Mahlangu, a former Cabinet minister. All four have not yet been replaced.

A source close to the KwaNdebele government yesterday said the tiny homeland would start negotiations with the South African Government soon to have the decision implemented.

The Department of Constitutional Development and Planning was yesterday not available for comment. There are fears in the homeland

that the Legislative Assembly's decision to opt for independence could cause renewed unrest.

A number of people were killed, injured and arrested during clashes between residents and the Imbokodo, a vigilante group, after KwaNdebele had indicated that it wanted independence.

Following pressure from the residents and Cabinet ministers who opposed independence, the KwaNdebele government backed down and shelved the plan.

Imbokodo, which had the support of the homeland's government, has been disbanded.

Now KwaNdebele votes for self-rule

SIYABUSWA. — KwaNdebele's Legislative Assembly voted unanimously for independence yesterday, with retro-active effect to December 11 last year.

The move comes less than nine months after the Assembly voted unanimously against independence on August 12, 1986 after protracted violence triggered by opposition to self-rule.

On August 12, 1986, the Assembly also declared the official vigilante group, Mbokhoto, illegal. Speaker after speaker referred to the high death toll in KwaNdebele, said to number well over a hundred since an outbreak of violence began on May 12, 1986, following an announcement that the date for independence was set for December 11, 1986.

Mbokhoto had already been charged with raiding villages of the 120 000 Pedi-speaking people in Moutse to stamp out opposition. On New Year's Day, 1986, 22 died in bloody dawn raids.

The August 12 decision overturned a previous ruling opting for independence.

Earlier that week it was made known that several members of Mbokhoto faced charges of murder and assault.

The historic August 12 ruling met with relief countrywide. "The nightmare for KwaNdebele is thankfully over," commented the Sowetan. A Cape Times editorial noted: "Part of the reason for the reversal has been the ... bloodshed caused by the fact that the partition decision did not have the support of the people of KwaNdebele, nor of those in the Moutse area, which was unilaterally added to KwaNdebele ..."

KwaNdebele would resume discussions with the SA government on independence, Mr Majozi G Mahlangu, Chief Minister of KwaNdebele, said yesterday.

The decision comes a day after Prince Cornelius Mahlangu, an influential minister who opposed independence, was dismissed from the Assembly. Three others

were voted out last week.

Two of them, Prince James Mahlangu — who led the opposition against Mbokhoto and self-rule — and Mr Solomon Mahlangu — the former Speaker, are detained under the emergency. Prince James was detained with Prince Andries Mahlangu last November 11. Prince Andries was released earlier this year, but is now missing.

Prince Cornelius was dismissed when he refused to answer questions from the new Speaker (unnamed) about a letter he had written to the SA government, warning that the constitutional setup in KwaNdebele could cause renewed unrest.

"The legislature ruled that the then speaker, Mr Solly Mahlangu, acted unconstitutionally ... on August 12, 1986 ... (the matter) was not on the order paper," the chief minister said yesterday.

No comment was available from the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning. — Sapa

Kwandebele Cabinet and PW to sign pact

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The Kwandebele Cabinet is to meet President P W Botha today or tomorrow to sign an independence agreement and transfer power to the homeland.

Independence is to go ahead in spite of it being rejected by the homeland's Paramount Chief Ngwenyama David Mabhoko and opposed by many in the homeland.

The homeland's new Chief Minister, Mr George Majozi Mahlangu, yesterday said his Cabinet had made an appointment to meet Mr Botha to complete the independence of Kwandebele.

BLOODSHED

Last year widespread unrest broke out over the question of independence and the role of the Government-supporting vigilantes, the Mbokotho, in forcing people to bow to the plans.

Mr Mahlangu agreed that independence was to blame for the unrest but said that this time he did not foresee any

repetition of the bloodshed that claimed about 200 lives.

In his maiden speech on Tuesday, Mr Mahlangu claimed that Chief Mabhoko was in favour of the move and that it was his sons that were opposed to the plans.

DIRECTION

But Chief Mabhoko said yesterday, in the presence of a number of chiefs and headmen, that "I was at no time consulted about independence since it was rejected by the nation last year".

Chief Mabhoko also said he was not going to force the Ndebele people to take a direction they did not want.

The chief added that his committee had invited the new Chief Minister on two occasions to discuss the situation "but he never turned up".

The sweet taste of triumph



August 12 1986: Jubilation outside the legislative assembly as independence is rejected

that turned sour this week

ON August 12 last year, the speaker of KwaNdebele's legislative assembly, Solly Mahlangu, announced to the packed gathering in KwaNdebele's parliament: "Not one of you said independence was all right and should go ahead. I am of the opinion that the House is quite unanimous with regard to independence. Independence is being uprooted, eradicated with all its roots and thrown into the deep ocean."

This week, that sweet taste of victory for those opposed to independence for the territory turned sour.

A thinned out assembly — missing those members of it who were previously opposed to independence — decided in favour of it, once again.

Furthermore, the decision was backdated to December 11 last year — the date for which it was originally scheduled.

The move, likely to spark trouble once again, has been back on schedule for some time, and may never have been taken off Pretoria's schedule.

The new decision was taken after all the prominent opponents of independence had been dismissed from their parliamentary and tribal posts by the government and while many were in detention. This includes the powerful and well-respected royal family of the Ndzundza tribe.

The Ndzundza Tribal Authority is a constitutional body which represents about 85 percent of the population of KwaNdebele and has several appointed seats in the parliament.

The chairman of the tribal authority, Prince James Mahlangu, his brother and former cabinet minister Prince Cornelius Mahlangu and their brother Andries as well as the speaker of the house, Solly Mahlangu, were all dismissed from their parliamentary posts during the past few weeks, and stripped of their tribal authority power base.

Additionally, along with other members of the community who opposed independence, both in parliament and in the civil service, they have been detained intermittently and repeatedly. The two princes are in detention at the moment.

The firings and detentions followed a lull in the troubled times of KwaNdebele's recent history.

About a year ago, its parliament announced it was going for "independence" which was set for December 11 last year.

Shortly before, Moutse — a part of Lebowa — had been incorporated into KwaNdebele with a great deal of bloodshed and violence from, among other sources, a vigilante group

LAST YEAR THE KWANDEBELE ASSEMBLY VOTED AGAINST INDEPENDENCE. THIS YEAR IT DECIDED IN FAVOUR. OF COURSE, A LOT OF LAST YEAR'S MEMBERS WERE MISSING ...

PAT SIDLEY reports

known as the Mbokhotho. Most Moutse residents did not wish to become citizens of an "independent" KwaNdebele — a move which they feared.

The vigilante group was basically made up of KwaNdebele government supporters and small businessmen and led by the late chief minister, Simon Skhosana, and the brutal Minister of the Interior, Piet Ntuli.

The issues of independence and the brutality of the Mbokhotho were linked in that the vigilantes were used against people who opposed independence.

What followed was a bloody civil war in which at least 200 people died, many at the hands of the Mbokhotho. A number of vigilantes died at the hands of retaliating "comrades".

Prince James and his family became the focal point of the anti-independence and anti-Mbokhotho movement, forming an alliance with the traditionalists, the royalists, the more militant youths, the civil service and local white farmers anxious about the consequences of independence. He used his considerable influence and evident popularity in the tribal structure.

The turning point in the civil war came after the death of Ntuli in a car-bomb incident on July 29. Most of the violence suddenly came to an end.

After independence was squashed and the vigilantes outlawed, school pupils who had been boycotting schools in the territory trickled back to class, and the repeated civil service strikes also came to an end.

Then in November the Chief Minister, Simon Skhosana, died of diabetes.

It was in the relative calm of the State of Emergency — which has particularly stringent regulations in KwaNdebele — that a new chief minister was elected: a young man, George Mahlangu, said to have had Mbokhotho associations.

The other candidate was Prince James, but he and his brother Andries had been detained and were only released shortly before the vote. All the tribal authority records had been confiscated when the two were detained.



Mahlangu pronounces

At that stage a regular programme of harassing the Mahlangu's began with a stream of detentions, confiscations of documents and attempts to distance the old King David Mapoch from his sons, Princes James and Cornelius.

An attempt was made to repudiate the "royalty" claim of the Ndzundzas and to replace its tribal authority status with the much smaller Manala tribe.

The police banned the activities of the Ndzundza tribal authority and closed all its offices — once again confiscating all its documents. This process was reversed by the Supreme Court in Pretoria, but many documents were never returned, and Prince James found himself once more detained and his brother Cornelius fired from his cabinet post.

Several members of parliament opposed to independence, a Ndzundza source told *Weekly Mail*, as well as several school inspectors and teachers were then detained for varying periods.

He also described the large recruitment programme of "kitskonstables", many of whom, he said, were former vigilantes.

News once again started flowing out of KwaNdebele — but of the order that would receive approval in Pretoria. Some of it, not surprisingly is funded from Pretoria with the publication of a newspaper called *Africa News* which gives no details of its publisher, but which a Pretoria official seconded to KwaNdebele said

was the work of his department. Some of the news events, too, seem to have been sponsored by Pretoria, with well-publicised visits of Taiwanese investors

Africa News has disseminated the words of the new chief minister, described several projects, lauded large loans for development projects and refrained from any mention of the Emergency.

Last month it became clear matters were coming to a head. Andries Mahlangu found himself on the run, Princes James and Cornelius were in detention and a new session of the legislative assembly was in progress.

Among its first acts were to fire the parliamentarians who had been opposed to independence. Prince Cornelius was fired last week.

Then, with no visible opposition in the assembly, and with the leaders of the anti-independence lobby either in jail, on the run or utterly intimidated, the legislative assembly opted once more for independence.

PATRICK LAURENCE reports that Tuesday's resolution to establish independence retrospectively was preceded by three events which seem to be part of the same pattern.

First of these was the continued construction of the new capital for KwaNdebele at KwaMhlanga, 75km north-east of Pretoria, with its R3,7-million independence stadium.

Second was the incorporation into KwaNdebele last month of the huge new township of Ekangala, near Bronkhorstspuit, a move which, like the building of KwaMhlanga, gave Chief Minister Maghlangu patronage to dispense to loyal followers.

Third was the announcement by South Africa's Minister of Development, Gerrit Viljoen, at the start of the present legislative assembly session last month that attention was being given to the transfer of more powers to KwaNdebele.

He and South Africa's constitutional development minister, Chris Heunis, held frequent discussions with George Mahlangu, Viljoen said.

The election manifesto of the National Party re-affirmed its commitment to establish independent black states but pledged that it would not force them to become independent.

However, this week's decision was the result of the pro-independence manoeuvres of a chief minister, acting in concert with a specially chosen South African police chief and under a South African decree conferring Emergency powers on him.

'Retroactive self-rule for KwaNdebele out'

CAP Times 9/5/87 (121)

By BARRY STREEK

SELF-GOVERNING territories, such as KwaNdebele, would not be forced to accept independence but the government was prepared to consider the wishes of the people in those territories, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said yesterday.

But, he said in a statement, retroactive independence with effect from December 11 last year, as requested by the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly, was "not possible".

The homeland assembly decided this week to press ahead with independence despite an earlier decision to abandon the proposal after widespread opposition to independence and disruption in KwaNdebele.

In his statement, Mr Heunis said the government had previously favourably considered a request for independence but this was not taken any further "due to internal problems in KwaNdebele".

Earlier this year in discussions between the two governments "it was decided that if independence was to be proceeded with, a new date therefore will be decided upon between the two governments at a later stage".

A spokesman for his department said yesterday he was not aware of any discussions yesterday between the KwaNdebele cabinet and President P W Botha despite earlier reports that they would be meeting.

Sapa reported that the homeland's new Chief Minister, Mr George Majozi Mahlangu, yesterday said his cabinet hoped to meet Mr P W Botha in Cape Town at the weekend to finalize the independence of KwaNdebele.

Mr Mahlangu said most of the agreements in the independence plans were completed last year.

Last year widespread unrest broke out over the question of independence and the role of the government-supporting vigilantes, the Mbokotho, in forcing people to bow to the plans.

Mr Mahlangu agreed that independence was to blame for the unrest but said that this time his government did not foresee any repetition of the bloodshed that claimed about 200 lives.

He also claimed that Chief Mabhoko was in favour of the move and that it was only his sons who were opposed to the plans but Chief Mabhoko yesterday told The Star in the presence of a number of chiefs and headmen: "I was at no time consulted about independence since it was rejected by the nation last year."

The other chiefs assembled at the royal kraal at Weltevrede supported his statement.

Chief Mabhoko also said he was not going to force the Ndebele people to take a direction they did not want.

The chief added that his committee had on two occasions invited the new Chief Minister to discuss the situation and plans to run the homeland "but he never turned up for either of these meetings".

Mahlangu out, independence in

10/5/87

EX-MINISTER Cornelius Mahlangu, a member of the Ndundza tribe, was this week dismissed from the Kwandebele Legislature by unanimous vote of the Legislative Assembly, in which the Ndundza tribe holds a majority.

His brother, James Mahlangu, was one of the three members of the Legislative Assembly dismissed from the legislature in Siyabuswa last week, after dissatisfaction had been expressed about the running of the tribe's affairs.

On Monday Mahlangu, a former Minister of Health in the government of late chief Minister Simon Skosana refused to answer questions from the speaker about a letter he had written to the South African government.

In the letter he demanded that the Ndundza tribe should have a representation of 86 per cent in the legislative assembly.

Refusal to answer questions from the speaker constitutes contempt and the speaker is empowered to ask the member to leave the assembly. The rule was applied and then the legislative assembly unanimously adopted a motion to dismiss Mahlangu.

In a statement, members of the legislative assembly found Mahlangu's demand unacceptable and felt that he was operating on his own without consulting either the council of chiefs or the legislative assembly.

His proposal would reduce representation of the Manala tribe to only 12%

while two of the six tribes would have one joint representative.

"His actions could lead to more disruption as the Manala and Ndundza tribes are equal in stature," the statement says.

"Members of the legislative assembly feel that the Mahlangu brothers are creating a feeling of uncertainty at a time when stability has been returning to the country".

At present the tribal representation in the 72-man legislative assembly is Ndundza 23, Manala 9, Litho 7, Phungutja 7, and Mgibe 7.

The statement says members of the Ndundza tribe in particular are dismayed about the Mahlangu brothers acting without consideration for their father, Chief Mbhogo, and the tribal authority.

● The Legislative assembly has this week voted unanimously in favour of independence.

The decision is effective from December 11 last year.

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CIPress



Homeland challenge

By SOL MORATHI

THE KwaNdebele Government decision to opt for independence will be challenged in the Pretoria Supreme Court before the end of this week.

Advocate Eth Mabaso said he and a senior advocate were drawing up plans to bring an urgent application this week on behalf of the four men dismissed from the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly recently, challenging the homeland's decision to opt "unilaterally for retrospective" independence.

The KwaNdebele government announced this week that it would resume discussions with the South African Government to grant it independence.

That followed a unanimous decision of the Legislative Assembly on Wednesday to rescind a decision taken by a previous Speaker in August last year regarding the independence issue.

The Legislature ruled that the then Speaker, Solly Mahlangu, acted unconstitutionally when on August 12 last year he introduced the matter, which was not on the order paper of the day.

In terms of this week's decision, the KwaNdebele Government is to inform the SA Government that its earlier decision regarding the independence of KwaNdebele from December 11, 1986, has been "implemented post facto."

SA President PW Botha, has been advised of the decision and it is hoped talks in this regard will resume in the near future.

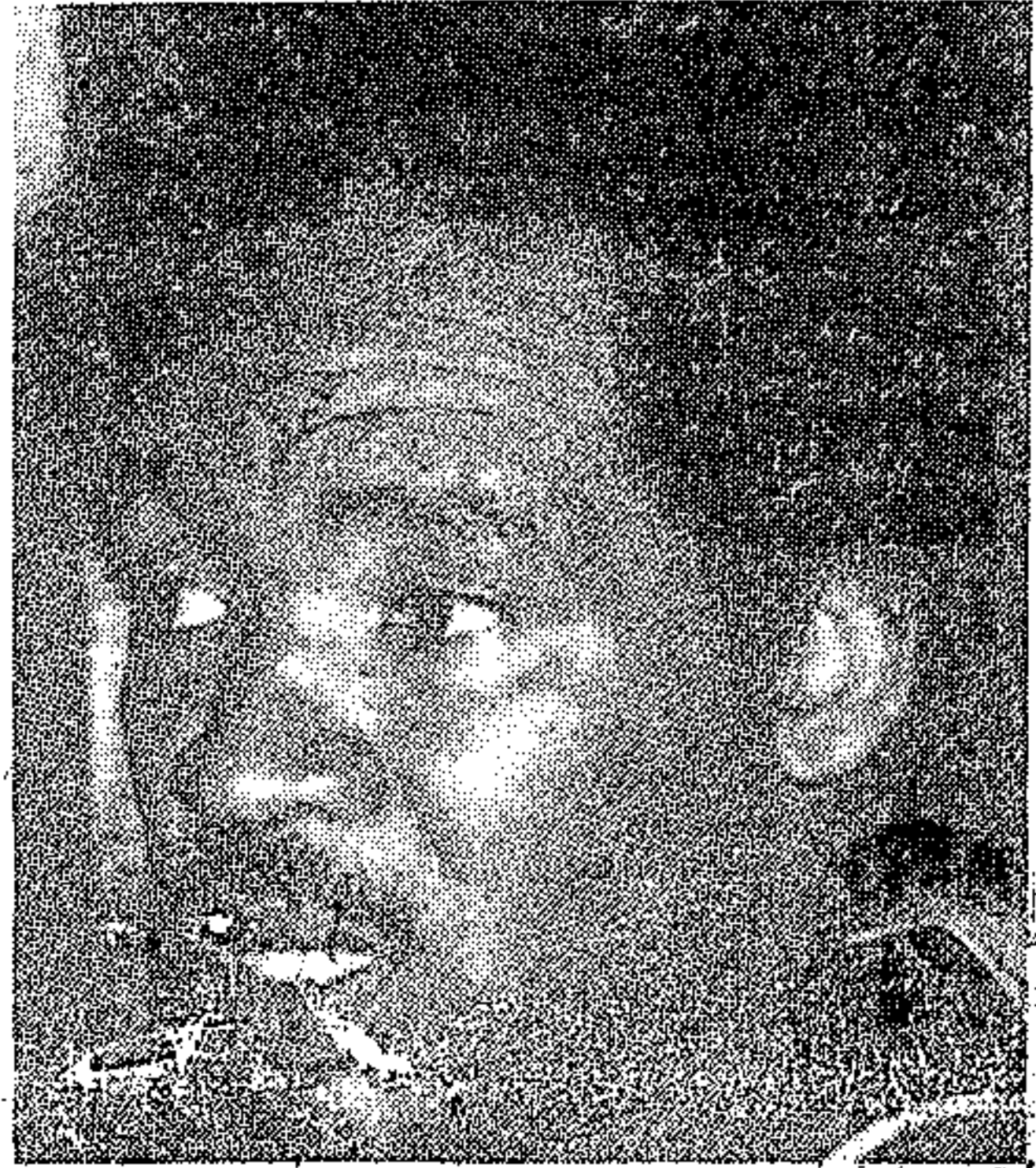
Mabaso said they planned to challenge the matter "certainly before Sunday".

Last week the KwaNdebele Legislature dismissed Prince James Mahlangu, Andries Mahlangu and Solly Mahlangu from the Assembly. They are now in detention.

On Monday the Legislature dismissed Prince Cornelius Mahlangu as well. Soon afterwards he said his dismissal came because the homeland government wanted to rescind last year's decision.

After being brought into power last year, George Mahlangu promised he would not opt for independence and would strive to restore peace and stability.

Prince Cornelius Mahlangu has also indicated that he will institute an individual law suit against the legislature and some members of the Assembly for defamation.



James Mahlangu ... now in detention.

Violence flares in kwaNdebele

11/5/87

Pretoria Bureau

(121) SM

Sporadic violence has flared in the impoverished homeland of kwaNdebele.

The kraal of Paramount Chief David Mabhogo was petrol-bombed on Saturday night.

There were also reports of attacks on businesses of the sacked former Minister of Health, Prince CN Mahlangu, and Mr SP Maphosa, who is presently in detention.

Prince Mahlangu's delivery van was gutted while Mr Maphosa's restaurant was damaged by a petrol-bomb.

The Bureau for Information in Pretoria could not confirm all three incidents because they had not been reported to the police.

A source from kwaNdebele said three petrol-bombs were thrown at Chief Mabhogo's home but only one exploded and gutted the thatched-roof house which serves as his office.

He said the attacks followed the Legislative Assembly's decision to take independence "without a mandate from the people".

● Four classrooms at two schools, Mbongeni Primary and Hluzinoqondo High School, were set alight on Friday.

● See Page 3.

CLASSES ON

FIRE

**Arson in
homeland
after
plans
for
'uhuru'**

By MZIKAYISE EDOM

A GOVERNMENT building and four classrooms at two schools were burnt by arsonists in KwaNdebele last Friday after the homeland's Legislative Assembly voted for independence.

The renewed violence in the tiny homeland follows the announcement by the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly that it was opting for independence. The decision, taken last Tuesday, is effective from December 11, last year.

Arsonists burnt a government building in Bronkhorstspuit, causing damage estimated at about R150 000. Two classrooms were also torched at the Hluzinqondo High and two at the Mbongeni Higher Primary schools in Kwaggafontein.

Detention

Thousands of KwaNdebele pupils boycotted classes in Siyabuswa last week in protest against the decision by the Assembly to opt for independence.

The pupils were also protesting against the detention of colleagues, teachers and school inspectors by the homeland's police.

About 200 pupils are believed to have fled the homeland, the *Sowetan* was told yesterday.

Numerous pamphlets have been distributed in the territory. They refer to a stayaway and school boycott.

They also call for the

To Page 4

VIOLENT OPPOSITION TO 'UHURU'

From Page 1
dissolution of the Legislative Assembly and the resignation of all MPs.

There have been widespread complaints of harassment of opponents of independence by the homeland's special

police force, which allegedly consists of "revenge-seeking" members of the banned vigilante group, Mbokod. Police are also accused of raiding the homes of the Ndzundza tribal Authority.

Sources in the homeland said more than 200 pupils, about 20 teachers and two circuit inspectors have been detained in the past few weeks. In the past two weeks, four Cabinet members who are against the independence were dismissed from the Assembly. They are Prince Japhes Makhahle, Prince Japhes Makhahle, Prince Japhes Makhahle, Prince Japhes Makhahle.

who is in detention, his brother Prince Cornelius Makhangu (who was Minister of Health before his sacking), Mr Andries Makhangu and Mr Solly Makhangu (former speaker of the House). All are members of the Ndzundza tribe. The United Democratic Party (UDP) also called on the scrapping of the decision by the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly was a declaration of "war" on the peace-loving citizens of South Africa residing in that area.

The UDP also called on the scrapping of the decision by the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly was a declaration of "war" on the peace-loving citizens of South Africa residing in that area.

The Black Sash also warned that violence could follow the move. The South African Institute of Race Relations said the KwaNdebele administration's decision to press ahead with independence was "sheer madness".



NICK "Bazooka" Seshweni, Orland half, who scored his team's only goal down in the first half to clobber Stadlum, Atteridgeville yesterday. See Page 20.

Pic: JOE MOLEFE

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(12)

More violence in KwaNdebele

By MZIKAYISE EDMOND

MORE violence erupted in KwaNdebele at the weekend as people protested against the pending independence of the homeland.

Incidents of violence reported over the weekend include:

- The kraal of Paramount Chief David Mabhogo was petrol-bombed on Saturday night. Three petrol bombs were thrown at his kraal but only one exploded and gutted the thatched-roof house which serves as
- The restaurant of businessman Mr S P Maphosa, was petrol-bombed.
- Four more schools were burnt by arsonists in Klipplaatdrift and

Mangula; and
• Government property was also set alight, causing damage estimated at about R320,000.

Thousands of pupils in the homeland continued with their class boycott which started last week after the independence announcement.

Dismissed KwaNdebele Minister of Health, Chief Cornelius Mahlangu, is on the run after raids on his Weltevrede home by a group of men

claiming to be policemen.

His home was raided for the first time last Tuesday, according to sources in the territory. The sources said Prince Mahlangu's home was again visited on several occasions by the same men later in the week.

Incidents

At the time of going to press, the Bureau for Information in Pretoria could not confirm the incidents.

The Legislative Assembly of the

impo-verished homeland voted unanimously for independence last Tuesday. Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said in a statement that the Government was negotiating with the KwaNdebele Assembly on the matter.

He said it was impossible for the independence to be retro-active to December 11, last year, as the homeland had demanded.

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2 Cape Times, Tuesday, May 12, 1987

'Self-rule' violence hits KwaNdebele

CHM Times 12/5/87

SIYABUSWA. — A spate of petrol-bomb attacks and detentions has hit the KwaNdebele homeland after its leaders, ignoring protests which led to more than 200 deaths last year, decided to accept self-rule.

Homes of anti-independence activists and businesses in KwaNdebele were petrol-bombed at the weekend and schools were set on fire, eyewitnesses said. Hundreds of people have been detained.

In last year's unrest, businesses of independence supporters were set on fire.

Chiefs in the poverty-stricken enclave of 42 villages north of Pretoria voted last week to make their territory the fifth "independent" homeland.

Independence plans last year were thwarted by mass popular revolt among 465 000 Ndebele tribesmen and more than 200 people were killed in riots involving security forces, vigilantes and opponents of the scheme.

The homeland's Chief Minister, Mr George Mahlangu, said at the weekend: "It is clearly the will of the people to have our country independent."

But the leading opponent of independence, Chief David Mapoch, whose Ndzundza tribe claims 85% of the Ndebele nation, on Friday challenged Chief Mahlangu to hold a referendum on the issue.

On Saturday Chief Mapoch's home outside Siyabuswa, the small, dusty capital, was attacked with petrol bombs. Thatched dwellings were burnt but there were no casualties.

PRETORIA. — A suspected ANC guerilla was shot dead by a SADF patrol at a gambling den in a township here at the weekend.

Police seized a Makarov pistol and 40 rounds of ammunition after the incident.

In Natal, a school classroom was set alight at Caluzu (Maritzburg) and in KwaMashu a home was petrol-bombed and a bus was stoned in two separate incidents yesterday.

A member of the security forces received a knife wound when he was attacked by about 60 people in Sebokeng (Vereeniging) yesterday. — Sapa

Four of Chief Mapoch's sons were dismissed from the Legislative Assembly and three were detained. The chief said hundreds of other dissidents were detained to remove opposition to independence. Many more have gone underground.

"There will never be peace in KwaNdebele as long as the present government continues to rule with an iron fist," he said.

The homeland's former health minister, Mr Cornelius Mahlangu, who last month left the homeland after death threats, said the authorities were trying to "force independence down the peoples' throats".

The Bureau for Information in Pretoria said yesterday that it was not reporting on KwaNdebele violence any more, while no information could be obtained from the homeland authorities. — Sapa-Reuter

The KwaNdebele homeland's decision to accept independence signals another period of strife for the area.

Sporadic violence has flared up in the impoverished homeland since the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly took this decision last Tuesday.

There have been widespread complaints of harassment of opponents of independence by the homeland's special police force, which allegedly consists of "revenge-seeking" members of the banned vigilante group, Mbhokodo.

Mbhokodo, a vigilante group, composed mainly of Cabinet Ministers and businessmen, was feared in the villages and was accused of brutality.

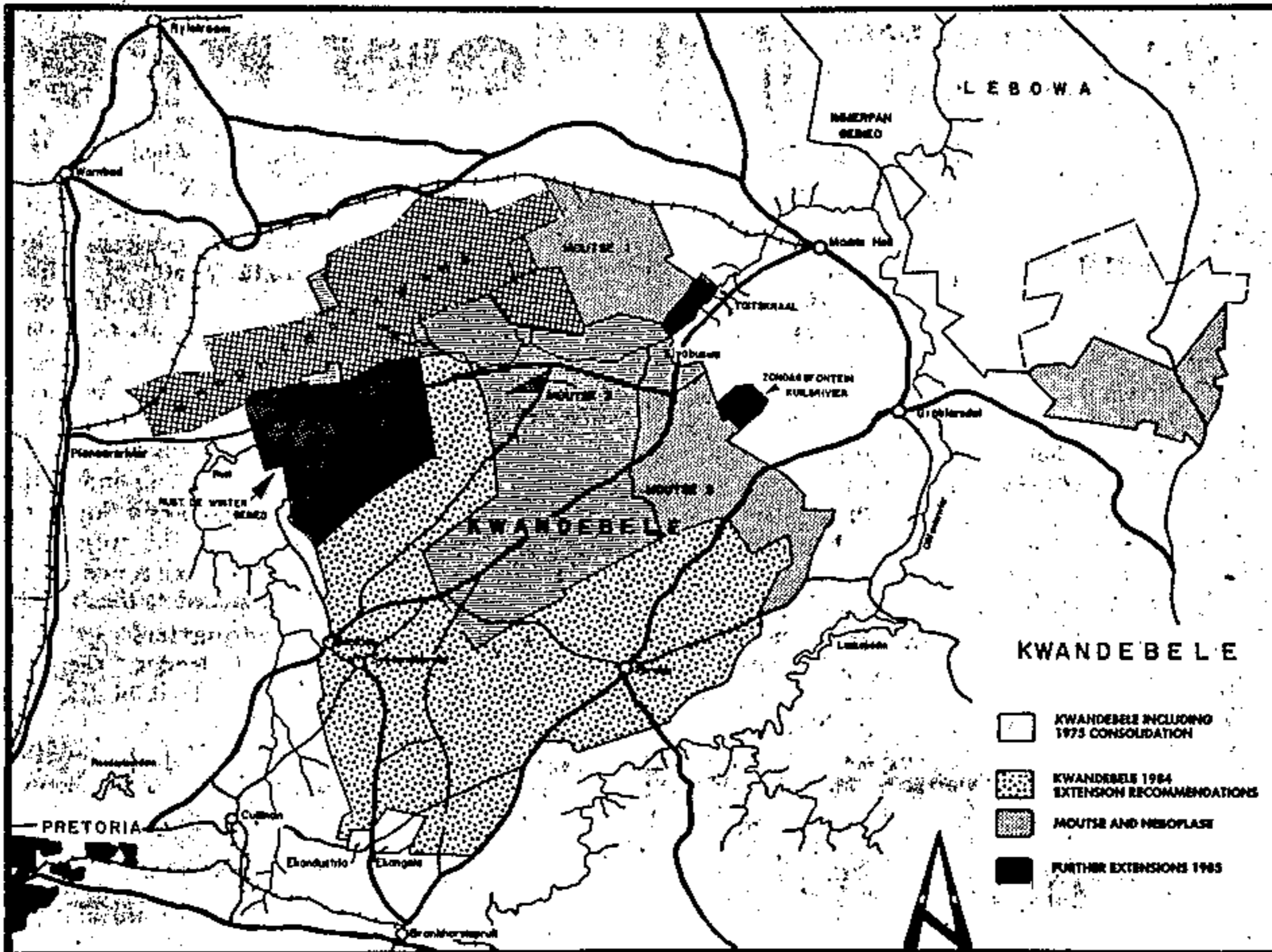
Residents in the territory claim it was responsible for the deaths of more than 100 people who were killed during last year's violence in the homeland.

The vigilantes were led by Mr Piet Ntuli, the Minister of Interior who was killed in a car bomb last year. There are now fears in the homeland that the Mbhokodo is being revived.

Burnt

Since the Assembly announced that it was accepting independence:

- Four schools have been burnt by arsonists;
- Government property, including a building were also set alight, causing damage estimated at R320 000;
- The kraal of Paramount Chief David Mabhogo was petrol-bombed on Saturday night;
- The businesses of the sacked Minister of Health, Mr Cornelius Mahlangu, were also attacked. His delivery



A MAP of the impoverished KwaNdebele homeland which accepted independence last Tuesday.

KwaNdebele on the boil

FOCUS

By MZIKAYISE EDOM

van was destroyed by fire and;

- The restaurant of businessman, Mr S P Maphosa was petrol-bombed.

Thousands of KwaNdebele pupils are boycotting classes in protest against the Assembly's decision to take independence.

About 200 other pupils have fled the country after word spread around that the vigilantes were after them.

While the majority of the people in the homeland are opposing the "uhuru", the territory's Chief Minister, Mr Majozi Mahlangu, said it was the will of the people to "have our country independent and to take our place in the row of nations."

He said: "Last year the people were torn-apart by strife which led to unrest and violence. I warn outsiders to keep their noses out of Ndebele politics. We will never again tolerate the kind of violence which disrupted our country and its development."

KwaNdebele is 1 600 sq metres of dusty, barren land. It is made up of 40 villages, some turned into shanty towns. The homeland's population of about 465 000 - half of whom are non-Ndebele. People who were evicted from land they owned in "white" areas and those fleeing harassment and

discrimination from Bophuthatswana authorities in Winterveldt now live in KwaNdebele.

Thousands of people in the homeland have to get up at 2am to catch buses to work outside the territory and some sleep for as little as three hours a day because of these trips.

There are no major industries in the area. People have to travel long distances, with some of the trips from the homeland to Pretoria taking three hours.

As a result, many have left the homeland to live with friends and relatives in Pretoria and on the Reef to be nearer their jobs.

Stayaways

KwaNdebele received self-governing status in 1981. The following year negotiations for independence followed.

Political violence erupted last year when the Assembly, then led by the late Chief Minister, Mr Simon Skosana, decided to take independence on December 11 that year.

During the violence that followed the decision, 168 people were killed, three quarters of businesses destroyed and three major stayaways

hit the area.

Schooling was also disrupted and at one stage, civil servants went on strike.

Hundreds of people, mostly youths, were detained. Following pressure from the community, the Assembly shelved their plans and disbanded the Mbhokodo.

Life went back to normal, until last week's announcement.

Before the Assembly voted for independence, four cabinet members were sacked from the Legislative Assembly. All four opposed independence.

Lest we forget...

The Sowetan today remembers journalists around the country who are in detention:

- Zwelakhe Sisulu, Editor of the *New Nation*, who has been in detention under the emergency regulations for 150 days;
- Mzayifani Hoffman of *Lentswe* in the Western Transvaal, who has been detained under emergency



After all, special votes have been taken.
"After all, special votes have been taken."
...that any ac-...
...circumstances.
...counts of robbery with aggravating
...murders and 25
...three mur-
...satu-called protest against the elections.

City engineers inspected the base-

Violence in KwaNdebele

SIPHO NGCOBO

A WAVE of political violence swept through KwaNdebele in the Northern Transvaal at the weekend resulting in at least four schools and a government building being burnt.

The violence followed the "unanimous" vote by the homeland's Legislative Assembly for independence last week.

About 2 000 youths and a number of businessmen and civil servants were rounded up and arrested.

At least three government vehicles and an "expensive" bulldozer were attacked and set alight.

Several classrooms and an office in the village of KwaMagula were set alight while Hluzinqondo High and Mbongeni Higher Primary in Kwaggafontein were gutted.

Thousands of pupils boycotted classes in protest against "independence".

A Ministry of Finance source said civil servants were living in fear of their lives after visits by political activists who warned them to stay away from work or risk being "dealt with thoroughly".

12/5/87 (121) B/Day

...ion of 17% to 20% as
...some agents claim." he

Attacks, detentions in KwaNdebele

~~EPST~~
EPST
(21) 12/5/87

SIYABUSWA — A spate of petrol bomb attacks on activists' homes and many detentions have hit KwaNdebele after its leaders decided last week to accept nominal independence from South Africa.

This is despite widespread opposition to the plan and the 200 or more deaths which resulted from the protests last year.

The homeland's Chief Minister, Mr George Mahlangu, said at the weekend: "It is clearly the will of the people to have our country independent."

But the leading opponent of independence, Chief David Mapoch, whose Ndzundza tribe claims 85% of the Ndebele nation, on Friday challenged Chief Mahlangu to hold a referendum on the issue.

On Saturday his home outside Siyabuswa, the small, dusty capital, was attacked with petrol

bombs. Thatched dwellings were burnt but there were no casualties.

Four of Mapoch's sons were dismissed from the Legislative Assembly and three were detained, and the chief said hundreds of other dissidents were detained to remove opposition to independence.

Many more have gone underground.

"There will never be peace in KwaNdebele as long as the present government continues ruling with an iron fist," he said.

The homeland's former Health Minister, Mr Cornelius Mahlangu, who last month left the homeland after death threats, said the authorities were trying to "force independence down the peoples' throats".

For most homeland residents, independence means losing South African citizenship, pension benefits and many job opportunities in "white South Africa".

Slabbert agreed to do so with a lawyer.

KWANDEBELE

Here we go again

The KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly (KLA) has again opted for independence — with immediate effect.

Within days of the announcement — con-

FIM 15/5/87
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veniently timed for when all attention was focused on the white election — reports of unrest, arson, and detentions started emanating from the homeland.

The logic behind the homeland authorities' thinking is questionable. They say KwaNdebele was meant to take independence last December 11. Rejection of it last August was never actually voted on by the KLA. Therefore, they reason, the homeland technically became independent last December. Heunis, however, has turned down the KLA's request for retroactive independence. This it seems will have to be re-negotiated.

The KwaNdebele Cabinet took steps to remove the opposition prior to the issue resurfacing on the KLA's agenda. Four KLA members known to oppose independence were dismissed. They include princes Cornelius, James and Andries Mahlangu and former Speaker of the Assembly Solly Mahlangu, who announced in the KLA last year that independence had been canned. Both James and Solly Mahlangu are currently in detention. Princes Andries and Cornelius are on the run. Andries left the homeland two weeks ago and Cornelius is reported to have fled following attacks on his property over the weekend.

Cabinet members, however, are badly misreading popular rejection of independence, of which the spontaneous protest is proof.

A school boycott began last Monday, two days before the announcement, to protest the dismissal of the Royal family. Since then a number of schools have been torched. But the violence appears to be coming from different sources, since over the weekend the Royal Kraal of Paramount Chief David Mapoch was petrol-bombed.

Local observers fear the violence could spread. There are alarming reports of the dreaded Imbokotho, the vigilante arm of the government, having resurfaced.

FANIE KOOS MAHLANGU, former Soweto councillor and now KwaNdebele Minister of Information, waved his hands to emphasise his words.

"We would like to show the world that we are not as bad as we seem," he said, a trickle of sweat sliding down his neck as he prepared to launch on to his next point.

"I am putting the blame on the press," he said. "It is a mighty weapon. It can destroy you."

Speaking in a makeshift office in KwaNdebele's new capital of KwaMhlanga, Mahlangu, his hands waving again, added: "What we are doing is right."

What they had done was to opt to become South Africa's fifth nominally sovereign state — the "they" being the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly, purged of its most vocal opponents of independence.

The decision came suddenly, cancelling last year's August 12 resolution to rescind a unanimous 1982 vote in favour of independence.

Three of the best known opponents of independence — Cornelius and James Mahlangu, sons of one of KwaNdebele's senior patriarchs, David Mapoch, and Solly Mahlangu, former Speaker of the Assembly — were dismissed before the Assembly voted last week to reinstate the 1982 vote for independence.

Minister Mahlangu, however, defended the legitimacy of last week's vote, noting "No member was dis-

The Minister tells the world why KwaNdebele took independence

Much bonhomie at the press conference, but journalists remain sceptical. PATRICK LAURENCE reports

missed on the day of the decision."

Known by his initials as FK, Mahlangu said: "Everybody had a chance to talk. We asked people against the motion to speak. But there was no counter-motion whatsoever ... The House unanimously accepted the motion."

He declared that the original 1982 vote in favour of independence was endorsed in 1984, when government candidates were elected to parliament.

"The very same people were elected again," Mahlangu said emphatically, lighting a cigarette, perhaps to relieve the tedium of dealing with sceptical

journalists.

"As I am talking now, you are going to write something else," he predicted.

What Mahlangu did not say until asked directly was that only 16 of the 72-member House of Assembly were elected in 1984, by an electorate restricted to men.

Justifying the decision to expel the Mahlangu brothers, Cornelius and James, he charged they had voted in favour of independence in the Assembly in 1982 but had then campaigned against it outside the Assembly.

He dismissed a question on whether

independence might lead to loss of South African citizenship for KwaNdebele residents, with the result that their movements into South Africa — where most breadwinners work — would be subject to control under the Aliens Act.

"I know that is your big stick to hit us with," he replied, going on to accuse opponents of the KwaNdebele government of "trying to use it to influence our people against independence".

His government would negotiate on the question of citizenship with Pretoria when the time came, he said. Mahlangu refused to elaborate.

An attempt to see Brigadier Hertzog Lerm, KwaNdebele's Commissioner of Police, elicited a less than friendly response.

Lerm, who is said to have been brought to KwaNdebele last August as a trouble-shooter, was not there. The officer in charge, Colonel Andries Kuhn, was blunt and to the point.

"Have you got a permit to be here?" he asked.

"No," the journalists responded.

"Then you'd better leave quickly. You are not allowed to leave the main road."

As if to underline Kuhn's unwelcome warning, there was a police road block en route out of KwaNdebele. Two sharpshooters were positioned further down the road, ready to shoot anyone rash enough to try and crash through the block.

Star journalists detained

Three employees of The Sunday Star newspaper were detained under the emergency regulations in kwaNdebele this week, the Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Hertzog Lerm, said yesterday. About 70 political activists had been detained under the regulations since May 6, he said.

Brigadier Lerm rejected reports that there was a major resurgence in unrest in kwaNdebele since its legislative assembly opted for independence last week.

There had been isolated incidents, he said, but these had been criminal acts, and criminal dossiers had been opened.

Brigadier Lerm said the detained activists had been outsiders from Mamelodi and Witbank, who had gone to kwaNdebele to incite locals to commit acts of civil disobedience.

The detained newsmen are Sunday Star reporter Mr Jon Qwelane, photographer Mr Herbert Mabuza and driver Mr Sam Mathe. — Sapa.

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Royals claim police harassment

(12)

SMA
20/5/87

By McKee Kotlolo,
Pretoria Bureau

Four people who are members of or closely related to the royal family in the trouble-torn kwaNdebele homeland yesterday made an urgent application in the Pretoria Supreme Court for the police to be restrained from harassing them.

The applicants are Princess Siphila Dlamini, wife of sacked former Minister of Health Mr C N Mahlangu and daughter of the late King Sobhuza of Swaziland, Chief David Mabosa Mahlangu, known as Chief David Mabhogo, Mrs Emily Mahlangu and Mrs Esther Mahlangu.

RESPONDENTS

The respondents are the homeland's Minister of Justice and the Commissioner of Police, the South African Minister of Law and Order and the Commissioner of Police.

Mr Dikgang Moseneke, for the applicants, and Mr S J Maritz, for the respondents, agreed to postpone the case to June 9.

An undertaking was made to restrain police from harassing the applicants.

Both the homeland's Minister of Law and Order and Commissioner of Police were restrained from barring Mrs Emily Mahlangu access to her detained son Collins (9). The boy was reported to have been

assaulted by police who came looking for his father on May 12.

In the affidavits, the eight-and-a-half-months pregnant Princess Dlamini said a contingent of the homeland's police and the SAP, arriving in several vehicles, raided her Kameelrivier home just before midnight on May 12 looking for her husband.

They searched the house. Princess Dlamini said a senior officer told her that her husband was a "terrorist opposed to independence and lawful government".

After getting dressed under the eyes of two policemen, she was put in a police van and driven to the house of the detained Prince James Mahlangu, where Prince James's brother-in-law, Mr Dini Masiso was arrested.

QUESTIONED

At the Siyabuswa police station, she was allegedly questioned by a Lieutenant van Wyk at about 4 am. Later, he drove her home and threatened to "bomb" her house if her husband was not found.

Chief Mapoch said that on the same night, policemen barged into his bedroom and told him to report at the new kwaMhlanga government offices the next day.

Mrs Emily Mahlangu said police questioned her and Collins on the whereabouts of another son, Andries.

Cape Times 20/5/87 (929) (121)
Press charges dropped

JOHANNESBURG. — Charges were withdrawn against three employees of The Star detained in KwaNdebele, after negotiations between The Star and the homeland's police commissioner, Brigadier H C Lerm. Sunday Star reporter Mr Jon Qwelane, photographer Mr Herbert Mabuza and driver Mr Sam Mathe were detained at 2am on Wednesday last week at a bus stop. They were going to do a feature on people living in KwaNdebele who travel to work in Pretoria each day.

Reports by Staff Reporters, Sapa-Reuter-AP and UPI.

Reporters tell of beatings in homeland cell

CALL TIME 25/5/87 121

JOHANNESBURG. — A magistrate, a senior civil servant and three journalists from the Sunday Star were crowded into a cell at a KwaNdebele police station where they saw police assaulting other detainees with pick handles, according to a front-page report in the Sunday Star yesterday.

The Star said its reporters saw at least seven detainees being assaulted by policemen.

The report said victims were made to cling to metal bars while a policeman, wielding a pick handle with both hands, hit them across their buttocks.

The three journalists have signed affidavits about the events and these have been handed to the office of the Commissioner of Police for KwaNdebele.

A spokesman for the commissioner said the allegations would be investigated.

"The KwaNdebele police appreciate the fact that the Sunday Star has brought these allegations to their attention.

"We will investigate the allegations in full and if there is any truth in them, appropriate steps

will be taken," the spokesman said.

During their three nights in the police station the journalists frequently heard screams and crying coming from the direction of the charge office.

Some of the detainees could hardly walk after they had been assaulted in the charge office but they had to stand in the cell because it was built to hold only a third of their number.

Mr Johannes Masombuka and another man were brought into the charge office early one morning and were draped over the table and beaten.

The journalists were arrested, and locked up at Kwaggafontein in KwaNdebele about 160km north of Johannesburg.

Senior police officers — the acting station commander, a lieutenant and a sergeant — were allegedly present during the assaults. They did not stop the beatings or restrain their subordinates, the report said.

The reporters saw Mr Jabu Mbobani, who had been shot several times in the body and face, dragged into the charge office by four policeman who dumped him on the floor and left

him without medical attention for at least 15 minutes.

A policeman stripped off his shirt to count the bullet wounds but nobody called an ambulance.

In the cell, built for 12 but containing 36, only a few escaped beating.

They included detained magistrate Mr A P Laka, the head of the civil service commission; Mr Guy Mthimunye; Chief Mbonani; Mr Piet Magoro, 67; the three Sunday Star journalists Jon Qwelane, Herbert Mabuza and Sam Mathe; and four others.

□ The Weekly Mail reported that KwaNdebele's chief minister, Mr George Mahlangu, may face charges of abducting and torturing youths.

The Transvaal Attorney General, Mr Don Brunette, said he was in possession of a docket containing allegations that Mr Mahlangu, together with the former KwaNdebele Minister of the Interior, Mr Piet Ntuli, kidnapped and assaulted youths during last year's "rebellion" against KwaNdebele taking independence. — Staff Reporter and Sapa

Inquiry into alleged jail assaults

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The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The Commissioner of Police in Kwandebile has launched an inquiry into allegations of assault and on the conditions of jails made by three employees of the Star who were detained there.

Brigadier H C Lerm said today he was "shocked" to hear of the allegations which were presented in sworn affidavits at the weekend by an attorney representing the newspaper.

"We are investigating at top level. If they are true then they are gruesome. I immediately appointed a board of inquiry," he said.

Britain concerned over detentions

29/5/87

The Star Bureau

(121) SMTL

LONDON — Britain has expressed concern at the detention yesterday of two members of the kwaNdebele royal family and two others after the four opponents of the homeland's independence plan had held talks with foreign diplomats in Johannesburg.

The four are understood to have been arrested outside the British consulate after the meeting.

The Foreign Office is keeping an eye on developments surrounding the detention of Prince Cornelius, Prince Andries Mahlangu and two other people.

A spokesman said last night: "We are aware of the detentions and we are concerned."

Early celebrations

(21) 9/1/81 3/1/81
KWANDEBELE will celebrate its independence on December 11, the Chief Minister, Majozi Mahlangu, told a Press conference at KwaMahlangu on Wednesday, but added that South Africa had not yet granted the region independence.

"The KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly is discussing the issue right now," he said from a room next to the newly built independence stadium.

The assembly decided this month to opt for independence, backdated to December 11 last year, but a South African government spokesman said later that it

would not be possible to grant independence retroactively.

Mahlangu called the conference in reaction to the bad Press coverage KwaNdebele was receiving about its independence plans.

He said police findings regarding allegations that emergency regulations detainees were being tortured were not yet available.

Asked about unrest, he said only a few incidents of a criminal nature were taking place. Current detentions stem from last year's unrest, he added. — Sapa.

In 21 days, the Nats change direction on KwaNdebele

IN less than three weeks KwaNdebele's governors underwent a metamorphosis in the eyes of President PW Botha, perhaps because of reports reaching his desk from the Department of Constitutional Development or the National Intelligence Service or both.

When Botha opened parliament on May 19 he described KwaNdebele Chief Minister George Mahlangu and his lieutenants as the territory's "legitimate leaders and representatives".

Noting their request for independence for KwaNdebele, Botha told parliament: "The government will not stand in the way of communities wanting greater autonomy or even independence."

But when he met George Mahlangu and his entourage in Cape Town on Tuesday Botha told them he could not take their request to parliament for approval until he was satisfied that it had the "broad support" of KwaNdebele's population.

He then told the KwaNdebele cabinet it would have to demonstrate that its pro-independence decision was widely supported by some "acceptable method".

Botha's revised stance inferred, at the least, a degree of scepticism on whether the KwaNdebele leaders represented the majority of people.

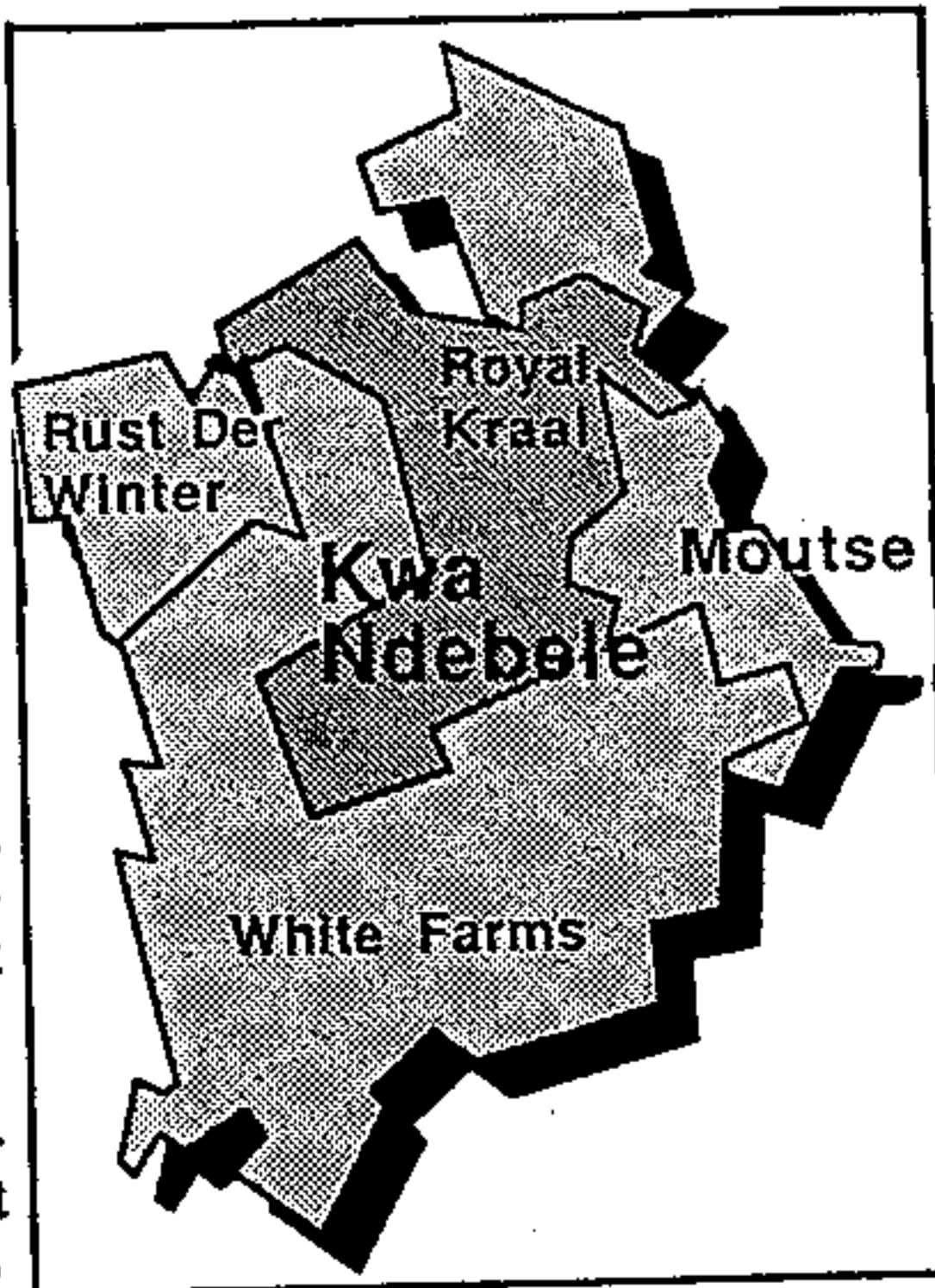
Several events may have influenced Botha, including perhaps the disclosure in *Weekly Mail* that police were investigating charges of abduction and kidnapping against Mahlangu and horrifying eyewitness accounts in *The Sunday Star* of beatings inflicted on detainees by KwaNdebele police, some of whom reportedly wielded pickaxe handles.

But, more important, *Weekly Mail* has learnt that a report was sent to the Minister of Constitutional Development, Chris Heunis, stressing that the independence decision was not backed by the Ngwenyama ("lion"), David Mapoch, easily the single most important traditional leader in KwaNdebele.

It is common knowledge that his sons, Cornelius, James and Andries Mahlangu, are all opposed to independence. Cornelius, his heir, and Prince James, the *de facto* leader of the opposition, are both in detention.

Shortly before his detention more than two weeks ago, Cornelius, a

In a matter of days, Pretoria's line on KwaNdebele's new leaders changed from enthusiastic backing to footsie-footsie caution. PATRICK LAURENCE reports



KwaNdebele: Borders which its own police officers pay scant attention to

former KwaNdebele cabinet minister, told a news conference that KwaNdebele Police Commissioner Brigadier Hertzog Lerm had tried to persuade him and his brother Prince James to support independence, a *prima facie* indication that Lerm was aware of the need to win them over or, failing that, to neutralise them.

Cornelius was detained on doorstep of the British Consulate in Johannesburg, reportedly by KwaNdebele police. His detention resulted in a formal protest by the British Foreign Office to the South African ambassador to Britain, Ray Killen.

British officials had information that Cornelius was detained by KwaNdebele police acting extra-territorially and, in the view of some lawyers, extra-legally.

Killen's report to South Africa on the protest from the Foreign Office almost certainly did not benefit the cause of independence or George Mahlangu and his police commissioner.

Apart from reports by officials in

the Department of Constitutional Affairs and by Killen, the National Intelligence Service is said by well-placed observers to have made its own appraisal of the situation in KwaNdebele.

That information is unofficial. But it would be surprising if NIS did not make its own independent assessment of the situation in KwaNdebele, where fighting is estimated to have claimed some 100 lives last year and where tensions are reportedly rising again.

Even a superficial assessment must raise fundamental questions about the pro-independence decision.

If it has popular backing, why was it necessary to detain tribal notables of the rank of the Cornelius and James Mahlangu, men who can hardly be categorised as radicals? If it had even a modicum of genuine support, why was it necessary to purge the Legislative Assembly — an assembly of the élite — of anti-independence members?

Another sign that the situation is potentially explosive is the unease of several officials and former officials who have served in KwaNdebele, some of them Afrikaners with a genuine commitment to separate development in the broadest and best sense of the term.

The questions now, however, are how will KwaNdebele's rulers demonstrate that they have popular backing, and what will Botha settle for as a genuine test of opinion?

A referendum is not a fair test unless those opposed to independence have the right to organise and campaign against it and unless the press — presently banned from entering KwaNdebele — has the right to monitor the campaign.

Meanwhile Cornelius Mahlangu has been taken out of the hands of the KwaNdebele police and into the custody of the SAP at Bronkhorstspuit in what may be an indirect sign of South African concern for his safety.

Another pending development of relevance to the course of events is a meeting on Monday between the Attorney General's office and the police lieutenant in KwaNdebele charged with responsibility for investigating allegations that George Mahlangu was implicated in the abduction and torture of youths last year.

kwaNdebele: conflict and confrontation

"Be fair," exhorted Mr Philip Kotzenberg, manager of the kwaNdebele Development Corporation. "He is a good policeman."

He was speaking of Brigadier Hertzog Lerm, kwaNdebele's Commissioner of Police who assumed office as a popular revolt came to a climax, forcing the kwaNdebele Legislative Assembly on August 12 to abort an earlier decision to seek independence.

Brigadier Lerm was not in his office. His deputy, Colonel Andries Kuhn, was in charge.

"Have you got a permit to be here?" he asked.

"No," we replied.

"Then you had better leave quickly," the colonel said. "You're not allowed off the main road."

We were confronted with a Catch-22 situation: to enter kwaMhlanga we had to have a permit, but to get the permit we had to enter the capital without one.

Later Brigadier Lerm solved the problem during a telephone conversation. "Come and see me at my office," he said.

"But won't you arrest me?" I asked.

"No," he said, "how can an adult ask that? I give you permission, I can do that."

I look forward to meeting the brigadier next week and to hearing at first hand from the man who was once commanding officer in Mamelodi, the trouble-torn township which lies about 60 km

PATRICK LAURENCE

south-west of kwaMhlanga.

In the meantime I owe it to Mr Kotzenberg to record why he thinks kwaNdebele can become an economically viable state.

Mr Kotzenberg gave three reasons for his faith in kwaNdebele's future: it is close to the PWV area, the largest industrial complex in South Africa, its people have the verve and drive to succeed, and its governors are firmly committed to free enterprise.

Mr Mahlangu expressed scepticism at the integrity of journalists, so for the sake of my profession I should record his key points.

"As I am talking now, you are going to write something else," Mr Mahlangu said, charging the Press with culpability for kwaNdebele's not very healthy public image. "I am putting the blame on the Press."

He justified last week's vote for independence, insisting that no one was dismissed from the Assembly on the day of the debate and that everyone was given a chance to have his say.

Three key opponents of independence — Princes Cornelius and James Mahlangu and Mr Solly Mahlangu, former Speaker of the Assembly — were dismissed before the day of the debate.

But, Mr Fanie Mahlangu said, the three men had not been dismissed unfairly.

78/5/91
12/1

Newsmen held after KwaNdebele violence

Dispatch Correspondent

JAHANNESBURG — Three employees of a newspaper here have been detained in terms of the emergency regulations in the trouble-torn homeland of KwaNdebele.

The commissioner of the KwaNdebele police, Brigadier Hertzog Lerm, yesterday confirmed that three Sunday Star employees, reporter Mr Jon Qwelane, photographer Mr Herbert Mabuza, and driver Mr Sam Mathe, had been detained.

The three were detained on Tuesday shortly after they arrived in the area to investigate reports of unrest, arson and several arrests in the area.

Before telephone links between Johannesburg and the KwaNdebele capital, Siyabuswa, were disrupted, it was discovered that Paramount Chief David Mabhogo of the trouble-torn homeland has been missing from his Weltevrede residence since Wednesday, a day after his kraal was allegedly raided by the police.

Chief Mabhogo's daughter, Princess Adelaide Namthune Mabogoane, said scores of policemen in six vans raided the Ndzundza kraal at about 11 pm on Tuesday, a few minutes after a heavy

explosion had rocked the area about 100 metres from the kraal.

Brig Lerm has denied any knowledge of the raid at the chief's kraal but confirmed there had been raids at other places since Monday.

He also rejected reports that there had been a major resurgence in unrest in the area since its Legislative Assembly opted for independence last week.

There had been isolated incidents, he said, but these had been criminal acts and criminal dossiers had been opened.

About 70 political activists had been detained under the emergency regulations since May 6 as they had gone to KwaNdebele to incite locals to commit acts of civil disobedience, Brig Lerm said.

He added that he wished to thank the KwaNdebele populace for their responsibility in reporting the activists to the authorities.

However, the PFP MP for Houghton, Mrs Helen Suzman, said from Cape Town yesterday she had had word from the homeland that arson attacks were continuing and arrests were still being made.

121 00 16/5/82

Mahlangu in hiding

MS/87
KWANDEBELE Paramount Chief Mabhoko David Mahlangu this week narrowly escaped death when his royal kraal was attacked.

And yesterday thousands of residents stayed away from work to mourn the death of several anti-independence activists who died last week.

Q press According to reliable sources, Chief Mahlangu, who controls about 85 percent of the tiny impoverished homeland, left for an undisclosed area on the Reef as he fears he may be detained or

Cornelius Mahlangu .. said to be in hiding

be forced to accept independence.

Chief Mahlangu's one son, Prince James, is in detention, and the other, the Crown Prince and former Minister of Health and Welfare; Cornelius Mahlangu, is also said to be in

Report: DERRICK LUTHAYI

hiding on the Reef.

Chief Mahlangu escaped on Wednesday morning after his royal kraal was raided by heavily armed men travelling in 11 cars.

The men left the kraal after firing several shots and arrested at least five people who had come to the chief's rescue.

The raiders also took in for questioning the Crown Prince's wife, Siphila Mahlangu, and badly assaulted a deaf and dumb man

while trying to get him to disclose the whereabouts of Cornelius.

As the raiders left, they dumped thousands of pamphlets saying that if people stayed away from work they would be destroying the KwaNdebele nation, themselves and their jobs.

The pamphlets also stated that: "To stay away will be to rejoice that the comrades and the princes burn our mothers, fathers, destroy our shops, schools, grandmothers, brothers, sisters and grandfathers so that we become poorer and lose our jobs, and the comrades and princes become rich."

Meanwhile, thousands of people stayed away from work to mourn the death of those who died in May last year after they were killed at the royal kraal by police fire.

Pamphlets calling for the resignation of all the "puppets and stooges" of the Pretoria regime were also distributed.

The pamphlets also called on Cabinet Ministers and the kitskonstabels - believed to be Imbokodo members in disguise - to resign immediately, and demanded that Prince James and the more than 100 detained activists be released.

Early yesterday morning KwaNdebele streets were deserted. Only the rambling of police cars and vans could be heard. There were no private vehicles on the roads.

Blast hits high school

MS/87
A POWERFUL blast extensively damaged the office block of the John Orr Technical High School in Johannesburg on Wednesday night. No one was injured.

The Police Public Relations Directorate said in Pretoria that commercial explosives were used in the blast which shook the school.

The directorate said: "There is absolutely no reason to regard this incident as an act of terrorism."

A safety fuse found at the scene indicated the explosion was caused by commercial explosives, said the police.

The Bureau for Information had released details earlier, when it was suspected that the blast had been caused by a limpet mine, but subsequent investigations had shown this was not the case, the police said.

Yesterday, classes were continuing at the school, whose administration wing was extensively damaged, according to a security policeman stationed at the main gate to prevent

Q press
entry of all but personnel, pupils and police.

Newsmen were barred from the premises.

Strict security surrounds the school, with prefects in groups of two or more patrolling the perimeter and the school grounds in walkie-talkie communication with police.

The headmaster would not comment on the extent of the damage or the effect of the blast on schooling, referring all inquiries to the Bureau for Information.

The bureau said earlier the blast was believed to have been caused by a limpet mine, but the Police Public Relations Directorate later said the blast was made by commercial explosives and there was "absolutely no reason to regard this incident as an act of terrorism".

One pupil said there was not much damage to be seen, but another said there were "lots of broken windows and a big hole in the floor".

The news blackout at the school was so tight that the telephonist re-

MS/87
fused to give the initials of the principal, Mr Venter, referring all inquiries to the Bureau for Information, "who have all the facts", the telephonist said.

Earlier, the police in Pretoria said a safety fuse found at the scene indicated the explosion was caused by a commercial explosive, contradicting the bureau's previous claim that it was believed to have been caused by a limpet mine.

Asked whether it was possible that "terrorists" had used commercial explosives to set off the charge, police said they were not prepared to speculate on the matter.

If the blast was an act of terrorism, it is believed that this would have been the first such incident at a white school.

"It appears that the explosive was placed on the sill of a ground floor window on the eastern side of the school," the police statement said.

"Damage to the window and surrounding window panes was relatively slight." - Sapa.

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THE PEOPLE'S PAPER

Homeland leader faces torture probe

(121) W/Mail 22-28/87

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE chief minister and prospective president of KwaNdebele, George Mahlangu, may be charged with abducting and torturing youths.

The Transvaal attorney general, Don Brunette, told *Weekly Mail* he was in possession of a docket containing allegations that Mahlangu, together with former KwaNdebele interior minister, Piet Ntuli, kidnapped and assaulted youths during the height of the rebellion against independence last year.

"We haven't yet made a decision on whether or not to prosecute," Brunette said. "We were supposed to meet the investigating officer on May 11 but he never came."

Brunette confirmed that he had received another docket on a police investigation into allegations of murder against Mahlangu and Ntuli.

The investigation focused on the alleged role of Mahlangu and Ntuli in the death of a youth, one of a trio who were allegedly attacked by Mahlangu and Ntuli. He is said to have died from bullet wounds.

But, Brunette said, he had decided not to press ahead with charges because of conflicting evidence. One youth said the fatal shots were fired by Ntuli. Another said the shots were fired by a man in a balaclava, claiming to have identified the voice of the balaclava-clad man as that of Mahlangu.

Brunette labelled the evidence against Mahlangu and Ntuli "unconvincing".

Mahlangu was elected chief minister on November 27 last year. Ntuli, a founder of the feared pro-independence Mbokodo vigilante movement, was killed on July 29 when a bomb exploded in a car which he was driving.

Weekly Mail was told by a Pretoria official of the existence of a second murder docket containing allegations against Mahlangu and Ntuli. The former interior minister was the "prime accused".

According to a summary of the docket given to *Weekly Mail* by the Pretoria official, the two men are alleged to have driven in a car from which shots were fired at youths. Eight youths are said to have been killed.

Brunette could not recall the docket. But he said that after Ntuli's death

● To PAGE 2

KwaNdebele chief faces kidnap probe

● From PAGE 1

four dockets involving charges against him were withdrawn, adding: "Not only Ntuli was involved. There were others as well."

The second murder docket referred to may have been one of those withdrawn after Ntuli's death, Brunette said.

Recalling that it was a time of high conflict in KwaNdebele between pro- and anti-independence factions and in which allegations and counter-allegations abounded, Brunette said: "We did what we could. But a lot of crime was never brought to the attention of police."

Thirty-eight dockets were referred to his office, Brunette said. "In 18 cases I gave instructions to prosecute. The cases ranged from public violence, arson and assault to malicious damage to property."

Brunette added: "In the rest of the cases the evidence was insufficient to justify prosecution. Throughout the unrest period in 1986 we experienced great difficulty in protecting witnesses, and in getting them to give evidence, because of widespread intimidation from all sides."

KwaNdebele's conflict over independence has exacted a heavy toll, disrupting and even ending the lives of hundreds of people.

The notables include the former chief minister, Simon Skosana, and his feared lieutenant, Ntuli, the tribal patriarch David Mapoch and his three anti-independence sons, Cornelius, James and Andries.

Skosana and Ntuli are dead now. Skosana, a sickly man, died three months after he had been forced by popular pressure to forego his dream of making KwaNdebele an independent state. The Mapoch tribal home has been firebombed. Two of Mapoch's sons are in detention. The third is on the run.

The conflict has even affected the lives of white officials in KwaNdebele, forcing several senior men to leave KwaNdebele's service in the past nine months.

They include the commissioner general, Gerrie van der Merwe, and the former commissioner of police, Brigadier Chris van Niekerk.

Van der Merwe vacated his office after the KwaNdebele government complained that he was interfering in the political dispute.

Van Niekerk was replaced by the tough-minded Brigadier Hertzog Lerm. Van Niekerk is said by well-placed observers to have displeased KwaNdebele's rulers by his reluctance to detain James Mahlangu who, besides being a tribal notable, was the unofficial but *de facto* "leader of the Opposition".

James Mahlangu, who was defeated by 41 votes to 25 by George Mahlangu when a successor to Skosana was chosen last November, has been detained two or three times since Lerm became KwaNdebele's police chief.

Another white official who left is Ben Nieuwenhuizen, secretary to the chief minister. A fourth official is OC Buys, secretary of justice.

Buys was reportedly dismissed by Chief Minister Mahlangu with only 24 hours' notice.

His summary dismissal came after he had served in the KwaNdebele administration for seven years, having been posted there in 1979 soon after the South African government finally decided to recognise KwaNdebele as a tenth "national state".

According to his colleagues, Buys insisted that justice should be seen to be done in KwaNdebele.

Another senior official who is no longer serving in KwaNdebele is EL Samuels, secretary for finance.

The evidence suggests the civil service was purged of "unco-operative" white officials even before known black opponents of the KwaNdebele government were dismissed from the Legislative Assembly.

It was, of course, a purged Legislative Assembly which, on May 5, reinstated the request for independence which had been unanimously rescinded on August 12 last year.



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kwaNdebele to spend R30 million on college

Pretoria Bureau

kwaNdebele's Education and Culture department is to spend R30 million to expand the only college of education in the homeland because of an increase in the number of applicants.

The department's Minister, Mr P J M Kunutu, told The Star the Ndebele College of Education (NCE) in Siyabuswa had in the past years turned down scores of applications because it could accommodate only 400 students and has an annual intake of 150.

"This year the number of students increased to 560 and we had to turn down 4 000 applications."

The homeland is in dire need of qualified teachers. Most of its teachers

are outsiders who either qualified at NCE or came from other areas where teaching posts were unavailable.

Mr Kunutu said the ground plans for the new buildings had been completed and work on the college could start soon.

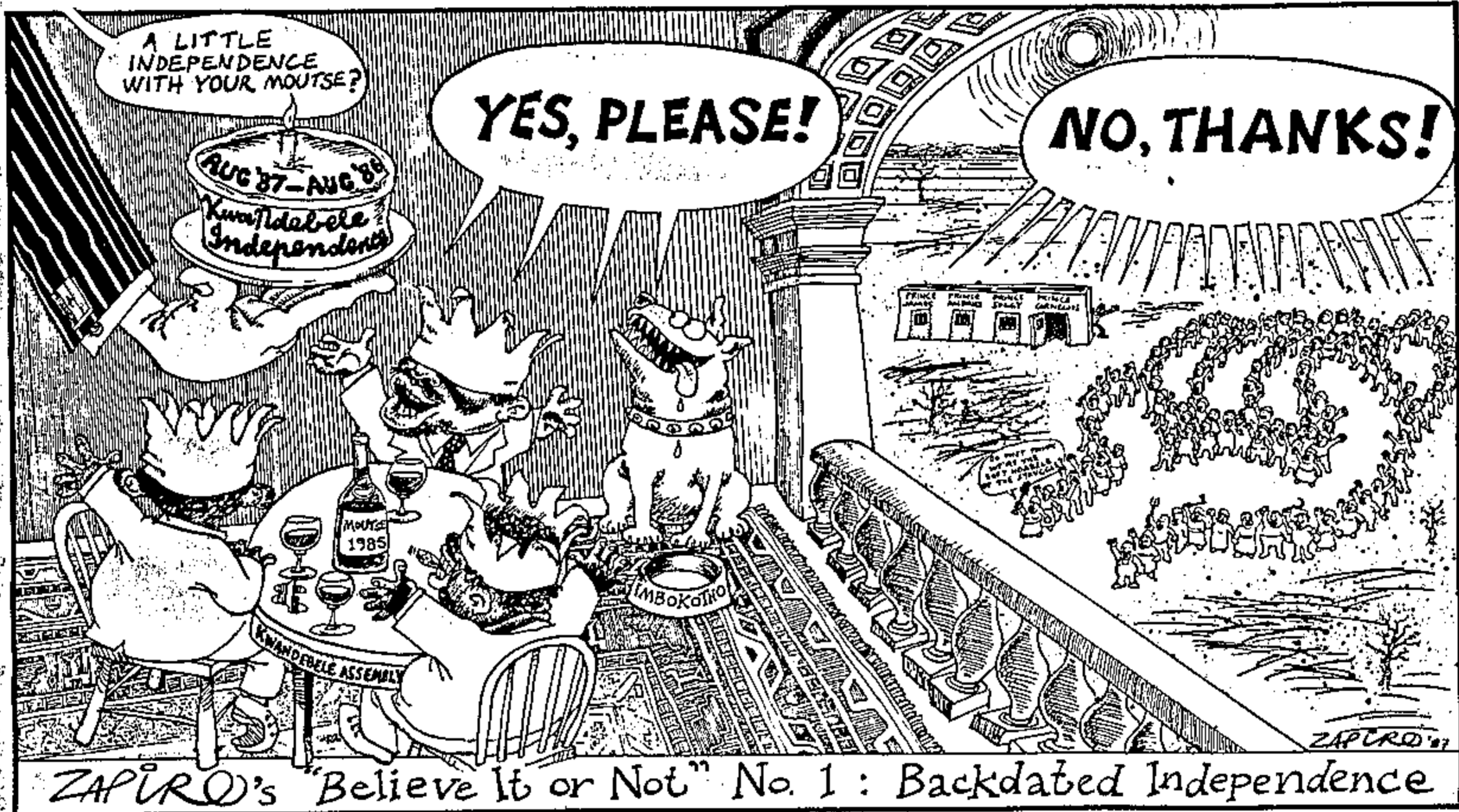
Mr Kunutu also announced the renaming of the local technical college from Prince C N Mahlangu to the Ndebele Vocational and Technical College.

He said the name change had nothing to do with the expulsion of the homeland's former Minister of Health, Prince Mahlangu, after whom the college was named, "but we want it to suit the vocational aspects in the future".

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26/5/87

Everyone thinks KwaNdebele is Up for grabs

The tiny homeland of KwaNdebele in the north-eastern Transvaal has no industry, no towns of any size, barely any water, and those lucky enough to find work have to travel up to six hours each way to the Reef and back. Yet, Pretoria is adamant: It shall have independence. DAVID NIDDRIE reports:



By DAVID NIDDRIE

ON AUGUST 12, 1986, the people of KwaNdebele won their first battle against "independence". On August 12, 1987, their rulers have decreed, they will lose their second — and, with it, their right to South African citizenship.

Less than a year after KwaNdebele's 72 battle-weary legislative assembly members admitted defeat and withdrew their bid for "independence", the rulers of this tiny Eastern Transvaal homeland have again voted to follow Pretoria's road to "freedom". This decision has again sparked an eruption of violence among KwaNdebele's 460 000 people.

Three weeks ago, less than a week after the second "independence" vote, three schools have been petrol-bombed — one of them gutted. Shops and houses of the opponents of "independence" have been attacked, government vehicles have been burnt and a number of people

Moutse was Pretoria's reward to Skosana and Ntuli.

have been detained. Many of the homeland's 2 000 civil servants have gone on strike.

Much of the violence has been attributed to the rebirth of the ruthless Imbokotho vigilantes who rampaged through the homeland from January to May last year, killing more than 100 people. Despite a powerful security force presence and even harsher State of Emergency regulations than in the rest of South Africa, the violence is likely to escalate in the run-up to August 12, the date chosen as the homeland's "Independence Day".

The first thrust for independence, spearheaded by homeland interior minister and Imbokotho warlord,

Piet Ntuli, rather than by Chief Minister Simon Skosana, whose Standard Four education made him one of the most educated members of the homeland cabinet, began early in 1985.

Ntuli's vigilantes invaded Ekangala township outside Bronkhorstspuit, south of KwaNdebele, whose residents strongly opposed the planned incorporation into the homeland. Ntuli's target was the Ekangala Action Committee around which opposition was gathering among residents, most of them former East Rand residents who continued to commute to work on the Reef.

A bloody reign of terror, including active participation by homeland ministers, eventually forced the action committee to flee Ekangala in early 1986, by which time the Imbokotho had turned its attention, and its weapons, on Moutse, a primarily Pedi-speaking enclave north of KwaNdebele, also marked for incorporation.

Moutse, with a hospital, a well-developed infrastructure and (comparative to KwaNdebele itself) many businesses, was Pretoria's reward to Skosana and Ntuli for accepting "independence".

Even before it was abruptly incorporated into KwaNdebele at midnight on December 31, 1985, they were ferrying in hundreds of their vigilantes to ensure that the vocal opposition of Moutse's 120 000 residents did not rob them of their reward.

In the first hours of 1986, Ntuli unleashed his Imbokotho (the word means millstone) soldiers on Moutse. Houses were looted, residents beaten, and almost 400 men — all Ntuli's soldiers could find — were kidnapped and trucked to Siyabuswa, KwaNdebele's capital. There they were systematically tortured and beaten, some of them by

Ntuli and Skosana personally. Later victims were forced to walk on burning coals.

The reign of terror in Moutse continued throughout the early months of last year and spread south into KwaNdebele, where the Imbokotho — formed in 1976 in response to student unrest — sowed the seeds of its own defeat by directing its "disciplinary action" at scholars.

In May, with local anger so high that Skosana was forced to publicly

Houses were looted, residents beaten, and almost 400 men kidnapped and trucked to the capital.

announce the temporary suspension of the Imbokotho, President PW Botha announced that KwaNdebele would become "independent" on December 11 — despite opposition from KwaNdebele Commissioner-General Gerrie van der Merwe. He was later replaced.

In the homeland itself, popular outrage persuaded the Ndebele royal family to call a meeting at the royal kraal where 20 000 residents put forward their demands — rejection of independence and scrapping of the Imbokotho.

A report back by the government was due two days later. But the next day thousands of people attended the funeral of an Imbokotho victim. As the local magistrate had imposed a limit of 50 mourners, police fired teargas, rubber bullets and shotguns into the crowd.

It was the spark that ignited KwaNdebele and residents retaliated. Youths torched the property of Imbokotho members and rebellion flashed throughout the homeland. For four days all activity stopped

under the impact of a total stayaway — including the entire civil service.

Youths, who fled their homes to avoid the combined might of the Imbokotho and the security forces, set up temporary bases outside their home villages. They waged a hit-and-run war against the homeland administration.

Within their ranks were the sons of both Ntuli and Skosana. Throughout the next three months all local schools were closed as the "comrades" waged their war, keeping in close touch with their parents and the royal Mahlangu family — and in particular Prince James Mahlangu — to which the entire homeland looked for leadership of the resistance.

On June 26, amid a still-rising tide of furious resistance, Pretoria created a second range of emergency regulations specifically for KwaNdebele, including a ban on access to the homeland by all non-residents.

In July, the civil service went on strike again, this time for two weeks, totally paralysing the homeland administration. Not even the courts functioned.

Their demands were those first voiced at the royal kraal on May 12.

By mid-July popular resistance had effectively defeated the Imbokotho, which increasingly relied on security forces to combat the rebellion. And while publicly backing the authorities, Pretoria was apparently having second thoughts. Ntuli was arrested and charged with car theft.

But there were other forces after Ntuli. On July 29 a bomb placed by guerillas of the African National Congress ripped his car to bits, killing him instantly. His death effectively ended the "war".

On August 12, a battered and humbled legislative assembly met to hear speaker Solly Mahlangu (Prince James's brother) triumphantly announce: "Independence is being uprooted ... and being thrown into

the deep ocean."

KwaNdebele rejoiced, but by the time Skosana died of diabetes in mid-November, the second round had already begun. Prince James and another brother, Andries, were detained, along with 25 other anti-independence leaders.

Soon afterwards the legislative assembly decisively crushed Prince James's nomination as Skosana's replacement, voting instead for the avowedly pro-independence George Mahlangu — who nevertheless felt nervous enough of popular anger to promise not to opt for independence.

Evidence of a renewed bid for independence emerged earlier this year when the authorities closed the Ndzudza tribal authority, the Mahlangu brothers' powerbase, and the "people's church", the Oliver Catholic Mission.

Then, three weeks ago, the legislative assembly expelled Prince James, Prince Andries and Prince Solly (by then also in detention) from their

There were other forces after Ntuli ...

ranks. Two weeks ago they added the fourth brother, Prince Cornelius, to the list. Cornelius is now in hiding, the only brother not in detention.

Why anyone in KwaNdebele should want "independence" is not immediately clear. Even more than the Transkei, Ciskei, Bophutatswana and Venda, KwaNdebele is "exactly the same as any resettlement camp" says the Transvaal Rural Action Committee (TRAC).

Three hundred thousand hectares in size, it has no industry, no towns of any size, barely any water, and those residents lucky enough to find work have to travel up to six hours each way to Pretoria and the Reef and back.

K W A M A H -
LANGU

KwaNdebele
would celebrate
its independence

on December 11, Chief Minister
Majozi Mahlangu said at a media
conference yesterday.

He said, however, SA had not yet
granted the region independence.
He said: "The KwaNdebele Legisla-
tive Assembly is discussing the is-
sue right now."

The assembly decided this month
to opt for independence, backdated
to December 11 last year.

An SA government spokesman
said later it would not be possible
to grant independence retroactive-
ly.

Date for independence

28/5/87 B Day

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Mahlangu called the conference
in reaction to the bad media Kwa-
Ndebele was receiving about its
independence plans and unrest.

He said police findings regarding
allegations that emergency regula-
tion detainees were being tortured
were not yet available.

Asked about unrest, he said only
a few incidents of a criminal nature
were taking place now. Current de-
tentions stem from last year's un-
rest.

Mahlangu said the assembly
would decide when the emergency

regulations, which SA extended to
KwaNdebele, would be rescinded.

Asked about the lack of an oppo-
sition in the assembly, and the ex-
pulsion and detention of members
who opposed independence, Mah-
langu said KwaNdebele did not
have an opposition yet because it
was still a young government.

He said no member had ever
been expelled because he opposed
independence and that the nation,
as a whole, desired "independence,
self-respect and self-realisation".
— Sapa.

'Desert' remark was not an insult

By McKeed Kotlolo, Pretoria Bureau

kwaNdebele's Minister of Education and Culture, Mr P J M Kunutu, has denied that he described the homeland's teachers as "human deserts".

The remark was allegedly made about a week ago at a teachers' meeting held Siyabuswa Hall to discuss developments in education since the start of class boycotts about three months ago.

Mr Kunutu said he was misunderstood by the teachers. "I did not insult them. I merely gave an example of a desert, something which does not attract anybody because it is not resourceful and fertile.

"I told them not to be like deserts, that they should be fertile, helpful and attractive to the children they teach," he said.

The aim of the meeting in the Siyabuswa circuit was to give moral support to the teachers

(21) SMC 16187
and to remind them of their duties and ethical obligations.

"We play our cards openly with our teachers. We wanted to make them aware that we were getting rumours about some of them sending children back home during school hours.

"Some parents told us they sent children to school only to find that teachers were not there," said the Minister. "We are not going to sack any of our teachers; we want them to work."

Asked about teachers, students and school inspectors alleged to be in detention, the Minister replied: "We do not allow police and soldiers on school premises during school hours." He referred The Star to the police.

More than 200 schoolchildren, 20 teachers and two circuit inspectors were reported to be in detention since the outbreak of unrest about two months ago.

The Star

Open up Cell No 4, let light in others

CELL No 4 in Kwaggafontein police station now has a notoriety which, unless it is cleared up immediately, threatens the safety of every person in South Africa. The police cell is in the would-be independent state of kwaNdebele, not far from the Witwatersrand and Pretoria, but the horrors of what Sunday Star staff witnessed there could affect everyone from Messina to Cape Town.

A number of men were seen to have been beaten with a pickaxe handle until they could not stand. Many more alleged they had been assaulted in the same way during crude interrogation in the outer office of the police station. Even a child exhibited injuries. The conditions of that overcrowded cell, and the horrors which occurred outside its barred door, would — and could — never have been revealed if a reporter, a photographer and a driver had not been arrested (for no apparent reason) and placed in a position to witness it all.

The Commissioner of Police for kwaNdebele has expressed appreciation to the Sunday Star for bringing to official attention the allegations of torture of most of the 32

inmates of Cell No 4 at Kwaggafontein. The matter is being investigated.

But is that good enough? Twelve days have passed, but no one in authority has yet bothered even to look at the affidavits and other detailed information in the possession of the newspaper. There is no indication whether anyone at Kwaggafontein has been suspended during any inquiry; no information about the detainees; no sign that the prisoners have been afforded full and proper protection from the jailers who allegedly tortured them.

The emergency regulations, and Parliament's own law, create an impenetrable smokescreen which prevents any accountability to the public or to Parliament. It is this secrecy and unaccountability which cast wider disrepute on the system and the SA Police — who still bear responsibility for what happens in kwaNdebele — and threaten the security of all this country's inhabitants.

Before the damage is further compounded, we hope the Government will do something instantly about the scandal.

ivities; if not, why not; if so, what results have been reported?

†The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION (for the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning):

- (1) (a) No, a Regional Development Advisory Committee for the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage area has not been appointed. However, a Regional Development Advisory Committee for Development Region D which comprises the whole Eastern Cape does exist. This Committee gathered four times during 1986.
 - (b) Falls away.
- (2) No (a) and (b) Fall away.
- (3) Falls away.

Criminal case

*11. Mr T LANGLEY asked the Minister of Justice:†

- (1) Whether he will furnish information on a certain criminal case, particulars of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purposes of his reply; if not, why not; if so.
- (2) whether the hearing in this criminal case took place *in camera*; if so, (a) on whose decision. (b) why and (c) who were the accused in the criminal case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER (for the Minister of Justice):

- (1) and (2) I arranged for enquiries to be made and according to information received it appears that the court in terms of section 153 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act 51 of 1977) directed that the proceedings in this case be held *in camera*. I may add that the name of the accused, the offence and sentence were made known by the media.

KwaNdebele: referendum

*12. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

HQA *Handwritten signature* 174

- (1) Whether a referendum will be held in KwaNdebele to determine the attitude of residents of this national state towards independence; if not, (a) why not and (b) who is responsible for this decision; if so, when;

- (2) (a) what is the status of the South African Commissioner-General to KwaNdebele and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

†The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION (for the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning):

- (1) (a) and (b) The Cabinet of KwaNdebele requested the RSA Government for independence. The further handling of the matter will be dealt with through negotiations between the two governments.

- (2) (a) and (b) Mr P J K Kriel has been appointed Commissioner-General for the South Ndebele National Unit as from 1 June 1987 and will enjoy the status as determined by the Promotion of Black Self-government Act, 1959 (Act 46 of 1959).

Langa High School

*13. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (1) Whether any (a) pupils and (b) teachers from Langa High School have been involved in sports events outside the Western Cape area in 1987; if so, (i) in what events, (ii) who organised the events and (iii) where were they held;

- (2) whether any Government Departments were involved in contributing directly or indirectly to the financing of any such sports events; if not, why not; if so, (a) which Government Departments, (b) what was the total amount of money involved and (c) what aspects were financed;

- (3) whether there are any shortages of (a) classrooms, (b) teachers, (c) desks, (d) other specified equipment or requisites at Langa High School; if

so, (i) what is the nature of the shortages in each case, (ii) why have they not been eliminated and (iii) what action has been taken in this regard?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION (for the Minister of Education and Development Aid):

- (1) (a) Yes.
- (b) Yes.

(i) Annual National Athletic Meeting for secondary schools;

(ii) Sports Council of the Department of Education and Training;

(iii) Durban.

- (2) Yes.

(a) Department of Education and Training;

(b) It must be noted, that there was a sponsorship of R25 000 for this sports meeting.

Langa Team—Total
expense : R11 700,00
Contribution from
central
sponsorship . . . : R 3 057,21
Departmental
contribution . . . : R 8 642,79

TOTAL : R11 700,00

(c) Subsistence and Transport expenses for one teacher and 60 pupils.

- (3) Sufficient provision was made for the normal intake of pupils at this school. In respect of the unforeseen actual higher number of pupils for 1987 shortages did however occur.

As was publically announced, this matter is being investigated urgently by a departmental committee.

In the meantime 10 new classrooms have been erected by the Urban Foundation and furnished by the Department. Also, nine additional

teaching posts have already been created at the school.

All shortages are receiving urgent attention.

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, may I ask him when he talks of the provision for the normal intake at that school, whether that makes allowance for the fact that standard six classes were transferred from primary schools to the high schools at the beginning of this year?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, this whole matter is at the moment the subject of an investigation and, when we have all the particulars available, I am willing to discuss this with the hon member.

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, when he said that the ten classrooms provided by the Urban Foundation had been furnished, did he mean that desks had been provided for these classes?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the information at my disposal at the moment is that these classrooms have all been fully furnished.

Gardens/Tamboerskloof/Oranjezicht:

*14. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether the South African Police (a) took any special measures in 1986 and (b) have been taking any such measures in 1987 to combat crime in the Gardens/Tamboerskloof/Oranjezicht area; and (ii) with what result?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) and (b) Yes.

(i) Special vehicle- and foot patrols were instituted since 1 September 1986 during which the services of members of the Reserve Police Force were also utilised.

(ii) During the period 1 January 1986 until 30 April 1986, 2 001

KwaNdebele in spurt

RAPID development in the past three years has meant that, in the 1986/87 financial year, the KwaNdebele Development Corporation's (KDC) net asset value has soared from R2,3m to R73m.

KDC chief Philip Kotzenberg attributes the growth to the "tremendous viability" of the homeland "that is in the process of being acknowledged".

He says private-sector investment in the past three years was R150m, including investment from SA plus countries such as Israel and West Germany and the Far East.

DIANNA GAMES

KwaNdebele, which comprises about 40 settlements, mostly villages, is one of the newest and poorest of SA's 10 homelands.

Kotzenberg blames this on its proximity to the PWV, which greatly diverted KwaNdebele's large labour force and thus hampered development.

The industrial area, Ekandustria, has more than 76 factories with net capital investment of R104m and an employment capacity of 8 500.

Nearby Siyabuswa, the largest black town, has 36 factories with a net capital investment of R25m and a 1 200 net employment capacity.

Most of this development has taken place in the past three years, Kotzenberg says.

Industry includes major textile and plas-

tics factories and many infant industries.

Agricultural development and commercial farmers are being attended to and there are large holiday resorts in Ben Maree and De Bron.

The capital Kwa-Mhlanga was built in six months and houses only civil servants. While 130 houses have just been completed and another 500 are under consideration, only informal shops exist there, he says.

It was built as the capital to serve the more developed and populated south because Siyabuswa is in the north.

Kotzenberg denies claims that KwaNdebele's population is bolstered by forced removals. There has been a 13% population growth rate in the past few years, most of whom were returning Ndebeles.

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B. Day

4/6/87

Police end inquiry on KwaNdebele assaults

By Mckeed Kotlolo,
Pretoria Bureau

(121) 4/6/87

Several police dockets detailing allegations of assaults on detainees at the KwaNdebele Kwaggafontein police station had been completed and were to be forwarded to the Attorney-General of the Transvaal for his decision on whether to prosecute, the Commissioner of Police in the territory, Brigadier Hertzog Lerm, said yesterday.

The alleged police assaults were revealed after three employees of The Sunday Star were detained there two weeks ago.

Reporter Mr Jon Qwelane, photographer Mr Herbert Mabuza and driver Mr Sam Mathe said in affidavits they witnessed a number of people, including young boys and girls, being repeatedly beaten by policemen manning the police station.

The three were detained for three days for attempting to report on commuter problems faced by the homeland's workers.

Brigadier Lerm said that investigations into the allegations at the Kwaggafontein Police Station had been completed early this week, and had been properly investigated.

He said that a number of complaints had been received and several dockets opened. These would be referred to the Attorney-General of the Transvaal, Mr Don Brunette SC, "very soon".

"We hope to get the outcome in a short space of time," he said. Brigadier Lerm would not comment further, saying the matter was sub judice.

No indication has yet been given on whether anyone has been suspended during the course of the police investigation.

Fitting appeal at

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The odd case of Mahlangu's Consulate doorsteps arrest

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE detention of KwaNdebele's opposition leader Cornelius Mahlangu outside the British Consulate in Johannesburg last week has sent diplomatic shock waves to Britain, resulting in a formal protest being made to South African Ambassador Ray Killen.

But in South Africa Mahlangu's detention last week passed virtually unnoticed, possibly because South Africans have been inured to the detention of black men who oppose independence in their designated "homelands".

If the detention of Mahlangu was part of a broader pattern of silencing dissent in South Africa's quasi-black states, it occurred in unusual circumstances. It was thus both commonplace and unique.

The detention of opposition leaders in black "homelands" on the eve of independence — or, pre-emptively, even earlier — is now almost standard procedure. But Mahlangu's detention was extraordinary, even in a country where detentions are counted in the tens of thousands.

It was carried out virtually on the doorstep of the British Consulate and well beyond KwaNdebele's borders. But, as important, Mahlangu was reportedly arrested by KwaNdebele police as he left the consulate offices, having just briefed Western diplomats on the situation in KwaNdebele.

If KwaNdebele police were responsible — Mahlangu's lawyer says they were — they were certainly acting extra-territorially and, accordingly to some legal observers, perhaps even extra-legally.

The pattern of detaining opposition leaders in black "homelands" was established in Transkei, the first to attain nominal independence in October 1976. Shortly before Transkei's pre-independence election in September of that year, the leader of the anti-independence Democratic Party, Hector Ncokazi, and eight of his lieutenants, were detained under proclamation R400. First promulgated in 1960, R400 provided for detention without trial.

When Venda became independent in 1979 Chief Minister — now President-for-Life — Patrick Mphahlele had already taken pre-emptive action. In the 1978 election the opposition Venda Independence Party won 31 of the 42 elected seats. Mphahlele responded with a wave of detentions, interning 11 successful opposition candidates.

Much the same pattern was repeated in Ciskei by Chief Minister — now Life President — Lennox Sebe.

He held a referendum on independence in 1980, obtaining a massive 99 percent yes vote which gave his decision a facade of credibility. But he had first taken the precaution of using the special power of proclamation R252, conveniently bestowed on him by his South African mentors, to detain most opposition leaders.

By 1980 organised opposition in Ciskei collapsed as Sebe's last opponents in the Legislative Assembly crossed the floor to join him.

Blockaded by both sides

By PATRICK LAURENCE

The KwaNdebele police then moved to the anti-independence barricade. The barricaders fled, leaving eight buses and eight drivers behind. The drivers were ordered to drive on to Pretoria.

But, Duff said, they refused. They had been recognised by the anti-independence militants and feared that there would be reprisals if they drove their buses on.

KwaNdebele police countered by arresting the drivers and taking them away. Their colleagues, drivers of the literally dozens of buses which ferry hundreds of KwaNdebele passengers to and fro every day, then threatened to strike unless the detained men were freed.

Negotiations at "a very high level" followed and the drivers were released, Duff said. Three had allegedly been beaten up, a report which added to the already fearsome reputation of the KwaNdebele police.

THE bitter dispute over independence in KwaNdebele took a new turn on Tuesday when two roadblocks were erected on the main road from KwaNdebele to Pretoria, the first by anti-independence militants and the second by KwaNdebele police.

The first was erected by residents of Wagendrift to prevent buses from travelling through to Pretoria, Robin Duff of Putco told *Weekly Mail*.

The block was manned by anti-independence militants, whose intention was presumably to cut KwaNdebele off from its lifeblood: the wages which KwaNdebele citizens earn in Pretoria.

Putco, whose buses were stopped at the roadblock, reported the matter to the South African Police, who informed the KwaNdebele police.

The KwaNdebele police responded by establishing a roadblock of their own closer to KwaNdebele. Buses en route to Pretoria were stopped there and re-directed along another, longer route to Pretoria.

Bophuthatswana, which became independent in December 1977, was arguably an exception. There were no wholesale detentions in the months or even years preceding independence. But Bophuthatswana's rulers were equipped with a variant of the familiar proclamation — R174 in their case — providing for detention without trial.

Bophuthatswana President Lucas Mangope has proclaimed that Bophuthatswana should not be equated with its illegitimate siblings of Transkei, Ciskei and Venda.

After the "Winterveld massacre" of civilians by Bophuthatswana police in March 1986, he would be hard put to show how Bophuthatswana is different.

There is no doubt, however, that KwaNdebele is cast in the mould of Transkei, Ciskei and Venda.

Its decision to accept independence, made by a KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly purged of opposition leaders last month, has been associated with the arbitrary detention of anti-independence leaders. Where the KwaNdebele authorities gave themselves freedom to organise pro-independence rallies for 12 successive weekends, opposition leaders were detained without trial.

KwaNdebele detentions have their own special imprint: both James and Cornelius Mahlangu — sons of the territory's most important tribal patriarch, David Mapoch — were detained outside KwaNdebele. Judging from the fate of his sons, Mapoch is in danger, even though he is no longer in KwaNdebele, having fled after his royal kraal was fire-bombed last month.

James, who was a leader of last year's popular resistance against independence, was detained outside the Supreme Court in Pretoria in February, having applied to the court for an order restraining the KwaNdebele regime from closing his Ndzunza tribal

offices. The Mahlangu family lawyer, Nano Matlala, told *Weekly Mail* that Prince James was detained by KwaNdebele police.

Last week Cornelius Mahlangu and a KwaNdebele businessman, Abraham Mahlangu (no relative) were detained after leaving the British Consulate. Andries Mahlangu, brother of Cornelius, was with them. He managed to escape. Later he phoned Matlala to tell him that the detention was carried out by KwaNdebele police.

Assuming that to be the case — and the South African Police public relations division have declined to say whether they were involved — do the KwaNdebele police have the authority to detain outside KwaNdebele.

Two lawyers approached by *Weekly Mail* thought not. As an autonomous police force, with its own commissioner, KwaNdebele's police do not have jurisdiction outside KwaNdebele, the lawyers argued. Matlala, however, was not so sure, as they were acting under an Emergency regulation issued under South African law.

Whatever the answer, Mahlangu is now in detention and unable to pursue his quest of seeking a meeting with President PW Botha in the hope of persuading him not to give the go-ahead to independence.

Botha is due to meet KwaNdebele Chief Minister George Mahlangu next week. But even if Cornelius Mahlangu were miraculously able to see Botha first, his chances of successfully persuading Botha even to delay independence seem slight.

Botha's mind is apparently already made up. He told parliament last month that he was received a request for independence from the "legitimate and representative leaders" of KwaNdebele. It is with these leaders — and their counterparts in the already independent territories — that he hopes to establish his Council of State.

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gating contraventions of the provisions of this Act?

†THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

Yes.

- (a) The Group Areas Branch, Johannesburg.
- (b) The Divisional Commissioner of the Witwatersrand Division
- (c) September 1957
- (d) The Transvaal
- (e) 5 members of the South African Police.

Note: As far as the other provinces are concerned, alleged contraventions of the Group Areas Act, 1966, are investigated by members of the Criminal Investigation Department and the Uniform branch, depending on the circumstances.

Kabokweni magistrate's court

*6. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) With reference to his reply to Question No 47 on 16 February 1987, what were the findings of the inquest into the deaths of persons at the Kabokweni magistrate's court near White River in the Eastern Transvaal on 11 March 1986;
- (2) whether any action is to be taken as a result of these findings; if so, (a) what action and (b) when;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (1) An inquest was held in the Magistrate's Court, White River, on 5 May 1987 into the death of one Mantlo Sabango. The Magistrate's findings are as follows:

"Die oorsaak van dood is 'n koeël-wond deur regterventrikel en regterkantste haemthoraks. Waar-skyflik opgedoen in polisie-optredes op 11 Maart 1986. Die dood is nie veroorsaak deur 'n handling of versuim wat 'n misdryf

aan die kant van iemand uitmaak of insluit nie".

I may add that the record of the inquest is a public document and the number allocated thereto is 37/86.

- (2) I arranged for enquiries to be made and it appears that the Attorney-General concerned has not yet made a final decision on the matter.
- (3) A statement is not necessary.

Central Energy Fund

*7. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology:

What total amount of money was held by the Central Energy Fund as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY (Mr G S Bartlett):

R3 126 549 788 as at 31 May 1987.

Mr D J N MALCOMESS: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, does he not consider the amounts available to the fund to be such that it should be possible to reduce the levy on the price of petrol with immediate effect?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I would like to tell the hon member that I am not personally in possession of the facts in order to give him a correct reply at this stage. However, I will enquire into the matter and report back to the hon member.

Vaal Triangle: Black areas

*8. Mr J H VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:†

Whether consideration is being given at present to extending the Black areas in the Vaal Triangle; if so, (a) what extensions are being considered, (b) when are these extensions expected to take place and (c) what will be the total cost thereof?

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†THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Yes

- (a) North- and eastward extensions to Sebokeng and Evaton on land in respect of which approval was granted in 1983 for extending Sebokeng and Evaton.

A link area between Sharpeville and Boipatong, 405 ha in extent, of which approximately 135 ha is suitable for housing purposes.

In a press release dated 10 February 1987 I stated that a consortium of consultants will be appointed to investigate the possibility of identifying land for black township development in the PVV area and make recommendations thereon. The report of the consortium may result in further land for the extension of black townships (or land for new black townships) in the Vaal Triangle being considered.

- (b) As far as the approved northward extension to Sebokeng and Evaton is concerned, the Guide Plan for the Vaal River Complex will first have to be amended in respect of that portion of land north of provincial road P473. This applies also to the link area between Sharpeville and Boipatong. It is expected that certain of the proposed extensions will be commenced with within the next few months.
- (c) Unknown, mainly because it is expected that many of the extensions will be undertaken by private township developers.

Rust de Winter irrigation area

*9. Mr W J D VAN WYK asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:†

Whether it is the intention that the (a) Rust de Winter irrigation area and (b) any of the adjacent areas will be (i) purchased and (ii) incorporated into the territory of Kwa-Ndebele; if so, (aa) when in each case and (bb) how many hectares of land in total are involved?

Howard 121 9/6/87

†THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (a) Yes.
- (b) Yes.

- (i) Yes.
- (ii) Yes.

(aa) As soon as approval has been granted by Parliament to proclaim the area as a released area. The matter is presently under consideration by a Standing Committee of Parliament, which will present a recommendation, followed by a decision by Parliament. It is possible that approval may be granted during the present session. After approval has been granted, implementation will proceed by proclamation of the area as a released area, valuation of the properties, voting of the necessary funds, purchase of the land and incorporation of the area into the territory of Kwa-Ndebele. The date of approval and the voting of funds by Parliament will thus determine when the purchase of the land and eventual incorporation can be initiated.

(bb) The total area of the land (13 farms) is approximately 34 300 hectares in extent. The Rust De Winter irrigation scheme, which forms part of this total area, covers an area of roughly 1 836 hectares.

Voters' roll

*10. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

- (1) Whether changes of address for the purposes of the voters' roll may be

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A state of fear

To outsiders, KwaNdebele is a little-known patchwork of black settlements north-east of Pretoria. It is perhaps best known for the notorious three-hour bus rides which thousands of its workers have to take each morning to reach their workplace (see map).

To those who have to live there it is something else altogether — the scene of violent conflict last year between residents against independence for the homeland and the organised strong-arm thugs of the Mbokotho, the disbanded vigilante arm of the pro-independence rulers led by former Chief Minister Simon Skosana and his henchman Piet Ntuli. Both are now dead, Ntuli in a car-bomb explosion, Skosana of natural causes soon after.

Following its rejection of independence last year KwaNdebele enjoyed relative peace. This was destroyed by the decision last month of the homeland government, led by Chief Minister George Mahlangu, to push for independence — a claim which has again run into local resistance. There is growing concern at the deteriorating security situation, information about which might well have reached the State President.

This week Mahlangu and members of his Cabinet met with President P W Botha in Cape Town, after which Botha released certain prerequisites for KwaNdebele's future status before the matter can be taken before parliament:

- Greater autonomy or independence must be obtained *in an orderly fashion* (FM's italics) and on the basis of the broad support of the population of KwaNdebele;
- A number of agreements which can make independence possible must still be negotiated by joint committees of the two governments; and
- The KwaNdebele government must consider some or other acceptable method of demonstrating that it has the support of the broad population in its striving for independence.

In its election manifesto the National Party re-endorsed the homeland policy. Independence of self-governing states remains a Nat aim, although "this will not be forced upon them." At the moment there is no evidence that the homeland government has the backing of the estimated 500 000 people who would be affected. Of course, one way to resolve the matter would be to hold a referendum — but this option has so far been rejected by Mahlangu, though Botha's stance on independence might force him to think again. This would certainly be the best thing to do.

Nonetheless, a huge question-mark hangs over KwaNdebele's future, and all indications are that the homeland is in for a rough ride before the independence stadium at KwaMhlanga is eventually, if ever, filled with a jubilant crowd.

The current ruling faction in KwaNdebele is pushing for independence. But does it have the support of the homeland's residents? Evidence suggests that violence could break out again over this sensitive issue.

At present the opposition has been locked up and until now the current rulers have blithely been saying that the homeland has been "independent" since last December.

The claim is extraordinary. For one thing, even before this week's announcement, Pretoria itself had rejected retroactive independence. This, it says, must be re-negotiated, and this is what will have to be done now — under the conditions stated above. And as constitutional affairs expert Marinus Wiechers points out, up to 100 different



agreements — covering matters as diverse as financial relations, motor vehicle insurance and citizenship — must be concluded before KwaNdebele can be politically and administratively cast adrift from SA. With the other independent homelands (the TBVC states), he notes, these contracts took up to a year to conclude.

Independence was originally set for December 11 last year. Then, after three months of bitter turmoil which left over 150 people dead and the homeland's fledgling "economy" in tatters, the Legislative Assembly rejected the idea in August 1986. By then an estimated three-quarters of local businesses, reportedly belonging to members of Mbokotho, had been destroyed.

However, as that decision was never actually voted on by the assembly, the ruling government now says it was unconstitutional. On May 5 this year the assembly, under Chief Minister Mahlangu, came up with the retroactive independence argument.

There is evidence that the homeland gov-

ernment never abandoned its quest for independence. Its tactics were to keep the issue dormant while destroying the opposition. Only then did it reintroduce it in the assembly. Since mid-October last year leading opponents of independence have been on the run for fear of detention. Members of the Ndundza royal family, who played a central part in the fight against independence, have been targets of continual harassment.

Chief David Mapoch and his three sons, Cornelius, James and Andries, have been the victims of pamphlet smear campaigns, an attempt to close their tribal authority offices, and detention. Both James and Cornelius languish in detention today — James for the fourth time. Cornelius was detained for the second — or third — time two weeks ago in Johannesburg, right outside the British Consulate where he addressed a group of diplomats on the independence issue. Andries escaped detention on the same day by running away and is now in hiding. Other anti-independence leaders are in detention or on the run — including the sons of former Chief Minister Skosana.

Over the past nine months several senior white civil servants have left KwaNdebele in what appears to be a purge directed against unco-operative officials. They include the Commissioner-General Gerrie van der Merwe, former commissioner of police Brigadier Chris van Niekerk, Brigadier Hans Möller of the SA Army, and Okkie Buys, Secretary of Justice, who was reportedly dismissed by Mahlangu with 24 hours' notice.

Van der Merwe left his position because, according to him, it had become impossible to work with the homeland government: "In their perception I was siding with the forces against them." This he denies. In his view the differences arose because he thought Skosana's government was ignoring popular support against independence. He contends that Skosana did not communicate with the residents and he doubts "whether the present government could have convinced people about independence in such a short time." A strong feeling against independence remains, he believes.

The election of a new Chief Minister placed on centre stage a local businessman, George Mahlangu. Understanding how he came to power requires an ability to fathom the Byzantine politics of the homeland. One clue, though, is that although Mahlangu is virtually unknown outside the territory, he is a powerful man back home where he earned a fearsome reputation by becoming the right-hand man of the notorious Ntuli.

Even though the government swears that the Mbokotho has disbanded residents say they are active every night. More than anything it is the continuing allegations about the actions of the homeland leaders that

give concern for the future of KwaNdebele MPs and Cabinet ministers — including the present Chief Minister — are named in numerous affidavits detailing the brutality of Mbokotho.

Residents also claim that a number of known Mbokotho members have been trained as *kitskonstabels*. At a recent press conference Chief Minister Mahlangu deflected questions on this by saying that no individual was restricted from joining the special constables — so named because they get only three weeks' training.

Tales of atrocities and an alleged reign of terror are legion. Not only are they too numerous to detail, but the level of brutality is such that they become virtually impossible to believe. Certainly, fear runs so deep that people are reluctant to be named in the press. But mounting evidence that the homeland leaders are attempting to control the situation through violence comes from a number of quarters — including local priests, farmers and white businessmen travelling into the homeland.

It appears there is concern even among high-ranking departmental officials. Abraham Viljoen (the brother of former army chief Constand Viljoen), a local farmer and PFP candidate in Waterkloof in May, says he had a lengthy meeting with the Director General of the Department of Development Aid, Gillis van de Wall. Officials indicated

to him that they were in possession of information that was giving concern and that they would take it up with Education and Development Aid Minister Gerrit Viljoen, which has apparently been done.

However, while Pretoria seems to be having second thoughts about independence for KwaNdebele, there are many with entrenched interests who will continue to push for this.

For one thing, KwaNdebele Commissioner of Police Brigadier Hertzog Lerm appears to be playing a rather ambiguous role. The day before he was detained Cornelius told a press conference that Lerm was increasingly playing a political role and had spoken to the royal family about the advantages of taking independence.

Also before his detention Cornelius said he was hoping to discuss the problems with President Botha. He said the royal family had written to Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Chris Heunis a number of times — to no avail. He said that Heunis had adopted the standpoint that the whole matter was an internal affair in which he did not want to intervene.

But the events unfolding in KwaNdebele are more an exercise in power than any kind of reasonable constitutional development. Just how can the democratic process function when the opposition is detained? The vote for independence last month came in a

Legislative Assembly with no opposition. The subsequent vote of support from the Council of Chiefs took place without Chief David Mapoch of the Ndundza tribal authority, representing the majority of the population, who fled the homeland after his home was petrol-bombed.

Chief Enoch Mabena of the second largest tribal authority voted for independence at the meeting. However, following "representations" from his community he decided to change his mind. He too was then detained.

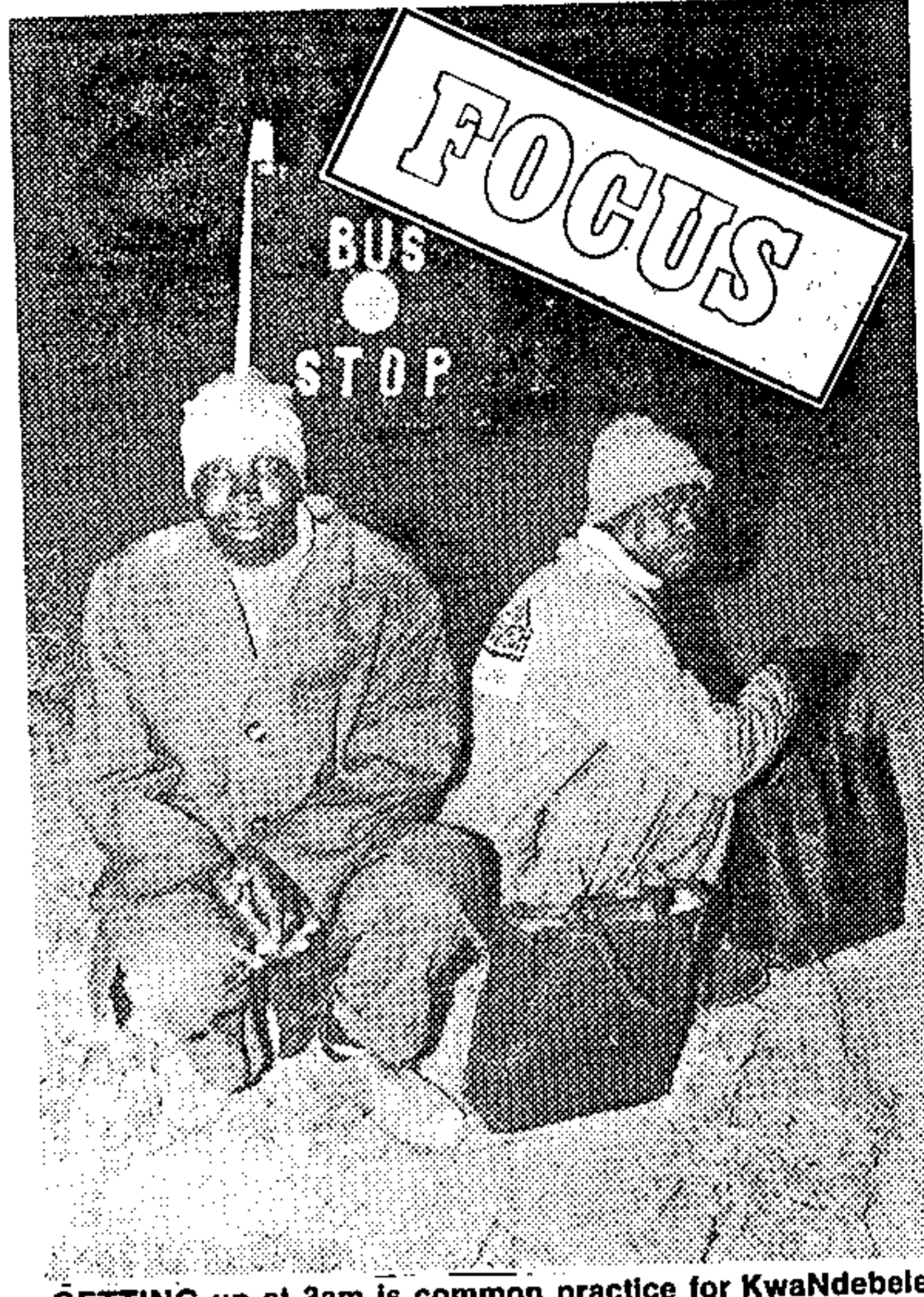
Another alarming development is that for the first time non-Ndebeles, who make up about 40% of the population, have been threatened.

Recently KwaNdebele Minister of Citizen Liaison and Information Fanie Koos Mahlangu said that the "agitation against KwaNdebele's proposed independence came not from Ndebeles, but from outsiders." He added that these included non-Ndebeles living in the homeland. Where that leaves the mainly Sotho residents of Moutse, whose controversial incorporation into the homeland is still in dispute, remains to be seen.

At the moment it seems doubtful that the anti-independence forces will be able to repeat their protest. If Mahlangu and his cronies get their way and independence is forced on them, it has to be asked: at what cost? Right now the potential for renewed violence is very grave indeed.



WORK pool . . . some KwaNdebele workers spend up to 10 hours daily on buses to and from Pretoria.



GETTING up at 3am is common practice for KwaNdebele workers.

THE stop-start KwaNdebele independence journey has traversed a muddy road.

That much is clear from a new publication by the Institute of Race Relations, *Satellite in Revolt* by researcher Colleen McCaull. The book, which is the product of four years' research, is subtitled *KwaNdebele: An Economic and Political Profile*.

Now that this tiny "homeland" situated on the periphery of the Pretoria-Witwatersrand complex, has once again opted for "independence", this publication is a timely reminder of the turmoil that forms the backdrop to the latest developments.

It throws into sharp

A muddy road to 'uhuru'

relief the political infighting and tough security measures that this community has had to endure since the mid-1970s. It reminds the reader, for example, that the people of KwaNdebele have to contend with

the homeland's own emergency regulations in addition to those that apply in South Africa as a whole.

The book gives a synopsis of the historical origins of the KwaNdebele area, the massive increase in population since the mid-1970s, its economy, politics and demography.

Workers

"Miss McCaull says the study was undertaken by the institute "because published information about KwaNdebele, even from official quarters, is scanty, unlike in the case of other homelands."

Apart from this, KwaNdebele also merits attention in view of the large number of workers who have to spend hours travelling from their homes to sell their labour in so-called white areas. Quoting a survey conducted by the Human Sciences Research

Council (HSRC), the study notes that 12,8 percent of the workers in KwaNdebele left home between 2.30am and 3.00am in order to arrive on time at their places of work in Pretoria.

Almost 46 percent of the workers left home between 3.30am and 4.30am.

Just over 54 percent of the HSRC's sample were away from their homes for 14 to 16 hours a day, while 24,5 percent were away for longer than 167 hours.

The average weekly income per commuter was R35,80, of which 17,5 percent was spent on transport.

These factors aside, the political turbulence in KwaNdebele last year further underscored the anger with which the government's policy of "independent homelands" is viewed.

Given the fact that the KwaNdebele authorities

first sought and then were forced to abandon independence in the fact of public pressure, and the subsequent expulsion from the assembly of the main opponents of independence, this study is a timely resource that highlights the absurdity of the government's homeland policy.

It also chronicles the grim conditions under which people have to live in order to support a policy of social engineering that defies logic.

Produced in A4 format, the book includes a number of photographs that aptly depict life in KwaNdebele. The study is available from the Institute's bookshop, Box 97, 2000, Johannesburg. It costs R15,72 including GST, postage and packaging. All orders must be prepaid.

Lest we forget...

THE *Sowetan* today remembers journalists around the country who are in detention:

- Zwelakhe Sisulu, Editor of the *New Nation*, who has been in detention under the emergency regulations for 178 days;
- Mzayifani Hoffman of *Lentswe* in the Western Transvaal, who has been detained under emergency



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The Kwandebele Cabinet ... Botha's announcement has struck a blow to their declaration of independence, retrospective to December 11 last year.

Botha blocks Uhuru move

By DERRICK LUTHAY

THE announcement by State President PW Botha that he would not take the Kwandebele issue of independence to Parliament unless he was satisfied that it was based on the "broad support" of the population was a blow to the Imbokotho vigilantes and independence proposers in the homeland.

The President's statement diminished any hopes that "uhuru" was around the corner for the impoverished and tiny enclave.

The homeland's Chief Minister, George Majozi Mahlangu, and members of his Cabinet met the State President on Tuesday at his Tuynhuys office and held discussions on the



DERRICK LUTHAY

independence issue lasting for about two hours. They were also believed to have asked Botha to pay a visit to the homeland.

The President asked the homeland government to first fulfill three requirements before the matter of independence or greater autonomy would be taken to parliament.

The requirements, released on Botha's behalf by the Bureau of Information, were:

- Independence, or great-

er autonomy, had to be obtained in an orderly fashion and on the basis of the broad support of the population of Kwandebele.

● A number of agreements which could make independence possible had still to be negotiated by joint committees of the two governments.

● The Kwandebele government had to consider some or other acceptable method of demonstrating that it had the support of the broad population in its

striving for independence.

Anti-independence activists view the President's statement as a slap in the face for the homeland's government which had already declared independence retrospective to December 11 last year.

The resistance to independence led to bloodshed and destruction of properties and vigilantes embarked on a terror campaign to root out all those opposed to independence.

More than 200 people died during the massacre, and latest developments show that a new concerted campaign has been waged against businessmen, youths and activists opposed to independence. They have been ruthlessly

attacked and detained.

Attempts by Constitutional Planning and Development Minister Chris Heunis failed to effect reconciliation between the late Chief Minister, Simon Skosana, and the territory's tribal patriarchal Paramount Chief, David Maboko Mahlangu.

David, and more particularly his sons, Princes Cornelius and James - now in detention together with hundreds of activists - played a key role in thwarting Skosana's ambition to make Kwandebele South Africa's fifth independent homeland.

Independence was rejected unanimously on August 12 last year by the Legislative Assembly's 72

members, but was reintroduced this year by the new Chief Minister, George Mahlangu.

At the height of the resistance the government's entire black workforce and students went on strike in protest against the independence and the behaviour of the Imbokotho.

A spokesman for the royal family, who refused to be identified for fear of victimisation, said the best the homeland government could do was to hold a referendum to find out whether the people wanted independence.

"I can tell you now that no sane Ndebele would ask for uhuru, and all we wait for the Cabinet to resign and release the detainees," he said.

For a half million in kwaNdebele, independence was just a crazy dream

By Rob Nuttall

They call kwaNdebele the "weekend place", this spot on the map where the chronology of events surrounding its efforts to take independence has been written in blood.

Unofficial records kept by a priest show that about 160 people died in massive upheavals in the 65-day period from May 12 to July 25 last year. Official figures put the toll between May 8 and July 18 at 74.

At the root of it all was the question of independence — wiping away links with South Africa and running "the country" completely autonomously.

In 1981 kwaNdebele attained self-governing status. Its new Legislative Assembly became the launch pad for concentrated efforts to lead the tiny territory towards independence.

The results proved disastrous. On August 12 1986, just four months before the planned celebrations and after years of bloody fighting, a subdued Assembly found itself forced by public opinion to abandon plans for autonomous rule.

The Speaker said: "Independence is being uprooted and thrown into the ocean."

"The house is quite unanimous. It can now be reported to Pretoria that the kwaNdebele Legislative Assembly has indicated that the kwaNdebele people do not agree with independence and do not opt for it."

Yet on May 6 1987, the Assembly again voted unanimously to take independence.

Violence has flared up again. Damage is running at more than R1 million.

Today the territory is braced for yet another "independence war". Opponents have been ejected from the Assembly, some detained and others forced to go into hiding.

This week the South African Institute of Race Relations published a 125-page research document by SAIRR researcher Miss Colleen McCaul on the bloodiest of South Africa's "independence sagas".

The northern homeland of kwaNdebele, lying in an area of about 238 370 ha, is about to take independence. Yet just 10 months ago, by unanimous decision, the kwaNdebele legislative assembly bowed to public pressure to cancel plans for independence. Last month the assembly, depleted by the absence of anti-independence protagonists, opted for the second time to take independence. What led to this decision? A documentation of events leading up to the decision to reject independence and then, later, to press once again for it, has been compiled by the South African Institute of Race Relations. This report is based in its entirety on the facts brought to light by the SAIRR.

This report is based in its entirety on the SAIRR document "Satellite in Revolt".

KwaNdebele, designated homeland of southern Ndebele-speaking people, was conceived of by the South African Government in 1972. It progressed from territorial authority in November 1977, Legislative Assembly in October 1979 and self-governing homeland in April 1981.

Independence was set for December 11, 1986.

In preparation kwaNdebele began training its own police force and army with the help of instructors from the South African Defence Force and Police.

PERSONAL TRIUMPH

The first elections, to fill 16 seats in the 72-member Assembly, took place in November 1984. The majority was appointed by tribal and community authorities, chiefs, the urban boards and Chief Minister Mr SS Skosana, for whom the transition was a personal triumph.

In the original "grand apartheid plan" the South African Government had not intended a separate Ndebele homeland, intending instead that the Ndebele integrate with other black nations and disappear.

But traditionalists refused to accept their exclusion. In Soweto Mr I J Mahlangu launched the Ndebele National Organisation to promote the idea of a separate homeland.

A group of chiefs began mobilising other Ndebele tribal heads to secede from the jurisdiction of neighbours Lebowa and Bophuthatswana.

The early moves aimed at eliciting support for a national homeland included repeated approaches by the movement leaders to the South African

authorities, always to be met with the reply that it was policy that Ndebeles should remain under the jurisdiction of Lebowa and Bophuthatswana.

For Mr Skosana and his powerful allies, who included some tribal chiefs and the elitist business community, success came in September 1972, when the Government released draft plans for a Ndebele homeland.

The nucleus of the homeland was a "black spot", Weltevrede, near Groblersdal.

During the next 15 years various slices of land, most of it white-owned farmland, were expropriated and consolidated.

In 1977 three tribal authorities — the Litho, Manaia and Pungutsa — seceded from Bophuthatswana, moving the kwaNdebele boundary deeper into its neighbour's territory.

In 1979 at a rally of 2 000 at Kameelrivier, Dr Piet Koornhof, then Minister of Co-Operation and Development, arrived to open the Assembly.

OUT OF QUESTION

Mr Skosana said independence was out of the question because the territory had no electricity, no factories or hospitals and bad roads.

By 1984 only 900 taps served a population of more than 261 000 in an area covering 100 000 ha.

Since then the Department of Water Affairs has established a R43 million water scheme involving the building of the R8 million Rhenosterkop Dam, pump stations, purification works, reservoirs and reticulation within each settlement.

In 1984 a survey found that 99,8 percent of all homes in kwaNdebele had no electricity. An electricity budget of R1,8 million was put forward in 1985/86.

Apart from the tarred Pretoria-Marble Hall road, there are only a few kilometres of tarred roads. A main arterial through the territory was due for tarring this year.

The kwaNdebele government began planning 46 "independence projects", among them a stadium (R5 million), supreme court (R2,9 million), radio broadcasting centre, new prison, a new capital city at kwaMhlanga and schools.

For a half million Ndebeles, independence was the crazy dream of a few ambitious and power-hungry zealots.

Many Ndebeles spend four hours of their day travelling to and from work, at least 45 percent of them rising between 3.30 am and 4.30 am in preparation for the two to three-hour journey to Pretoria.

A Human Sciences Research Council survey found that the average commuter earned R35,80 a week and spent 17,5 percent of that on transport.

But despite its lack of infrastructure, of localised employment and an almost total absence among ordinary citizens of any desire to relinquish their South African nationality, behind the scenes moves were steadily carrying the territory towards independence — and the bloodiest power transition yet seen in South Africa.

● Tomorrow The Star relates how land consolidation, growing opposition to independence and the powers wielded by politicians and the elitist sect set kwaNdebele alight.

By Rob Nuttall

kwaNdebele was officially put on the final lap of its race towards independence on May 7 1986, unleashing bloody revolt as opponents of independence met government forces and the Mbokotho vigilantes head-on.

A month earlier residents had in overwhelming numbers started approaching the Ndzundza royal family to express their opposition to independence and the Mbokotho.

Following the May 7 announcement, increasingly concerned about the Mbokotho and what independence might bring, residents urged the royal family to take action.

On May 12 between 20 000 and 30 000 kwaNdebele residents, including many chiefs, gathered at the kraal of King David Mabusa Mapoch Mahlangu, the traditional head of the royal family.

Youths hijacked Putco's entire fleet of buses in kwaNdebele's northern areas and forced the drivers to take independence protesters to the king's kraal.

Although the entire kwaNdebele Cabinet had been asked to attend the meeting, only three arrived, two of them in police Casspir armoured troop carriers.

The third, the son of King Mapoch, Prince Cornelius Mahlangu, was shouted down when he tried to address the meeting.

The crowd called on the royal family to relay to the authorities demands that Mr SS Skosana withdraw his demand for independence, the dismantling of the Mbokotho, and the resignation of all members of the Cabinet.

The next day Putco's entire fleet of buses in the southern areas was hijacked by people going to the funeral of a man killed earlier by the Mbokotho. Police, who had already banned the funeral, called on mourners to disperse and when this failed fired teargas, birdshot and rubber bullets into the crowd.

After the shooting youths went on the rampage, stoning and burning the shops and homes of all suspected Mbokotho members.

As violence engulfed the homeland, police and army units were deployed in nearly all the villages of kwaNdebele.

BUSINESSES BURNT

During the next two days youths burnt 39 businesses, nine houses and nine vehicles, most the property of MPs or Mbokotho members.

On May 14 1986, in defiance of a magistrate's refusal for a meeting to be held, another son of King Mapoch, Prince James Mahlangu, chaired a meeting of about 25 000 people at the royal kraal.

Again Putco's entire fleet of about 300 buses in kwaNdebele was hijacked to ferry people to the meeting.

Police and soldiers of the SA Defence Force intervened before the meeting could start and fired teargas and rubber bullets into the huge crowd.

After the abortive meeting widespread violence broke out, the death toll mounting rapidly.

The May 14 confrontation saw the formation of groups of hundreds of youths who took to the veld, pledging to defend their areas against Mbokotho. The groups of youths maintained close contact with the royal family, local villagers and parents.

One of those involved at leadership level in the anti-Mbokotho and anti-independence youth groups was Mr Tim Skosana, son of the chief minister, Mr SS Skosana.

He charged that his father had lost direction and was misleading the Ndebele people into accepting

The road to kwaNdebele autonomy is bathed in bloodshed

The northern homeland of kwaNdebele, lying in an area of about 238 370 ha, is about to take independence. Yet just 10 months ago, by unanimous decision, the kwaNdebele Legislative Assembly bowed to public pressure to cancel plans for independence. Last month the assembly, depleted by the absence of anti-independence protagonists, opted for the second time to take independence. What led to this decision? A documentation of events leading up to the decision to reject independence and then, later, to press once again for it, has been compiled by the South African Institute of Race Relations. This report is based in its entirety on the facts brought to light by the SAIRR.

the apartheid laws of Pretoria.

Soon Comrades from Mamelodi moved into kwaNdebele to throw their weight behind the youth groups.

From mid-May all school pupils boycotted school, many with their parents' consent.

Clashes between the youths and Mbokotho raged on, with reports of brutality emerging on both sides. A number of MPs had gone into hiding and the royal family was under guard against possible attacks by the Mbokotho.

On June 1, the eve of a work stayaway called by the people to protest against independence, scores of residents were wounded and a number believed killed in clashes with security forces.

During the stayaway, supported by many civil servants, five people died. The June 16 stayaway in commemoration of the Soweto upheavals produced a total work boycott.

On June 11 Comrades attacked security guards at a Vlakraagte business complex. Three guards died and a youth was seriously wounded. Their bodies were burnt and the complex burnt down.

The next day Mbokotho members led by Mr Piet Ntuli, a Cabinet Minister, attacked villagers in Tweefontein in retaliation. In the attack Mr Ntuli is said to have fired at villagers. Six people were killed.

On June 12, the most restrictive emergency laws applicable anywhere were imposed under a state of emergency.

On July 29 the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Piet Ntuli, drove his car from the home of Mr SS Skosana. A short distance away the car and Mr Ntuli were ripped apart by a powerful bomb, apparently planted in the car.

His death led to widespread celebrations and Ndebeles who had associated Mr Ntuli with the Mbokotho, danced in the streets.

Some days earlier Mr Ntuli had been arrested after the alleged discovery of nearly 50 stolen cars and an arms cache at his home. He was also facing charges of murder and assault.

Two days after Mr Ntuli's death Mr Skosana said the question of independence was open to discussion and pressure mounted for a General Assembly debate on the Mbokotho and independence.

On August 12, before a public gallery packed with homeland residents, the Mbokotho was banned.

When Mr Skosana rose to speak he said: "I am a messenger of this house. I ran as instructed and executed all the duties I had to perform."

POINT FINGERS

"Today I am damned to be a criminal. Today even young children point their fingers at me. If nobody wants it, I can't force it on them."

Ndebeles around the homeland celebrated for days and unrest declined dramatically.

The jubilation was short-lived. In September three Cabinet Ministers said in interviews that they did not believe the independence issue was dead.

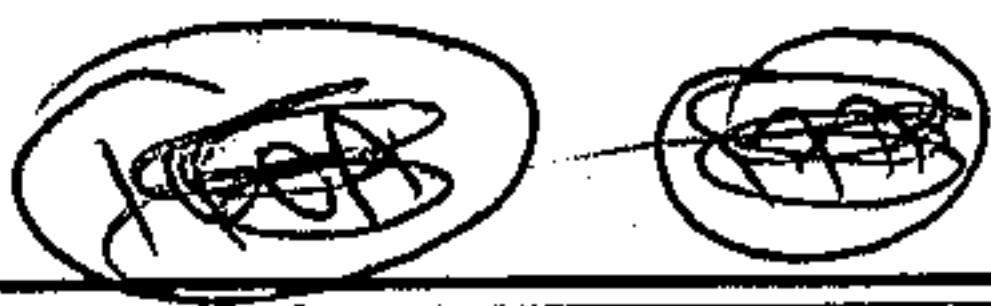
They did not regard the Legislative Assembly decision as binding because it had not been put to the vote, and in October Prince James Mahlangu claimed that anti-independence leaders had become victims of a spree of arrests.

In the first week of October police raided the royal kraal and arrested Chief Makhosana Mahlangu and Mr Tim Skosana. On November 10, Prince James Mahlangu and Prince Andries Mahlangu were detained, followed by the detention of another nine during the next two days.

On November 17 kwaNdebele civil servants began their third major stayaway, demanding an end to detentions of popular leaders and the release of princes James and Andries Mahlangu.

The same day Mr SS Skosana died of diabetes complications.

On May 6, little more than a month ago, the kwaNdebele Legislative Assembly under Chief Minister Mr George Mahlangu voted unanimously to take independence.



'Unequal chances'

By **THEMBA MOLEFE**

Commercial and Catering Workers' Union is to conduct an inquiry into discriminatory employment practices following a widespread belief among retail workers that many companies are guilty of such practices.

The union follows the national congress of Ccawusa in Johannesburg last week.

Ccawusa, one of the

biggest affiliates of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu), resolved to institute an inquiry into discriminatory employment practices, including selective employment and

training opportunities. The union said it had noted the "widespread belief among retail workers that many companies are guilty of discrimination, even those who officially call themselves

equal opportunity companies".

It has decided not to adopt the Freedom Charter drawn up by the Congress of the People in 1955 at Kliptown because some of its members support the Azanian Manifesto drawn up in

1984 by the Black Consciousness groups.

It resolved to discuss the aims and programme of the working class at all levels, starting from the shop floor upwards. "True socialism is fully democratic," Ccawusa said.

Ccawusa condemns violence between conflicting organisations involved in the liberation struggle and stressed need for unity.

The union also called for the unbanning of outlawed organisations as well as the release of political leaders including Nelson Mandela, Zeph Mothopeng, trade unionist, Mphahlele Mayekiso.

cations by members of foreign media to visit South Africa have been refused; if so, (a) how many, (b) what are the names of the persons concerned, (c) what media services did each represent, (d) what was the reason for refusing their applications in each case and (e) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

Yes.

- (a) 116.
 (b), (c) and (d) It is not considered expedient to disclose information of this nature, as an application for a visa is a personal matter between the applicant and the Department of Home Affairs.

(e) From 1 January 1987 till 31 May 1987.

Maintenance and Promotion of Competition Act

179. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology:†

- (1) Whether any prosecutions in terms of the provisions of the Maintenance and Promotion of Competition Act, No 96 of 1979, were instituted during the latest specified period of five years for which information is available; if so, (a) how many, (b) against whom, and (c) what were the findings, in respect of each of these years;
 (2) whether any convictions have been obtained in this connection; if so, what are the relevant particulars thereof?

The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY:

- (1) No. (a), (b) and (c) Fall away.
 (2) Falls away

Nasella trichotoma

188. Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Agriculture:

- (a) What was the approximate area of land in the Republic infested by nasella trichotoma at the end of 1986 and (b) (i) what amount was spent by his Department in 1986 in combating the spread of this weed and (ii) how many hectares were cleared in that year?

HoA

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

- (a) 87 368 ha on 31 March 1987. It is estimated that the infestation has been brought under control on 80 per cent of this area.
 (b) (i) R657 900.
 (ii) 1 064 ha.

KwaNdebele: independence

189. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether the Government of KwaNdebele has requested that this national state be granted independence; if so, (a) on what date, (b) in what manner was this request made and (c) what was the response of the South African Government to this request?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Yes.

- (a) 9 June 1987.
 (b) During a meeting between the State President and members of the RSA Cabinet and the Chief Minister and members of his Cabinet.
 (c) The member's attention is drawn to the press release issued by the Bureau for Information on behalf of the State President after the discussions on 9 June 1987.

Tsitsikamma toll road

192. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:†

- (1) (a) At what total cost was the Tsitsikamma toll road constructed and (b) what is the interest per annum on this amount;
 (2) (a) (i) what was the total income collected from motorists in 1986 by the concessionary of the toll gate and (ii) what amount of this income was paid over to the State and (b) what was the

average income per day for the concessionary;

- (3) whether a projection has been made to determine what it will cost the State to operate the toll gate itself; if not, why not; if so, what will be the average cost per day to the State?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a) R75 012 278,10.
 (b) R69 012 278,10 of the total cost has been financed interest free out of the National Road Fund (NRF) and the other R6 million out of capital market loans. The interest per annum on the capital market loans is R870 136,84.

(2) (a) (i) R1 343 765,72.

(ii) The full amount.

(b) R1 501,27.

(3) Yes, R1 432,07.

The figures supplied in (2) and (3) above are in respect of the 1986/97 financial year. The concessionaire must deposit all toll collected on a daily basis in the NRF, a statutory fund which is controlled by the National Transport Commission (NTC) in terms of the National Roads Act, 1971, and is in turn compensated on a monthly basis by the NTC in accordance with a tendered amount.

Greater-Cape-Town area

201. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) (a) What is the estimated number of (i) Black, (ii) Coloured, (iii) Indian and (iv) White persons who reside in the Greater Cape Town area and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished;
 (2) (a) what is the estimated number of Black persons residing in each specified Black township in the Greater Cape Town area and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (1) (a) (i) 620 462.

HoA

(ii), (iii) and (iv). These questions should be referred to the Minister of Home Affairs.

(b) 30 September 1986.

- (2) (a) Old Cross Roads. 90 000
 New Cross Roads. 17 310
 Langa. 72 533
 Nyanga. 35 710
 Guguletu. 249 135
 Khayelitsha. 96 909
 Site 'C'. 38 868
 KTC. 20 000

(b) 30 September 1986.

Dairy Board

204. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Agriculture:

- (1) Whether the Dairy Board is accumulating a building fund; if so, (a) why and (b) what amount was in this fund as at the latest specified date for which information is available;
 (2) whether the Dairy Board intends building premises for its own occupation; if so, (a) why and (b) (i) what premises are currently occupied by the Dairy Board and (ii) who owns these premises?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

(1) Yes.

(a) to provide for improvement and alterations to existing buildings and for possible extensions in future;

(b) R1,2 million on 28 February 1987;

(2) No;

(a) falls away;

(b) (i) Head Office, Arcadia, Pretoria, a small office building in Bellville and two old houses which were renovated and converted into offices in Bloemfontein and Pietermaritzburg;
 (iii) the Dairy Board.

Dairy Board

205. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Agriculture:

Whether any staff members of the Dairy

Potential for violence runs high in Kwandebele

AKGUS 24/6/77

(121)

By GARY VAN STADEN
Dateline: JOHANNESBURG

FROM the moment South Africa's controversial Bantustan — latterly "homelands" — policy was born there were those who claimed it was doomed to failure.

And if the homelands policy did indeed carry with it the seed of its own destruction then that seed may yet turn out to be Kwandebele.

The grand plan of independent homelands has been foiled before, but Kwandebele could nonetheless become the reef on which the plan finally runs aground.

On brink of large scale violence

African political experts Dr Tom Lodge (Wits) and Mr Phil Mtinkulu (Unisa) believe that this time the South African government itself may be having second thoughts and if the academics are right then the homelands policy could come apart completely.

And at the same time the academics have joined extra-parliamentary opposition groups such as the United Democratic Front in warning that the homeland was on the brink of large scale violent confrontation between pro

and anti-independence factions.

At the hub of the problem is the troubled Kwandebele homeland's decision to opt for independence. But its track record on leadership skills, human rights and sheer basic organisational skills was apparently so lacking that even Pretoria took fright.

As a result Kwandebele now has to do what no other "independent" homeland was asked to do — prove it has public support for the move.

The leading actors in the current tragedy playing itself out just north of Pretoria include:

● George Mahlangu — Chief Minister and would-be President.

● Cornelius Mahlangu — an anti-independence opposition leader (detained).

● James Mahlangu — Opposition leader and brother of Cornelius (detained).

● Abraham Mahlangu — leading businessman. No relation to above; opponent of independence (detained).

● Paramount Chief David Mapoch — tribal patriarch who spoke out against independence. He is in hiding.

● The Imbokotho — Pro-independence vigilante group

held responsible for hundreds of human rights violations, beatings and dozens of killings. Banned after widespread negative publicity last year but has since re-emerged.

● Youth Organisations — includes UDF, Azapo and others who oppose independence.

● Brigadier CM Van Niekerk — former Commissioner of Police in Kwandebele who was sacked after Kwandebele Cabinet appeals to Pretoria.

● Brigadier Hertzog Lerm — Brig van Niekerk's replacement as Commissioner of Police.

● Commissioner General Gerrie van der Merwe — senior white civil servant fired by homeland government.

Upheavals alarm President

A tragi-comedy of these proportions apparently did not go un-noticed in the halls of constitutional development in Pretoria.

Senior Government sources believe that the upheavals and bloodshed alarmed President Botha who stepped in to demand proof of public sup-

port for independence — an unprecedented move.

Dr Tom Lodge, a leading academic in the field of black politics said this week that it was more than just interesting that Kwandebele had become the first black homeland to be asked to "prove" it had the support of its people before being allowed to exercise the "independent" option.

This view was supported to some degree by Mr Phil Mtinkulu, a lecturer in African Politics at the University of South Africa.

Mr Mtinkulu warned that the holding of any referendum or similar test of public opinion would open up the homeland to the possibility of violence on a scale which would at least match last year's "reign of terror" by pro-independence vigilante groups.

He added that under a state of emergency — which now applies in Kwandebele — it was debatable whether the anti-independence faction would be allowed to campaign.

It all adds up to an enormous potential for violence.

KwaNdebele tidies up its harsh image

(21)

W/Mail 26/6 - 2/7/87

DOZENS of detainees have been released in KwaNdebele in what appears to be a bid by its governors to show that their rule does not depend on naked force.

The freeing of most detainees, and the appearance in court in Siyabuswa of two of the best known detainees, Cornelius and James Mahlangu, follows a June 9 meeting between KwaNdebele's rulers and President PW Botha.

At the meeting in Cape Town, Botha told Chief Minister Majozi Mahlangu and his cabinet that they would have to demonstrate they have the broad support of the people before he would accede to their request for "independence".

Confirming that the number of detainees had been reduced to 27, KwaNdebele's commissioner of police, Brigadier Hertzog Lerm, told *Weekly Mail*: "It is all quiet here. We haven't had a single incident in the past two weeks."

Cornelius and James Mahlangu appeared in court on Monday in connec-

By PATRICK LAURENCE

tion with charges under section 54 of the Internal Security Act, an omnibus clause covering a wide range of offences from subversion to terrorism.

Their lawyer, Nano Matlala, charged that KwaNdebele police officers refused him permission to see his clients, except in their presence, adding that he refused to see them on those terms.

Matlala has taken up the matter with the Transvaal attorney general. Lerm declined to comment, except to say that his door was "always open" and Matlala could have raised the issue with him.

The court appearance was a preliminary hearing only. A final decision has not been made by the state on whether to proceed with the charges.

The detained Mahlangu brothers, sons of KwaNdebele's senior tribal patriarch, Ngwenyama David Mapoch, were not asked to plead. They were refused bail and were remanded in custody until July 8.

While the Mahlangu brothers await their fate separately at different places in KwaNdebele, Transvaal Attorney General Don Brunette is still considering whether to prosecute Chief Minister Mahlangu — no relative — on allegations of abduction and torture.

Brunette, who confirmed last month that he is in possession of a police docket containing allegations of abduction and torture against Mahlangu, told *Weekly Mail* that he had referred the matter back to the investigating police lieutenant for clarification on certain points.

Another issue is pending of importance to KwaNdebele: a police investigation into allegations that detainees were assaulted, some with pick handles, by KwaNdebele police.

The allegations were published in the *Sunday Star* after three members of its staff — journalists Jon Qwelane and Herbert Mabuza and driver Stan Mathe — were detained in KwaNdebele while there on a reporting assignment.

Lerm told *Weekly Mail* that the investigation he ordered after last month's *Sunday Star* report — which was based on sworn affidavits — was complete and that he expected charges to be pressed against the alleged offenders.

But *Weekly Mail* inquiries showed that the investigating report had not yet reached the desks of either KwaNdebele senior prosecutor, CJ Kruger, or Brunette.

As KwaNdebele's rulers were considering how to convince Botha that they have popular backing, the renewed State of Emergency was extended to KwaNdebele on June 12.

But the special KwaNdebele Emergency orders, issued last year and purporting to prohibit journalists from entering KwaNdebele without permission, were not renewed.

That means, legal observers said, that journalists are once again free to go to KwaNdebele, just as they can travel to, say, KwaZulu or KaNgwane. They are, of course, subject to the broad restraints of the general State of Emergency.

But these do not prevent them from entering KwaNdebele any more than they prohibit their presence in Soweto, lawyers said.

kwaNdebele wants to be free of SA, Minister tells people

By Mckeed Kotlolo
Pretoria Bureau

kwaNdebele wanted freedom from South Africa, the homeland's Minister of Citizen Liaison and Information, Mr Fanie Koos Mahlangu, said in a radio broadcast at the weekend.

He said the winds of change that blew over Africa were now blowing over the kwaNdebele homeland.

Mr Mahlangu's speech formed part of a series of lectures broadcast in Ndebele in an attempt to influence Ndebele people to accept independence.

The aim of the lectures is to give positive aspects against the alleged false reports spread about independence for the tiny, impoverished homeland.

Mr Mahlangu said: "The same wind has gathered the

Ndebele nation which has been scattered since 1883 together here in kwaNdebele.

"Our nation has been reborn. It has grown fast over the past decades, to become a man — a nation that wants to stand on its own two feet."

"South Africa, under British rule for nearly 60 years, chose to become an independent republic in 1961. All countries to the north are independent."

Ndebeles went back to their homeland "because they wanted to be an independent nation. They have progressed constitutionally from a legislative assembly in 1977 to a self-governing state in 1981". A year later the Assembly opted for independence.

The central government had co-operated in every step of the road to full nationhood.

(121)

KWANDEBELE opposition leader Cornelius Mahlangu was re-detained within hours of being released on bail this week, well-placed sources in KwaNdebele said yesterday.

Cornelius and his brother James, both sons of the tribal patriarch Ngwenyama David Mapoch, were granted bail of R2 500 in the Siyabuswa Magistrate's Court.

The brothers are prominent opponents of the pro-independence regime of Chief Minister Majosi Mahlangu.

They had been in detention for weeks before appearing in court last month in connection with charges under section 54 of the Internal Security Act, an omnibus clause which covers a wide range of offences from sedition to treason.

At their second court appearance in Siyabuswa on Wednesday, bail was granted on condition they surrender their passports, report to their nearest police station every Monday and Friday and do not leave KwaNdebele without the permission of Police Commissioner Hertzog Lerm.

But, according to Weekly Mail sources, Cornelius enjoyed his restricted freedom briefly only: he was reportedly re-arrested when he went

Free a few hours - then inside again

By PATRICK LAURENCE

to visit his family at the royal kraal, allegedly for attending an unlawful meeting.

Official confirmation of his redetention could not be obtained yesterday from Lerm.

The court appearances of the Mahlangu brothers came after President P W Botha told KwaNdebele's rulers to devise a method of showing that their decision on May 5 to opt for independence had popular backing.

Soon after Botha's injunction, the Mahlangu brothers were each served with orders by Lerm specifically restricting them from mobilising public opinion against the decision to opt for independence.

The order, issued in terms of the Emergency regulations, prohibited

the brothers from participating in "any campaign, project or action aimed at disrupting or delaying the contemplated independence of KwaNdebele".

They were further forbidden from attending any gathering held to oppose or criticise "any action of any member" of the KwaNdebele government.

The restriction orders were served while the brothers were in police custody, presumably as a precautionary measure to immobilise them politically if they were granted bail.

KwaNdebele's rulers have not explained how they can demonstrate that they have popular support if their opponents are deprived of freedom to oppose them.

Restrictions preventing journalists from entering KwaNdebele without a permit are still being enforced, despite assurances from Lerm that

KwaNdebele welcomes "constructive reporting."

A reporter from The Star, McKeed Kotlolo, was held for questions for two hours on Wednesday for travelling to Siyabuswa to report on the bail hearing without obtaining permission from Lerm. McKeed said an American journalist was detained for questioning on the same day.

The family lawyer for Mapoch and his sons, Nano Matlala, confirmed that seven people have been detained at the royal kraal in the past 10 days. Two of them have since been released, including Cornelius' wife, Cabiseli.

The detainees are alleged to have interfered with KwaNdebele in the course of their duties and to have refused to disclose their names when asked to do so, Matlala said.

The detentions took place after pro-independent members of the legislative assembly and police arrived at the kraal in search of Mapoch, who has been in hiding for weeks, *Weekly Mail* was told.

They did not find the ageing Ngwenyama. Pro-independence forces desperately want to "persuade" him to back independence.

KwaNdebele leader on assault charges

Brunette told *Weekly Mail* yesterday that he has sent the docket back because the charges were not specific and detailed.

legu kidnapping and torture, said the attorney general's office.

Two leading opponents of independence, Cornelius and James Mahlangu, sons of the tribal patriarch David Mapoch, have appeared in court in connection with charges under section 54 of the Internal Security Act, an omnibus section covering crimes ranging from sedition to treason.

A police docket has been presented to Attorney General Don Brunette, in which an attempt is made to relate attacks by "comrades" on their foes last year to allegedly inflammatory speeches made by Cornelius and James at their father's kraal.

Unlike Chief Minister Mahlangu, Cornelius and James were detained while police investigations were made into their alleged offences. The brothers were released on bail of R2 500 last week. Cornelius was re-detained on the same day for allegedly attending an unlawful meeting.

The brothers were previously prohibited by Police Commissioner Hertzog Lerm from taking part in any campaign aimed at delaying independence — even by verbal persuasion — or from criticising the actions of KwaNdebele ministers.

sympathisers are alleged to have kidnapped youths, taken them to a farm and assaulted them.

One of the men who took part in the alleged abduction and torture was Piet Ntuli, the dreaded co-founder with former Chief Minister Simon Skosana of Mbokotho.

Majozi Mahlangu was the surprise choice as chief minister last November after Skosana died, having first being forced to abandon his quest for independence by popular pressure.

Mahlangu has since persuaded a purged KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly to renew its request for independence, charging that anti-

KWANDEBELE Chief Minister Majozi George Mahlangu and two of his senior cabinet ministers are to be charged with assault, the attorney general's office told *Weekly Mail* yesterday.

The cabinet ministers are the ministers of justice, MF Mahlangu, and of financial and economic affairs, ZD Mnguni.

The pending charges arise from a police investigation into allegations of abduction and torture against Chief Minister Mahlangu and some members of the cabinet.

At the height of last year's struggle between the pro-independence Mbokotho movement and young anti-independence "comrades", Mahlangu and 25 Mbokotho members and/or

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KwaNdebele dodges issue

DOMINIQUE GILBERT

BY Day
2017/8/21

KWANDEBELE Citizen Liaison and Information Minister Fanie Koos Mahlangu failed last week to comment on his reported statements that a referendum could not be held to prove support for the homeland's independence.

Instead, Mahlangu said KwaNdebele would continue its independence plans.

He claimed regular meetings at various venues in KwaNdebele had been attended by "thousands" who "were showing support for the government".

However, in a report early last week, Mahlangu was quoted as saying it was not possible for the KwaNdebele government to comply with one of President P W Botha's demands that a referendum be held to test support for independence.

Botha had said he would grant the homeland independence if, among other prerequisites, it could be proved there was support for independence.

Mahlangu's reported statement was the first formal response to Botha's demands from the homeland's government.

He blamed "widespread intimidation" as the reason why a referendum could not be held.

After three days of inquiries from Business Day, Mahlangu failed in his statement on Thursday to respond to specific questions, including one which related to how the KwaNdebele government intended to meet Botha's demand if a referendum was not possible.

Mahlangu said: "Intimidation is still a factor, as people still remember last year's violence and bloodshed. But things are returning to normal."

As soon as conditions had been normalised and the fear of intimidation had receded, the KwaNdebele nation would "show its desire for independence in an orderly fashion as required by the SA government".

Homeland government accused

Star

28/7/87

(121)

Pretoria Bureau

Several kwaNdebele civil servants have claimed they were forced to attend a passing-out parade of special constables at the weekend — but homeland authorities have denied this.

The parade formed part of the official opening of the kwaNdebele National Stadium at kwaMhlanga.

Buses arranged by the government transported villagers from their homes, work and schools to the new stadium.

A spokesman for the homeland's Department of Information, Mr Henrie Egen, denied that government workers, including teachers, were forced to attend.

He also denied that workers were threatened.

The function was attended mainly by school-children.

CAPE Times 30/7/87 (121)
**End reign of terror
in KwaNdebele — Soal**

By CHRIS CAIRNCROSS

THE SA government was yesterday called on to end the reign of terror in KwaNdebele and to place the concept of granting independence to the territory on the backburner.

The request was made in Parliament by Mr Peter Soal (PFP Johannesburg North) during the budget debate on the Education and Development Aid vote.

Mr Soal said the KwaNdebele homeland was in a state of virtual civil war and ruled by Chief Minister George Mahlangu, who was being described as an Idi Amin.

He said Mr Mahlangu had been holding a series of meetings around the homeland orchestrated to persuade the SA government that the KwaNdebele people were in favour of independence.

"What he is attempting to do cannot be a fair reflection of the will of the people of KwaNdebele."

CAI



REPORT BACK ... An executive director of the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa, Dr Alex Boraine, yesterday at UCT, where he spoke about the Dakar talks.

Picture: RICHARD BELL

Cape Times 30/7/87 (121)
End 'reign of terror' in KwaNdebele — Soal

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Cape Times 30/7/87 (121)
Warning on shortage, surplus in SA schools

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. — There would be catastrophic consequences for education in South Africa if attempts were not made to resolve shortcomings, Mr Desmond Lockey said yesterday.

Speaking in the committee stage of the budget, the nominated Labour Party MP said Minister of National Education Mr F W de Klerk's 10-year plan to bring about equality in education was an impressive proposal, but he doubted whether it would be possible within that period.

He said there was a shortage of about 100 000 teachers for black pupils, whereas in Natal alone, 200 white teachers were being sacked each year because they were no longer needed.

There was also a shortage of about 200 000 study places for blacks but a surplus existed at many white schools. Sapa

Conflict looms between KwaNdebele's two key men

A CONFLICT of will is looming between KwaNdebele's aging tribal patriarch, Ngwenyama David Mapoch, and its young Chief Minister, Majozi Mahlangu.

The outcome may well be critical to Mahlangu's bid to prove to President P. W. Botha that his quest for independence has broad support in KwaNdebele. Botha set that condition when he met Mahlangu in June.

Mahlangu has ordered the Ndunza tribal authority to nominate nine members to the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly to fill vacancies there caused by deaths, resignations and expulsions. He has set August 7 as the deadline.

Seats which have to be filled include those occupied by Mapoch's two sons, Cornelius and James Mahlangu, who were expelled from the legislative assembly in May at the behest of Chief Minister Mahlangu and his lieutenants in what was seen as a bid to purge the assembly of opponents of independence.

The Ngwenyama, however, refuses to recognise the expulsions, insisting that his sons are still lawful members of the assembly. He holds the same view about another expelled member: Solly Mahlangu, the former speaker of the assembly.

Two further vacancies which the Ndunza tribal authority — the biggest in KwaNdebele — must fill are those caused by the deaths last year of the former Chief Minister, Simon Skosana, and his feared interior minister, Piet Ntuli. Both men were strong protagonists of independence.

Skosana, a sickly man, died last November. The iron-fisted Ntuli was killed when a bomb exploded in his

By PATRICK LAURENCE

car a year ago.

One reason why their positions were not filled earlier was because pro-independence forces feared the Ndunza tribal authority might nominate anti-independence men to replace them. The Ngwengwana's son, James, is chairman of the Ndunza tribal authority. He is a staunch opponent of independence.

According to well-placed informants, Chief Minister Mahlangu has taken two steps in an attempt to ensure that the vacancies are filled by pro-independence men.

Anti-independence members of the tribal authority who are favoured by the Ngwenyama to serve on the legislative assembly have been detained.

Weekly Mail sources named them as Elias Masanga, a former inspector of schools, Lucas Mthunye, a former chairman of the public service com-

mission, Abraham Skosana, a prominent businessman and J M Mahlangu, a former magistrate.

At the same time there have been reported moves to pack the tribal authority with pro-independence men, many of them supporters of the dreaded pro-independence vigilante movement, Mbokotho.

Faced with these moves, the Ngwengwana has dug his heels in, refusing to convene a meeting of the tribal authority until he is granted permission to call a general meeting of his followers to seek a mandate from them.

Under the State of Emergency he cannot hold a general meeting without permission. A general meeting is likely to endorse his anti-independence stand and thus thwart Chief Minister Mahlangu's hopes of demonstrating his popular backing.

The conflict of will is complicated by a "Catch 22" situation. The chair-

man of the tribal authority is the Ngwenyama's son James. But he is barred from attending any meeting at which the action of any KwaNdebele cabinet minister is opposed or criticised. There is no way in which the Ndunza tribal authority can meet without opposition to the cabinet's quest for independence being discussed.

Meanwhile James's brother, Cornelius, has been freed from detention by the Supreme Court, which ruled that the KwaNdebele police had not shown how his detention was necessary to bring the Emergency to an end.

The Transvaal attorney general, Don Brunette, has meanwhile decided not to prosecute Cornelius for allegedly holding a unlawful meeting. Shortly after he was released from detention at the beginning of July, he was immediately re-detained for allegedly holding a meeting.

31/7-6/8/87

W/Mail

(121)

Royals to challenge Ndebele regime

By Paul Olivier

Members of the kwaNdebele royal family are to challenge the legitimacy of the kwaNdebele government in court.

This was said at a Press conference in Johannesburg yesterday by royal family member Prince Andries Mahlangu.

The decision was taken after the homeland's tribal authority was allegedly taken over by "illegitimate" parliamentary representatives on Monday.

Prince Andries said that at the centre of the dispute was the detention and sacking of himself and three other dissidents, Prince James Mahlangu, his brother Cornelius and former Speaker Mr Solly Mahlangu, from the homeland's Legislative Assembly, as well as the "unconstitutional appointment of eight representatives to Parliament".

He said 12 members of the Ndzunza Mabhoko had been sacked earlier this year for deserting their constituencies for more than six months.

CONDITIONS

"On June 30 they requested to be reinstated, whereupon the Ngwenyama (The Lion) laid down a set of conditions for their reinstatement.

"However, they called a meeting at the royal kraal on July 3 and insisted on a return to work without accepting the conditions of the Ngwenyama."

According to the prince, the men conferred with the police and members of the royal kraal were arrested under the emergency regulations.

An unsuccessful attack was also launched on the kraal to abduct the Ngwenyama.

Prince Mahlangu said the dismissed members had once again insisted on being reinstated and were again confronted with the conditions set down.

"At a meeting held last Monday eight people were co-opted and a new tribal authority was appointed against tribal tradition."

He said the new members had been co-opted only to ensure a quorum, "but were subsequently appointed as our leaders".

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QUALITY

HILDRREN OF FORMER MAGISTRATE DETAINED

By MZIKAYISE
EDOM

SIX people — including five relatives of the former chief magistrate of Siyabuswa, Mr Ndaweni Mahlangu — have been detained by the KwaNdebele police under the state of emergency.

They were detained at Kwaggafontein in KwaNdebele. They are being held at the Kwaggafontein police station.

The KwaNdebele police have confirmed the detentions but refused to say why the men were detained.

Sons

"They are being held under the state of emergency," a spokesman said.

Those detained are Samson and Jeremiah (Mr Mahlangu's sons), Bhuli, Julias and Aaron, his younger brothers and Mr Daniel Mokgomo, a customer who was buying groceries at Mr Mahlangu's shop when the arrests took place.

A spokeswoman for the Mahlangu family, who asked not to be named, said the six were

Held under emergency laws

arrested by KwaNdebele police, led by Brigadier H C Lerm, the KwaNdebele Commissioner of Police.

Vigilante

She also said the police were in the company of about 30 members of the notorious Mbhokodo vigilante group.

"A security guard at the supermarket (known only as Masango) was hit with a pick handle by a

Mbhokodo vigilante. He was seriously injured and had to receive medical treatment," the spokeswoman said.

Mr Mahlangu was sacked from his job last October after being accused by the KwaNdebele government of inciting people in the homeland to protest against and boycott the proposed independence of the homeland planned for later this year.

A spokesman for Priscilla Jana, a firm of attorneys in Johannesburg which is handling the case, yesterday said they have been given permission to see the detainees next week.

Ndebele chief's son accuses govt of 'hijack'

By PATRICK LAURENCE

ANDRIES Mahlangu, son of KwaNdebele's senior tribal patriarch, David Mapoch, yesterday charged pro-government forces of unconstitutionally "hijacking" the Ndundza tribal council.

He has briefed lawyers to challenge the "hijacking" in court. The outcome could be critical to the drive by KwaNdebele's rulers for "independence", a move which Mapoch, known as the Ngwenyama (or "lion") is resisting.

Mahlangu told *Weekly Mail* that nine members of the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly, acting on the instructions of Chief Minister Majozo Mahlangu, tried to persuade the Ngwenyama to call a meeting of the Ndundza tribal council to fill nine vacancies in the legislation assembly.

When he refused, they held their own meeting, claiming it was a meeting of the Ndzuna tribal council, Andries Mahlangu said.

After nominating one of their own men, KS Mahlangu, as council chairman in the place of the elected council chairman, James Mahlangu — another of the Ngwenyama's sons — the "hijackers" appointed nine members to the council to ensure that they had a quorum of 18.

The meeting then nominated the nine co-opted tribal council members to fill the nine legislative assembly vacancies, thus strengthening pro-independence forces in the Assembly.

The Ndundza tribal council nominates 21 members to the legislative assembly. The dispute over independence, however, has resulted in a rift between the majority of the nominees and the Ngwenyama.

The majority of the Ndundza nominees sided with the chief minister and the pro-independence forces, voting in May to dismiss the Ngwenyama's sons, James and Cornelius Mahlangu, and the former speaker of the assembly, Solly Mahlangu, from the assembly.

The Ngwenyama, however, dismissed them in turn, asserting that they had left the Ndundza tribal area for longer than six months without permission.

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7-13/8/87 w/mahl

Police as from this date up to the latest specified date for which figures are available and (cc) from what vote was this cost financed;

- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) (a) to (d) Yes.

(i) and (ii) Fall away.

(aa) 1 October 1986.

(bb) R143 924 613 until 7 August 1987.

(cc) South African Police Vote.

- (2) No.

Policing services

*8. Mr J H VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:†

- (1) Whether the South African Transport Services are responsible for (a) certain policing services and (b) the financing thereof; if so, (i) why, (ii) for what policing services and (iii) what total amount was spent on these services in the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available;

- (2) whether it is the intention to take any action in respect of these services; if so, (a) what action and (b) when?

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (1), (a), (b) and (2) No.

*9. Dr M S BARNARD—Transport Affairs. [Withdrawn.]

*10. Dr M S BARNARD—Transport Affairs. [Withdrawn.]

KTC squatter camp

*11. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether the South African Police took any action in the KTC squatter camp on or about 25 June 1987; if so, (a) what was the purpose of this ac-

tion, (b) how many persons were involved, (c) what action was taken and (d) what were the results;

- (2) whether any persons were arrested on this occasion; if so, (a) how many and (b) for what alleged offence in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) Yes.

(a) To combat crime and trace suspect criminals and terrorists.

(b) Sufficient members of the Force to execute the specific task.

(c) Premises and vehicles were searched for stolen property, uncensed arms and ammunition, drugs, prohibited literature, suspect criminals and terrorists.

(d) A large quantity of suspected stolen property, drugs and ammunition was confiscated. Several suspect persons were detained for questioning and a number of arrests were made.

- (2) Yes.

(a) 13 persons.

(b) 3 persons for being in possession of dagga;

7 persons for public violence;
2 persons for theft of vehicles;
1 person for the illegal possession of ammunition.

Hillbrow: investigation

*12. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether the Group Areas Board or any committee of this board has carried out any investigation in Hillbrow; if so, (a) when and (b) what was the purpose of the investigation;

- (2) whether this investigation has been completed; if not, when is it anticipated that it will be completed; if so, (a) what were the findings and (b) what action is to be taken as a result?

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning):

- (1) No. (a) and (b) Fall away.

- (2) (a) and (b) Fall away.

Durban Prison, Westville: court case

*13. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 11 on 26 May 1987, the court case connected with the incident at Durban Prison in Westville on or about 5 May 1987 has been completed; if not, when is it anticipated that it will be completed; if so, (a) when, (b) what was the nature of the incident in question, (c) on what date did it occur, (d) how many persons were involved, (e) what was the cause of the incident and (f) what were the findings of the court;

- (2) whether, in dealing with this incident, the prison authorities resorted to the use of (a) tear-gas, (b) batons and (c) fire-arms; if so, why in each case;

- (3) whether any detainees were injured in this incident; if so, (a) what was the nature of the injuries, (b) how many persons were injured and (c) to which hospitals were the injured detainees taken;

- (4) whether any medical treatment was given at the prison; if so, (a) what treatment and (b) to whom;

- (5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER (for the Minister of Justice):

- (1) No. Upon the request of the legal representative of one of the applicants, the proceedings were postponed to 1 September 1987.

(a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) Fall away.

- (2), (3), (4) and (5) Fall away as the circumstances outlined in my reply to Question No 11 on 26 May 1987, still apply.

*14. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE—Law and Order. [Reply standing over.]

RSA/KwaNdebele: negotiations

*15. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 12 on 2 June 1987, any negotiations have taken place between the Governments of the Republic and KwaNdebele for the holding of a referendum for residents of this self-governing territory regarding independence; if so, (a) when, (b) what was the nature of the discussions and (c) what was the decision reached; if not, why not;

- (2) whether any negotiations in this regard are due to take place; if not, why not; if so, when?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning):

- (1) Negotiations for independence took place on 9 June 1987. The hon member's attention is drawn to my answer on Question 189 of 23 June 1987.

- (2) Further negotiations for independence will take place as soon as the KwaNdebele Government has indicated that the requirements, as laid down by the State President, have been complied with.

*16. Mrs H SUZMAN—Justice. [Reply standing over.]

Toll gates

*17. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:†

- Whether it is the intention to erect more toll gates on freeways; if so, (a) how many and (b) (i) where, and (ii) when, in each case?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- Yes.

- (a) At this stage the National Transport Commission has approved three fur-

Call to abandon autonomy plan for kwaNdebele

Star
1/18/87

By Jo-Anne Collinge
and Paula Fray

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More than 200 residents of the Pretoria region last night pledged support for kwaNdebele residents and resolved to press the central government "to abandon all plans to grant the area independence".

A meeting, convened in St Alban's Cathedral by a group of church and human rights groups known as the Ad Hoc Committee on kwaNdebele, was told of a "ruthless reign of terror by night" in recent months, since plans for independence have been revived.

The description was given by retired Unisa theologian Professor Abraham Viljoen, who is a farmer in the area bordering kwaNdebele and chairman of the local branch of the agricultural union.

ENDORSE

He said no effort was being spared in creating the impression that residents, who resisted independence so fiercely last year, were now agreeable to the move.

Professor Viljoen cited examples of meetings of taxi operators and businessmen held at the capital, kwaMahlanga, in the presence of police and former members of the pro-independence vigilante squad, the Imbokodo.

They were asked to endorse the plan for independence and "naturally nobody could voice any objection", he said.

Professor Viljoen noted that last year, when the question of independence led to unprecedented violence and loss of as many as 200 lives in kwaNdebele, Pretoria had resisted any notion of an im-

partial inquiry into the conflict.

But, he noted, when it came to supporting the hard-pressed kwaNdebele regime Pretoria proved "only too willing" to provide the means to crush popular resistance.

"Evidently Pretoria had as much interest in the establishment of another independent homeland as did an empowered and enriched Imbokodo," he concluded.

Legal Resources Centre attorney Mr Nic de Villiers said the Imbokodo, technically disbanded in August last year, had been incorporated in large numbers into the homeland police force as special constables.

He read to the meeting a number of affidavits alleging police torture and assault of detainees — particularly beatings with pickhandles. All the cases cited had taken place since May, when the police force became independent.

He pointed out that many Imbokodo members had been forced to flee the homeland last year.

He suggested that former Imbokodo members must have become bitter people, harbouring grudges. Many of them were now in uniform, equipped with two months' training and with firearms and pickhandles.

These men had a vested interest in seeing independence achieved as it was the shortest path back to restoring the businesses and positions they had lost in 1986, he said.

Mr de Villiers said it was difficult to convey the "careless, off-hand humiliation" and the "random arbitrary violence" meted out.

DA FASSIE ★
S KGAGUDI ★
VUSI SHANGE ★
★ STEP AHEAD ★

at

 CLUB
STATUS
FUN
VALLEY
Friday,
August 14
Time: 8pm

S COHEN CONCEPT

S 17666

KwaNdebele: 'Govt must act'

121

REQUESTS that the South African Government accept "full responsibility" for the situation in KwaNdebele, and that those allegedly guilty of corruption, murder and crimes of violence in the self-governing state be brought to trial, will possibly be brought to the attention of Parliament in South Africa.

By an almost unanimous vote last night, about 100 people in Pretoria agreed that the KwaNdebele ad hoc committee — created to inform people about the

situation in the homeland — take proposals further.

These include that the South African Government take full responsibility for the situation in the homeland, ensure honest administration, end violence, release all KwaNdebele detainees, halt plans to incorporate Moutse into the homeland, and that the Government act on an urgent need to bring to trial persons alleged to have committed crimes of violence and murder.
— Sapa.

12/8/87

Saweta

Heunis sued over firing



THE former Speaker of the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly, Mr Solly Mahlangu, has made an application in the Pretoria Supreme Court to have his dismissal earlier this year set aside.

Mr Mahlangu said in papers filed in court that the decision taken by the Legislative Assembly on February 23 had no force or effect in law.

He called on the respondents, who include Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning and Chief Minister George Mahlangu, to show cause why he should not be re-instated as a member and Speaker of the Assembly.

The return date is August 31.

Mr Solly Mahlangu's removal from the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly followed his decision last year to call off the homeland's independence after members were deadlocked on the issue.

After his dismissal, the Chief Minister announced that he was going ahead with plans to opt for independence.

Swepton

13/8/87

Exiled Mahlangu challenges his 'Ndebele sacking

By PATRICK LAURENCE

IN a move which could change the course of events in KwaNdebele, the former Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Solly Mahlangu, has applied to the supreme court to set aside his deposition as speaker and subsequent expulsion from the assembly.

Mahlangu is the man who declared a year ago: "Independence is being uprooted, eradicated with all its roots and thrown into the deep blue sea."

But after that pro-independence forces re-grouped and, led by Chief Minister Majozi Mahlangu, reinstated the decision to accept independence. One important step along that road was taken when Solly Mahlangu was deposed as speaker on February 23.

Now in exile from KwaNdebele and in fear for his life from the pro-independence Mbokotho vigilantes, Mahlangu has served papers on key members of the KwaNdebele government, giving them two weeks to decide whether to contest his application to the supreme court to have his deposition set aside.

More than that, Mahlangu avers that his deposition was unlawful and that all subsequent proceedings of the assembly — including its decision in May to resuscitate its request for independence — are unconstitutional.

Mahlangu told *Weekly Mail* that since the papers were served police have been to his house in KwaNdebele in search of him, instructing his wife to report to the police station in Siyabuswa and phone him from there. She refused.

He contends that the assembly was in the committee stage when he was voted out of office, arguing that as the assembly was not in session at the time his dismissal was invalid. His lawyers have asked for a certified copy of the KwaNdebele Hansard to prove his point.

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W/Mail

14-20/87

Ex-Speaker flees for

JO-ANNE COLLINGE

The ousted Speaker of the kwaNdebele Legislative Assembly, who is asking the Pretoria Supreme Court to wipe from the statute book all laws made by the homeland since his removal from office, has fled from his home in fear for his life.

Mr Mtungwa Solly Mahlangu, who was removed as Speaker in February, is seeking a court order restoring him to his office and to his seat in the Assembly and declaring legislation passed since his removal to be of no force and effect.

His lawyers last week served papers on the respondents in the action. They include Chief Minister Mr Majorie George Mahlangu and Mr Ntambo N Ntuli, who now purports to be Speaker.

The application is likely to be heard on a basis of urgency on August 31.

Mr Solly Mahlangu said yesterday he believed there were people who had been given orders to eliminate him long before that date.

The court battle launched by Mr Solly Mahlangu is set against the background of the conflict around independence — an issue which has engulfed the homeland in continuing violence.

Mr Solly Mahlangu belongs to the royal family, which has opposed independence and has had several of its

Invalidation of

kwaNdebele

laws sought

members detained for taking this position.

He said he became alarmed about his security when he heard police had visited his home on Monday.

Mr Solly Mahlangu's seat in the Assembly was declared vacant in April. Mr Mahlangu argues that parliamentary procedure was ignored when he was removed as Speaker.

The case he will lay before the Supreme Court will be argued along these lines and will be based largely on facts contained in the Hansard, the official record of the Assembly proceedings.

At the time of going to press, kwaNdebele Police Commissioner Brigadier H C Lerrn was not available to comment on the police interest in Mr Mahlangu.

15/8/81
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life

Court orders release of five in kwaNdebele

20/8/87
Pretoria Bureau *Stay*

(21) A kwaNdebele businesswoman yesterday succeeded in the Pretoria Supreme Court with an urgent application to have her three brothers-in-law, her son (15) and another youth (15) released from police detention.

Mrs Dinah Kazimbi Mahlangu, the wife of a former kwaNdebele magistrate who is now in hiding, brought the application before Mr Justice MC de Klerk for the release of Mr Joseph Mahlangu (37), Mr Julius Mahlangu (27), Aaron Mahlangu (15), her son Samson (15) and a youth, Daniel Makgomo (15).

Her son Jerry (11), who was also detained, was released last week. Mrs Mahlangu's application was supported by the mother of the youth, Mrs Evelina Makgomo. Mr Justice de Klerk instructed the kwaNdebele Minister of Law and Order and the kwaNdebele Police Commissioner to release the men and to pay the costs of the application.

HUSBAND IN HIDING

Mrs Mahlangu said in an affidavit that her husband, Mr Johannes Ndanweni Mahlangu, had gone into hiding after the Mbhokoto (grindstone) vigilante group, which supports kwaNdebele independence, had pressurised him to join them and later threatened to kill him.

On July 28 a group of people headed by kwaNdebele Police Commissioner Brigadier Hertzog Lerm, a Captain de Jager, another policeman and a vigilante known as Mabena entered their home. They asked where her husband was and were told he was in Cape Town. Mrs Mahlangu ran out of the house and saw her sons and relatives being driven away in a police vehicle.

Comments

Question of pupils

ACTIVISTS in KwaNdebele say that scores of schoolchildren are in detention, but the Minister of Education and Culture, Mr Placid Kunutu, says he does not know of any children in detention.

The activists say that as a result of the detentions, which started early this year, many children are now afraid to go to school, fearing arrest.

Organisations monitoring activities and detentions in the homeland say about 150 people are presently in detention and about 100 of them are schoolchildren.

Asked about the 100 children, Mr Kunutu said: "I have not been officially informed about any pupils being detained. Last year I managed to negotiate for the release of 300 pupils who were detained and I would do the same if I was approached again."

The latest detentions in the homeland, about three weeks ago, involve six people, five of them relatives of the former chief magistrate of Siyabuswa (KwaNdebele), Mr Ndaweni Mahlangu.

They are being held under the state of emergency.

Arrests

They are Mr Mahlangu's sons, Samson and Jeremiah. At the time of their detention they were pupils at the Buhlebethu Secondary School in Siyabuswa.

The others are Mr Mahlangu's younger brothers Bhuli, Julius and Aaron and Mr Daniel Mokgomo, who was buying groceries at Mr Mahlangu's shop when the arrests took place.

Mr Kunutu said he was not aware of this incident.

There have also been reports in the homeland

that the notorious Mbhokodo vigilantes had been revived and they were harassing people opposed to independence for the homeland.

There are allegations that members of Mbhokodo also raid schools looking for "trouble-makers". It is also alleged that some of the detentions are carried out by the vigilantes with the approval of the homeland's police.

Again, Mr Kunutu said he was not aware of these allegations.

The KwaNdebele Commissioner of Police, Brigadier H C Lerm, said only "a few schoolchildren were detained under the state of emergency."

"They may be less than 10, but I am not sure," he said.

He also denied that members of Mbhokodo were assaulting and arresting people. He said Mbhokodo was "a peaceful" organisation and was not helping the police in any way.

"Mbhokodo is a cultural organisation," he said.

The *Sowetan* was last week told that hundreds of pupils in the homeland are in hiding and others have fled the area fearing detention or assault by the vigilantes.

detained in KwaNdebele

FOCUS

By MZIKAYISE EDMOND



Mr PLACID Kunutu, the KwaNdebele Minister of Education and Culture.

A number of schools are half-empty.

As a result of the low attendance at classes in most schools in the area, the KwaNdebele government last month decided to close four schools - Hlanganani, Mabusabesala, Makhosana in Weltevrede and Bonginhlaha in Siyabuswa. All these are high schools.

Close

Mr Kunutu said his department had decided to close the schools following class boycotts by pupils which started in May.

But last week, the government reversed its decision to close the schools and Mr Kunutu says it was because he was asked by parents and pupils not to close them.

Mr Kunutu said the problem at the four schools was caused partly by teachers who did not report for duty.

"How can pupils attend classes when there are no teachers at the schools?" he asked.

He denied that pupils and teachers were detained in the homeland after the unrest which broke out early this year after the announcement that KwaNdebele should ask for independence.

He said if any pupil or teacher was detained, he would have them freed.

The activists blame the government for the chaos at schools in the area. Many said there would be no proper schooling in the homeland for as long as pupils and teachers were detained for opposing the planned

independence of KwaNdebele.

Mr Kunutu, on the other hand, said he had not investigated the causes of the low attendance of classes in the area.

"Since we reversed our decision to close the four schools, attendance has improved," Mr Kunutu said.



Lest we forget

THE *Sowetan* today remembers journalists around the country who are in detention:

- Zwelakhe Sisulu, Editor of the *New Nation*, who has been in detention under the emergency regulations for 249 days;
- Mxolisi Jackson Fuzile, *Veritas News Agency*, who has been detained under the emergency regulations for 439 days;
- Phila Ngqumba, *Veritas News Agency*, 432 days;
- Brian Sokutu, Eastern Cape freelance journalist, 429 days.

Political comment in this issue by A Klaaste and J Thlolo. Sub-editing, headlines and posters by S Matlhaku. All of 61 Commando Road, Industria West, Johannesburg.

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• Write to the Editor at PO Box 6663, Johannesburg 2000. Nom-de-plumes can be used, but full names and addresses should be supplied or the letter will not be published.

ning and the authorisation of the establishment of a township at Wavecrest. Your Committee was also of the opinion that, as a result of the approval of the township, no improper precedent was created.

(aa) Your Committee also found that no irregularities or improper influencing took place in connection with the matter.

(bb) The Director of Local Government, Mr H Gie, with due observance of the recommendation of the Township Board, fully motivated the whole matter in a memorandum to the Executive Committee and specified all possible advantages and disadvantages in connection with the application. The Executive Committee agreed with the Director of Local Government that, after due consideration and taking all factors into account, the advantages outweighed the disadvantages. Consequently, the Executive Committee approved the application.

(cc) It is quite clear that the approval of the application holds great advantages for the Municipality of Jeffrey's Bay and that the Municipality has already benefited from it. It is the duty of the Provincial Administration to ensure that local authorities

manage their affairs properly. The Executive Committee, as the chief executive authority of the Administration, in the present case ensured that action was taken in the interests of the Municipality. The opportunity offered to the Municipality will not present itself again.

(dd) Your Committee is of the opinion that the handling of the whole matter amounts to the judgement of the Township Board, the judgement of the Director of Local Government and his Department and lastly the judgement of the Executive Committee, and in the process no law, procedure, principle or policy was disregarded. As these matters are judged on merit, the question of the creation of precedents is irrelevant.

(ii) Your Committee wishes to recommend that section 18 (2) (b) of the Townships Ordinance, No 33 of 1934, should be amended so that the wording is such that it will clearly state in what way an application, the rejection of which was recommended by the Townships Board, must be resubmitted to the Townships Board before the Executive Committee can approve it. If it is the intention that the matter must be formally resubmitted to the Townships Board in writing, this should be laid down in the Ordinance. As stated previously, your Committee is

satisfied that the provisions of the relevant section were observed. Although the Chairman and two members of the Townships Board requested an interview with the Executive Committee and this was granted after the final resolution by the Executive Committee there were various consultations and reminders to the Townships Board before the final resolution was passed.

(c) In view of the findings of the Committee, no further action was deemed necessary. The Townships Ordinance, No 33 of 1934 no longer applies and has been substituted by the Land Use Planning Ordinance, 1985 (Ordinance 15 of 1985), in terms of which a completely new system of land use control and township application procedures apply.

(3) The report was tabled in the Provincial Council on 25 February 1974 for general information.

(4) Falls away.

(5) No.

KwaNdebele 19/87

*6. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(1) Whether he will furnish information on the closure of schools in KwaNdebele; if not, why not; if so, how many schools have been closed in this self-governing territory since 1 May 1987;

(2) whether any of these schools were still closed as at the latest specified date for which information is available; if so, which schools?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

No, because KwaNdebele has an autonomous education department

and schools in KwaNdebele are the responsibility of the Government of that self-governing territory.

(2) Falls away.

Note: Certain information on the provision of education in KwaNdebele is published in the annual reports of the Department of Education and Training with the permission of that education department. The most recent published information is available in the 1986 annual report of the Department of Education and Training.

New York: consul-general

*7. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:†

(1) Whether a member of the South African diplomatic corps in the United States of America attended a closed meeting in New York in June 1987, particulars of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if so, (a) (i) which member of the South African diplomatic corps and (ii) what post does he occupy, (b) what was the purpose of the meeting, (c) which South African citizens attended the meeting and (d) by whom was the meeting addressed;

(2) whether (a) the senior international spokesman and (b) other representatives of the ANC attended the meeting; if so, what are their names;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes, in the capacity of guest speaker during a lunch.

(a) (i) Mr T F Wheeler
(ii) Consul-General in New York.

(b) Fifth "Annual Conference on South Africa" of the "US Council on International Business".

(c) It was a closed meeting and the names of the guests invited were

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Hawson

1/9/87
Hawson

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KwaNdebele 1/9/87

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1/9/87 Howard

Ndebele princes' lawyer locked up

AN URGENT application to the Supreme Court for the release of an attorney detained by the KwaNdebele police is to be lodged today.

Mr Nano Matlala was detained on Friday morning by KwaNdebele police in Siyabuswa as he was leaving court after applying for the relaxation of bail conditions for two KwaNdebele princes.

The attorney is also involved in a major pending court action brought by KwaNdebele dissidents to have the current Cabinet of the homeland declared unlawful.

Mr Matlala's partner, Mr Norman Moabi, said a Lieutenant Van Wyk of

By SAMKELO KUMALO

the KwaNdebele police had told him that Mr Matlala was being detained in terms of the emergency regulations.

The State Attorney's office in Pretoria told Mr Moabi that Mr Matlala had been detained for questioning and would be released by 6pm on Friday.

But late yesterday Mr Matlala had not been released and the lawyers were preparing the urgent application for submission to the Pretoria Supreme Court.

The detention of Mr Matlala follows allegations by opponents of KwaNde-

bele's independence that villagers in the homeland were being rounded up to attend meetings addressed by homeland officials.

"Huge numbers of villagers are forced to attend these meetings," said one underground anti-independence member. "We suspect this will later be used to justify the call for independence by the Government of Chief Minister George Mahlangu."

"We are appealing to State President P W Botha to call for a referendum in the territory, and possibly to call for new elections. We have confidence that the masses will kick out the independence issue once and for all."

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6/7/87

Vigilante terror spree forces families to flee

6/9/87 City Press
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AN AVERAGE of 10 families a day are fleeing from Kwandebele to the nearby Middelburg township of Mhluzi in fear of the pro-independence vigilante group - Mbokotho.

This is according to an investigation conducted by a delegation from the Pretoria Council of Churches.

So far about 500 squatters have been accommodated on a temporary site in the township east of Middelburg.

The number of those fleeing squatting illegally is still unknown.

According to Mhluzi town councillor, Matthews Mahlangu, the people are streaming into the area daily, and the council has tried its level best to accommodate them despite a lack of space in the township.

The churches delegation, led by Pieter Van Niekerk, also discovered that a crisis was looming as no sanitation or water facilities were available for legal squatters.

The legal squatters pay R4 monthly for a permit to stay at the camp called Crossroads.

The illegal squatters, as those who have not reported their presence at the local council are called,

stay in private yards of Mhluzi residents and pay R30 a month.

In some instances, they ended up paying more because they used their landlords' water.

Mahlangu and Van Niekerk have confirmed that Mhluzi has a housing problem as it is.

"There are not even enough houses for the local residents and we fear what will happen as soon as more families discover that there is a refugee camp here," said Van Niekerk.

Lawyers working in the area told *City Press* of the harrowing experiences faced by people who were opposed to the Mbokotho's presence and the proposed Kwandebele independence.

They say former members of the Mbokotho gang have joined the Kwandebele police force to allegedly seek revenge and help eradicate all the opponents of the homeland's proposed independence.

The group, allegedly headed by a certain Mbizwana Samson Mthimunye, begun its terror campaign about a month ago and is operating with impunity.

In recent weeks, the lawyers say, innocent people have been detained, tor-

tered, harassed and victimised by the vigilantes turned security officers, whose injustices are often perpetrated against school children.

According to the lawyers, a minimum of 10 cases are reported every day concerning malpractices by the police.

Five out of every 10 people claim to have been assaulted, harassed and urged to join the Mbokotho or the police force to help eradicate the radicals opposed to independence.

The malpractices of the Kwandebele police also came under focus last week when the Pretoria Supreme Court ordered the local police to release five people from detention.

The court found that their arrest was unlawful and without any justifiable cause.

The five people were arrested at the shop of a local businessman and former Chief Magistrate who has gone into hiding because he was threatened with death if he did not join Mbokotho.

(121)

YOUTHS ARE 'HELD' IN MOUTSE

SEVERAL people, including youths, in Moutse district of KwaNdebele, have been detained by members of the vigilante group and police in what is believed to be renewed measures to force residents to accept incorporation into the homeland.

Many youths have fled the area in fear that they would be detained in terms of the territory's security legislation.

The swoop on residents took place following a call by community organisations that they should stay away from work and school in order to protest the detentions and the recent moves by authorities to renew measures forcing them to accept incorporation.

The KwaNdebele police liaison officer, Lieutenant J A Joubert, yesterday could neither confirm nor deny the

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

detentions.

He said the police were under no obligation to give details or information about people detained either in terms of the emergency or security regulations.

He also denied any knowledge of a stayaway that was scheduled to take place yesterday. Although the stayaway was not observed by most workers and

Planned

stayaway fails

pupils, the area was tense but calm yesterday. Pamphlets allegedly distributed by local authorities condemned the stayaway.

The pamphlet read: "Moutse wants peace and development. Not RSA and Lebowa development which means promises and no action. We are tired of being poor and fed-up

with being messed around by Lebowa. (Phatudi and his fat cats). Up with education, up with schools and shops and work. Up with your helpers like KN Government and KNP and SADF."

Several families interviewed said they were opposed to the incorporation into KwaNdebele.

Police lead Sowetan team out of area

A Sowetan team was escorted by police out of Moutse district of KwaNdebele following instructions from the territory's police headquarters in Kwa Mhlanga.

Mr Joshua Raboroko, reporter, Mr Robert Magwaza, photographer, and driver, Mr Vusi Zwane, had gone to the area after reports that there was to be a stayaway in protest against detentions.

The team was asked whether they had permits to be in the area and whether they knew the area. After two and a half hours the team was then escorted by nine policemen in three vehicles.

"We were told that we should have obtained permission from the Commissioner of Police, Brigadier H Lerm, before coming to the area," Mr Magwaza said.

Lebowa in second court bid to get territory back from kwaNdebele

STAR 8/1/87
BLOEMFONTEIN — The Lebowa government's appeal against the dismissal of its application for the Moutse district to be declared part of the territory was heard by the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein yesterday. The court reserved judgment.

The application was dismissed by Mr Justice H P van Dyk in the Transvaal Supreme Court on June 27 1986.

The appeal was heard by the Acting Chief Justice Mr Justice Rabie, Mr Justice Joubert, Mr Justice Hefer, Mr Justice Grosskopf and Mr Justice Vivier.

For the Lebowa government, Mr D Gordon, SC, with Miss A E Quayle, said the issue was whether or not certain land, referred to as the "small" district of Moutse, had been lawfully excised from the self-governing territory of Lebowa and transferred to that of kwaNdebele.

It was submitted that no provision was made in terms of the National States Constitution Act of 1971 for the amendment of the area of a self-governing territory.

VALIDITY ATTACKED

Alternatively, if the State President's powers survived Lebowa's evolution to self-government, then, in order to amend the area, the proclamation that required amendment was that which defined the area of the self-governing territory.

The court was told that the first endeavour to excise Moutse from Lebowa found expression in Proclamation R210 of 1980.

Its validity was attacked on the absence of a jurisdictional fact and the fact that it amended R156 of 1971 and not R225 of 1972.

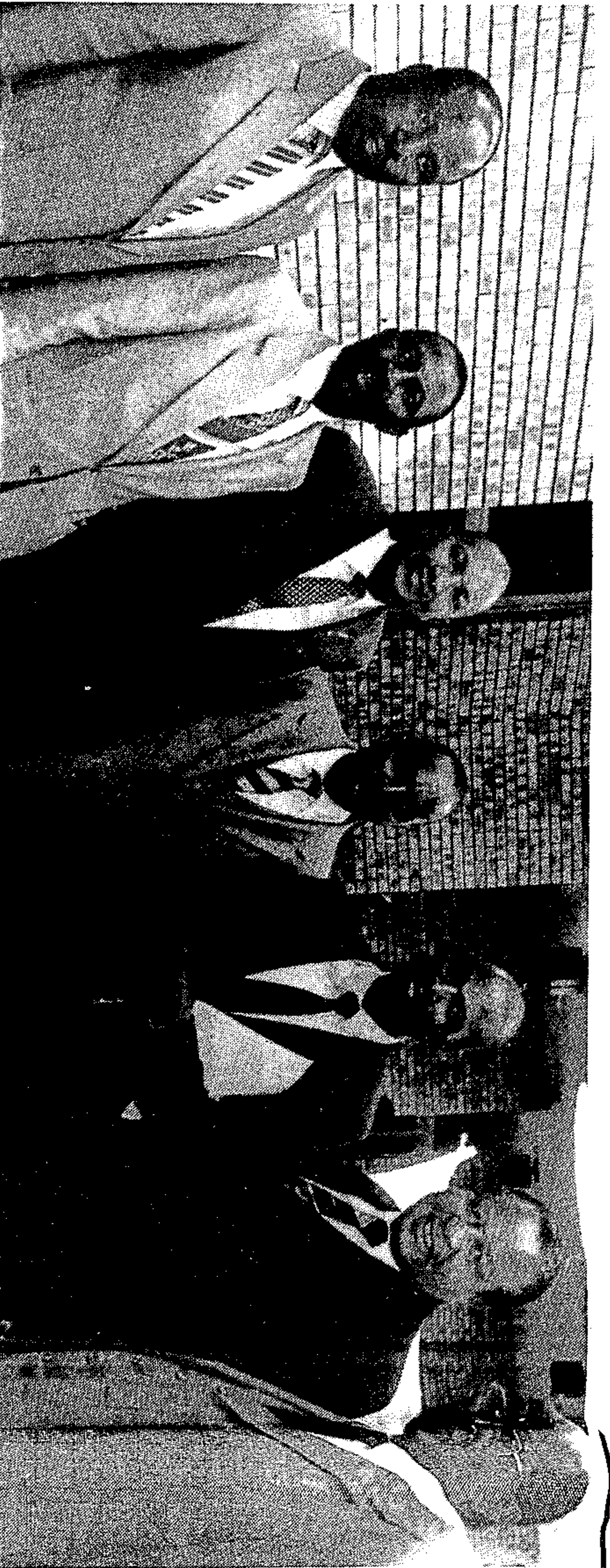
Mr I W B de Villiers SC, with Mr S J Mynhardt SC, for the Governments of South Africa and of kwaNdebele, submitted that R156 of 1971 was the correct proclamation to determine what constituted the area of Lebowa. — Sapa.

Chiefs

Set to

Spark

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Kwandebele Chief Minister Majozi Mahlangu (third from right) with members of his Cabinet are pressing on with independence plans despite opposition by the majority of the Kwandebele population.

Of more violence in Kwandebele

THE headlines in most American newspapers screamed: "Violence Flares as Black S Africans Refuse KwaNdebele Independence". The highly-acclaimed *New York Times* said: "More People Killed As S African Blacks Refuse Independence". Other regional newspapers, like the conservative *Detroit News* to which I was attached to during my stay in the US, were more direct: "Black S Africans Refuse Uhuru".

The man in the street was left more confused. How can blacks in South Africa refuse independence, when they have been fighting for freedom for decades? There must be something seriously wrong with these people, most Americans were convinced.

For Thomas Sowell, a highly respected black columnist whose opinions are accepted by most newspapers and magazines, said in one article that the solution for South Africa's problems rested with people like KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi and other homeland leaders. He compared jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela to Josef Stalin and Ayatollah Khomeini. The Americans, like the rest of the world, are surprised at the reluctance of blacks to accept homeland "independence". After all, they believe



this is what all oppressed people would jump for.

This week, Kwandebele Chief Minister Majozi George Mahlangu announced that his tiny homeland will join other independent homelands like the Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei in accepting "uhuru" from Pretoria.

Since the government first announced the independence of Kwandebele, that tiny impoverished homeland of about 238 370ha of land and less than half a million people has seen turmoil and bloodshed unequalled in the clashes that preceded the independence of homelands of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei. This week Kwandebele Chief Minister, Majozi George Mahlangu, announced that the homeland will go ahead with independence. — KHULLU SIBIYA reports.

even if the majority of the people in that part of the country were against it.

Since 1984, the homeland has experienced more bloodshed than any other homeland in clashes over planned independence.

that his people want independence.

His predecessor, the late Simon Skhosana, died before his dream could come true. Mahlangu and his shadow cabinet have even rejected State President PW Botha's condition that the Kwandebele's government make itself credible before they

are granted "independence".

Because of the massive resistance of the Kwandebele people to losing their South African citizenship by opting for independence, Botha had suggested three points to gauge the will of the people before independence could be granted by Pretoria.

- These were:
- That a referendum be held.
- That a committee of inquiry be established to determine the independence issue.
- That other ways be made of gauging whether people want independence or not.

by the Mahlangu government, which claimed that this would open the way for intimidation, and that a referendum and an inquiry would play into the hands of the enemy, the African Nationalist Congress.

The third option is what Mahlangu wants. He does not believe that people should be consulted. Instead, several pamphlets have been distributed telling people about the good of independence. A full-scale radio broadcast has warned about the dangers of communism how people will benefit in an independent Kwandebele.

the government in a bid to explain the "good intentions" of the government.

Civil servants were warned that if they did not support independence they would lose their jobs. This sparked a major stayaway from work.

Journalists and people outside Kwandebele have been accused of fanning the fire. As a result, there has been no free-flow of information. Mahlangu is adamant that the people of Kwandebele want independence. He said there was no need to conduct a referendum. "My people have always wanted independence."

Traveling through this tiny impoverished strip of land is a depressing experience

TRAVELLING from Pretoria, along Moloto Road, to Siyabuswa is a depressing experience.

Except for a few eye-catching landscapes, the landscape does not provide much for the curious traveller in search of adventure.

It is, however, along this route that tin shacks, mud houses and sporadic brick-and-tile houses offer the first glimpse of KwaNdebele — the latest South African homeland to opt for independence.

The KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly set aside a previous ruling on the independence issue and has resolved to resume discussions about independence with the South African government in May.

"It is clearly the will of the people to have our country independent," said KwaNdebele Chief Minister, Majazi George Mahlangu.

The smallest of the self-governing states, with about half a million people, KwaNdebele is the only homeland to accept independence without holding an election.

"It is quite clear that our people seek progress, development and self-realisation, and for this reason, we are proceeding with independence," Mahlangu pointed out.

The homeland opted for independence in principle in 1981. They then had preliminary discussions with Piet Koorhof, then Co-operation and Development Minister.

However, independence plans for December last year had to be shelved following the wave of violence resulting from clashes between vigilantes and anti-independence campaigners.

But the plans were resumed in May with Information Minister Fanie Koos Mahlangu announcing that "no one is pushing us into independence and no one will be allowed to keep us from that which we want".

"The people and organisations which were seeking to trouble KwaNdebele clearly had objectives other than the welfare of the Ndebele nation," he said.

But the government's announcement of independence plans led to re-



SOL MORATHI

newed violence soon thereafter.

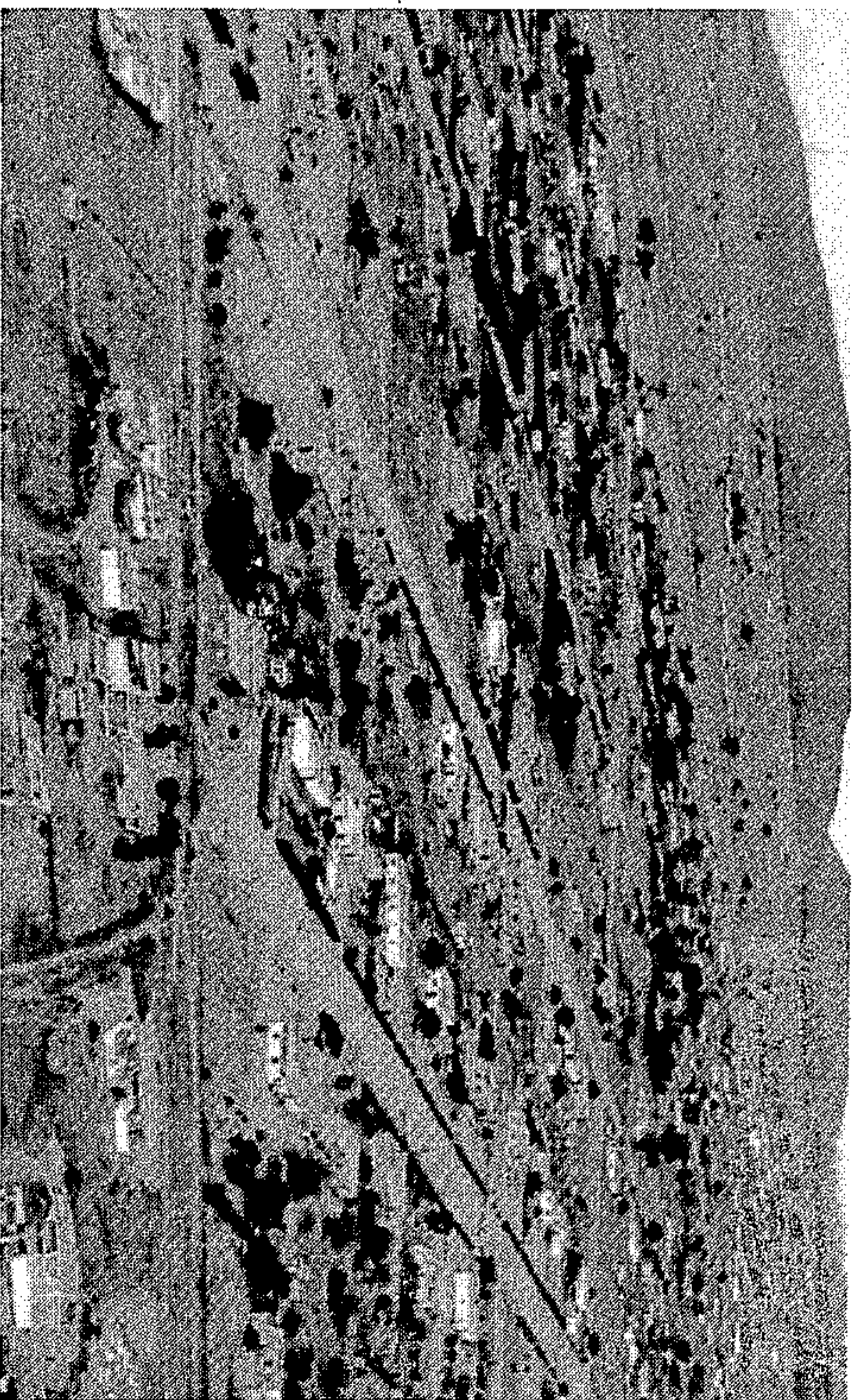
There were school boycotts and the Ndundza-Mbhoko royal kraal, schools, shops and government buildings were burned down.

Thousands of families fled the area to neighbouring townships outside KwaNdebele to seek refuge.

A group of such people have been accommodated at a temporary site in the Middleburg township of Mhluzi in the Eastern Transvaal.

Most of them have vowed not to return unless the independence issue is completely scrapped and they are given an assurance that the pro-independence vigilantes will not terrorise.

But the homeland government still maintains that the threat of unrest and agitation against KwaNdebele's proposed independence comes not from KwaNdebele, but from outsiders. Koos Mahlangu cited



Black Sash as such organisations.

"The Black Sash lives in Parktown yet they have decided to speak for the citizens of KwaNdebele.

"Let me assure all who have any interest whatsoever in the right of nations to decide for themselves that this decision in the Legislative Assembly followed weeks of consultation with the people themselves by means of public meetings held throughout KwaNdebele.

"Let me say further that our system of Amakhosi is a traditional form of democracy, containing checks and balances to protect the rights and interests of the ordinary man, and that it is a fur-

ther mechanism for rounding up public opinion on matters of importance to the nation.

"Apart from the direct consultation which we have had with the people, we have also been in close contact with the chiefs on this issue and the consensus among the Ndebele people is that they are satisfied with our government's vision of the future.

"How then can people from outside KwaNdebele, who have no idea of what is going on and have no vested interest in KwaNdebele tribal or national affairs, claim to be protecting the interests of ordinary Ndebele people?" Mahlangu asked. Nevertheless, a survey

recently conducted by *City Press* and other independent bodies has shown that many local residents, including Paramount Chief David Mabushe Mapoch, are against independence.

The paramount chief said he was not consulted when the assembly took its decision to opt for independence.

Former Health, Pension and Social Welfare Minister and son of the paramount chief, Prince Corrielus Mahlangu, who is presently in custody, is also against independence.

Recently, about 100 people in KwaNdebele agreed that the local ad hoc committee — created to inform people about

the situation in the homeland — take several proposals "further".

The people want the SA government to:

- Accept full responsibility for the situation in KwaNdebele as the governing power, and to abandon all plans to grant the area independence.

- Ensure that honest administration prevails in the homeland and that alleged corrupt practices be fully investigated.

- In no way link the issuing of licences to trade, the receiving of pensions, employment of teachers or public servants to accepting KwaNdebele citizenship, thus implying support for independence.

dence. I know this for a fact," he said.

On the economic viability of his homeland, he said that, in the past the area had been impoverished, but as people geared themselves for independence, things were improving.

The homelands have cost Pretoria billions of rands. There are no jobs and scores of migrant labourers are forced to seek work in South Africa. There is a high infant mortality rate, because of a lack of basic health services.

It is common knowledge that those who hold power in these homelands have a high standard of living, while the rest of the people starve unless they travel to South Africa in search for jobs.

Right now, most people who live in KwaNdebele travel many kilometres a day to work in areas in the East Rand and Pretoria. But with independence, they will have to lose their South African citizenship.

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LAWYER CAN'T OPPOSE "UHURU"

By ALINAH DUBE

A PRETORIA attorney, Mr Nano Matlala, has been served with orders restricting him from taking part in any form of activity opposed to the independence of KwaNdebele.

Mr Matlala was served with the order following his detention at the capital in Siyabuswa at the weekend. His arrest came after he appeared in a local court on behalf of the two Mahlangu princes, Mr James Mahlangu and Mr Cornelius Mahlangu.

Well-known for their opposition to independence, the two princes have been charged with intimidation and public violence. Their case has been postponed to Monday, September 14.

Mr Matlala has also been charged with intimidation.

He was released on R100 bail.

Mr Norman Moabi, acting for Mr Matlala said: "We intend bringing an urgent court application against the order restricting our client.

"The order technically bars Mr Matlala from performing his professional duties in KwaNdebele."

This (the restriction) means that he cannot appear in court on behalf of his clients in connection with matters relating to independence. He is also barred from attending meetings where the issue of KwaNdebele's independence forms part of the agenda," Mr Moabi said.

(121) SPM 10/9/87

kwaNdebele rejects Botha's conditions

By McKeed Kotlolo and Chris van Gass

The conditions set by the South African State President, Mr P W Botha, to smooth the way for kwaNdebele's independence were unacceptable to the homeland government, according to the Minister Citizen Liaison and Information.

Mr Fanie Koos Mahlangu, a former Soweto councillor, said yesterday that Mr Botha had suggested three alternatives for kwaNdebele to pursue "to gauge the will of the people" before independence would be granted by South Africa.

These were:

- That a referendum be held.
- That a committee of inquiry be established to determine the independence issue.
- Other ways of gauging support.

Mr Mahlangu said both the referendum and the committee of inquiry were unacceptable because of intimidation by elements who were against independence.

"I personally see these three conditions as something which is unacceptable. The reason? We mustn't play into the hands of our enemies."

Although he respected the State President and recognised him as a person with a strong viewpoint, he felt that should the conditions not be met, the ANC would capitalise on the situation.

"Now who is playing into the hands of the radicals?" he asked.

He said people were intimidated in 1986 and were killed and burnt. It was impossible to have a referendum under such circumstances. The intimidation aspect also applied to a committee of inquiry.

"The people are still scared because of intimidation," he said.

He said the security situation in kwaNdebele had improved in the past year. Blaming outsiders for the unrest which caused the deaths of scores of people in 1985 and 1986, Mr Mahlangu said the ANC's Mr Oliver Tambo had announced that he was going to make kwaNdebele ungovernable. This had brought outside elements into the homeland to foment unrest.

The on-off issue of independence came to a head in May this year when the kwaNdebele Legislative Assembly overturned a previous decision to reject independence. It was after this that the conditions were introduced by the State President.

Mr Mahlangu said it was a priority for his government to pursue the "other means" mentioned by Mr Botha.

Asked what was going to happen when general elections for the Legislative Assembly fell due, he said: "When the day for elections comes, they will go ahead. Constitutionally we cannot change that," he added.

(7)

SM 10/9/87

Pretoria Bureau

Perjury charge 'sought by kwaNdebele police'

A charge of perjury is apparently being considered by the kwaNdebele police against a homeland businesswoman following an urgent court application in which she sought the release from custody of family members.

It is alleged that, in an affidavit to the Pretoria Supreme Court, she named one of the people responsible for the arrests as the Commission-

er of Police in kwaNdebele, Brigadier Hertzog Lerm.

It is this allegation which has resulted in further steps being sought.

Brigadier Lerm told the press yesterday that such action was being considered.

He also said that when the urgent application

was brought on August 19, he had already requested the South African Police to confirm the release order for the five detainees.

In terms of the emergency powers, any release of detainees held for longer than 14 days had to be confirmed by the South African Police.

Plea for kwaNdebele detainees' release fails

11/9/87 Pretoria Correspondent (2) SM

An application for the release of four men detained in kwaNdebele was dismissed yesterday despite a plea that the state of emergency and the situation in the self-governing state "be reviewed differently" by the court.

Sitting in the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday, Mr Justice Stafford dismissed with costs an application that businessmen Mr Adam Skosana and Mr Elias Siyaphi Masango, schools inspector Mr Geoffrey Maswenya Matjiu and Mr Lucas Sicathi Mthimunya be released from detention.

Mr Jerry Themba Skosana, the brother of Mr Adam Skosana, said in papers: "I appreciate the ne-

cessity for state of emergency regulations in our country, but wish to state that kwaNdebele should be viewed differently in as far as the emergency regulations are concerned."

Police Captain Petrus de Jager said Mr Skosana's belief was "irrelevant".

them at state expense with the aid of the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs, and against payment by them for the duration of their stay.

- (b) Official quarters. Hostel. Private rooms. Private homes.
- (c) Official quarters on Prisons Terrain, Cape Town. Hostel and private rooms at Gugulethu and Khayelitsha. Private houses at Nyanga East.

- (3) Yes. Travel facilities are provided for official journeys undertaken during the Parliamentary session in the same way as if they were at their headquarters. Exception for the following journeys, travel assistance is not given by the State for private journeys:

A maximum of 2 private journeys, where the employee's whole household moves to Cape Town, and 4 journeys where the whole household is not thus moved can be paid out of State funds. The journeys can be undertaken to and from their headquarters or any other place, to enable them to attend to their interests.

- (4) Yes.

(a) Falls away.

- (b) The State is responsible for the relevant journeys referred to in (3) above. In addition, the State transports the employees to Cape Town at the beginning of the session and for the final journey back to their headquarters. The employees travel via the most economical means of transport which in the discretion of the head of department is the most practical and efficient means.

†Mr S S VAN DER MERWE: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I want to know whether no arrangements are made for assistance to these persons for journeys from and to work on a daily basis, while they are in Cape Town. I ask this question as a result of the fact that

ANSWER

Khayelitsha, for example, is very far from Cape Town. Is there any assistance or are there special arrangements in that regard?

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I will have to furnish those particulars to the hon member later, or he will have to put an additional question on the Question Paper. I am not prepared for that.

Philadelphia Hospital: person disappeared

*3. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, was removed from the Philadelphia Hospital in Denilton by the Police in early August 1987; if so, (a) on what date, (b) why, (c) where is he being held and (d) what is his name; if not,

- (2) whether the Police have been approached by any persons regarding the disappearance of this person from the above-mentioned hospital; if so, (a) when and (b) what action have they taken as a result;

- (3) whether the Police are investigating the disappearance of this person from this hospital; if not, why not; if so, with what result?

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE (for the Minister of Law and Order):

- (1) No
(a) to (d) Fall away

- (2) No
(a) and (b) Fall away

- (3) No. The person had been detained since 16 May 1987 by the KwaNdebele Police in terms of the Emergency Regulations. On 13 June 1987, members of that Police Force took him to the Philadelphia Hospital for treatment of an illness. He was guarded for the duration of his stay in hospital and was discharged from hospital on 13 August 1987. After he had been detained at the Denilton police station for one night, he was

transferred to the Nylstroom Prison, where he is still being detained. The relatives of the detainee were informed of his discharge from the hospital. They are aware of the fact that he is again being detained in the Nylstroom Prison and they, as well as the detainee's attorney, have visited him there on several occasions since 13 August 1987.

Executions

*4. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Justice:

How many persons had been executed in the Republic since 1 January 1987 as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

From 1 January 1987 to 9 September 1987 111 persons were executed.

Media: regulations

*5. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

- (1) Whether he has appointed any persons to serve on a committee or committees to advise him on the implementation of the most recently published regulations relating to the media; if so, what are the (a) names and (b) qualifications of these persons;

- (2) whether the persons so appointed will receive financial compensation for performing their duties; if so, what compensation?

†The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

- (1) No.

However, in applying the regulations the responsible Minister must on examination of a series of issues of a periodical, decide whether a systematic or repeated publishing of matter has, or is calculated to have the effects stipulated in the regulations.

The provisions of regulation 7A confer upon me the discretion to decide

ANSWER

and the decision is mine alone. In reaching that decision I have to apply my mind and act without *male fides*, failing which my decision can be challenged in Court. In the process of applying my mind I intend to *inter alia* avail myself of and weigh the full spectrum of relevant issues and facts.

Should I, therefore, deem it necessary in a particular case, I shall make use of the opinions and advice of social scientists, academics, lawyers and media experts. Each individual situation will determine my course of action. I might find the matter before me so clear-cut that I do not consult anyone.

For the proper functioning of the system I do not consider it advisable to divulge the names of the people consulted by me. I do not wish to involve them publicly in a decision which, in the end, is mine. However, if they take it upon themselves to let it be known, I have no objection thereto.

(2) Compensation

Compensation is a matter that varies from case to case. I intend to consult experts directly, by telephone, or through correspondence. The question of compensation might not arise at all in many cases, depending on the circumstances and the persons consulted.

Passenger coaches: sequence

*6. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

Whether any passenger trains travelling between Johannesburg and Cape Town have the sequence of the passenger coaches changed during the journey; if so, (a) why, (b) what changes are effected in the sequence of the coaches and (c) (i) where and (ii) at what stage of the journey are these changes effected?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

Under normal circumstances the sequence

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kwaNdebele rules out statehood referendum

24/9/87
JOHANNESBURG

The Chief Minister of kwaNdebele, Mr George Mahlangu, has said his government would go ahead with independence without a referendum.

There was "only one person in kwaNdebele against independence," Mr Mahlangu said without naming this person.

He said that in 1982 the people had expressed themselves "vociferously" in favour of independence and he saw no reason why they should have changed their views.

He blamed last year's unrest on a power struggle by a "few."

Mr Mahlangu said when the State President, Mr P. W. Botha, had said public support would have to be sought before independence could be granted, he was "merely making a suggestion" — Sapa

FIM
25/9/87
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No plebiscite

We wonder exactly how the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly (KLA) intends showing that it has what President P W Botha called "the support of the broad population in its striving for independence."

KLA Chief Minister George Mahlangu has repeated his government's desire for independence — but he's ruled out a popular ballot. A vote is not needed, he explained at a press lunch, because "the sole reason for voting in May 1984 was to create an independent state. We regard that as a mandate."

But that "mandate" came from only 1% of the eligible 50 000 male voters. (Women were excluded because "they had to be taught by their husbands, and not strangers, how to vote," according to the chief minister at the time, Simon Skosana. He died last year).

Mahlangu cannot "at this stage" say which option ("there are so many") the KLA will use to demonstrate support for independence. He added: "Constitutionally, I don't see any chance for a vote before 1989."

According to Mahlangu, the KLA had already decided on May 5 that independence would be backdated to December 11 1986, and "the ball is now in the court" of the South African government. He claims "the opposition to independence was perpetrated by only a few individuals. We look at the attitude of the people who are for independence."

The original pro-independence decision was reversed after massive opposition during 1985, then re-instated last year after the main opponents (princes James and Cornelius Mahlangu) were dismissed from the KLA and arrested under the Internal Security Act. Sympathisers, including their brother Andries, fled the territory.

Mahlangu's education minister wanted to know of journalists at the lunch "whether popular support was a pre-condition for the independence of African countries including the TBVC states."

Mahlangu himself says independence would lead to greater investment in the area, since it "would be in a position to make its own laws" on property ownership and tax privileges. Certain SA laws, he says, are hampering economic development. KwaNdebele's per capita income is R3 720 per annum, the lowest of the homeland states.

Mahlangu downplayed reports of violent opposition to the incorporation of Moutse into KwaNdebele. The matter is before the Appeal Court. Instead, he said that "a lot of development is taking place in Moutse."

Meanwhile, residents claim the Imbokhoto (the vigilante group) is still operating against opponents at night; Mahlangu says the Imbokhoto is a "cultural organisation" that has been bad-mouthed by the enemy ("the so-called princes") and discredited by bad publicity.

All smiles at the Carlton. But that won't stop the opposition

THE struggle for KwaNdebele entered a new phase this week with the launching of two initiatives: one by the chief minister, Majozi Mahlangu, and another by his political enemies.

Having tried to outwit and crush his opponents by guile and force, Mahlangu tried a new tack. Using his wide smile and utilising his verbal skills, he sought to win public support for his regime's decision to opt for independence.

He invited journalists to a luncheon at the Carlton Hotel, appealed to them to report events in KwaNdebele fairly and answered their questions unflinchingly.

The day after, Mahlangu, a law graduate of the University of Zululand, appeared on television to argue the case for his government's decision in May to revive an earlier, rescinded request to become South Africa's fifth "independent" black state.

The next day, however, his political foes had the attention of the media. They announced the formation of the Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa.

Known as Cotralesa, the new congress was forged largely in the heat of the strife in KwaNdebele and the adjoining territory of Moutse.

Its long-term objective is the "eradication of the bantustan system". Its immediate aim, however, is to enlist the support of chiefs in a broad alliance to halt the push to independence by KwaNdebele's rulers.

Mahlangu ruled out any question of subjecting to a popular vote the decision to reinstate the request for independence, thus rejecting the most obvious way of demonstrating that it has widespread support.

When Mahlangu met President PW Botha in June, Botha, to the surprise of many observers, set conditions to Pretoria's willingness to accede to the renewed plea for independence. Mahlangu would have to demonstrate that independence had popular backing and it would have to be attained in an orderly fashion, Botha said.

The quickest and easiest way of showing he had the support of the majority of people would be to hold a referendum. But Mahlangu rejected that option, arguing that the 1984 election in KwaNdebele had been preceded by a unanimous resolution calling for independence, passed by the legislative assembly in 1982. The election thus constituted a legitimate mandate for independence.

Mahlangu dismissed last year's rebellion against independence as the work of a minority, even though it culminated in the legislative assembly rescinding the 1982 resolution without a dissenting voice. He labelled anti-independence forces "enemies of the people" and "confusionists who planned to usurp power".

Asked to identify the "enemies of the people", he said: "I am referring to the so-called princes ... They caused people to die. They even

Lunch at the Carlton and smiles for the media from KwaNdebele's embattled prime minister. The next day: the launch of a congress of KwaNdebele's traditional leaders, which plans to mobilise chiefs against apartheid. BY PATRICK LAURENCE



Traditional chiefs form the first anti-apartheid group of its kind this week in Johannesburg

Picture: WALTER DHLADHLA, AFP

caused innocent children, even babies, to be burnt alive." He did not mention names.

Mahlangu did not say how he proposed to show Botha he has the support of the majority of the people, explaining that the issue was still under consideration in the cabinet.

His foes fear he plans to force people to take out KwaNdebele citizenship and will then cite the number of people who have applied for citizenship as evidence of their support for independence.

Mahlangu acknowledged that his administration insists applicants for pensions, residential sites and trading rights produce citizenship certificates. But he denied its motives were sinister, arguing that the requirement was merely to ensure benefits were restricted to citizens who paid taxes.

Two days after Mahlangu's foray into the field of public relations, a new and, in many ways, novel extra-parliamentary opposition force was unveiled after being founded in secret at the weekend: Cotralesa, which plans to mobilise tribal chiefs in the fight against apartheid.

It is the latest of several anti-

KWANDEBELE police yesterday undertook not to exceed their judicial powers, reports PATRICK LAURENCE.

The undertaking was given to the Johannesburg legal firm, Cheadle, Thompson and Hayson, acting on behalf of Chief Gibson Mathebe, a senior chief in Moutse.

It came in response to a telex

apartheid congresses to emerge on the political frontline in the past two years. Two of its important precursors were the Congress of South African Trade Unions and, more recently, the SA Youth Congress.

Like the earlier congresses, Cotralesa is affiliated to the United Democratic Front and dedicated to the quest for "a unitary, non-racial and democratic South Africa".

But, unlike its ideological allies, Cotralesa is the first congress to aim specifically at mobilising tribal chieftains and persuading them to resign from their paid positions in "apartheid structures", including "homeland" legislative assemblies.

Cotralesa was forged primarily in KwaNdebele, where the decision to request "independence" from South Africa, and the secession of Sotho-speaking Moutse to KwaNdebele, sparked fierce conflict, turning the territory into a battlefield between pro and anti-independence factions or — as radicals would prefer — between pro and anti-apartheid forces.

Two senior tribal leaders, Princes James and Cornelius Mahlangu, sons of KwaNdebele's tribal patriarch, Ngwenyama ("Lion") David Mapoch, played a major role in resisting inde-

posed to incorporation into KwaNdebele, having demonstrated their opposition at huge rallies before the State of Emergency was used to prohibit meetings.

Their leaders have repeatedly challenged authorities to put the issue before the people in the form of a referendum. Thousands of rands were raised to finance a Supreme Court appeal — presently before the Appeal Court — against incorporation.

The bearded Maskosana Mahlangu, a man with the demeanour of a tribal elder, expanded on the notion of chiefs leading resistance against apartheid, pointing out that the imprisoned ANC leader, Nelson Mandela, is of royal blood.

"But," Mahlangu conceded, "some traditional leaders have been manipulated by the apartheid regime to become collaborators."

South Africa's former prime minister and "high priest of apartheid", Hendrik Verwoerd, saw chiefs as the natural allies of white government or, at one remove, of white hegemony. Hence he enlisted them to serve as leaders in tribal states.

Verwoerd's heritage lives on in South Africa today. Chiefs are at the helm of five of South Africa's 10 "black homelands".

Paradoxically, KwaNdebele is headed by a commoner, Majozi Mahlangu, who is one of the 16 elected members in KwaNdebele's legislative assembly. But he is dependent on the support of pro-independence chiefs and their nominees.

Not all chiefs, however, have been "collaborators". Some have been among the fiercest foes of apartheid. Albert Lutuli, a former ANC president, is perhaps the pre-eminent example. It is that tradition which Cotralesa wants to build on and extend.

Peter Mokaba, president of the South African Youth Congress and one of the men behind the formation of Cotralesa, said: "We have no secret agenda. Our immediate objective is the destruction of apartheid and the chiefs have a role to play in it."

Cotralesa claimed to have won the allegiance of 38 "sub-chiefs" drawn mainly from KwaNdebele and Moutse.

Whether Cotralesa will be able to expand beyond KwaNdebele-Moutse is a moot point. Before it can do so it will have to prove its viability there. That will not be an easy task.

KwaNdebele's tough police commissioner, Brigadier Hertzog Lerm, has systematically expanded his infant police force, allegedly recruiting many former members of the dreaded pro-independence Mbokodo vigilantes. Using Emergency powers, he has detained dozens of anti-independence leaders and cadres and driven many more into exile in the townships outside KwaNdebele.

Faced with a pending Supreme Court challenge, Lerm has agreed not to use the sweeping powers contained in a decree he issued on June 22. That diminishes his power.

But the general Emergency regulations issued by Botha — and which pertain to KwaNdebele as a part of South Africa — extend vast powers to the police and give extra-parliamentary opposition forces very little room to manoeuvre.

detailing seven incidents in which Moutse residents were allegedly assaulted and/or harassed by KwaNdebele police in the first two weeks of September.

The police denied the allegations, describing their action in Moutse between December 1 and 15 as a "general crime combating operation."

pendence.

One of the leaders of Cotralesa is Prince Maskosana Mahlangu, a cousin of the Mahlangu brothers. Like the brothers and the former speaker of KwaNdebele's legislative assembly, Solly Mahlangu, he was expelled from the assembly for his opposition to independence.

Mashosana Mahlangu challenged the chief minister's contention that the 1984 election constituted a mandate for independence. Only 16 members of the 77-member Legislative Assembly were elected, on a poll restricted to men.

Leaving aside the restricted nature of the 1984 poll, there is no way in which it could be regarded as a mandate from people living in areas incorporated into KwaNdebele after 1984, Mahlangu said. He cited Moutse, the farms Bloedfontein and Geweerfontein and the new township of Ekangala.

Moutse is critical to the debate. Its 120 000 inhabitants are predominantly Sotho-speaking and strongly op-

No. R. 138, 1987

RESERVATION OF CERTAIN LAND FOR OCCUPATION OR ACQUISITION BY BLACK PERSONS IN TERMS OF THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 36A OF THE NATIONAL STATES CONSTITUTION ACT, 1971 (ACT 21 OF 1971)

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 36A (2) and (3) of the National States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), I hereby, with effect from 30 September 1987 (hereinafter referred to as the fixed date), reserve the area described in the Schedule hereto, for occupation or acquisition by Black persons and I determine as follows:

1. In this proclamation, unless the context indicates otherwise—

“acquire”, in relation to land, means to acquire by purchase or by exchange or to hire and “acquisition” has a corresponding meaning;

“citizen” means a person who, in terms of section 6 of the National States Citizenship Act, 1970 (Act 26 of 1970), is a citizen of the area (as amended from time to time) in respect of which the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly has been established;

“interest in land” includes, in addition to other interests in land, any right which any person has under a lease or a mortgage on, or a servitude or an encumbrance on land;

“land” includes an interest in land;

“Minister” means the Minister of Education and Development Aid and includes any officer of the Department of Development Aid designated by him to act on his behalf;

“reserved area” means any area or land contemplated in the Schedule hereto; and

“Trust” means the South African Development Trust constituted in terms of section 4 of the Development Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act 18 of 1936).

2. With effect from the fixed date, all reserved areas that are not already released areas for the purposes of the Development Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act 18 of 1936), shall become released areas and the area defined in the Schedule hereto shall cease to be a part of the Urban Local Authority of Bronkhorstspuit.

3. (1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (2), no person or body other than—

- (a) the Government of KwaNdebele;
- (b) the Trust;
- (c) the South African Development Trust Corporation Limited, constituted in terms of the Promotion of the Economic Development of National States Act, 1968 (Act 46 of 1968);
- (d) the KwaNdebele National Development Corporation Limited constituted in terms of the KwaNdebele Act on Corporations, 1985 (Act 2 of 1985);
- (e) any corporation established under a law of the Government of KwaNdebele; or
- (f) a citizen or citizens, either individually or partnership or association with any other citizen or citizens;

shall acquire land or an interest in land in a reserved area, except with the written approval of the Minister and subject to such conditions as he may determine.

No. R. 138, 1987

AFSONDERING VAN SEKERE GROND VIR OKKUPASIE OF VERKRYGING DEUR SWARTES INGEVOLGE DIE BEPALINGS VAN ARTIKEL 36A VAN DIE GRONDWET VAN DIE NASIONALE STATE, 1971 (WET 21 VAN 1971)

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 36A (2) en (3) van die Grondwet van die Nasionale State, 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971), sonder ek, met ingang van 30 September 1987 (hieronder die bepaalde datum genoem), die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan af vir okkupasie of verkryging deur Swartes en bepaal ek soos volg:

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

“belang in grond”, benewens enige ander belange in grond, ook enige reg wat 'n persoon besit kragtens huurkontrak of 'n verband of 'n serwituut oor of 'n beswaring van grond;

“burger” 'n persoon wat ingevolge die Wet op die Burgerskap van Nasionale State, 1970 (Wet 26 van 1970), 'n burger is van die gebied (soos van tyd tot tyd gewysig) ten opsigte waarvan die KwaNdebele Wetgewende Vergadering ingestel is;

“gereserveerde gebied” enige gebied of grond in die Bylae hiervan bedoel;

“grond” ook 'n belang in grond;

“Minister” die Minister van Onderwys en Ontwikkelingshulp en ook enige beampte in die Departement van Ontwikkelingshulp deur hom aangewys om namens hom op te tree;

“Trust” die Suid-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrust ingestel kragtens artikel 4 van die Ontwikkelingstrust en Grond Wet, 1936 (Wet 18 van 1936); en

“verkry”, in verband met grond, om te verkry deur aankoop of ruil of om te huur en het “verkryging” 'n ooreenstemmende betekenis.

2. Met ingang van die bepaalde datum word alle gereserveerde gebiede wat nie reeds met ingang van die bepaalde datum oopgestelde gebied vir doeleindes van die Ontwikkelingstrust en Grond Wet, 1936 (Wet 18 van 1936), is nie, oopgestelde gebied en hou die gebied in die Bylae hiervan omskryf, op om deel te wees van die regsgebied van die Stedelike Plaaslike Bestuur van Bronkhorstspuit.

3. (1) Behoudens die bepalinge van subartikel (2) verkry geen ander persoon of liggaam as—

- (a) die Regering van KwaNdebele;
- (b) die Trust;
- (c) die Suid-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrustkorporasie Beperk, ingestel kragtens die Wet op die Bevordering van die Ekonomiese Ontwikkeling van Nasionale State, 1968 (Wet 46 van 1968);
- (d) die KwaNdebele Nasionale Ontwikkelingskorporasie Beperk ingestel kragtens die KwaNdebele Wet op Korporasies, 1985 (Wet 2 van 1985);
- (e) enige korporasie ingestel kragtens 'n wet van die Regering van KwaNdebele; of
- (f) 'n burger of burgers, of individueel of in vennootskap of assosiasie met enige ander burger of burgers,

grond of 'n belang in grond in 'n gereserveerde gebied nie, behalwe met die skriftelike goedkeuring van die Minister en behoudens sodanige voorwaardes as wat hy bepaal.

(2) The provisions of subsection (1) shall not apply in respect of—

- (a) the acquisition of land by inheritance or donation;
- (b) the acquisition of land by a person exercising an option to purchase land acquired prior to the fixed date.

4. Any existing restriction on the acquisition or occupation of any land in a reserved area by the persons or bodies contemplated in section 3 is hereby removed.

5. (1) Any person who purports to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of land or an interest in land or to acquire land or an interest in land contrary to the provisions of section 3 shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding R400 or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year.

(2) A magistrate's court shall have jurisdiction to impose the penalties prescribed in subsection (1).

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this 15th day of September, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-seven.

P. W. BOTHA,
State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

G. VAN N. VILJOEN,
Minister of the Cabinet.

SCHEDULE

Beginning at the south-western beacon of Erf 129, Ekandustria Township, which borders on Titanium Street and which is common to Erf 112 of the said township (General Plan SG A8865/82); thence south-westwards across Titanium Street to the south-eastern beacon of Portion 5 of the farm Jobarne 489 JR (Beacon F on Diagram SG A5918/87 of the last named portion); thence westwards, northwards and generally north-eastwards along the boundaries of the following properties so as to include them in this area: The said Portion 5 of the farm Jobarne 489 JR (Diagram SG A5918/87), Portion 1 of the farm Witblits 613 JR (Diagram SG A5921/87), the said Portion 5 and Portion 4 of the farm Jobarne 489 JR (Diagrams SG A5918/87 and A5917/87, respectively) to the north-western beacon of the last-named portion (which is also Beacon A on Diagram SG A1036/82 of the farm Jobarne 489 JR); thence eastwards and southwards along the boundaries of the last-named farm, so as to include it in this area, to Beacon E on Diagram SG A1036/82 of the said farm, which is also Beacon G of the outside figure of the township of Ekandustria (General Plan SG A8865/82); thence southwards along the outside figure of the said Ekandustria Township, so as to include Erven 287, 215 and 216 in this area, to Beacon G97 (General Plan SG A8865/82) at the northern side of End Street; thence south-westwards and westwards along the northern boundary of End Street to Beacon G100 on the eastern boundary of Erf 217, Ekandustria; thence generally northwards, westwards and generally southwards along the boundaries of the said Erf 217, so as to exclude it from this area, to the beacon which is common to the said Erf 217 and Erven 205 and 195, Ekandustria; thence south-westwards along the north-

(2) Die bepalings van subartikel (1) is nie van toepassing nie ten opsigte van—

- (a) die verkryging van grond deur erfenis of skenking;
- (b) die verkryging van grond deur 'n persoon wat, voor die bepaalde datum, 'n opsie verkry om grond te koop en dit uitoefen.

4. Enige bestaande beperking op die verkryging of okkupasie van enige grond in 'n gereserveerde gebied deur die persone of liggame in artikel 3 (1) bedoel, word hierby opgehef.

5. (1) Enige persoon wat voorgee om grond of 'n belang in grond te verkoop, te verhuur of op 'n ander wyse te vervreem of om grond of 'n belang in grond te verkry strydig met die bepalings van artikel 3, begaan 'n misdryf en is by skuldigbevinding strafbaar met 'n boete van hoogstens R400 of, by wanbetaling, met gevangenisstraf vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens een jaar.

(2) 'n magistratuurshof het jurisdiksie om die strawwe in subartikel (1) voorgeskryf, op te lê.

Gegee onder my Hand om die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Agtiende dag van September Eenduisend Negehoonderd Sewe-en-tagtig.

P. W. BOTHA,
Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-Kabinet:

G. VAN N. VILJOEN,
Minister van die Kabinet.

BYLAE

Begin by die suidwestelike baken van Erf 129, Ekandustria-dorp, wat genoemde erf en Erf 112 van genoemde dorp op die grens van Titaniumstraat gemeen het (Algemene Plan LG A8865/82); daarvandaan suidweswaarts oor Titaniumstraat tot by die suidoostelike baken van Gedeelte 5 van die plaas Jobarne 489 JR (Baken F op Kaart LG A5918/87 van laasgenoemde gedeelte); daarvandaan weswaarts, noordwaarts en algemeen noordooswaarts met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs sodat hulle by hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde Gedeelte 5 van die plaas Jobarne 489 JR (Kaart LG A5918/87), Gedeelte 1 van die plaas Witblits 613 JR (Kaart LG A5921/87), genoemde Gedeelte 5 en Gedeelte 4 van die plaas Jobarne 489 JR (Kaarte LG A5918/87 en A5917/87 respektiewelik), tot by die noordwestelike baken van laasgenoemde gedeelte (ook Baken A op Kaart LG A1036/82 van die plaas Jobarne 489 JR); daarvandaan ooswaarts en suidwaarts met dié grense van laasgenoemde plaas langs, sodat dit by hierdie gebied ingesluit word, tot by Baken E op Kaart LG A1036/82 van laasgenoemde plaas, wat ook Baken G op die buitefiguur van die dorp Ekandustria is (Algemene Plan LG A8865/82); daarvandaan suidwaarts met die buitefiguur van genoemde dorp Ekandustria langs, sodat Erwe 287, 215 en 216 by hierdie gebied ingesluit word, tot by Baken G97 (Algemene Plan LG A8865/82) aan die noordekant van Endstraat; daarvandaan suidweswaarts en weswaarts met die noordelike grens van Endstraat langs tot by Baken G100 op die oosgrens van Erf 217, Ekandustria; daarvandaan algemeen noordwaarts, weswaarts en algemeen suidwaarts met die grense van genoemde Erf 217 langs, sodat dit uit hierdie gebied uitgesluit word, tot by die baken wat genoemde Erf 217 en Erwe 205 en 195, Ekandustria, gemeen het; daarvandaan suidweswaarts met die noordwestelike grense van genoemde Erf 195 langs, sodat dit uit hierdie gebied uitge-

western boundaries of the said Erf 195, as to exclude it from this area, to the southernmost beacon of Erf 196, Ekandustria; thence south-westwards in a straight line to the beacon which is common to the said Erf 195 and Erven 111 and 93, Ekandustria; thence generally westwards along the northern boundaries of the said Erven 111 and 112, so as to exclude them from this area, to the south-western beacon of Erf 129, Ekandustria, the point of beginning.

sluit word, tot by die suidelikste baken van Erf 196, Ekandustria; daarvandaan suidweswaarts in 'n reguit lyn tot by die baken wat genoemde Erf 195 en Erwe 111 en 93, Ekandustria, gemeen het; daarvandaan algemeen weswaarts met die noordelike grense van genoemde Erwe 111 en 112 langs, sodat hulle uit hierdie gebied uitgesluit word, tot by die suidwestelike baken van Erf 129, Ekandustria, die beginpunt.

KwaNdebele tug-of-war has begun

PATRICK LAURENCE

KwaNdebele Chief Minister Mr Majozi Mahlangu has launched a campaign to win public support for his regime's decision to opt for independence.

But the shaven-headed Chief Minister is not prepared to seek popular approval in kwaNdebele itself through a referendum, arguing that his government was given a mandate for independence in the 1984 general election.

His luxuriant black beard and moustache creased by wide smiles, Mr Mahlangu, accompanied by members of his Cabinet and his Police Commissioner, Brigadier Hertzog Lerrn, made these points at a meet-the-press luncheon at the Carlton Hotel in Johannesburg.

But his contention that the 1984 election still constituted a valid mandate was challenged soon afterwards by Prince Makhosana Mahlangu, an anti-independence man, at a gathering in rather more modest surroundings.

Prince Mahlangu, a nephew of the senior kwaNdebele tribal patriarch, Mr Ngenyama ("Lion"), David Mapoch, was speaking at a press conference where the secretly-formed Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa (Cotralasa) was introduced to journalists.

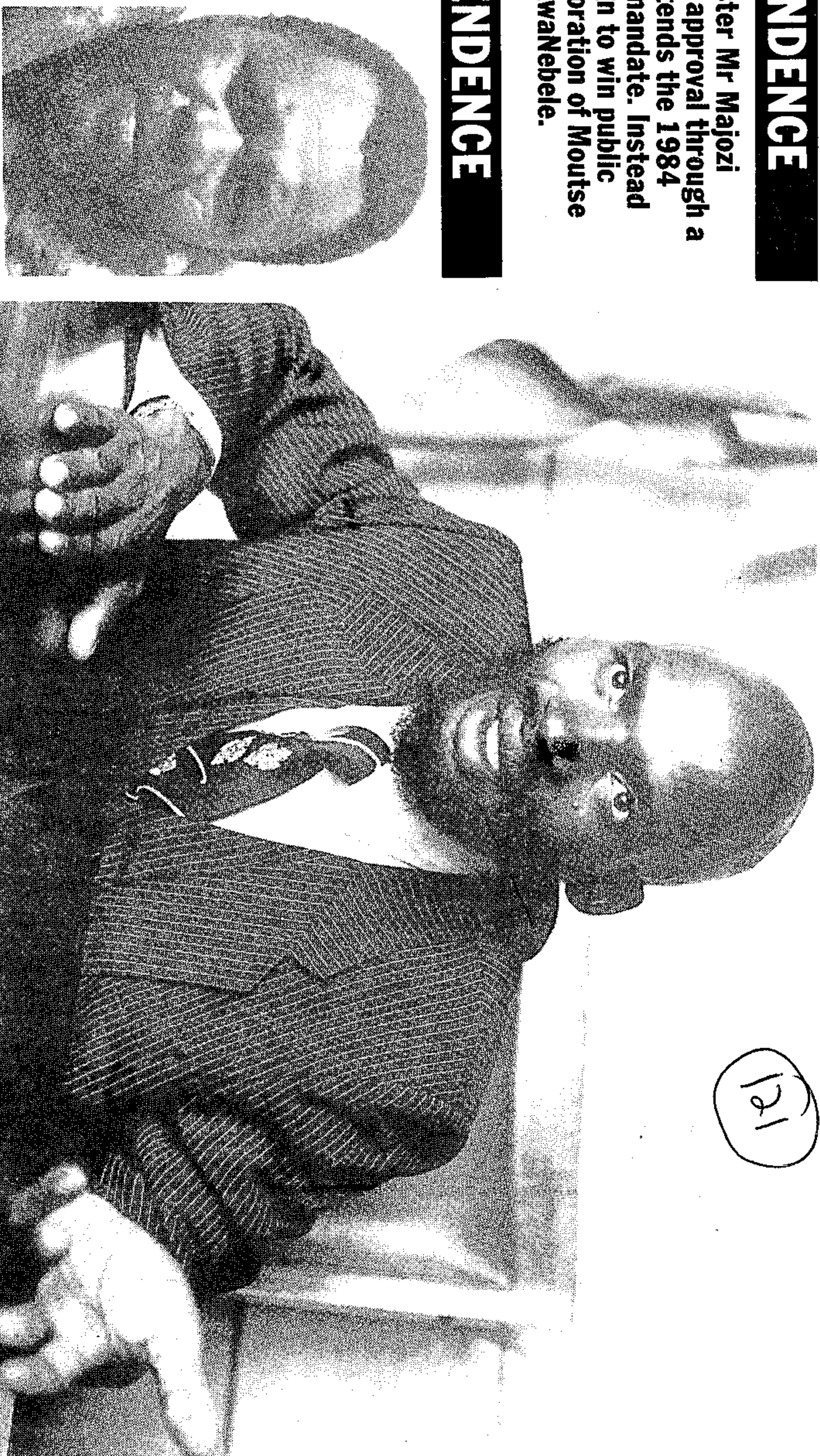
Cotralasa, founded to mobilise chiefs in a campaign to "eradicate the bantustan system", was forged in the heat of kwaNdebele's protracted conflict over independence.

PRO INDEPENDENCE

KwaNebele Chief Minister Mr Majozi Mahlangu will not ask approval through a referendum as he contends the 1984 election constituted a mandate. Instead he'll launch a campaign to win public support for the incorporation of Moutse and independence of kwaNebele.

ANTI INDEPENDENCE

Challenger Prince Makhosana Mahlangu, nephew of the superior tribal patriarch, Mr Ngenyama ("Lion") David Mapoch, plans to mobilise chiefs "to eradicate the Bantustan system for the realisation of a unitary, non-racial, democratic South Africa".



CHALLENGER: Prince Makhosana Mahlangu

Since the 1984 election, new areas had been added to kwaNdebele, Prince Mahlangu said, identifying them as the largely Sotho-speaking Moutse and the industrial township of Ekangala.

There is no way in which Chief Minister Mahlangu can claim a mandate for independence from people in these

areas, Prince Makhosana told journalists.

The transfer of Moutse to kwaNdebele was, and still is, strongly opposed by most of its 120 000 residents.

Two months before the transfer on January 1 1986 were preceded by rallies protesting against incorporation. Thou-

CHIEF MINISTER MAHLANGU, a B Juris graduate from the University of Zululand, he was one of 16 men to be elected — by an electorate restricted to men — to the kwaNdebele Legislative Assembly in 1984.

sands of rands were raised to contest the transfer in the highest courts of the land.

An appeal against incorporation is presently before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Chief Gibson Thlokwe

Mathebe, chairman of the Moutse Regional Authority, is the applicant on behalf of Moutse residents.

Chief Minister Mahlangu, a B Juris graduate from the University of Zululand, was one of 16 men to be elected — by an electorate restricted to men — to the kwaNdebele Legislative Assembly in 1984.

The other 61 members of the 77-strong Legislative Assembly were nominated by the Ngwen-

yamas (kwaNdebele has two Ngenyama or "Lions"), the five tribal authorities and the urban boards.

Since the 1984 election of 15 members, some notables of the largest tribal authority, the Ndzundza Tribal Authority, have shifted into the anti-independence camp. They include the ageing Ngenyama Mapoch and his three sons, Princes James, Cornelius and Andries.

It was that resolution which Chief Minister Mahlangu insisted was endorsed in the 1984 election which, he contended, still gave him a mandate to proceed to independence.

The trio of royal brothers, as well as the former Speaker of the Assembly, Mr Solly Mahlangu, were all expelled from the Assembly just before it revived its rescinded request for independence on May 5.

At the luncheon Chief Minister Mahlangu scoffed at the opposition of the princes. He referred to them as "so-called princes", blamed them for the violence which swept kwaNdebele last year, and castigated them as "power-hungry enemies of the people".

His rejection of a referendum came in spite of an injunction from President Botha to kwaNdebele's rulers to devise some method of showing that independence had popular support. Mr Botha set that as a condition of South Africa's willingness to grant independence when he met the kwaNdebele Cabinet in June.

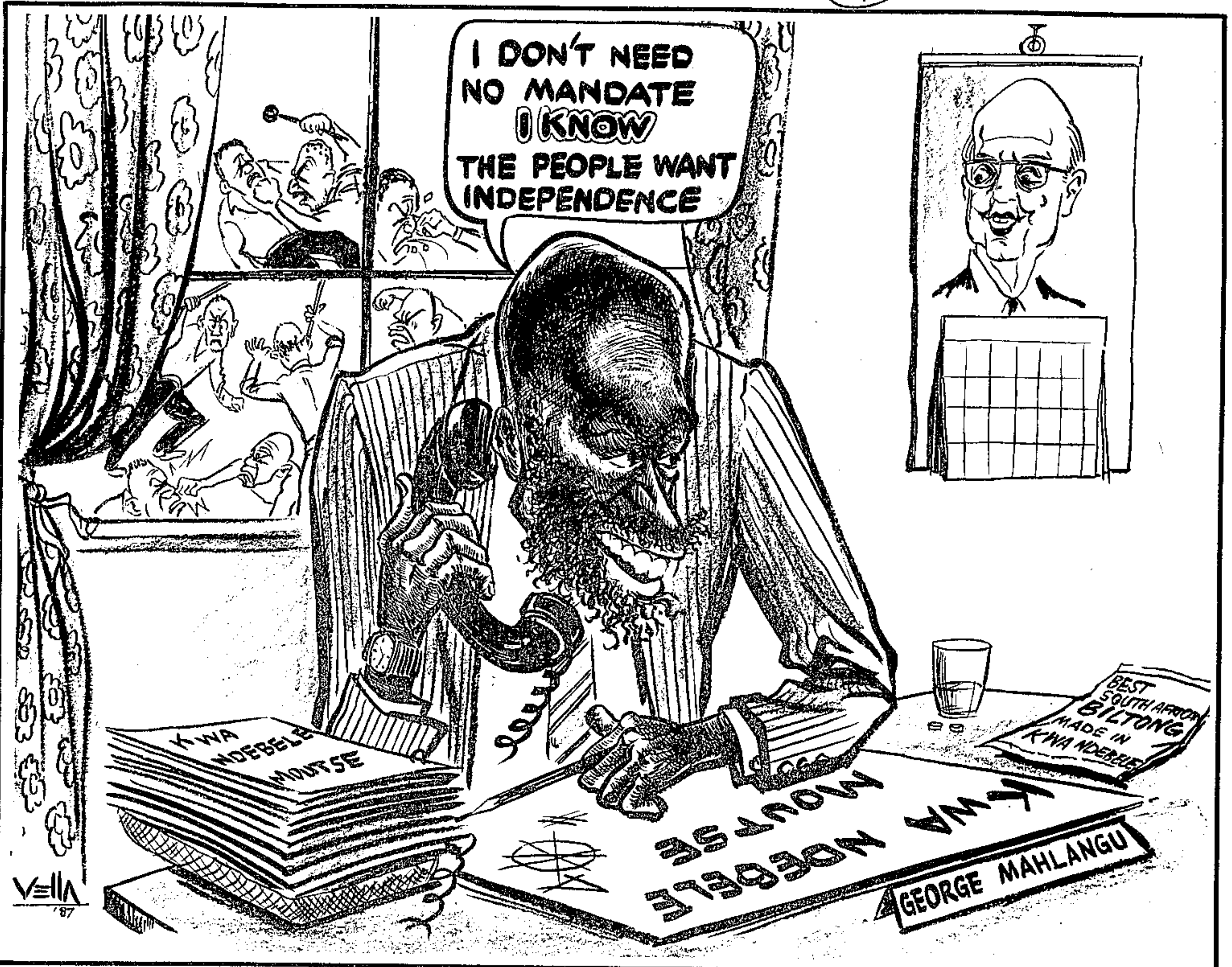
Mr Mahlangu declined to say how he proposed to demonstrate to Mr Botha that his request for independence has popular backing, saying the matter was still being considered by the Cabinet.

Fears have been expressed that he plans to force residents in Moutse to take out kwaNdebele citizenship and then cite the number of people who have applied voluntarily for citizenship as "proof" of widespread acceptance of independence.

Mr Mahlangu admitted that new applicants for pensions, residential sites and trading rights are required to have citizenship certificates.

But he denied having a sinister motive, saying his only reason for doing so was to ensure that these privileges went to kwaNdebele taxpayers.

27/9/87 (121) press



Percy's Itch

By George, it's just not on



Dear Mr George Mahlangu,

The State President, Mr PW Botha, took the unprecedented step of asking you to hold a referendum in your little pondoki in KwaNdebele, so that his government and everybody else would be under no doubt that the majority of the homeland people want the Pretoria-style independence.

You have made some very extravagant claims that the support is overwhelming. Yet you refuse to put it to test by way of letting the people speak for themselves. Instead, you have locked up, without trial, many of your cabinet colleagues who refused the farcical independence.

People known to have very strong views on the issue have also been thrown into jail. Some of them have been badly injured by vigilantes, and literally scores of youths in the area have fled to seek refuge elsewhere, fearing for their lives. Is that the profile of a people who are solidly behind you?

Do not forget that these people reject independence not because of the claims you make that they are supporters of the African National Congress. They do so because of a strong conviction that they are South Africans and they want to be free in their common fatherland, and not in some makeshift hovel in the heart of their country. They do so because they do not want to sell their birthright down the drain as people in the TBVC

bantustans did.

Mr Mahlangu, let you and I reflect for a moment. Have you any idea at all of the sufferings your people are subjected to by the very policy of Pretoria you seek to promote? Has it ever struck you that, while you are happily snoring in your heavily guarded mansion, the workers of KwaNdebele are sitting in a bus where they have to spend hours to be on time for work in the mornings? Does it ever occur to you that, while you and your family are enjoying dinner, their families are not because at that ungodly hour of the night, the same workers are on their way back home in that bus? It's not their fault that they have to endure those conditions. It is the fault of apartheid - apartheid that has decreed that they stay many miles away from their workplaces. Does it not disturb you one bit that you are talking about forming a nation that spends three quarters of its natural lives in Putco buses? Does this type of thing not worry you at all?

But what I find obscene about your cabinet is, not only the lack of compassion and feeling for your kith and kin, but your total blindness to the issues facing this nation. The mood of your people and all our people is that the time of flirting with apartheid and all its devious institutions is over. They demand a real and meaningful say in the running of the affairs of this nation. In this, they refuse to be inferior to anybody. Equality of participa-

tion in the political processes has become the key word.

Yet you sit down there, aspiring for a useless land that has no chance in hell of ever becoming economically viable. Not now. Not in ten years. Not even in kingdom come. Oh, you will be viable alright. So will your colleagues in the cabinet. You will live like kings. Apartheid's generosity to those who co-operate with that evil knows no bounds. But, in the process, you selfishly and, dare I add, arrogantly condemn your people to a life of perpetual poverty and denigration.

If the oppressive streak that goes on in your land at the moment is anything to go by for the future, then I fear about what's going to happen there. You have literally, through your district Commissioner of Police, put up regulations that make your homeland out of bounds for the Press. Why? What is there to hide. You claim popularity. Well, why not let us see that popularity manifesting itself with thousands of people following you around and kissing the ground on which you stride? Why old chap; why the secrecy? I'll tell you why. Because all the double talk with tongue in cheek is nothing but high horse clap-trap. No Mr Mahlangu it's just not on.

Yours,

Percy Qoboge

Chiefs move to the left

By SELLO SERIPE

HISTORY was made this week when 38 traditional leaders (sub-chiefs), mainly from the trouble-torn KwaNdebele homeland and Moutse, came together to launch a "left" Congress of Traditional Leaders of SA.

The congress is already affiliated to the UDF.

The congress would be sending petitions to State President PW Botha, indicating that the majority of KwaNdebele residents are opposed to independence and that the Moutse community is not prepared to be incorporated into the homeland.

Addressing a Press conference in Johannesburg on Wednesday, Prince Makhosane Mahlangu of Kwa-Maboku district in KwaNdebele and former MP said that the sub-chiefs had realised that the South African government had been using them to divide the country into tribal homelands.

and unite all traditional leaders in the country; to build and deepen proper democratic relationship between the youth, workers and all sectors of the population and to take up demands jointly with the communities.

The Northern Transvaal Youth Congress and Sayco have welcome the formation of Cotralesa.

Those elected to serve in the Cotralesa's interim committee are: Morgan Mathebe, chairman; Isaac Ditshepo, treasurer; Prince Makhosana Mahlangu, secretary; Daniel Msiza, vice-secretary and Jabu Mahlangu, additional member.

● Meanwhile, one of the leading KwaNdebele MP's and a respected royal family member, George Mah-



Makhosane Mahlangu

langu, yesterday refuted claims by the Chief Minister, Majozi George Mahlangu, that the majority of the people wanted independence.

He said Mahlangu failed to comply with conditions laid down by the State President that there should be a referendum, and called for a commission of inquiry be set up to find out whether Mahlangu had mass support.

Kei duped of R8-m

By STAN MZIMBA

A BEIRUT man who allegedly swindled the Transkei government out of R8-million, has turned out to have given false credentials to the Transkei officials.

The commission of inquiry into the Transkei Department of Works and Energy, heard yesterday that the company was also fictitious.

THE EMERGENCY

This newspaper has been produced under emergency regulations which amount to censorship. The restrictions effectively suppress information of public interest. No details of 'unrest' or security force action can be published without permission. However, within the limits of these restrictions, City Press will continue to make every effort to provide objective coverage.

Prince Mahlangu also said that they realised that the objective of the SA government was to strip blacks of their citizenship.

Prince Mahlangu said Cotralesa members could recall with pride and dignity the battles fought by their ancestors.

Among its 11 objectives, the Cotralesa aims to run projects and self-help schemes, together with other "progressive" organisations, that will advance communities and enhance the good image of Cotralesa.

It also aims to organise

KwaNdebele on the boil. See Page 11

Tragedy brings a death...

Mahlangu firm on independence

KWANDEBELE Chief Minister Majozi Mahlangu has reaffirmed his intention to lead KwaNdebele to independence in December, this time on the basis that the homeland elections of 1984 had given his administration a mandate.

Despite the fact only 16 members of the of the 72-member Assembly were elected, and there has been vehement opposition in the homeland to independence, Mahlangu referred to the last elections in the context of his government's refusal to put the independence issue to a popular vote.

ROGER SMITH

Earlier this year President P W Botha set as a condition of independence that broad support should be demonstrated for it.

Mahlangu said the question of how to do this was still being considered.

KwaNdebele Information Minister Koos Mahlangu said it was not necessary to demonstrate popular support.

He said this had not been done in other African countries and "if it wasn't necessary for others why should it be for KwaNdebele?"

In response to questions on detentions and allegations of brutality against Moutse residents who have opposed incorporation into KwaNdebele, Majozi Mahlangu said he was not aware of them.

He said he was informed about police actions, but they had not told him about the detentions.

He attacked "people who are working day in and day out to bring KwaNdebele flat" and said journalists reporting on the homeland should not use such people as sources.

(121) B/day 28/9/87

'No kwaNdebele independence without support'

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The kwaNdebele government will have to demonstrate it has the support of the majority of its people before it can take independence, whether it likes it or not.

This is clear from the reaction last night by the Office of the State President in Cape Town to recent statements by kwaNdebele officials that independence for the territory was going ahead without a referendum.

A spokesman for President Botha said last night that the President's earlier statement on this subject was still valid and that there was nothing further to add.

Mr Botha said earlier this year, after being approached officially by a delegation from the kwaNdebele government, that South Africa would not stand in the way of the territory taking greater autonomy or independence.

However, it was a condition for such independence, which could be granted only by the South African Parliament, that the representatives of the territory devise ways of proving that the majority of the people of kwaNdebele supported such a move.

Mr Fanie Koos Mahlangu, Minister of Citizens' Liaison and Information in kwaNdebele recently announced that it would not be possible to have a referendum or to appoint a commission of inquiry

121
29/6/83
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(2) Sowetan 30/9/87

No uhuru as yet

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SOWETAN CORRESPONDENT

KwaNdebele Government, that South Africa would not stand in the way of the territory taking greater autonomy or independence.

However, it was a condition for such independence, which could be granted only by the South African Parliament, that the representatives of the territory devise ways of proving that the majority of the people of KwaNdebele supported such a move.

Mr Botha also decreed that greater autonomy or independence be transferred in an orderly

fashion.

Mr Fanie Koos Mahlangu, Minister of Citizens' Liaison and Information in the KwaNdebele government recently announced that it would not be possible to have a referendum or to appoint a commission of inquiry into whether there was majority support for independence because of the problem of intimidation.

The State President's conditions could not be met unless KwaNdebele was going to play into the hands of radicals, he said.

Some other alternative of demonstrating broad support for independence would have to be investigated.

Court 'no' to Moutse appeal

By PATRICK LAURENCE

AN appeal against the transfer of the largely Sotho-speaking region of Moutse to Ndebele-designated "homeland" of KwaNdebele has been rejected by the Appeal Court.

But another, arguably more important appeal, still has to be heard by five judges.

The first appeal was by the government of Lebowa, the designated "homeland" of the North Sotho people or Bapedi. It was rejected on Tuesday by Mr Justice Grosskopf of the Appeal Court.

The second appeal is on behalf of the Chief Gibson Mathebe, chairman of the Moutse Regional Authority. Mathebe has been chosen to represent tribal leaders and popular organisations.

The Lebowa government appeal argued, on technical grounds, that excision of the Moutse from Lebowa was unlawful. The appeal on behalf of Mathebe deals with substantive issues rather than technical points.

The transfer of Moutse to KwaNdebele is held by Mathebe to be so unreasonable as to be unlawful.

One of the pivotal reasons for his assertion is the secession of a Sotho-speaking area to an Ndebele-designated "homeland"; the argument being that it is contrary to the apartheid doctrine and to the "statutory apartheid structures" of the state.

The *raison d'etre* of apartheid ideology, the applicants maintain, is to give each black nation or ethnic group its own "homeland" and government.

They argue further that incorporation of Moutse in KwaNdebele — proclaimed by the government in December 1985 — is grossly unreasonable, and therefore unlawful, because

the "violent nature" of the KwaNdebele authorities.

Noting that the official languages of KwaNdebele are Ndebele, English and Afrikaans, the applicants fear that their language rights will be adversely affected. Verbal assurances from the KwaNdebele authorities that Sotho-speaking children in the lower classes of primary school will be taught through Sotho are not acceptable.

There are fears that incorporation will lead to the loss of existing rights, including the possible loss of South African citizenship.

Finally, it is argued that the transfer will detrimentally affect the rights of women to the vote. The franchise in KwaNdebele is restricted to adult men. In Lebowa it is extended to all adults.

The fate of Moutse is critical to the future of KwaNdebele. It is a major centre of resistance to KwaNdebele's rulers.

Chief Minister Majozi Mahlangu of KwaNdebele has been told by President PW Botha that before South Africa will accede to his request for independence, he, Mahlangu, will have to devise some means of demonstrating that his quest for independence enjoys popular support.

Mahlangu has rejected the option of holding a referendum suggesting, *prima facie*, that he is unconfident of winning popular approval.

Incorporation of Moutse has compounded his difficulty of fulfilling Botha's condition. But Mahlangu has shown no inclination of divesting KwaNdebele of its troublesome "province".

12

W. M. M. M.

2-8/10/87

- (b) No statutory provision exists *per se* but SA Defence Force regulations in respect of personnel security make such provision.
- (c) They will not be accepted for these key appointments or course attendance.

KwaNdebele: independence

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*11. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 15 on 11 August 1987, the requirements relating to further negotiations for independence laid down by the State President have as yet been complied with by the KwaNdebele Government; if not, what requirements (a) have and (b) have not been complied with; if so, (i) when and (ii) what were these requirements;

*The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL PLANNING:

- (1) No, official feedback has been received from the KwaNdebele Government relating to the progress to comply with the requirements set by the State President.

(a) and (b) The requirements comprise the following:

— The autonomy or independence must be obtained in an orderly fashion and on the basis of the broad support of the population of KwaNdebele;

— a number of agreements which can make independence possible, must still be negotiated by joint committees of the two Governments; and

— the Government of KwaNdebele must consider some or other acceptable method of demonstrating that it has the support of the broad population in its striving for independence.

- (2) Yes.

(a) and (b) (i) and (ii) On 11 September 1987, the minister received a request from the Chief Minister of KwaNdebele that he and his Cabinet wish to see the State President regarding the three requirements laid down for independence.

(c) The Chief Minister has been informed that his request is receiving the necessary attention. As soon as a date, suitable to both parties, could be arranged, a meeting will be held.

(3) It is entrusted to the KwaNdebele Government as part of the requirements to test the will of the population. No feedback has yet been received.

- (4) No.

(a) up to (c) Fall away.

- (5) No.

Scheme of self-analysis

*12. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister in the State President's Office entrusted with Administration and Broadcasting Services:

- (1) Whether any or all members of the Public Service required to participate in a scheme of self-analysis of their functional ability according to certain guidelines, a copy of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if so, (a) when was this scheme initiated, (b) what categories of public servants are participating in this scheme and (c) in what areas is this scheme being undertaken;

(2) whether any consultation with staff associations was undertaken before this matter was proceeded with; if not, why not; if so, (a) what associations were consulted and (b) when;

(3) whether public servants may refuse to participate in this scheme; if not, why not;

(4) whether any representations have been received against this scheme; if so, from whom;

(5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION (for the Minister in the State President's Office Entrusted with Administration and Broadcasting Services):

- (1) No. Various instruments are in use for different groups of personnel. The furnished copy is but one of them. It is expected of subordinate personnel to furnish their supervisors with incidents in view of their evaluation, but not to participate in a scheme of self-analysis of their functional abilities. That is the exclusive task of the supervisor.

(a) Falls away.

(b) Falls away.

(c) Falls way.

(2) (a) Falls away.

(b) Falls away.

(3) Falls away.

(4) Falls away.

(5) Falls away.

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Speaker, arising from the reply of the hon the Minister, can he tell my why section 2, regarding consultation with staff associations, should have fallen away?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the basis of the question is whether there is a scheme in terms of which—I quote from the question on the Question Paper:

... any or all members of the Public Service are required to participate in a scheme of self-analysis of their functional ability...

The answer to that is no, and the rest of the question also relates to the crux of the question. So, if the answer to the crux of the question is no, the rest falls away.

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Speaker, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, one understands fully that this is not the hon the Minister's department, but in his reply he has indicated that the copy which I furnished to the responsible Minister had a bearing on the functions carried out by public servants in providing incidents. All I want to know is whether consultation with staff associations in that regard in fact took place.

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I cannot give the hon member the facts in this regard, but his question does not refer to a scheme in terms of which subordinates are requested to submit incidents, but is based on a different premise. Therefore, the reply is technically in order.

Ambulances/patient transporters

*13. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) (a) How many (i) ambulances and (ii) patient transporters are there in each province and (b) how many of these are based at provincial hospitals in each case;

Handwritten signature

(iii) Department of Education and Training:

Senior Education Administration Officer R24 636-28 824 (P)
Youth/Sport Organiser R 9 216-15 534 (P)
(P) Personal to incumbent

(iv) South African Police:

Constable R 8 800-13 395
(i) Department of Home Affairs:
Date of transfer: 1 February 1987

(ii) Department of Manpower:

Date of transfer: 1 February 1987

(iii) Department of Education and Training:

Date of transfer: 1 February 1987

(iv) South African Police:

Date of transfer: 1 June 1987 and 1 August 1987

(f) BA and Higher Educational Diploma:

BA: 1: Assistant Director
1: Senior Civic Affairs Officer

Std 10: 77 persons

- Senior Civic Affairs Officer (1)
- Civic Affairs Officer (2)
- Chief Civic Affairs Clerk (3)
- Assistant Civic Affairs Officer (9)
- Senior Civic Affairs Clerk (7)
- Civic Affairs Clerk (17)
- Provisioning Administration Officer (1)
- Typist (4)
- Senior Manpower Administration Officer (1)
- Assistant Manpower Administration Officer (6)
- Chief Manpower Administration Clerk (5)
- Manpower Administration Clerk (3)
- Manpower Administration Officer (1)
- Senior Education Administration Officer (2)
- Youth/Sport Organiser (2)
- Assistant Manpower Administration Clerk (3)
- Assistant Civic Affairs Clerk (2)
- Senior Inspector (3)
- Inspector (4)
- Chief Inspector (1)
- Civic Affairs Clerk (2)
- Assistant Civic Affairs Clerk (1)
- Senior Inspector (1)
- Constable (1)
- Inspector (1)

Std 8: 60 persons

- Assistant Civic Affairs Clerk (1)
- Typist (2)
- Civic Affairs Clerk (17)
- Control Inspector (1)

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Senior Inspector (3)
Constable (16)
Inspector (17)
Manpower Administration Clerk (2)
Senior Inspector (1)

Std 7: 2 Constables
Std 6: 13 Inspectors
Std 5: 4 Inspectors
Std 3: 1 General Assistant Cleaner

KwaNdebele: detainees

351. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether he will furnish information on persons detained in KwaNdebele in terms of the emergency regulations; if not, why not; if so, (a) how many persons have been held in terms of regulation 3 of the emergency regulations under the jurisdiction of the KwaNdebele Police Force since 11 December 1986 and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished;
- (2) whether any persons held in KwaNdebele in terms of the emergency regulations were released on 11 June 1987; if so, (a) how many and (b) into what age groupings did these detainees fall;
- (3) whether any of these detainees have been re-detained since their release; if so, (a) how many (b) into what age groupings did they fall?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) to (3) Yes. Complete lists of names of persons were tabled in the South African Parliament regularly in terms of section 3 (4) of the Public Safety Act, 1953, and included the names of persons detained in the national states.

However, because KwaNdebele is a self-governing national state with its own Legislative Assembly and Police Force, I am not in a position to furnish further information regarding that area.

Annual reports

364. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) (a) (i) How many annual reports were produced in 1986 by his Department and/or statutory bodies falling under his Department and (ii) in respect of what bodies were these reports produced, (b) what was the cost of producing each such report, (c) how many copies of each report were printed and (d) who undertook the printing of each report;
- (2) whether the printing of these reports were put out to tender; if not, why not; if so, (a) what was the (i) lowest and (ii) highest tender submitted, and (b) what was the amount of the successful tender, in each case;
- (3) whether any copies of these reports were sold; if so, (a) how many, (b) to whom, and (c) at what price, in respect of each report;
- (4) in respect of each of the latest specified five years for which information is available, (a) what was the total cost to his Department of these annual reports, (b) how many copies were printed, (c) how many of these reports contained (i) full colour and (ii) black and white pictures, (d) on what quality paper were the annual reports printed and (e) (i) how many of these reports contained a photograph or drawing of the (aa) political head and (bb) top official of his Department and/or the statutory bodies

Handwritten signatures and initials

Trapped with his paw in honey jar

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South
8/4/10/87

By PATRICK LAURENCE

KWANDEBELE, the designated "homeland" of South Africa's Ndebele people, exists in a constitutional limbo.

Having reinstated a decision to opt for "independence" from Pretoria, its rulers, with the unexpected challenge of demonstrating that their revived quest for full sovereignty has popular support, seem unable to proceed.

The challenge was set by President PW Botha in June after the Kwandebele legislative assembly, carefully purged of key anti-independence members, re-affirmed its original decision, taken in May 1982, to become South Africa's fifth supposedly independent state.

Rescinded

The original pro-independence decision was rescinded by the assembly without a dissenting vote in August last year after a widespread revolt by both young "comrades" and some traditional leaders.

But after the election of a new Chief Minister Majozi Mahlangu last November, and the appointment of a new police commissioner, Brigadier Hertzog Lerm, moves were initiated to restore the independence resolution.

It was restored on May 5, the day before the whites-only election, at an almost secret session of the legislative assembly.

But then, to the surprise of many observers, Botha reacted coolly to the renewed request for independence, telling Mahlangu and his lieutenants that they would have to devise a method of demonstrating that their decision had popular backing.

Repress

In the interim, Mahlangu has done little more than give Lerm a free hand to repress opposition to independence. The steps include detention of James and Cornelius Mahlangu, sons of the "Ngwenyama (lion) David Mapoch, Kwandebele's senior tribal patriarch.

The Mahlangu brothers are now on bail, having been charged under an omnibus clause of the Internal Security Act covering a wide range of offences from subversion to terrorism.

They received orders from Lerm prohibiting them from criticising the Kwandebele cabinet or opposing its independence drive. Scores of anti-apartheid activists — Kwandebele independence is seen as a manifestation of apartheid — have fled Kwandebele and are living in townships outside its jurisdiction and beyond the reach of Lerm's dreaded Kwandebele police.

But even under these optimum conditions, Chief Minister Mahlangu has shied away from the one obvious



The launch of the Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa at a secret venue in Johannesburg

Picture By: WALTER DHLADHLA, AFP

way of proving that he has majority support — a referendum.

At a recent press conference the shaven-headed, bearded Mahlangu rejected the option, arguing that he already had a mandate for independence.

He cited the 1984 election in Kwandebele, asserting that as it was held after the 1982 pro-independence resolution, it was evidence in itself that most of Kwandebele's estimated 500 000 residents wanted independence.

Election

Botha is aware that an election was held in Kwandebele in 1984. But it can be inferred, he does not consider it convincing evidence that independence has popular backing.

Mahlangu declined to specify how he proposed to convince Botha that most in Kwandebele want independence. The matter was still being considered by the Kwandebele cabinet, he said.

His contention that the 1984 election constituted a valid mandate for independence was immediately challenged by Makhosana Mahlangu, who is a cousin of the restricted Mahlangu brothers. Unlike them, however, he is in exile and free to speak his mind.

Makhosana Mahlangu, a founder member of the newly established Congress of Traditional Leaders,

pointed out that only 16 of Kwandebele's 77-member legislative assembly were elected in the 1984 election. The rest were nominated members, with the tribal authorities forming the most important electoral colleges.

Elected

But even the 16 elected members — of whom Chief Minister Mahlangu was one — cannot claim to be popularly elected. The electorate was restricted to men because — in the words of the previous Chief Minister, Simon Skosana, — "women had first to be taught by their husbands how to vote".

But, leaving aside the limited nature of the 1984 election, there is Makhosana Mahlangu argued, another important consideration: the addition to Kwandebele since 1984 of new areas and new residents. The most important new regions are Moutse, near Groblersdal, and Ekankala, a new township near Enkandustria, a major industrial growth point.

The residents of these areas did not vote in the 1984 elections. Far from agreeing to independence, they resisted incorporation. Moutse is critical to the debate.

Moutse is a pre-dominantly Sotho-speaking area whose inhabitants are fiercely opposed to incorporation into Kwandebele, not least because of the Kwandebele regime's determination to become independent.

The central government ceded Moutse to Kwandebele in December 1985, having first excised it from the north Sotho homeland of Lebowa in 1980. Pleas by the Moutse leader to submit the question of incorporation into Kwandebele to a referendum were ignored by Pretoria.

Moutse constitutes a sizeable portion of Kwandebele, geographically and demographically. It forms a third of Kwandebele's area and two-fifths of its population.

It would have to be included in any referendum held by Chief Minister Mahlangu on independence. With anti-incorporation sentiments running high, it would almost certainly deliver a strong "no" vote.

Without Moutse, Kwandebele would be smaller and poorer and Mahlangu cannot bring himself to contemplate divesting Kwandebele of its troublesome Sotho-speaking area.

Political foes

But as long as it remains part of Kwandebele, Mahlangu's already slender chances of winning a referendum — he has many determined political foes in Kwandebele itself — are reduced to virtually nil.

He may be compared to the proverbial bear who put his paw into the honey jar. The bear could not withdraw it through the narrow neck without letting go of the honey, a proposition he refused to countenance.

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New court battle looms for the kwaNdebele independence lobby

The quest by kwaNdebele's rulers for independence has survived one major legal challenge, but another substantial court contest is pending.

At the same time kwaNdebele's Chief Minister, Mr. Majozo Mahlangu, and the Ministers of Justice and Finance, face charges of assault.

Last week the Appeal Court rejected an application by the Lebowa government for the excision of Moutse from Lebowa to be declared unlawful.

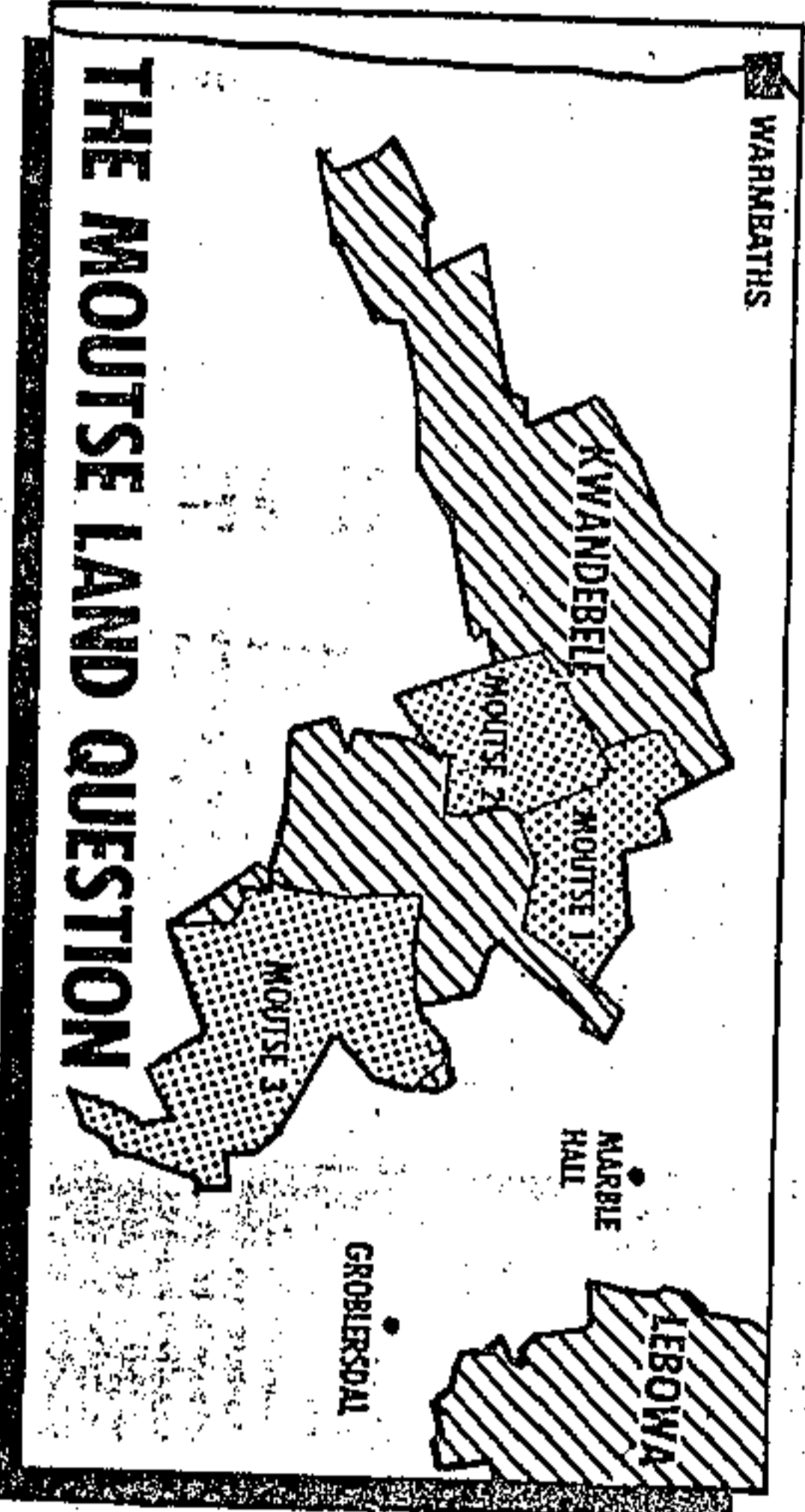
Moutse was ceded to kwaNdebele in December 1985, having been excised from Lebowa in 1980. It constitutes a third of kwaNdebele and about two-fifths of its population.

If Lebowa's application against the 1980 excision had succeeded, only a truncated kwaNdebele would have been eligible for independence.

A second challenge, however, is looming before five judges of the Appeal Court. The appellant is Chief Gibson Thokwe Mathebe, chairman of the Moutse Regional Authority. He is representing tribal leaders and popular organisations in Moutse.

The kernel of the pending appeal is that Proclamation 227 of

Chief Minister of kwaNdebele, Mr. Majozo Mahlangu (right) does not seem to have much to smile about at the moment. He and two of his ministers face assault charges, and another a major legal battle over Moutse before five judges of the Appeal Court. This report from PATRICK LAURENCE.



31 December 1985, under which Moutse was transferred to kwaNdebele, is invalid because it disregards considerations of ethnicity.

Moutse's 120 000 residents are largely North Sotho, who comprise about 50 percent of the population. The South Ndebele, for whom kwaNdebele was established as a "homeland", constitute only 12 percent.

Chief Mathebe, represented by Professor John Dugard and Mr. Edwin Cameron, of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies, contends that the transfer of Moutse to kwaNdebele is contrary to the "apartheid statutes", particularly the Promotion of Black Self-Government Act of 1958 and the National States Constitution Act of 1971.

These laws were designed to give practical expression to the apartheid or separate development policy of giving each black

"national unit" or "volksstaat" its own self-governing territory or "homeland".

There are nine recognised black national-units. The North Sotho make up one; the Ndebele another. Each has its own "homeland" except the Xhosa, who for historical but not necessarily logi-

cally consistent reasons, have two. Against that background, Chief Mathebe contends: "The National States Constitution Act does not authorise the incorporation of a substantially-sized territory predominantly occupied by members of one statutorily recognised national unit into the territory of another statutorily recognised national unit."

The application further argues that the incorporation of Moutse into kwaNdebele unreasonably, and therefore unlawfully, invades the fundamental rights of Moutse residents. These allegedly violated rights include:

- LANGUAGE: North Sotho, which is recognised officially in Lebowa, is not an officially recognised language in kwaNdebele.
- FRANCHISE: Women do not have the right to vote in kwaNdebele. They do in Lebowa.
- CITIZENSHIP: kwaNdebele's rulers are committed to independence — a move which Moutse residents fear may jeopardise or compromise their rights as South African citizens.

The pending charges of assault against Chief Minister Mahlangu, his Minister of Justice, Mr. M.F. Mahlangu, and his Minister of Finance, Mr. Z.D. Mnguni, arise from allegations that they were involved in the abduction and torture of anti-independence youths during last year's conflict in the territory.

Instructions were sent more than a month ago from the Transvaal Attorney-General, Mr. Don Brunette, to the prosecutor in kwaNdebele to issue summons against Mr. Mahlangu and his colleagues, giving them the option of paying a R50 admission of guilt or defending the charges.

But the prosecutor's office in kwaNdebele, sent the instructions back to Pretoria with a "minor query".

Mr. Brunette told The Saturday Star that the query was whether the Ministers could contest the charge or pay the admission of guilt in Pretoria instead of kwaNdebele.

The trio of kwaNdebele leaders apparently did not want to be seen in court or paying the admission of guilt in kwaNdebele.

The request, however, was turned down by Mr. Brunette because the alleged offence took place in kwaNdebele, not Pretoria. Mr. Brunette said: "As far as I am concerned, either they pay or they go to court (in kwaNdebele)."

The senior prosecutor in kwaNdebele, Mr. C. Stander, confirmed that the instructions were expected them to arrive this week.

(21)

THE controversial KwaNdebele agricultural show, which starts today at KwaMhlanga, has been thrown into disarray after top South African musicians and two NSL clubs decided to pull out at the last minute following pressure from anti-apartheid organisations.

The musicians who were to take part in the show include Brenda Fassie, Yvonne Chaka Chaka and Mercy Pakela. Moroka Swallows Limited was also scheduled to clash with Jomo Cosmos in a friendly game at the new

Phatudi's funeral

Pull-out threatens KwaNdebele show

showgrounds in the homeland's capital on Sunday.

Mr Peter Snyman, manager of Brenda Fassie and other musical acts - including Lindi Lazarus Kagudi - said yesterday his artists withdrew from the show after it was established that it was organised by

BY SY MAKARINGE

He said his artists felt that it would not be in the interests of the majority of KwaNdebele people if they (the artists) went ahead with the show. "There was nothing we could do but to abide by the feelings of the people there. A lot of people are in jail, some have been

showgrounds at 6pm tonight. "According to her diary, she will be appearing in QwaQwa on Friday. There is no way in which she can go to KwaNdebele," the spokesman said. Miss Alison Bald, Public Relations Officer for Fame (Pty) Ltd, a management and agency

company, said Mercy Pakela, who was to appear with The Rockets and Casino at the showgrounds tomorrow, had also pulled out. Mr Siculo Mabaso, public relations officer for Moroka Swallows said: "By the look of things, we are not going to go on with the game. The reason I'm saying this is that the board of directors has not taken a formal decision yet." The directors were due to meet last night to make a final decision according to Mr Mabaso. Mr Hennie Egan, chairman of the committee that organised the show, said he had not yet been approached by those who were to take part. "As far as I'm concerned, they are coming. They have signed contracts and we have paid them deposits. If they do not appear, I'd have no option but to hand the case over to my lawyers," Mr Egan said.

SAP : Casspir damaged and youth necklaced

12/10/87

PRETORIA — A police Casspir was damaged yesterday following an explosion in kwaNdebele.

The police in their overnight unrest report said no one was injured when the Casspir was damaged on the Ubuzini Road.

The SAP had cordoned off the area.

At Forty-Second Hill, near Pietermaritzburg, a youth escaped death when bystanders took him to hospital after he was necklaced.

The youth was stabbed, had petrol poured on him and he was set alight.

Bystanders extinguished the fire and took him to hospital.

Violence sparked by Inkatha/United Democratic Front confrontation has escalated in the past few months in the Pietermaritzburg area.

A report by a Johan-

nesburg weekly newspaper has put the death toll in the area at 60 in the recent spate of violence.

At Esigodini also near Pietermaritzburg, five black men were arrested after a police vehicle was stoned.

Two were slightly injured when police used birdshot to disperse the crowd.

Two women were injured at Tomu near Willow Fountains in Natal after they were assaulted and their house set alight. — DDC

125 31/10/84 JSM

It's a fight for their rights

A 50-year-old woman is fighting a battle for women's rights which could thwart the ambition of kwaNdebele's rulers to make it South Africa's fifth nominally independent state.

Mrs Paulina Machika of Kameelrivier is one of thousands of women who were denied the vote in kwaNdebele's general election of November 1984.

Situated north-east of Pretoria, kwaNdebele, the designated "homeland" of the Ndebele people, is the only one of South Africa's 10 black states to deny the vote to women.

Mrs Machika is challenging the denial of the franchise to women in the Supreme Court in Pretoria in what could become a watershed test case on women's rights and a landmark event in the long-standing controversy over kwaNdebele independence.

Mrs Machika is supported by four women from kwaNdebele in her bid to persuade the court to declare denial of the vote to Ndebele women unlawful. The challenge by the quintet of

Woman in Supreme Court challenge of homeland's refusal of franchise

women, one of whom is a young unmarried woman, is, ironically, directed against 17 men.

They include the State President, who issued the proclamations excluding women from the vote in kwaNdebele and thus barring them from membership of its legislative Assembly.

The remaining 16 men are, in the words of the relevant proclamation, "male citizens of kwaNdebele" who were elected to the kwaNdebele Legislative Assembly in November 1984.

One of them is kwaNdebele's Chief Minister, Mr Majoi Mahlangu, who played a key role in reviving the drive to "independence" after it was thwarted by popular resistance last year.

The establishment of independent black states in South Africa is a key aim of apartheid and remains a Government objective under the presiden-

PATRICK LAURENCE

cy of Mr Botha. It is opposed by South Africa's major black political movements as a process of "balkanisation" which weakens black people by dividing them. It is further seen as a stragem to deny them full citizenship rights in South Africa.

As Mrs Machika notes in papers prepared by her attorney, Mr Geoff Budlender of the Legal Resources Centre, exclusion of women from the vote in kwaNdebele is of direct relevance to the dispute over independence. Mr Mahlangu claimed last month that the 1984 KwaNdebele election gave him a mandate to seek independence.

Mrs Machika records how she went to the polls to vote in 1984, only to be

turned away and forced to watch as men junior to her in "responsibility and status" were permitted to cast votes simply because they were men.

In a supporting affidavit, a widow, Mrs Christine Mabena, noted that should another election be held under the same conditions she would not be able to vote but her 22-year-old son would be entitled to do so. That, she said, would be "utterly unfair and unreasonable".

The proclamation disqualifying women from the vote was issued under the National States Constitution Act. Mrs Machika, however, argues: "The Act does not give the State President the power to discriminate on the basis of gender."

She labels the exclusion of women from the vote as "oppressive or gratuitous" interference with their rights, adding that it can "find no justification in the minds of reasonable men".

Nothing that women are not barred from the vote in any of kwaNdebele's sister "black homelands", or by the franchise qualifications for whites, coloured and Indians in South Africa, she says: "Indeed, in the Transkei a woman (Miss Stella Siggau) has recently been elected Prime Minister."

The patriarchal nature of government in kwaNdebele is manifest by another fact, as the papers prepared for Mrs Machika make clear: women are specifically excluded from membership of the Assembly, meaning they cannot qualify for or fill any of the 56 seats reserved for nominees by the tribal and community authorities, the urban boards and the Chief Ministers.

People excluded from membership include any person who has committed treason or murder, or who has been jailed for 90 or more days, or who is under the age of 21 or who "is not a male citizen of kwaNdebele".

Mrs Machika contends the interests of women are different from those of men and, consequently, cannot be served adequately by an all-male Legislative Assembly.

Where a large proportion of kwaNdebele men are migrant labourers who live and work in the cities for most the year, it is the women who remain behind who are "most directly affected by, and who have the most direct knowledge of, the functions of the kwaNdebele authorities."

● The last major occasion when women were discriminated against as potential voters was in 1910. The Act of Union excluded all women, even those of the ruling white caste, from the parliamentary franchise on the grounds of gender. In 1931 the parliamentary vote was extended to white women, however. Later, as separate political institutions or parliamentary chambers were established for coloureds, the Indians and blacks, the franchise was extended to women. During the November 1984 election, the then Chief Minister, Mr Simon Skosana, justified denial of the vote to women by saying they had "first to be taught by their husbands how to vote".

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WMMML 6-12 Nov 1987

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Out of hiding: KwaNdebele's feared Mbokotho vigilantes

KWANDEBELE's troubled Moutse region suffered another spasm of violence last week, amid widespread allegations that the feared "Mbokotho" vigilantes have resurfaced.

The group was supposedly disbanded last year after a successful "anti-independence" campaign by community groups.

But many Moutse residents have been forced to flee their homes, and at least 10 are known to have been injured after a group of alleged Mbokotho vigilantes and KwaNdebele "Kitskonstabels" ran amok on Thursday and Friday.

KwaNdebele police deny that the vigilante group has been reconstituted, but say some "ex-Mbokotho members" have joined their ranks.

According to police press liaison officer Lieutenant JA Joubert, the former vigilantes "are not shy" about their backgrounds. "They were Mbokotho members, now they are my colleagues."

Responding to allegations of police involvement in the Moutse "reign of terror", Joubert said the claims were "so wide and vague that nobody can comment on them."

The feared 'Mbokotho' vigilantes, disbanded last year amid fierce controversy, have been seen again in Moutse. MBULELO LINDA reports

According to KwaNdebele youth organisations, last week's violence was sparked by residents' refusal to reveal the whereabouts of activists already in hiding.

Members of the 120 000-strong community are also being harassed for "campaigning" against the incorporation of the area into KwaNdebele. Moves toward incorporation began in December 1985, despite unequivocal opposition from local people.

Residents insist that the Mbokotho, in collusion with KwaNdebele police carried out door-to-door raids in Kwarelaagte and Uitvlucht townships.

According to the Federation of Moutse Youth Congresses (Fedmoyco), most youths at Uitvlucht were arrested. Some were re-

leased in the middle of the night.

Youth activists estimate that more than 100 people from Moutse are in detention, and many of their families have been forced to flee. The police have declined to comment on the figures of detentions.

"Our parents have been assaulted and threatened with evictions if they refuse to disclose our whereabouts," a youth who has been in hiding since last year told the *Weekly Mail*.

The youth of KwaNdebele have for some time provided the stiffest resistance to the "homeland" authorities and the Mbokotho.

At last week's launch of the Mbokotho Youth Congress at the University of the Witwatersrand, young activists vowed to retaliate against the vigilantes.

According to a member of the Johannesburg-based Detainees' Support Committee (Descom), last year's reports that the Mbokotho had been disbanded were untrue. "They are still operating and driving around in white Nissan four-wheel-drives," he said.

"The youth are going to launch resistance against the Mbokotho men, who are now reviving their businesses after they were destroyed in the turmoil last year."

Other groups active in KwaNdebele have come out against the alleged Mbokotho-inspired violence.

The secretary of the United Democratic Front-affiliated Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa (Contralesa), says repression in KwaNdebele "has never stopped".

Makhosana Mahlangu said: "We are ferrying people assaulted by Mbokotho vigilantes every week."

Assault victims were reluctant to be treated in KwaNdebele hospitals, for fear of being "abducted and assaulted again", he said.

The killers of a six-month-old baby were still at large, and another youth is paralysed after allegedly being forced to "walk on hot coals" by Mbokotho members, he added.

Mahlangu — like other members of KwaNdebele's royal families who work closely with community organisations in "anti-independence" activity — has faced continual harassment. The Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac) reports that most KwaNdebele royal families have been forced to flee their homes.

Sources in Moutse say Chief L Mathebe and his family, for example, have been hounded from their house.

KwaNdebele police said if anyone had a complaint, they should "report to the nearest police station".

(121) SNA 6/11/87

Reinstated kwaNdebele Speaker hopes meeting with President will bring peace

Pretoria Bureau

The reinstated Speaker of the kwaNdebele Legislative Assembly, Mr Solly Mahlangu, is planning a meeting with President Botha before resuming his duties.

Mr Mahlangu — a fierce opponent of independence for the homeland — was dismissed as Speaker of the Assembly on February 23 this year and as a member of the Assembly on April 27 while in detention under the emergency regulations. He was detained on April 8.

Mr Mahlangu told a press conference in Pretoria he was ready to return to his office, "but I would like to discuss the kwaNdebele situation with Mr P W Botha before I can resume my duties.

"I have great confidence that the meeting with the State President will bring peace and stability in the territory so that people can have confidence in the government."

Mr Mahlangu repeated his strong opposition to the homeland's plans to take independence. "The Cabinet is for independence but I am still opposed to it. Even the people of kwaNdebele are very much against independence, so why should I go against the wishes of

my people?"

Earlier yesterday a Pretoria Supreme Court judge ordered that Mr Mahlangu be reinstated as Speaker.

The respondents in the case were Chief Minister Majozi Mahlangu, Mr N N Ntuli (present Speaker), Mr Simon Kulwako (Deputy Speaker), Mr Klaas Mshweni (Minister of Works), Mr Thetha Masombuka (secretary of the Assembly) and South Africa's Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis.

Mr Justice G Leveson found that the constitutional proceedings applied to dismiss Mr Mahlangu were improper.

The judge said the kwaNdebele Legislative Assembly did not give proper notice of the motion for his dismissal. The assembly was supposed to have given 14-days' notice before his dismissal.

The decision to dismiss him was taken in a committee meeting instead of during an assembly session and there was also no evidence of a majority vote that purported his removal as Speaker of the House.

The judge said: "In all circumstances, I set aside the decision of the kwaNdebele Legislative Assembly of April 27 in terms of which the applicant's seat (as MP) was declared vacant."

"I also set aside the decision of February 23 which dismissed him as Speaker of the House."

He said the respondents, excluding Mr Heunis and Mr Masombuka, should jointly pay the costs.

● In another Supreme Court matter involving the dismissed kwaNdebele Minister of Health, Prince Cornelius Mahlangu, Mr Justice Myburg dismissed with costs an application for his release from detention.

He was detained a fortnight ago by the homeland police under the emergency regulations.

SAC 10/11/87

Court bid fails to obtain release of Ndebele leader

Pretoria Correspondent

An application for the release from detention of an "esteemed kwaNdebele businessman" and radical leader opposed to the present government in the homeland, was yesterday dismissed with costs in the Pretoria Supreme Court.

Mr Justice Hartzenberg was giving judgment in an application for the release of Mr Humphrey Maphanga Mabena of kwaNdebele.

The application was brought by Mr Mabena's wife, Sheila, against the kwaNdebele Commissioner of Police and Minister of Law and Order.

In an affidavit, Mrs Mabena said her husband was first de-

tained in May this year and in August an urgent application against the Minister of Law and Order in the RSA was struck off the roll.

Mr. Mabena was released from detention on October 22, but was re-arrested five minutes later outside the Witbank police station.

According to an affidavit from Lieutenant Johannes Kloppers of the kwaNdebele police, Mr Mabena is a supporter and organiser of the "Federation of Moutsi Youth Congress."

In August he attempted to smuggle literature from the prison to members of the organisation calling on them to continue "with the struggle."

(B/A) (121)

Mabena's plea gets dismissed

CP Press
15/11/87

By SOL MORATHI

AN application for the release from detention of a highly respected KwaNdebele businessman was this week dismissed with costs by the Pretoria Supreme Court.

The application has made on behalf of Humphrey Maphanga Mabena by his wife, Shiela, for his release by the KwaNdebele police, who have been holding him under the emergency regulations since October 22 this year.

Judge Hartzenberg found that the application was of no use or effect as Mabena's detention was justified.

Mabena said in an affidavit that her husband was first detained in May this year and later in August.

He was released on October 22, but his freedom was short-lived as he was rearrested outside the Witbank Police Station minutes later.

Lieutenant Klopper, of the KwaNdebele police's special investigation branch, said in a replying affidavit that he had evidence that Mabena was a radical leader in the Manala tribal district who actively propogated the violent overthrow of the KwaNdebele government.

He also stated that Mabena had attempted to smuggle literature from prison to the organisation, urging its members to continue with the struggle.

He further urged people not to pay tribal levies.

The application was brought against the KwaNdebele Police Commissioner and the Law and Order Minister.

Lieutenant Zola Bamba-
lele, told the court on
Tuesday that pay-sheets
and salary documents
which would have been
exhibits in the trial had

asked the court not to
release the soldiers on
bail for the next 14 days
when he hoped investi-
gations would be com-
pleted. — DDR.



Daily Dispatch
Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — A
fifth person was yester-
day found dead in the
rubble of KwaNdebele's
dynamite factory as
police explosives
specialists moved in to
discover the cause of the
blasts.

The fifth victim was
found in the rubble of
the "mix house" where
chemicals are combined
to produce explosives. A
double blast demolished
the "mix house" on
Tuesday night.

Police said yesterday
they had not yet discov-
ered the cause of the
blasts but confirmed
they were looking at the
possibility of sabotage.

Two of the men who
died were identified as

D/D 26/11/87

Police find fifth body in rubble of KwaNdabele (121) dynamite factory

the assistant manager of
the National Explosives
company plant, Mr Eu-
gene Cilliers, 37, and Mr
Jan Theron, 21.

The production man-
ager, Mr Johan van As-
wegen, 42, was reported
missing.

Among the six injured
was Mr Johan de Klerk,
35, who is believed to be
in a critical condition.

The blasts caused ex-
tensive damage to the

the National Explosives
(Natex) plant at Ekan-
dustria near Bronk-
hortspruit, 100 km north-
east of here.

A police spokesman,
Captain R. A. Crewe,
said yesterday police ex-
plosives experts at-
tached to the Security
Branch were conducting
an investigation to de-
termine the cause of the
blast.

The Natex marketing
manager, Mr Derek Con-

roy, last night said the
company had no idea as
to the cause of the ex-
plosions.

Mr Conroy added it
would take considerable
time to determine the
cause as there was "not
much left of the mix
house" which was com-
pletely destroyed during
a double blast shortly
after 8 pm on Tuesday.

Reporters who flew
over the area saw a deep
crater surrounded by a
badly scarred surface,
the size of a rugby field,
which was the grim re-
minder of a "mix house"
which once occupied
about 60 square met s
of land.

● It was reported that
the Natex plant was a
R17,5 million invest-
ment which represented
the homeland's biggest
industrial venture.

Lieutenant Zola Bamba-
lele told the court on
Tuesday that pay-sheets
and salary documents
which would have been
exhibits in the trial had

asked the court not to
release the soldiers on
bail for the next 14 days
when he hoped investi-
gations would be com-
pleted.

(121)

A knock at men-only ballots

THE legality of the KwaNdebele government's quest for independence is being challenged on the grounds that women are denied the vote.

Pauline Machika, 50, of Kameelrivier is supported by four other women in her bid to persuade the Supreme Court in Pretoria to declare the denial of the vote to women in KwaNdebele null and void.

Her challenge is likely to become a watershed test case on women's rights and a hallmark event in the controversy over the "homeland's" independence.

The challenge is directed against 17 men: President PW Botha, who issued the proclamations excluding women from the vote and barring them from membership of KwaNde-

bele's legislative assembly; and the 16 KwaNdebele men who were elected to the legislative assembly in November 1984.

One of the 16 men is KwaNdebele Chief Minister Majozi George Mahlangu, the man who played a key role in reviving the drive to independence after it was thwarted by popular resistance last year.

Machika and her four co-applicants are seeking a court order declaring the election of the 16 null and void and an interdict restraining them from "fulfilling any of the functions of the

The women of KwaNdebele don't have the vote — and they're using this discrimination to challenge the territory's bid for independence. PATRICK LAURENCE reports

KwaNdebele legislative assembly". Papers prepared by Geoff Budlender of the Legal Resources Centre on behalf of Machika are being served on the 17 men.

As Machika notes in the papers, the exclusion of women from the vote is of direct relevance to independence because Mahlangu has claimed the 1984 election gave him a mandate to seek independence.

She records how she went to the polls to vote in 1984, only to be turned away and forced to watch as men junior to her in "responsibility and status" were allowed to vote simply because they were males.

The proclamation disqualifying women from the vote was issued by Botha under the National States Con-

stitution Act. Machika, however, argues: "The Act does not give the state president the power to discriminate on the basis of gender."

She labels the exclusion of women from the vote as an "oppressive or gratuitous" interference with their rights, adding that it can "find no justification in the minds of reasonable men."

Describing the exclusion of women from the vote in KwaNdebele as unreasonable, she submits parliament could not have intended to give Botha the power to exclude women from the democratic and constitutional process.

Noting women are not barred from the vote in any of KwaNdebele's sister "black homelands", or in the franchise qualifications in South Africa *per se*, she says: "Indeed, in the Transkei a woman has recently been elected prime minister."

Machika argues that the interests of women in KwaNdebele are not identical to those of men and, consequently, that they cannot be served by an all-male legislative assembly (the 56 nominated members of the assembly are all males as well).

Many KwaNdebele men are migrant workers who work and live outside KwaNdebele for most of the year. Thus, in many cases, it is "women who are most directly affected by, and who have the most direct knowledge of, the functions of the KwaNdebele authorities."

The exclusion of women from the vote in KwaNdebele is of material relevance in another case pending before the Appeal Court: that in which Chief Gibson Mathebe, chairman of the Moutse Regional Authority, is contesting the legality of the South African government's decision to cede Moutse to KwaNdebele. Moutse used to be part of Lebowa. It was excised in 1980 and transferred to KwaNdebele on December 31, 1985. Until the transfer, women in Moutse, like men, elected four members to the Lebowa legislative assembly. One of the reasons cited by Mathebe for contesting the incorporation of Moutse into KwaNdebele is that it has deprived women of the vote. "The right to vote, without distinction based on gender, language or race, is a fundamental right in a democratic society," Mathebe says.

**QwaQwa,
Ndebeles** (2)
quietly ~~the~~
claim 2
townships

TWO black townships - Ekangala near Bronkhorstpruit and Botshabelo near Bloemfontein - were this week incorporated into the homelands of KwaNdebele and QwaQwa, respectively.

But according to the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Chris Heunis, and the Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, the development of the areas and the rights of residents to work in South Africa as well as their South African citizenship would not be affected.

The ministers said, as interim measures the South African government would continue "to render public services on behalf of the homelands".

These included development and management of the townships, education and health, social matters like payment of pensions and industrial development.

Police services would remain with the SAP and the transfer of these functions would be attended to "at a later stage", they said.

"The retaining of RSA citizenship, residential rights, freedom of movement and housing loans will not be affected.

"The right of residents to be employed or seek work in the RSA will also not be influenced by the incorporation," the ministers said. - Sapa

~~2/27~~ 6/12/87
9/1/87

(121)

YOUTH LEADERS' PLEA FOR RELEASE

THREE executive committee members of the South African Youth Congress who were allegedly arrested by the KwaNdebele police last month, brought an urgent application in the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday.

BY MONK NKOMO

claiming that their arrest and detention was unlawful.

The three are Mr Fawcett Mathebe, of Moutse, Mr Andy Sefolego of Bloemfontein and Mr Harold

Nkuna of White River. The respondents are KwaNdebele's Minister of Law and Order and the Commissioner of Police.

In papers presented in court yesterday, Mr Nditsheni Peter Mulaudzi, a security guard at Dawson's Hotel in President Street, Johan-

nesburg, said he was on duty about 1,40am on November 18 when he was approached by four armed white men who identified themselves as police from KwaNdebele.

The four asked him to produce the hotel register and later asked for the keys of rooms 30 and 36 which were allegedly occupied by the three political activists.

Mr Mulaudzi said the four policemen went to the rooms "and soon after that I heard a man scream." A while later, he said, the policemen came downstairs with the three occupants of rooms 30 and 36 who were all handcuffed.

Unlawful

Mr Jack Uterhalter, SC, assisted by Mr Gilbert Marcus, for the applicants yesterday, submitted that their arrest and detention by the KwaNdebele police force was unlawful in that members of such a police force have no power of arrest beyond the boundaries of KwaNdebele, a self-governing state.

(Proceeding)

Ndebele police told to release hotel detainees

By THAMI MKHWANAZI

THREE youth activists taken by KwaNdebele police from a Johannesburg hotel last month were released from detention on Tuesday when the Pretoria Supreme Court found the "homeland" police had no powers of arrest beyond their borders.

In a judgement that could have far-reaching consequences for detainees in similar circumstances, Mr Justice TT Spolstra ordered the immediate release of South African Youth Congress executive members Fawcett Mathebe, religious co-ordinator Joe Nkuna and cultural co-ordinator Andy Sefohlelo.

The respondents — the KwaNdebele minister of law and order and the commissioner of police — were ordered to pay costs.

The three activists were released from KwaNdebele's KwaMahlangu security police headquarters at 3pm on Tuesday.

The application was brought two weeks after their arrest at Johannesburg's Dawson's Hotel in the early hours of November 18.

According to an affidavit by a hotel security guard, four armed white men who identified themselves as KwaNdebele police studied the hotel register and demanded the keys to two rooms booked under the name of "Maleka". The court heard the police demanded keys of the night manager and unplugged his telephone when he handed them over.

Two policemen then went upstairs and soon thereafter, the court heard, the security guard heard a man screaming. Shortly afterwards they came downstairs with three handcuffed men whom he recognised to be the occupants of the rooms in question.

After police ordered the three men to settle their hotel bill, they took them away in a car with YBB registration numbers.

Their arrest took place against the backdrop of resistance by residents of Moutse resisting the village's incorporation into KwaNdebele.

Sayco publicity secretary Simon Ntombela said he believed the arrests could be linked to that of four other activists involved in the fight against KwaNdebele's proposed independence.

The four, including Prince Makhosana Mahlangu, who is secretary of the Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa, are in Emergency detention. The others are Isaac Ditshego, secretary of the Moutse Civic Association, Johannes Ditshego and Herman Mathebe.

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88/11/31-18/11/88

121

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THE large number of businessmen approaching the KwaNdebele National Development Corporation (KNDC) every month, with a view of establishing businesses

there, was a clear reflection of investor confidence in the future of the country.

KNDC GM Phillip Kotzenberg said recently that about 30 applications were received every month. "Thirty two applications were approved during the last two meeting of the board of directors, and 18 have already started businesses.

"This represents new investments of R12,8m and 3 500 new job opportunities."

KwaNdebele Finance Minister Z D Mnguni, said KwaNdebele was the fastest developing industrial growth point in the whole of Southern Africa.

He said: "Ekandustria, which is

Business for the Ndebele

(21) B/day 30/12/87

Business Day Reporter

situated close to Bronkhorstspuit, came on stream in 1984 and since then 78 factories have been established, representing a combined investment of more than R100m and providing more than 6 500 job opportunities.

Another spokesman said one development was the keen interest shown by Taiwanese entrepreneurs to invest in KwaNdebele. Two groups comprising 25 potential investors have already visited the country.

Minister Mnguni and members of the KNDC also recently visited Taiwan.

Teachers ^{Soweto} go free

THE Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday ordered the KwaNdebele Government to immediately release two school teachers who were being held under the emergency regulations allegedly because they plotted to kill a local tribal chief.

Mr John Matlala and Mr Josias Mnguni, of Settlers, both employed by the KwaNdebele Government, brought an urgent application before Mr Justice Strydom seeking an order declaring their arrest and detention unlawful.

(12)

20/12/87
Minister

The respondents were KwaNdebele's Minister of Law and Order and the Commissioner of Police.

Both teachers submitted in their affidavits that before their arrest on September 26 and 29 respectively, they were summoned to appear in a local magistrate's court charged with having failed to pay tribal levies.

They were acquitted. Both were later summoned to the tribal office and asked to explain why they obtained services of attorneys during the trial.

(21) SPAL 31/12/87

Prince is organising petitions to PW

By McKeed Kotlolo,
Pretoria Bureau

A former member of the kwaNdebele Legislative Assembly and opponent of independence, Prince Klaas Makhosana Mahlangu, who was released from detention on Christmas Eve, is collecting signatures to ask President Botha to stop the incorporation of Moutse and the independence of kwaNdebele.

Prince Mahlangu, secretary of the newly formed Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa (Contralesa), was arrested by kwaNdebele police at a Johannesburg hotel on November 18.

SYSTEM CONDEMNED

The prince condemned the homeland system and called for the disbandment of their governments. "What are we going to do with eleven State Presidents in one South Africa if we continue to encourage the homeland system?" he asked.

He said Contralesa was busy collecting signatures to petition President Botha to stop the homeland's independence and the incorporation of Moutse "in order to bring peace among the peace-loving people of kwaNdebele".

He also called on the kwaNdebele government to return some of the petitions — with more than 15 000 signatures of residents of Moutse and kwaNdebele — which were confiscated during his arrest in November.

PROTEST

Prince Mahlangu, who resigned from the assembly in protest against the independence and incorporation issues, charged that the government of kwaNdebele was not serving the interests of the people by opting for something which the people had rejected long ago in support of the traditional leaders.

3/1/87

Brothers free, but restricted

Pretoria Bureau

Two brothers, who were detained by kwaNdebele police at their Alexandra home on November 18 and held under emergency regulations, were released yesterday and immediately served with orders banning them from visiting the homeland.

Mr Isaac Ditshego and his brother Johannes, were held at kwaMhlanga.

A spokesman for attorneys Bell Dewar and Hall confirmed yesterday that the two brothers were released yesterday afternoon.

"We pressurised the kwaNdebele government to release the two brothers" after the Pretoria Supreme Court had ordered it to release South African Youth Congress (Soyco) members Mr Andy Sefothelo, Mr Harold Nkuna and Fawcett Mathebe, he said.

HOMELANDS — NDEBELE GENERAL

REVENUE ACCOUNT OF THE NDEBELE GENERAL

1988

Income from ...	11 301	107 000
Income from ...	17 300	120 000
Income from ...	14 121	100 000
Income from ...	18 000	100 000
Income from ...	10 000	100 000
Income from ...	100 000	100 000
Income from ...	12 111	100 000
Income from ...	100 000	100 000

The following table shows the revenue account of the Ndebele General for the year 1988. The total income for the year was 1,000,000. The revenue account is divided into two columns: the first column shows the income from various sources, and the second column shows the corresponding expenditure. The total income is equal to the total expenditure, indicating a balanced budget for the year.

The revenue account is as follows:

Income from ...	11 301	107 000
Income from ...	17 300	120 000
Income from ...	14 121	100 000
Income from ...	18 000	100 000
Income from ...	10 000	100 000
Income from ...	100 000	100 000
Income from ...	12 111	100 000
Income from ...	100 000	100 000

The total income for the year is 1,000,000. The total expenditure for the year is also 1,000,000. The revenue account is balanced.

15-211188
W. H. H. H.

Prince caught at the bakery

(121)
PROMINENT KwaNdebele anti-independence campaigner Prince James Mahlangu was arrested in bizarre circumstances in the "homeland" this week.

According to eyewitnesses, about 50 men descended on a meeting of shareholders of the Siyabuswa Bakery at about 2pm on Wednesday. Some 12 businessmen — most of whom are believed to be opponents of plans for KwaNdebele independence — were attending the meeting at the Bundu Inn hotel near Kwaggafontein. All were arrested, and are still being held.

Witnesses told the *Weekly Mail* they suspected the arrests may have been carried out by members of the feared *Mbokotho* vigilante group,

By VUSI GUNENE, in Siyabuswa

because they were wearing green uniforms rather than the normal attire of KwaNdebele police.

The men disrupted the meeting shortly before 3pm, seizing documents. Among those arrested were Johannes Shabangu, the owner of the hotel, who had been attending the gathering, and Sam Skosana, son of the late chief minister, SS Skosana.

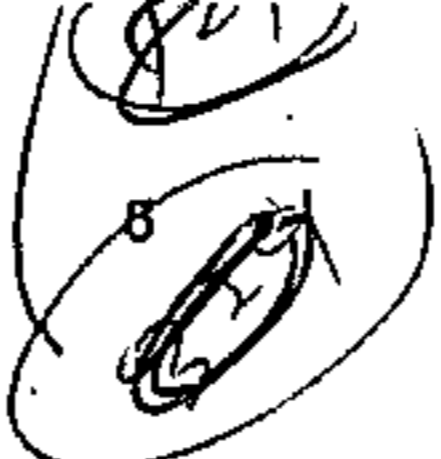
According to a relative, Shabangu displayed a document signed by Siyabuswa's magistrate, giving permission for the meeting. This was ignored.

All those arrested were taken to KwaMhlanga police station.

Family members were told the detainees would appear at the Mkobola Magistrate's Court in Kwaggafontein yesterday. They did not appear, but one relative was told they were being held under Emergency regulations and "would not appear in court in the near future".

Sources in the "homeland" said Prince James had not been seen in the territory for some months, leading to speculation that the raid was prompted by his presence at the Bakery meeting.

The meeting had been well-publicised among businessmen in the area, and even advertised on KwaNdebele Radio. Relatives of one detainee said the raid was "extremely unfair, especially because the meeting was publicised and lawful".



Freed detainees accuse Ndebele police of torture

By VUSI GUNENE

A FLURRY of activity by KwaNdebele police operating in Johannesburg — and allegations of severe torture in the "homeland" — seem set to lead to lawsuits against the territory's ministers of law and order and police.

In separate cases a Pretoria Council of Churches fieldworker and three executive members of the South African Youth Congress are planning to sue the ministers for alleged unlawful arrest, detention and assault in November and December last year.

Sayco activists Fawcett Mathebe, Joseph Nkuna and Andy Sefollelo were detained by KwaNdebele police at a Johannesburg hotel on November 18 and held until December 28. A court declared their detention illegal.

Extraordinary allegations have emerged in a sworn statement made by the other detainee, Michael Ncube, who was arrested on November 27, and spent 18 days in detention.

These allegations may be published because the judgement which freed the Sayco activists established that KwaNdebele police do not have Emergency powers in South Africa.

Ncube's statement, in WM's possession, details his experiences.

"I arrived at Jan Smuts Airport at 02h45 on November 27 1987. A white man approached ... he later introduced himself as Constable Bothma and told me I was under arrest.

"On arrival at KwaMhlanga (in KwaNdebele) the vehicles drove to a private house where there were a number of policemen ... I was questioned at length. I was handcuffed to a window by a certain black policeman by the name of 'Zakes'.

"A short while later, three plain-clothes white policemen arrived at the premises, one a certain Sergeant Loots ... it transpired he was the investigating officer.

"He questioned me ... I was then ordered to take off my clothes

"I was taken to another room whereupon the contents of my luggage was examined ... I was ordered to lie down on the floor and Sergeant Loots put a rubber tube over my face, causing me virtually to suffocate.

"All the three policemen started kicking me whilst I was on the floor. I was then taken to another empty room where they again placed the tube over my face and I was punched and kicked viciously.

"Someone was sent to buy some drinks and a drinking session started.

"Loots took a pick handle and hit me with full force across the chest ...

"Captain Klopper returned and went through the documents ... He then ordered the three policemen to use the tube again. Klopper said I should ... be detained under the Emergency regulations. I was forced to sign a statement but I have no idea what was written.

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Order against cops

A PRETORIA Supreme Court judge yesterday issued an order restraining the KwaNdebele police from assaulting two emergency detainees and keeping them under unhygienic conditions.

Mr Justice Curlewis made the order following an urgent application by Mr Ramotlogedi Johannes Maitla (55), and Mr Frans Kopodi Phatlali (no age given), a detainees' Support Committee worker in Lebowa.

The respondents were the State President, the Minister of Law and Order, the Chief Minister of KwaNdebele, the Commissioner of Police in KwaNdebele, the Siyabuswa station commander, the Minister of Justice and three policemen, a Mr Botha, Mr Stryp and Mr Kloppers.

They were also ordered to pay the costs of both applicants. The detainees were allegedly assaulted, kept under unhygienic conditions and inadequately fed while in detention. The respondents undertook "not to commit any unlawful acts" on them.

In papers before the court, Mr Maitla and Mr Phatlali asked that the police or any other person working through or on authority of the respondents be restrained from assaulting, physically harming, threatening or insulting them.

They also asked that the respondents be interdicted from inflicting physical harm or discomfort by withholding food, water, proper bedding or access to bathing facilities from them.

(121) Smeets 20/1/88

Stop assaulting detainees, Supreme Court orders

By Joseph Mothib
Pretoria Bureau

The Pretoria Supreme Court has ordered the kwaNdebele police to stop assaulting two emergency detainees and to improve conditions under which they are being held.

The order, issued yesterday, resulted from an application for an urgent interdict by Mr Johannes Makitla (55) and Mr Frans Phatlane (33).

In their affidavits, they said they were unlawfully assaulted by police.

Mr Phatlane described how he was electrically shocked in his genitals for about 10 minutes by three policemen at the Marble Hall police station.

"The pain was virtually unbearable, I screamed continuously and almost subsided into unconsciousness," he said.

He said after being interrogated, he was shocked once again.

In his affidavit, Mr Makitla claims to have been repeatedly assaulted for nearly an hour during an interrogation sessions.

He said he was assaulted by two policemen at the Siyabuswa police station charge office. They then pushed him under the counter and told him to sleep there.

He said he was not "given any food or water for the night nor the following day".

Mr Phatlane of Nebo in Lebowa — a Detainees' Parents Support Committee employee — said during his detention, he lost hearing in his left ear as a result of the assaults.

Mr Phatlane and Mr Makitla are now being held at the Pietersburg and Nylstroom police stations respectively.

kwaNdebele police accused of torturing and beating residents

By Joseph Mothibi, Pretoria Bureau

Tortures, beatings and mass detentions feature in a growing dossier on human rights abuses allegedly perpetrated by the kwaNdebele police against the homeland's residents.

In affidavits made available to The Star, residents talk about torture, beatings and scores of people being detained — some as young as six years old.

A spokesman for the kwaNdebele police said: "There might be cases where police have gone a bit overboard, but in general there is no torture here. People will always make allegations; it is up to the courts to decide whether or not they are true."

He added: "I can categorically state there is no unrest in kwaNdebele."

The latest in a series of alleged abuses were detailed in affidavits presented during an urgent application in the Pretoria Supreme Court this week in which the homeland police were ordered to stop assaulting two detainees.

Mr. Frans Phatlane (33), a Detainees' Parents Support Committee worker, spoke of being tortured at various police stations in the homeland in October last year. He described having had wires attached to his hand and genitals, and being given electric shocks for about 10 minutes until the "pain was virtually unbearable".

He was also kicked in the left ear, and has been partially deaf ever since, according to the affidavit.

The second detainee, Mr Johannes Makitla (55), alleges that he was beaten, kicked and gagged in November 1987 while being interrogated about the death of a kwaNdebele policeman.

At one point the affidavit reads: "(One policeman) stood on one side of me and (another policeman) stood on the other side. One of them hit

me with his fist on the right eye and the other hit me with his fist on the left side. (The two) then hit me with their fists many times.

"(The first policeman) then took a piece of car tube and covered my nose and mouth. He tied the tube tightly behind my head.

"(They) commenced questioning me again as to the whereabouts of the rifles and where (a kwaNdebele man) was. I was confused and struggling to breathe."

He was pushed under a counter in the charge office at Siyabuswa and told to sleep there. He lay down as he was in "considerable pain".

"As I lay there I was kicked repeatedly in an off-handed way by black policemen as they went past the counter. On the request of one of the black policemen, the assault stopped," his affidavit said.

Statistics of recent violence in kwaNdebele are unavailable, but affidavits gathered by the Legal Resources Centre in Pretoria, in preparing a report on alleged homeland civil rights abuses for an American lawyers' organisation, tell of huge police detentions in which whole villages were cordoned off and 160 people between the ages of six and 60 were detained in 1986.

Other affidavits gathered by the Legal Resources Centre include:

● One dealing with an incident in June last year which tells how "Mbokotho (vigilantes) in green uniforms took 'Peter' and tied his hands together and tied him to a safari van. They wanted to drive and drag him behind, but then I heard someone stop this. He was beaten while he was tied up."

● An affidavit telling how two 15-year-old boys were beaten by about 10 "kitskonstabels" and policemen in front of their house for almost an hour in June last year.

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SMM
22/1/88

News in Brief

copy 7/25 11/2/88
Chief Maboko Restricted *121*

JOHANNESBURG, — KwaNdebele's Paramount Chief David Mabusa Maboko and his family have been restricted from leaving the territory without prior permission of the homeland police.

Prince James in court briefly

Star 9/2/88 Pretoria Bureau

A member of the Ndzundza royal family in kwaNdebele and a fierce opponent of independence, Prince James Mahlangu, appeared briefly in the Mdutjana Magistrate's Court yesterday for allegedly having wrongfully convened a meeting at Kameelrivier on January 13.

The hearing was postponed until tomorrow for a bail application, attorney Mr Lazarus Mahlangu said.

Prince James and his elder brother, Prince Cornelius, were detained by the homeland police early last year and later charged with contravening the Internal Security Act.

They were released on bail of R2 500 each on condition they do not attend or convene any gathering on the homeland's independence.

Rust de Winter to be incorporated into kwaNdebele

Star
16/2/88

(scribble)

121

(scribble)

The Rust de Winter district will be incorporated in the kwaNdebele homeland as recommended by the Select Committee on Foreign Affairs and Development Aid, the House of Assembly decided yesterday.

The Progressive Federal Party opposed the inclusion of Rust der Winter as another "sordid" and costly example of Government ideology, which "juggled" with people and land.

The report from the standing committee on Foreign Affairs and Development Aid was de-

bated in the House of Assembly yesterday with Mr J D van Wyk (CP Witbank) leading the Opposition's attack.

He said the incorporation was a "heart sore matter" for the farmers and that they were people for whom the Government no longer had sympathy.

"On March 2, after the by-elections in Standerton and Schweizer-Reneke, the Government is going to be shocked because it's not looking after the farmers any more," he said.

He described the incorporation as an autocratic move which walked all over the farm-

er and said there had not been proper consultation with the interested parties.

"All the farmers heard from the Government was: 'Citizens, tomorrow I'm offering your ground to kwaNdebele'."

The Minister of Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, replied that the decision had not been "sudden and unsympathetic" but that it had been necessary to grant more agricultural potential to kwaNdebele.

No land would be incorporated into kwaNdebele until an agreement had been reached on how the land would be farmed, Dr Viljoen said.

He added it was imperative that land that was productive at present be used in an economically sound manner, once it was handed over to kwaNdebele.

During the debate, Mr Peter Soal (PFP Johannesburg North) said his party was not opposed to black people acquiring land, but to the manner in which they had to acquire it.

Last week's events in Bophuthatswana had been an example of the homelands policy — an expensive policy in terms of credibility and cash.

Mr Soal also drew the House's attention to an order, signed by the kwaNdebele commissioner of police on February 5, which effectively placed the kwaMabhoko (kwaNdebele) royal family under house arrest. — Political Correspondent and Sapa.

White farms included in KwaNdebele

(2)
BLOOM
16/2/88

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
— The Rust der Winter district will be incorporated in the KwaNdebele homeland, as recommended by the Foreign Affairs and Development Aid Select Committee, the House of Assembly decided yesterday.

The Commission's recommendation was agreed to after a 90-minute debate and a division in which the all the Opposition parties voted against government.

Education and Development Aid Minister Gerrit Viljoen said although the incorporation of Rust der Winter was not part of the original consolidation proposals, it had been part of a draft plan which had been canvassed and evaluated before June 1983.

Before the announcement in December 1985 that government was in fact contemplating its incorporation, the landowners affected were consulted.

Racist reasons

The decision was preceded by 14 days of direct consultations, without again advertising the matter, or calling for fresh evidence before the Commission.

The Minister also gave the assurance that the farms concerned would not be handed over before government was satisfied that economic farming and planned development was assured.

Peter Soal (PFP Johannesburg North) slammed the incorporation as "sordid". He said his party opposed it, not for racist reasons, but because it believed it was part of government's juggling with land and people for ideology.

"We are not opposed to black people acquiring land, but not in this manner," he said.

Soal said: "Farmers of Rust der Winter, other than those who are insolvent or destitute, are not satisfied with the incorporation into KwaNdebele."

Clive Derby Lewis (CP nominated) said Rust der Winter was a good example of what people were saying about President P W Botha "progressively" giving SA away.

Calling on government to reconsider, he asked: "How many more Rust der Winters lie ahead for SA's farming communities?"

A T Meyer (NP Cradock) said Soal's claims that farmers of the area resisted the incorporation were not true. In fact, the majority were on record as being in favour.

KwaNdebele needed the agricultural area to be incorporated, to make the self-governing national state more economically viable.

M C Botma (NP Walvis Bay) said it was clear the area would not be allowed to deteriorate after incorporation and the new farmers on the land would be assisted to establish themselves.

J D van Wyk (CP Witbank) said the move was an indication of government's disregard for the feelings and wishes of farmers. The way the handover was being effected was "destruction of democracy in the worst way possible". — Sapa.

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Locked away: KwaNdebele's senior magistrate

THE latest victim of detention in KwaNdebele is the territory's senior magistrate, MJ Mahlangu, who has been accused of supporting "people's courts".

Also in detention is a former school circuit inspector, Elias Seaphi Matjui, who is accused of "non-participation in the homeland's independence", according to his lawyers, Matlala, Mahlangu and Partners of Pretoria.

Matjui, now a businessman, taught almost all of KwaNdebele's cabinet ministers, Former MP and local businessman,

Charlie Skosana, is also in detention, accused of "non-participation in the homeland's independence", according to the attorney's.

All detentions are being challenged in the Pretoria Supreme Court. The detention of the magistrate is due to be challenged next week in the Pretoria Supreme Court following an unsuccessful application for his release by his attorneys.

He was first detained on December 17, 1987 after he was allegedly abducted by KwaNdebele police at Nebo, in the Northern Transvaal.

By VUSI GUNENE

His lawyers filed an application for his release, citing his detention as "illegal and unlawful". He was immediately released — only to be re-detained 18 hours later under Emergency regulations.

Lawyers filed fresh papers in the supreme court challenging his detention. This case is due to be heard on Monday.

Mahlangu had fled KwaNdebele during the upheavals in October 1986

after he had refused to be partisan in the debate over KwaNdebele "independence".

Police accused Mahlangu of being a leader of the "comrades" under the name of "Nomavovo" and of having supported "people's courts".

Reacting to the accusations in a sworn affidavit, Mahlangu said: "These allegations are outrageous and vicious lies without any emblem of reality and are utterly and entirely fictitious without even the smallest relationship to facts."

19-25/2/88 W/Maul



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ansing out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask him whether he is aware of any guidelines or instructions issued by Attorneys-General for the non-prosecution of people who contravene the Group Areas Act?

+The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I am not aware of such guidelines since no such guidelines whatsoever exist because no such guidelines were issued.

KwaNdebele: independence

*15. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether with reference to his reply to Question No 11 on 6 October 1987, the State President acceded to the request by the Chief Minister of KwaNdebele to meet with him regarding the three requirements laid down for independence: if not, why not; if so, (a) (i) where and (ii) when was the meeting held and (b) what was the outcome of the meeting;
- (2) whether these requirements for independence have been met by the KwaNdebele Government; if not, why not; if so,
- (3) whether a date has been set for the independence of KwaNdebele; if so, what is that date?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (1) Yes.
- (a) (i) At the Office of the State President in Pretoria.
- (ii) On 27 October 1987.
- (b) The State President indicated that, in principle, the South African Government has no objection to independence for KwaNdebele. The three requirements laid down for independence were however reaffirmed.
- (2) No: it is receiving continuous attention.
- (3) Falls away.

Regional Services Councils: bodies exempt from levies

- *16. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Finance:
- (1) Whether any bodies are exempt from

paying the levies charged by Regional Services Councils; if so.

- (2) whether pension funds are exempt from paying such levies; if not, why not?

+The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE (DR G Marais):

- (1) (a) Religious, charitable and educational institutions of a public character are excluded from the levy base on which the regional establishment levy is charged.

Exemption from the regional establishment levy has been granted, in limited form, to such organizations as amateur sporting clubs; non-profit-making organizations established to represent persons with common interests; agricultural control boards; State divisions serving mainly other State divisions; and State divisions, persons or employers providing housing or accommodation on a non-profit-making basis, while non-profit-making organizations engaged in nature conservation or animal protection activities have been exempted completely.

(b) *Exemption from the regional services levy has been granted to religious and charitable institutions of a public character and any non-profit-making organization engaged in nature conservation or animal protection activities.*

- (2) Pension funds are liable for both the regional establishment levy and the regional services levy. Contributions by members and employers to such funds are, however, not subject to the regional establishment levy.
- The reason for subjecting pension funds to the levies is that they, like any other commercial undertaking, employ people and engage in independent and market related business operations.

USA: restrictions on diplomats from RSA

*17. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

- (1) Whether any restrictions are imposed by the United States Government on the

activities of South African diplomats in that country; if so,

- (2) whether his Department has made enquiries as to whether these restrictions apply to any other foreign diplomats stationed in the United States; if so, to diplomats of what other country?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

- (1) and (2) South African diplomats in the United States are not subjected to any restrictions which are not also applicable to diplomats of other countries and are consistent with recognized international practice and the principle of reciprocity.

*18. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS — Home Affairs. [Reply standing over.]

Mixed couples: notices to vacate dwellings

*19. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether, since 2 June 1987, his Department has in terms of the Group Areas Act served any mixed couples with notices requiring them to vacate the dwellings occupied by them; if so, how many such notices had been served in respect of (a) white and (b) other group areas as at the latest specified date for which information is available;
- (2) whether his Department has received any responses to these notices; if so, (a) what responses, and (b) from whom, in each case?

+The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (1) No.
- (2) Falls away.

Notices to non-Whites in White group areas

*20. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- Whether any notices have been issued in respect of non-White occupants of premises situated in White group areas (a) to vacate rented premises and (b) to sell premises owned by them; if so, (i) (aa) how many, (bb) why, (cc)

when, and (dd) on whose instructions, in each case in 1987 and (ii) in which towns or cities were these notices served?

+The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

No.

Secondary/high schools: unrest

*21. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (1) Whether any secondary or high schools falling under his Department were subject to unrest or disruption in 1987; if so, how many;
- (2) how many secondary or high schools for blacks were there in the Republic as at 31 December 1987?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

- (1) Yes, 97 secondary/high schools. The nature and intensity of the incidents cannot, however, be estimated from these statistics.
- (2) 368 secondary/high schools. Information as on 3.3.1987.

Schools/pupils affected by boycotts/disturbances

*22. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- How many (a) schools and (b) pupils under the control of his Department were affected by boycotts or disturbances in 1987?

+The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

- (a) 147 schools.
- (b) It is impossible to judge the intensity by which pupils were affected. The total enrolment at the above-mentioned schools was 128 022 pupils of which, according to survey, no more than half were affected in some way or another by boycotts or disturbances.

Alexandra Township: investigation

*23. Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 20 on 2 September 1986, the investigation into the incidents which occurred in Alexandra Township on 22, 23

Magistrate loses his ^{Star} plea over detention ⁽¹²¹⁾

Pretoria Correspondent

kwaNdebeles' first black magistrate failed to obtain a release from detention yesterday — even though a Pretoria Supreme Court judge criticised the self-governing state's police for playing "cat and mouse" with him.

Mr Justice de Klerk dismissed an application for the release of Mr Ndaweni Johannes Mahlangu, but ordered the kwaNdebele Minister of Law and Order and the Commissioner of Police to pay their own legal costs.

The judge made the costs order to express dissatisfaction over the actions of the police, who set Mr Mahlangu free on December 7 after a court case for his release — and then detained him again the next day.

In his judgment, Mr Justice de Klerk said "a high value is attached to the freedom of people, and it is extremely disturbing that with regard to one family, on two occasions shortly after one another, detentions took place where the detainees were released the moment applications for their release were brought.

The explanation offered by the kwaNdebele police for their actions was "unacceptable and cause for concern".

A police officer had told the court that Mr Mahlangu was believed to be a leader of the "Comrades".

Mr Justice de Klerk said he had sympathy for the argument by Mr Mahlangu's lawyer, who said the wording of the law made it extremely difficult to "penetrate the barrier of an allegation that information was received, believed, and that a decision was taken upon it."

Sowetan 4/3/88

Homeland official in attack

THE KwaNdebele Minister of Citizen Liaison and Information, Mr F K Mahlangu, has made a strong attack on the Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa.

The Minister described Contralesa as "nothing, but the African National Congress in disguise". He made this attack in reply to a report which appeared in a weekly paper on February 28.

"The devious way in which this so-called congress is trying to belittle the credibility of not only the KwaNdebele nation, but also their

By NKOPANE
MAKOBANE

(12)

government, is ample proof of the level to which this congress is



MR F K Mahlangu

prepared to fall for their own misleading political purposes.

"The audacity to even refer to our traditional leaders, the two paramount chiefs and the five Amakhosis, all supporters of the KwaNdebele government, as if they are on the run, and not even in KwaNdebele, speaks of a mentality without which we can certainly do in our national state," he said.

The Minister said he would also like to inform Mr Klaas Mahlangu, as a person on the run from KwaNdebele, that the tour of KwaNdebele by the real traditional chiefs was no cheap public

relations effort, but a sweeping blow to his congress.

"This tour proved the solidarity of the KwaNdebele government and the real traditional leaders. It displayed our traditional leaders' deep seated interest in the economic viability of KwaNdebele and our country's future.

"These are real leaders — leaders who rule by consensus — and who are not interested in this so-called Congress of Traditional Leaders with not a single member who can even call himself a traditional leader.

The people of KwaNdebele know the truth and will not support a newspaper's effort to boost sales, he said.

Moutse's agony may end in a court this week

THE two-year battle Moutse residents have been waging against incorporation into KwaNdebele could be settled in the Bloemfontein Appeal Court next week.

If the decision is in favour of the residents of Moutse, it will end the alleged assaults and torture by the "homelands" police and kitskonstabels (special constables) that set the community ablaze at the beginning of 1986.

Moutse was incorporated into KwaNdebele in terms of Proclamation 227/1985 on 31 December 1985 and gazetted on the January 1 1986.

Mr Justice Spoelstra granted the legal team acting for the Moutse community leave to appear. The grounds of the appeal include:

- The judge erred in not holding that the proclamation is not authorised by the National States Constitution Act in that it disregards considerations of ethnicity.

- The judge erred in not holding that the proclamation is not authorised by the Act in that it seriously interferes with a number of fundamental rights.

- The judge erred in not holding that the consequences of the proclamation are so inequitable and unreasonable that they could not have been authorised by the National States Constitution Act.

This proclamation angered the Moutse residents and sparked off violence in the homeland.

KwaNdebele's *Mbhokodo* vigilantes allegedly launched a vicious attack on the Moutse community. About 300 people were abducted by armed vigilantes and held prisoners in Siyabuswa's community hall.

There were alleged beatings and torture by police witnessed by the late Ministers SS Skosana and Piet Ntuli.

The community vigorously opposed incorporation. This resulted in numerous people being detained and charges of arson, public violence and intimidation being brought against community members.

On another level, the community responded by boycotting KwaNdebele's "independence".

The KwaNdebele government tried to take over the administration of Moutse but this was thwarted by the non-cooperation of the community. Throughout 1986 and 1987, the South African government officials still remained in control of the area.

In an attempt to assert control, Moutse teachers were paid with KwaNdebele government cheques from the beginning of 1987. Attempts were also made to try and involve Moutse's chiefs and headmen in the KwaNdebele administration.

By mid-1987, the KwaNdebele government's patience seemed to have worn thin. In July Moutse businessmen were ordered to obtain KwaNdebele licences or have their shops closed, taxi-drivers and car-owners were told to get KwaNdebele registration plates and licences or take their cars off the road, and pensioners were told that pension applications would not be accepted unless they took out KwaNdebele citizenship.

But the residents resisted these moves. Chief Gibson Tlokwe Mathebe, of the Bantoane tribe and chairman of the Moutse Regional authority, refused to endorse citizenship forms and sent pensioners back to the magistrate's offices with a letter stating that citizenship was not a legal requirement for pension applications.

Businessmen also obtained letters from their attorneys stating that until the outcome of the appeal was heard, the question of licenses could not be solved.

This enraged KwaNdebele officials who had no choice but to accede to

The extraordinary tug-of-war between residents of Moutse and the KwaNdebele government could be resolved by the Appeal Court this week, ending two bitter years of bloodshed and political manoeuvring. VUSI GUNENE reports

the request of the chief and his people.

This anger was fuelled by a supreme court challenge brought by Mathebe and the secretary of the Moutse Civic Association against KwaNdebele's stringent Emergency regulations. The case was settled out of court and the Emergency orders were withdrawn at the same time as the citizenship issue was being challenged.

At the end of August Mathebe and other community leaders were invited to the opening of a KwaNdebele police station at Dennilton. The chief refused to go as did most other Moutse residents, including scholars.

The *kitskonstabels* are allegedly to have retaliated by commandeering buses and forcing large numbers of people to attend the ceremony.

This was the spark that set Moutse aflame. After anonymous pamphlets were circulated calling for stayaways and boycotts, the *kitskonstabels* carried out door-to-door raids. Many boys and men were assaulted and detained, roadblocks were erected every few kilometres and a witch-hunt began for those suspected of being behind the Moutse community's resistance to incorporation.

At the height of this crackdown a senior KwaNdebele policeman, a Lieutenant Fourie, and his son were assassinated near Dennilton and the police station was attacked. Many were detained and some have claimed in affidavits that they were tortured in an effort to establish their involvement in the shootings.

In late 1987, the KwaNdebele police began to operate on the Witwatersrand in order to detain leading activists. Three executive members of the South African Youth Congress were abducted from a Johannesburg hotel, as were three members of the Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa (Contralesa). Two executive members of the Moutse Civic Association were taken from their homes in Alexandra.

An urgent court interdict challenging the right of the KwaNdebele police to operate outside KwaNdebele was successful and those detained were released. They all gave accounts of torture and assault.

However, the supreme court ruling did not restrain the KwaNdebele police. In January Peter Xaba, secretary of the Unemployed Workers' Union in Johannesburg, and Dudu Mathebe were abducted and taken to KwaNdebele. They were later released after a threat of court action.

Chief Mathebe's sons were accused of being responsible for the shootings as well as the general political unrest in the "homeland". Members of his family have been assaulted and detained. Mathebe has received regular visits from the police and at times has been told not to leave his home.

At the beginning of February this year, the Moutse magistrate banned all indoor and outdoor meetings and gatherings in the area until the March 31 1988. This has restricted the activities of the Moutse Civic Association, making it difficult for them to consult members of the community.

If next week's appeal is successful, it could end the period of harassment and intimidation.

People granted order to curb police action

By MANDLA TYALA

THE Transvaal Supreme Court yesterday granted an urgent interdict restraining the KwaNdebele police from preventing busloads of Moutse residents from attending an appeal hearing in Bloemfontein. The appeal is set for hearing in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court tomorrow.

It is a last-ditch attempt by the residents to overturn a Government decision which incorporates Moutse into KwaNdebele, now a self-governing territory.

Chief Gibson Tlokwe Mathebe, chairman of the Moutse Regional Authority, submitted that the KwaNdebele authorities had been "extremely antagonistic" to the Moutse community's attempts to resist incorporation.

He said a contingent of police, headed by a Colonel Kuhn, believed to be second-in-command of the KwaNdebele police, called at his office on Friday.

Anger

They informed his councillor that only chiefs, councillors and headmen could attend the Bloemfontein hearing.

Only one bus would be allowed to depart from Moutse and anyone else who tried to leave would be arrested.

Chief Mathebe said residents had shown widespread interest in the "vitally important" appeal and four buses had already been hired.

He said: "For people to be notified at the last minute that they cannot leave the area of Moutse in order to attend the appeal could create anger and tension in the community."

Chief Mathebe also gave details of how legal representatives tried to get assurances that residents would be left alone.



Hundreds will travel to Bloemfontein for crucial appeal

Fate of Moutse people now in the final arena

Star 7/3/88

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By Jo-Anne Collinge

The Appeal Court sits today to determine the future nationality of 120 000 South Africans — will they be allocated to kwaNdebele and be destined to become foreigners as soon as the area becomes independent?

The question central to their fate is whether the Moutse region near Groblersdal was lawfully incorporated into kwaNdebele in January 1986.

Hundreds of Moutse residents are expected to trek to Bloemfontein to hear their appeal against a Pretoria Supreme Court decision upholding incorporation.

The Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac) said: "Should the appeal succeed, Moutse will revert to its status before incorporation and will fall under the central Government.

"Should the appeal fail, the area will finally become part of kwaNdebele."

In the Pretoria Supreme Court it was argued unsuccessfully that incorporation was unlawful because:

- It failed to follow the ethnic basis laid down in the National States Constitution Act (most Moutse residents are Pedi, not Ndebele).

- It infringed on basic rights of residents (for instance, women would lose the right to vote), and would have consequences more unreasonable than the legislature could ever have envisaged.

At the centre of resistance to incorporation is the chief of the Bantwana, Chief Gibson Tlokwe Mathebe of Kwarrilaagte, who is the applicant in the appeal.

A traditional leader who was once part of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly, he has the

support of even the most radical youth. It was in the chief's defence that the youths of the area bloodied their hands on New Year's Day 1986 — the date of the purported incorporation.

They killed several armed men outside the chief's kraal when hundreds of kwaNdebele vigilantes, the Imbokodo, invaded various parts of Moutse.

The invaders abducted up to 300 male residents, who were assaulted and tortured for hours inside a community hall at Siyabuswa in the homeland. These events have been attested in scores of affidavits.

The simultaneous incorporation and invasion were signs of things to come in the previously peaceful area — a blend of sprawling country towns and tiny villages spread over 66 000 ha.

Detentions

"It became a site of conflict as intense as any urban township," said Trac. "The youth, in particular, hit out against incorporation. This resulted in detentions and charges of arson, public violence, and intimidation being brought against community members."

Later in 1986, in Trac's view, the conflict in other parts of kwaNdebele — sparked by the violence of the Imbokodo and the prospect of independence — drew the heat away from Moutse. It was only after the homeland cooled down that the authorities began to seriously consider how to administer recalcitrant Moutse.

In mid-1987 the Chief Minister of kwaNdebele, Mr Majozi George Mahlangu, emphasised that citizenship of the home-

land was necessary for people to claim any form of pension or social benefit.

Residents alleged that the citizenship requirement applied also to obtaining trading licences and taxi permits.

Lawyers intervened successfully, pointing out that to insist on kwaNdebele citizenship before the Appeal Court case was heard was to prejudice the issue.

The headmen in Moutse, except for some on the western fringe closest to kwaNdebele, are reported to be opposing the kwaNdebele government.

For instance, Moutse dignitaries and rank-and-file boycotted the opening of a new police station last August. This snub heightened tension in the area.

Special constables — noted for using pickhandles as their weapons — made door-to-door searches.

Anonymous pamphlets called for stayaways. Many male residents were assaulted, and arrested without trial. Police Commissioner Brigadier H Lerm told The Star that these were normal crime prevention operations.

About this time, a senior kwaNdebele police officer and his son were ambushed and assassinated in Moutse.

Trac alleged: "Attempts to track down the culprits introduced a new kind of repression.

Documented cases of torture in detention began to emerge. In one case, the alleged victim — 27-year-old Mr Charles Mathebe of Kwarrilaagte — was said to have had 55 scars on his body.

In subsequent court actions, judges were told that Moutse activists Mr Frans Phatlane and Mr Johannes Makitla were

beaten and tortured during in terrogation about the shootings of the policeman and his son.

Trac said: "Phatlane had been subjected to sustained electric shocks, and Makitla was suffocated with an inner tube.

Trac records from the court papers said: "Phatlane was held at Verena Police Station for 89 days. He was kept alone in a cell without an electric light or running water. He was forced to drink and wash from the toilet bowl.

"He had no change of clothing or exercise and was fed 10 percent of the minimum nutrients necessary for health."

In the last weeks of 1987, kwaNdebele police began acting beyond their jurisdiction in the Johannesburg area, abducting some of the homeland government's most active opponents.

Abductions

Two executive members of the Moutse Civic Association and Mr Fawcett Mathebe, treasurer of the South African Youth Congress and son of Chief Mathee, were abducted in this fashion and spirited into detention cells. They were freed by Supreme Court order.

The kwaNdebele government would like to think the Moutse controversy is behind them.

Information Minister Mr F K Mahlangu put it this way: "The incorporation of Moutse is a closed chapter to kwaNdebele. Anyone who still feels there is anything he can do to reverse the question of Moutse is lost."

But residents paying their meagre savings for a place on the buses to Bloemfontein recognise that today's sitting remains crucial.

Supreme Court overrules police move on Moutse

Star 21/3/88
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By Jo-Anne Collinge

The Pretoria Supreme Court this weekend twice overruled action by the kwaNdebele police aimed at preventing residents of Moutse in the northern Transvaal from attending an Appellate Division hearing in Bloemfontein today.

The Appellate Division will rule whether the incorporation of some 120 000 people into kwaNdebele in January 1986 was lawful.

On Saturday an urgent application was brought by residents in the Pretoria Supreme Court for an order prohibiting police from stopping people boarding buses to Bloemfontein.

On Friday a colonel allegedly ordered that only one bus was to leave for Bloemfontein.

Mr Justice M C de Klerk overturned the directive and yesterday declared invalid an order made on Saturday by the Commissioner of kwaNdebele police, Brigadier H C Lerm, said the Transvaal Rural Action Committee.

● See Page 11.

CMB Times
7/3/88

Moutse¹²¹ residents to attend hearing

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. —

More than 200 Moutse residents left in buses yesterday for Bloemfontein to attend today's appeal hearing against Moutse's incorporation into KwaNdebele, despite efforts by the KwaNdebele authorities to prevent the trip taking place.

An urgent application was brought in the Supreme Court, Pretoria, early yesterday morning by Moutse Regional Authority chairman Chief Gibson Mathebe, to overturn an order by the KwaNdebele police commissioner to prevent anyone leaving Moutse till midnight tonight.

This application followed an urgent application on Saturday, also brought by Chief Mathebe, to prevent KwaNdebele police from trying to prevent Moutse residents from leaving from Moutse yesterday.

List of names

Chief Mathebe's statement said the KwaNdebele authorities, on first being told of the proposed trip to take Moutse community members to attend the hearing, insisted on having a full list of all those going.

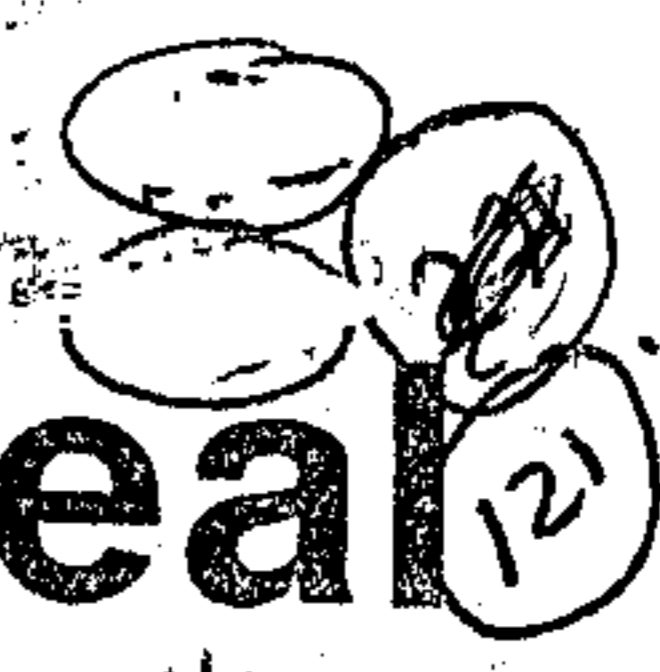
Chief Mathebe's legal representative, Mr James Sutherland, said this would be impossible till the bus was due to leave.

Subsequently, Mr Sutherland heard that KwaNdebele police had been to Moutse and threatened to arrest anyone who travelled to the appeal.

Both exits from Moutse were restricted by roadblocks on Saturday.

Court hears Moutse appeal

Sowetan 8/3/88



THE Appeal Court in Bloemfontein yesterday heard an appeal against the dismissal of an application for an order to declare invalid the proclamation whereby Moutse was incorporated into KwaNdebele.

The application has been brought by Mr Gibson Tlokwe Mathebe, of Kwarrielaagte in the Moutse district.

Mr Mathebe's application against the governments of South Africa, KwaNdebele and Lebowa was dismissed by Mr Justice T T Spoelstra in the Transvaal Supreme Court on December 3, 1986.

Mr Mathebe's lawyer, Mr C J R Dugard, is arguing that this case differs from a previous one heard by the Appeal Court, in that the earlier case was directed against the exclusion of Moutse from Lebowa, whereas

yesterday's case concerns the inclusion of Moutse into KwaNdebele.

Before the appeal started Mr Dugard drew the court's attention to the fact that attempts had been made by the Commissioner of Police to "prevent members of the Moutse community from coming to court."

He asked, and was granted leave, to hand in two court orders that had been obtained over the weekend in the Rand Supreme Court.

The first order was that members of the Moutse community be permitted to attend the appeal hearing, while the second was to suspend the operation of an order whereby only 10 members of the Moutse Regional Authority were permitted to leave the area of Moutse until midnight yesterday. That order was made under the emergency regulations of KwaNdebele. — Sapa.

(121) B/day 8/3/88.

Judgment on Moutse reserved

BLOEMFONTEIN — The National States Constitution Act did not necessarily authorise the incorporation of a territory, mainly occupied by members of one recognised national unit, into another, the Bloemfontein Appeal Court heard yesterday.

This was submitted in the appeal by Gibson Mathebe of Moutse against the dismissal of his application for an order to declare a proclamation — incorporating Moutse into KwaNdebele — invalid.

Judgment was reserved.

Meanwhile, several hundred people who had travelled to Bloemfontein to attend the appeal spent a long, hot day outside the court.

Only 40 persons could be admitted to the public gallery, but arrangements were made for people to exchange places during the recesses to allow more people to attend a part of the appeal.

The crowd, which included several women and a couple of men in traditional dress, was quiet.

No toilet facilities were available near the court building, despite police efforts to obtain mobile units.

All units available to the civil defence and security forces were being used in the flood-stricken areas.

A strong police contingent with dogs was on duty throughout the day. — Sapa.

Moutse's fate undecided as court reserves judgment

(21)
8/3/88

BLOEMFONTEIN — The Bloemfontein Appeal Court yesterday reserved judgment in an appeal against a proclamation incorporating the vast Moutse area into kwaNdebele.

Mr Gibson Tlokwe Mathebe, acting chief of the resident Bantwana tribe, submitted that Moutse's community was strongly opposed to incorporation into kwaNdebele and that when the proclamation was issued disorder and violence erupted in the community.

Moutse residents claimed their language, political and citizenship rights were seriously violated and that the area's right to self-determination had been suppressed.

Professor John Dugard with Mr Edwin Cameron, for Mr Mathebe, said the majority of Moutse's 120 000-strong community would become disenfranchised as women were not entitled to vote in kwaNdebele, which had a more limited franchise than any self-governing national state except kaNgwane.

It was further submitted that the proclamation incorporating Moutse into kwaNdebele in January 1986 was not authorised in terms of the National States Constitution Act of 1971.

It disregarded "the consideration of nationhood or ethnicity inherent in the concept of a national unit".

In Moutse, the south Ndebele people — for whom kwaNdebele was founded — comprised only about 17 percent of the population and North Sotho people

predominated, comprising about 50 percent of the people.

There was a whole system or code of legislation which pointed to ethnicity or nationhood as being the decisive criterion in drawing the boundaries of a national state, the appellant argued.

The most important factors in defining a nation or "volk" in terms of these laws were language and culture.

The State President's general power to establish national states and to amend their boundaries, was subject to the restraints embodied in this code of legislation, counsel argued.

The State President could not incorporate Moutse into kwaNdebele on grounds of "geographic contiguity", as this was not mentioned in the body of law.

Fundamental rights of the Moutse people would be detrimentally affected by incorporation. For instance:

- A foreign official language, Ndebele, would be imposed upon them.
- Women would be deprived of the right to vote.
- Citizenship of kwaNdebele for non-Ndebeles could only be acquired after five years' residence in the national state.

All these problems, it was argued had not been created by Moutse's excision from Lebowa under a special law of 1983, but by the incorporation proclamation of the State President in 1986.

— Sapa and Staff Reporter.

Moutse could influence bantustan policy

JOHANNESBURG - "The year 1988 is still in its infancy but already tension in both Moutse and Kwandebele are escalating," a Black Sash paper delivered at the organisation's annual National Conference has warned.

In both Kwandebele and Moutse, which had been incorporated into the homeland, the traditional leadership and the youth had to a large extent borne the brunt of state repression.

In Kwandebele the determined refusal of this leadership to accept independence had been a critical factor in sustaining resistance for over two years.

"It is hard to forecast precisely what 1988 will bring to this troubled part of South Africa. One thing is clear though: the fast and furious pace of Kwandebele politics holds within it the possibility of determining the

future of the entire Bantustan system." Should independence succeed in Kwandebele "grand apartheid will be given a major boost."

Should independence be decisively eliminated as an option and Moutse be freed from Kwandebele rule, the capacity to carry out grand apartheid in the old way "will be decisively weakened," the Black Sash paper said.

Politics in Kwandebele and Moutse had been dominated by the issues of independence and incorporation since January 1986 - and the South African Government must bear full responsibility for the course of history in this.

The determination of the Kwandebele authorities to implement independence and to incorporate Moutse into the homeland had been matched by "an implacable

commitment on the part of the residents of the area to oppose them."

It had meant that for over two years this central Transvaal area had been characterised by an intense political conflict between the homeland authorities and the majority of the people they rule.

"This has resulted in sustained repression involving a level of brutality that may well be worse than that experienced by people anywhere in South Africa."

The climax of the struggle in Kwandebele came when Moutse, an area of about 66,000 hectares and predominantly Sotho, was incorporated into the homeland on January 1 1986 after a six-year struggle.

Kwandebele was to go through a similar experience a few months later. The Mbokodo vigilante organisation

was started.

Leading cabinet ministers, including former chief minister Simon Skosana, became top Mbokodo officials.

Mbokodo was at the forefront of repression and intimidation, inflicting a reign of terror on Kwandebele residents that enraged the local population.

On May 6 1987 the Kwandebele government announced its intentions to accept independence on a retro-active basis.

"Within 24 hours all school were out on boycott, reports flowed of the government property being burned and its vehicles stoned.

But the Kwandebele authorities were also swift to respond. Its newly-introduced "kits" force was deployed throughout the area, as were regular police and the 115 Battalion. A strict curfew was enforced.

During July and August 1987 there had been a noticeable let up in the number of assaults and beatings and some detainees had been released.

"But anyone challenging the government in any way was still a target for detention and arrest," the paper said.

It was in Moutse, however, that the pressure on residents had been most strenuously resisted.

The Moutse population of about 120,000 was still waiting for the outcome of their appeal against a Supreme Court judgment which turned down their plea to cancel the incorporation of Moutse.

The Moutse community had passively resisted attempts by Kwandebele to impose its administration, the paper said.

South (121) 17-23/3/88

Atwood

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Own Affairs:

Hospitals: Intensive care units/wards

18. Mr K CHETTY asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

- (1) Whether there are any intensive care units or wards in hospitals falling under the control of his Department; if so, (a) how many such (i) units and (ii) wards are there in each specified hospital and (b) for which race groups are these units and wards used;
- (2) whether any additional intensive care

Atwood The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

- (1) No.
 - (a) (i) falls away.
 - (ii) falls away.
- (2) No.
 - (a) falls away.
 - (b) falls away.
 - (c) falls away.

units or wards are being planned by his Department; if so, (a) how many of each in respect of each specified hospital, (b) for which race groups and (c) when is it anticipated that each of these units and wards will be ready for use?

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

General Affairs:

State President:

*1. Mr P G SOAL — State President. [Withdrawn.]

KwaNdebele Police Force: proclamation to perform duties in accordance with South African common law

*2. Mr P G SOAL asked the State President:

Whether, in view of the successful application of Chief Gibson Mathebe against the Minister of Law and Order and the Commissioner of the KwaNdebele Police on 6 March 1988, he will consider exercising the powers vested in him in terms of section 25 of the Black Administration Act, No 38 of 1927, read with subsection (4) of section 30 of the National States Constitution Act, No 21 of 1971, to issue a proclamation requiring the KwaNdebele Police Force to perform their duties in accordance with the common law in South Africa; if not, why not; if so, when does he intend to issue such a proclamation?

THE MINISTER IN THE STATE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE ENTRUSTED WITH ADMINISTRATION AND BROADCASTING SERVICES (for the State President):

No. The court has already applied the common law.

Ministers:

Question standing over from Tuesday, 15 March 1988:

*8. Mr T LANGLEY — Law and Order. [Reply standing over.]

†Mr T LANGLEY: Mr Speaker, may I ask the hon the Deputy Minister what the reasons are for the delay in replying to one simple question? [Interjections.]

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

Mr Speaker, I have only been asked to request

Atwood

that this specific question once again stand over. There is also a similar question later in the Question Paper, which in my opinion relates to this particular question.

Mr T LANGLEY: I think you are afraid to reply to this question!

Mr SPEAKER: Order!

New Questions:

*1. Mrs H SUZMAN — Justice. [Reply standing over.]

Legal abortions

*2. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development: How many women had legal abortions in 1987 in terms of the Abortion and Sterilization Act, No 2 of 1975?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

810

Stutterheim, Eastern Cape: detention centre

*3. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Public Works and Land Affairs:

Whether his Department or any persons attached to his Department have been involved in the planning or construction of a detention centre to be built in or near Stutterheim in the Eastern Cape; if so, (a) what is the nature of that involvement and (b) for whom is this detention centre being built?

THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS AND LAND AFFAIRS:

No

(a) and (b) Falls away.

*4. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS — Justice. [Reply standing over.]

Pretoria: meeting attended by Minister

*5. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether he and/or the Deputy Minister of Law and Order recently attended a meeting in Pretoria which was also attended by two persons whose names have been furnished to the South African Police for the

30/3/88
Moutse

Court upholds Moutse appeal (121)

THE Appeal Court in Bloemfontein yesterday upheld an appeal by the chairman of the Moutse Regional Authority, Mr Gibson Tlokwe Mathebe, against the area being incorporated into the KwaNdebele homeland.

Mr Justice Grosskopf, Mr Justice Hefer, Mr Justice Vivier and Mr Justice Boshoff (acting judge of appeal) concurring, made the ruling that now means Moutse is part of Lebowa as was the case before the South African Government decided to incorporate it into KwaNdebele.

The appeal was brought by Mr Mathebe who is also a member of the Bantoane tribe, resident in the Moutse district, acting chief of the tribe, chief of the Bantoane Tribal Authority and was, until December 31, 1985, a member of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly.

The Appeal Court yesterday held that the State President, Mr P W Botha, had used his powers in terms of Section 1 (1) of the Constitution of the National States Act for a purpose for which it was not intended, when — in disregard to the national connection of the majority of the inhabitants of Moutse — the district was added to KwaNdebele for administrative convenience.

Mr Grosskopf said it followed that the action of the State President was not valid and that Proclamation R227 of December 31, 1985, was void.

KwaNdebele's drive for independence is in jeopardy

(121) B/daw
30/3/88

Moutse wins appeal against incorporation

AN Appeal Court judgment which yesterday invalidated President P W Botha's proposed incorporation of Moutse into kwaNdebele has put a further stumbling block before the homeland's drive for independence.

Legal experts monitoring the case said the judgment not only brought imminent relief to the territory's embattled tribe but also posed serious political implications for kwaNdebele's independence.

Yesterday's judgment in Bloemfontein — which ends a three year battle in favour of Moutse's 120 000 tribesmen — held the President's incorporation proclamation of December 31, 1985 to be invalid.

Mr Justice Grosskopf found the president had used his powers in terms of Section 1 (1) of the Constitution of the National States for a purpose for which it was not intended. He

ELSABÉ WESSELS

said incorporation for administrative convenience disregarded the ethnic origin of the majority of the inhabitants, Sapa reports.

Constitutional lawyers yesterday said without Moutse, kwaNdebele with its 312 000 people and small territory, was not a viable entity for independence.

Homeland cabinet members have repeatedly voiced their determination to fully implement incorporation and ultimately independence.

The Moutse people, who are North Sotho, were part of the North Sotho homeland of Lebowa until their territory was excised and brought under government control and finally incorporated into kwaNdebele — home of the South Ndebele.

Sapa reports Mr Justice Grosskopf emphasised the case was judged on

special facts. "Here was a large group of North Sothos in a fixed and traditional area where they formed the majority and where an attempt had been made to add the area to the South Ndebele's national state.

"It was consequently easy to conclude that this attempt clashed with the whole object for which the Constitution of the National States had been created. Clearly, the same conclusion would not necessarily follow where the facts were different," Mr Justice Grosskopf said.

Mr Justice Viljoen, Mr Justice Hefer, Mr Justice Vivier and Mr Justice Boshoff (acting judge of appeal), concurred and upheld the appeal by acting Moutse Chief Gibson Tlokwe Mathebe.

Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis could not be reached for comment last night.

Court rules Moutse transfer unlawful

Blow to kwaNdebele independence hopes

Story 30/3/88

(121)



By Patrick Laurence

The Appeal Court yesterday delivered a devastating blow to the quest by Chief Minister Majozie Mahlangu and his lieutenants to make kwaNdebele South Africa's fifth nominally independent state.

By ruling that the transfer of Moutse to kwaNdebele was unlawful, the Appeal Court deprived kwaNdebele of a third of its land and two-fifths of its citizens.

Situated near Groblersdal, Moutse was transferred to kwaNdebele by proclamation on December 31 1985, although Moutse was populated predominantly by Sotho-speaking people and kwaNdebele was designated as the "homeland" of the Ndebele people.

With a population of 120 000 and covering an area of about 66 000 ha, Moutse helped to boost the size and population of kwaNdebele and enhance its image as a prospective "independent" state.

kwaNdebele's rulers had decided in principle in favour of independence as far back as 1982, and the granting of Moutse to kwaNdebele was widely interpreted that more concrete moves towards independence were imminent.

The transfer of Moutse was strongly resisted by its Sotho inhabitants. Chief Thlokwe Mathebe, chairman of the Moutse Regional Authority, spearheaded opposition to the move. He was the main appellant in applications to the Supreme Court and to the Appeal Court.

But the protests from Moutse's Sotho-speakers were dismissed by Constitutional Development Minister Chris Heunis.

He justified the transfer as a consolidation of territory rather than of people, although the enabling law under which it was transferred, the National States Constitution Act of 1971, specifically provided for the establishment of ethnically homogeneous homelands for the different "black nations".

In the legal application against the transfer, Professor John Dugard and Mr Edwin Cameron of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies argued that the transfer was contrary to the Verwoerdian spirit of the 1971 Act.

The application was rejected by the Supreme Court but upheld by the Appeal Court, with Mr Justice Grosskopf finding that it was inimical to the whole concept of establishing national states for South Africa's

different black peoples. Mr Justices Hefer, Vivier and Boshof concurred.

The judgment means that the status quo before December 31 1985 reverts and that Moutse — which was excised from Lebowa in 1980 — falls under the jurisdiction of South Africa rather than that of kwaNdebele.

The transfer of Moutse to kwaNdebele was a catalyst in the conflict that erupted in kwaNdebele in 1986. It led, after scores of people died in fierce fighting between pro-independence vigilantes and anti-independence "comrades", to a dramatic decision by the kwaNdebele Legislative Assembly in August 1986 to rescind its decision to become independent.

But in May last year Mr Mahlangu, who succeeded Mr Simon Skosana as kwaNdebele Chief Minister late in 1986, persuaded the Legislative Assembly to reinstate the original pro-independence decision.

By that time, however, the Legislative Assembly had been purged of known anti-independence men, notably Prince Cornelius, Prince James Mahlangu and Mr Solly Mahlangu, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, all of whom were detained at various times.

Court victory for Moutse residents

CASE TRIPS 30/3/88 (121)

BLOEMFONTEIN. — The Appeal Court yesterday invalidated President P W Botha's proposed incorporation of Moutse into KwaNdebele — putting a further stumbling block in the homeland's drive for independence.

The court held that the State President had used his powers in terms of Section 1 (1) of the Constitution of the National States for a purpose for which it was not intended, when — in disregard to the national connection of the majority of the inhabitants of Moutse — the district was added to KwaNdebele for administrative convenience.

Legal experts monitoring the case said the judgment not only brought imminent relief to the territory's embattled community but also posed serious political implications for KwaNdebele's independence.

Yesterday's judgment in Bloemfontein — which ends a three-year battle in favour of Moutse's 120 000 inhabitants — held that the president's incorporation proclamation of December 31, 1985 was invalid.

Mr Justice Grosskopf found the president had used his powers in terms of Section 1 (1) of the Con-

stitution of the National States for a purpose for which it was not intended. He said incorporation for administrative convenience disregarded the ethnic origin of the majority of the inhabitants.

Constitutional lawyers yesterday said that "without the Moutse people and their land, KwaNdebele with its 312 000 people and small territory, was not a viable entity for independence".

This is a blow to the homeland government which is strongly in favour of independence. Homeland cabinet members have repeatedly voiced their determination to implement incorporation and ultimately independence.

The Moutse people, who are North Sotho, were part of the North Sotho homeland of Lebowa till their territory was excised and brought under government control and finally incorporated into KwaNdebele — home of the South Ndebele.

A Black Sash field worker who monitored the territory during its struggle against incorporation yesterday said the judgment meant "Moutse's liberation from intense suffering over the past three years".

"The tribe's resistance to incorporation precipitated an intense political conflict be-

tween the government and the people it ruled.

"The incorporation brought bloodshed and violence to the territory as the KwaNdebele vigilante ruthlessly tried to make the tribe accept incorporation."

Mr Justice Grosskopf emphasized that the case was judged on special facts. "Here was a large group of North Sothos in a fixed and traditional area where they formed the majority and where an attempt had been made to add the area to the South Ndebele's national state.

"It was consequently easy to conclude that this attempt clashed with the whole object for which the Constitution of the National States had been created. Clearly, the same conclusion would not necessarily follow where the facts were different," Mr Justice Grosskopf said.

Mr Justice Viljoen, Mr Justice Hefer, Mr Justice Vivier and Mr Justice Boshoff (acting judge of appeal) concurred and upheld the appeal by Acting Moutse Chief Gibson Tlokwe Mathebe.

Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Mr Chris Heunis could not be reached for comment last night. — Sapa and Own Correspondent

200 (121)

MOUTSE's 124 000 inhabitants won a two-year battle against KwaNdebele rule this week, when the Appeal Court found the proclamation incorporating the Eastern Transvaal area into the Ndebele "homeland" was invalid.

The ruling by five judges ends a bloody tug of war between KwaNdebele — which needed Moutse's land and resources in its quest for viability and independence — and Moutse's inhabitants. In a four-month civil war after incorporation was announced in December 1985 at least 160 people died.

The effect of the judgement means that the people of Moutse will once again fall under the authority of the South African government, which excised the three areas comprising Moutse from the North Sotho "homeland" of Lebowa in 1985.

Gibson Tlokwe Mathebe, the acting chief of Moutse's Bantoane tribe who brought the application, yesterday described the decision as "too wonderful to be true".

He said his people had endured many hardships under KwaNdebele rule. Many had feared harassment from the "homeland" police; people were charged if their motor cars did not display KwaNdebele registration plates and teachers had been asked to resign from the Department of Education and Training.

Ironically, Moutse's inhabitants — who were radicalised through their opposition to incorporation — owe their victory to the logic of Verwoerdian apartheid.

Mathebe's lawyers had argued that incorporation cut across the principles of separate development embodied in legislation dating back to 1959. They pointed to the contradiction of subjecting Moutse, where more than 50 percent of residents are North Sotho, to the rule of a South Ndebele homeland.

In reply, BH Wilkens, deputy minister of development and land affairs, said incorporation had been ordered because of Moutse's geographical contiguity to KwaNdebele and their integrated infrastructure.

Wilkens accepted there were various "population groups" in Moutse and their incorporation into KwaNdebele could cause problems. But, he said, in other "national states", after an initial period of opposition, these groups had "co-existed in harmony". The South African government had

MOUTSE CAN STAY

Too wonderful, says chief as residents win a two-year battle against KwaNdebele

JO-ANN BEKKER reports on the Moutse case decision

also acquired land in Immerpan and Saliesloot on Lebowa's border for North Sotho residents who did not wish to be ruled by KwaNdebele.

Mr Justice Grosskopf ruled that in proclaiming Moutse part of KwaNdebele, the state president had used his powers in terms of Section 1 (1) of the Constitution of the National States — which empowers him to set up self-governing territories and to amend their borders — for a purpose for which they were not intended.

The constitution emphasises that

"further provision be made for the development of black nations to self-government and independence".

However, the president's motivation for incorporation was of an administrative nature, the judge said.

"The national bond of Moutse's inhabitants was merely taken into account as a negative factor," he said. "It was perceived that the majority of Moutse's inhabitants would be dissatisfied, but it was expected that with time they would become reconciled or leave.

"In short, the decision was taken not with the purpose of furthering the political development of Moutse's population within national bonds — but with the eye on administrative convenience which would necessarily mean that most of them would be subjected to the jurisdiction of a foreign nation."

He added: "It is not for the reasons of effective administration that national states are created; the purpose is completely different, namely the political development of national units."

The ruling could have important implications for other communities fighting incorporation.

However, the judge stressed the Moutse ruling was the result of the specific facts of the case.

"Here we had to deal with a large group of North Sothos in a fixed and traditional area where they formed the majority and where an attempt had been made to add the area to the South Ndebele's national state.

"It was consequently easy to conclude that this attempt clashed with the whole object for which the Constitution of the National States had been created. Clearly, the same conclusion would not necessarily follow where the facts were different."

In another significant reprieve earlier this week, Minister of Constitutional Development Chris Heunis announced residents of Oukasie near Brits would not be forcibly removed.

PHC.

star 2/4/88

'Moutse takeover in hand'

121

CAPE TOWN — The necessary steps were being taken to take over the administration of Moutse from the Government of kwaNdebele by the South African Government, Constitutional Development Minister Mr Chris Heunis said this week.

He said in a statement that, in view of the judgment in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court which declared the inclusion of Moutse into the area of jurisdiction of kwaNdebele invalid, the control of the area now fell back to the Government of South Africa.

Inter-departmental arrangements were being made for the con-

DAVID BRAUN
Political Correspondent

tinued efficient and effective administration of the area, he said.

Progressive Federal Party spokesman on black affairs Mrs Helen Suzman said she hoped the court decision meant the issue had now been settled permanently and that no further attempts would be made to incorporate an unwilling Moutse into kwaNdebele, even if this did affect the independence of kwaNdebele unfavourably.

She said: "It has been clear for

years, and this has unfortunately been proved by violence since the first rumour of incorporation, that the Moutse people do not wish to be administered by kwaNdebele for various reasons.

"Among these reasons are that women will not have the vote, the language of instruction, insecurity of tenure of trading and other rights, the loss of South African citizenship, and the fact that they are different people.

"The whole notion of incorporation made a mockery of the South African Government's policy of ethnic unity."

(21)
SM 9/4/88

Youth group objects to kwaNdebele plans

By Mckeed Kotlolo, Pretoria Bureau.

KWANDEBELE — The Mabhoko Youth Congress (Mayco) yesterday protested against the decision to opt for independence for the homeland.

Mayco said in a press statement that the people of kwaNdebele were shocked by the announcement of the Chief Minister, Mr Majozi Mahlangu, on Wednesday night that his government was going ahead with its independence plan, despite the nation's repeated rejection of the plan.

Mayco also called on the government to stop using the police to force villagers to attend meetings addressed by the Chief Minister and other Ministers in various villages.

It claimed that meetings were convened to intimidate and to condemn opponents of independence "and those who question the propaganda by the Ministers either get detained or are threatened with detention".

The homeland's Minister of Information could not be reached for comment.

(21)
SM 2/4/82

Youth group objects to kwaNdebele plans

By Mckeed Kotlolo, Pretoria Bureau

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The homeland's Minister of Information could not be reached for comment.

Affairs at Auckland Park, is in line with National Party ideology and that also makes him a suitable candidate.

If sacked, Eksteen could justifiably claim rough justice. Not only has the SABC towed the line after the Hendrickse incident, but according to its annual report the corporation cut its operating loss by half, from R27m in both 1985 and 1986, to R13,2m last year (*Current affairs* December 18). This was after a budgeted loss of R42m for 1987.

Sources say, however, that one has to wait for the report from the outside consultants dealing with financial management before any judgment on the financial state of the SABC can be made. The sources say the new minister in charge of the SABC, Stoffel van der Merwe, will take a hard look at the report, which is expected later this year. ■

KWANDEBELE

As they were

Government ignored its Verwoerdian precept of "bringing together those who belong together" in attempting to "consolidate" the so-called national state of KwaNdebele as a prelude to independence; it's ironic that the plans went awry, as a result of last week's Appeal Court decision.

Moutse was originally part of Lebowa. In 1980, the area was excised and placed under South African jurisdiction. Violence broke out on the day it was transferred to KwaNdebele. In the ensuing months of turmoil more than 150 people were killed. This minor civil war led in August 1986 to the dramatic decision by the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly to reject independence. Following the death of the chief minister, Simon Skosana two months later, local businessman Majozi Mahlangu was elected chief minister.

The Appeal Court decision to reverse the incorporation of Moutse into KwaNdebele would seem to be a setback to the Mahlangu administration's drive to become SA's fifth "independent" state.

As a result of the court's March 29 decision, Moutse has been taken out of KwaNdebele hands and given back to the South African government. Various functions — such as dispensing business and

car licences, the administration of the hospital and schools — had already passed to KwaNdebele; these have all been returned to SA. Chief Minister Majozi Mahlangu's men had to leave the new police station they built in Moutse. Their departure was viewed with some jubilation.

What will Pretoria do now? While it would take an act of parliament (which would no doubt be stormily contested by two of the houses) to reverse the court's ruling, it is suspected that some government officials privately welcome the decision as a way out of the embarrassing morass that KwaNdebele has become. But it should be borne in mind that Mahlangu still cherishes the dream of independence, which, after all, remains National Party policy.

Another move Pretoria might consider would be to re-incorporate Moutse into Lebowa. This too would not be entirely popular in Moutse. The fight against the incorporation into KwaNdebele brought together different interest groups; there is a faction that favours being part of Lebowa, while another is opposed to being absorbed in any homeland. Any attempt to incorporate Moutse into Lebowa is likely to put these temporary allies at odds once again.

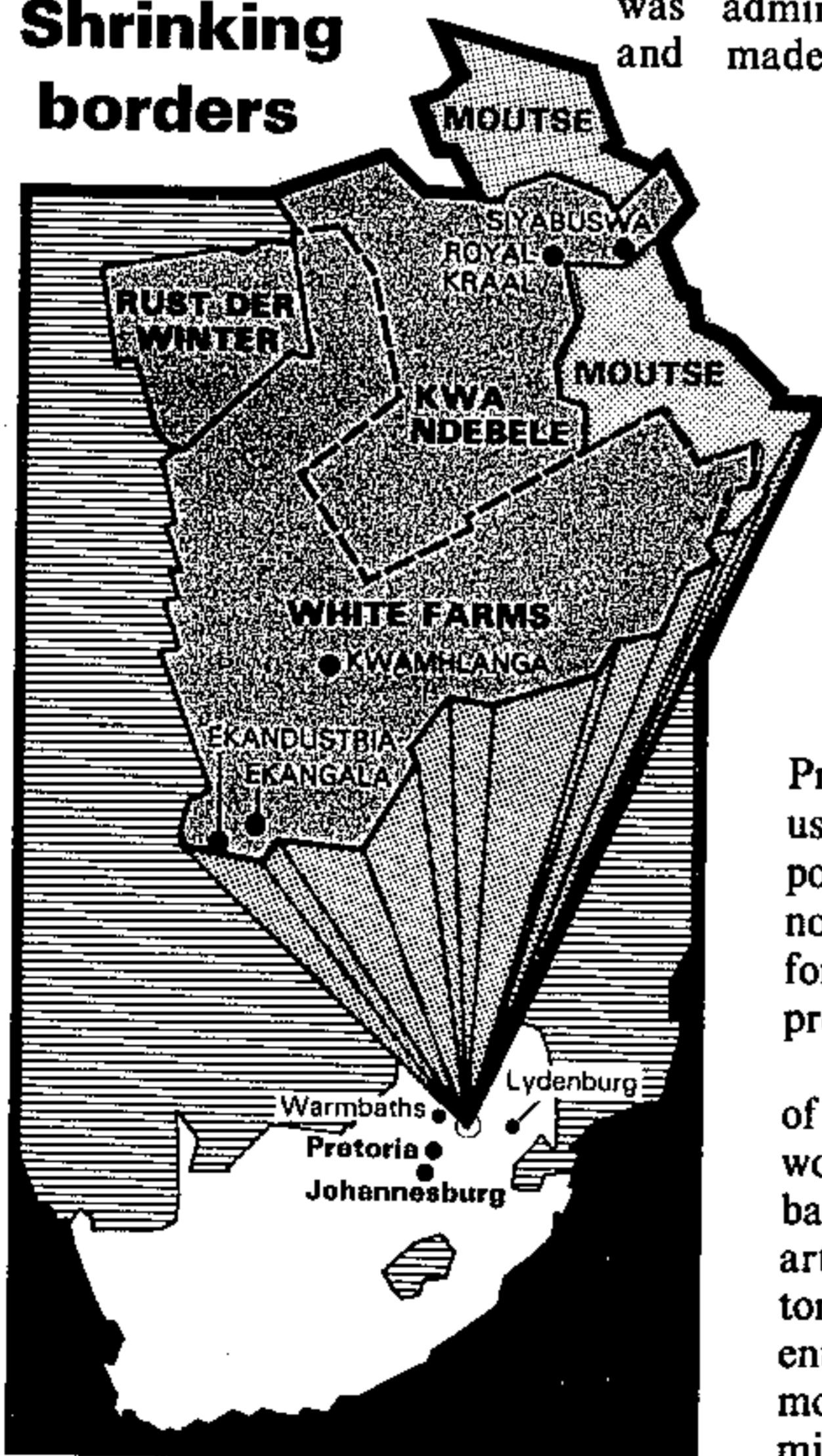
With the incorporation of Moutse on January 1 1986, KwaNdebele inherited 120 000 mainly Pedi-speaking residents who had opposed the move all along. Their recent court victory is the culmination of almost three years of litigation. Chief Tlokwe Mathebe, chairman of the Moutse Regional Authority, was the main appellant in application to the Supreme Court and to the Appeal Court.

Government attempted to justify Moutse's transfer on grounds that it was administratively convenient and made geographical sense.

However, Justice Grosskopf of the Appellate Division ruled that the original statutes governing the creation of homelands specifically provide for the making of ethnic national states. He ruled that by incorporating a large group of North Sothos into an area intended to be a South Ndebele state, President P W Botha had used his powers for a purpose for which they were not intended. He, therefore, declared Botha's proclamation void.

Even with the inclusion of Moutse, KwaNdebele would be an economic basket case. It is the most artificial homeland territory, with virtually the entire population having moved there since the mid-Seventies. Its popu-

KwaNdebele: Shrinking borders



THE TRUTH

In the March 28 edition of the *FM*, reference was made to Nasionale Pers's Washington correspondent Fritz Joubert's son, Fritz, applying for political asylum in London.

Both father and son have subsequently pointed out to us that this is not so and we are happy to set the record straight.

We regret any discomfort or embarrassment which such a report may have caused either of them.

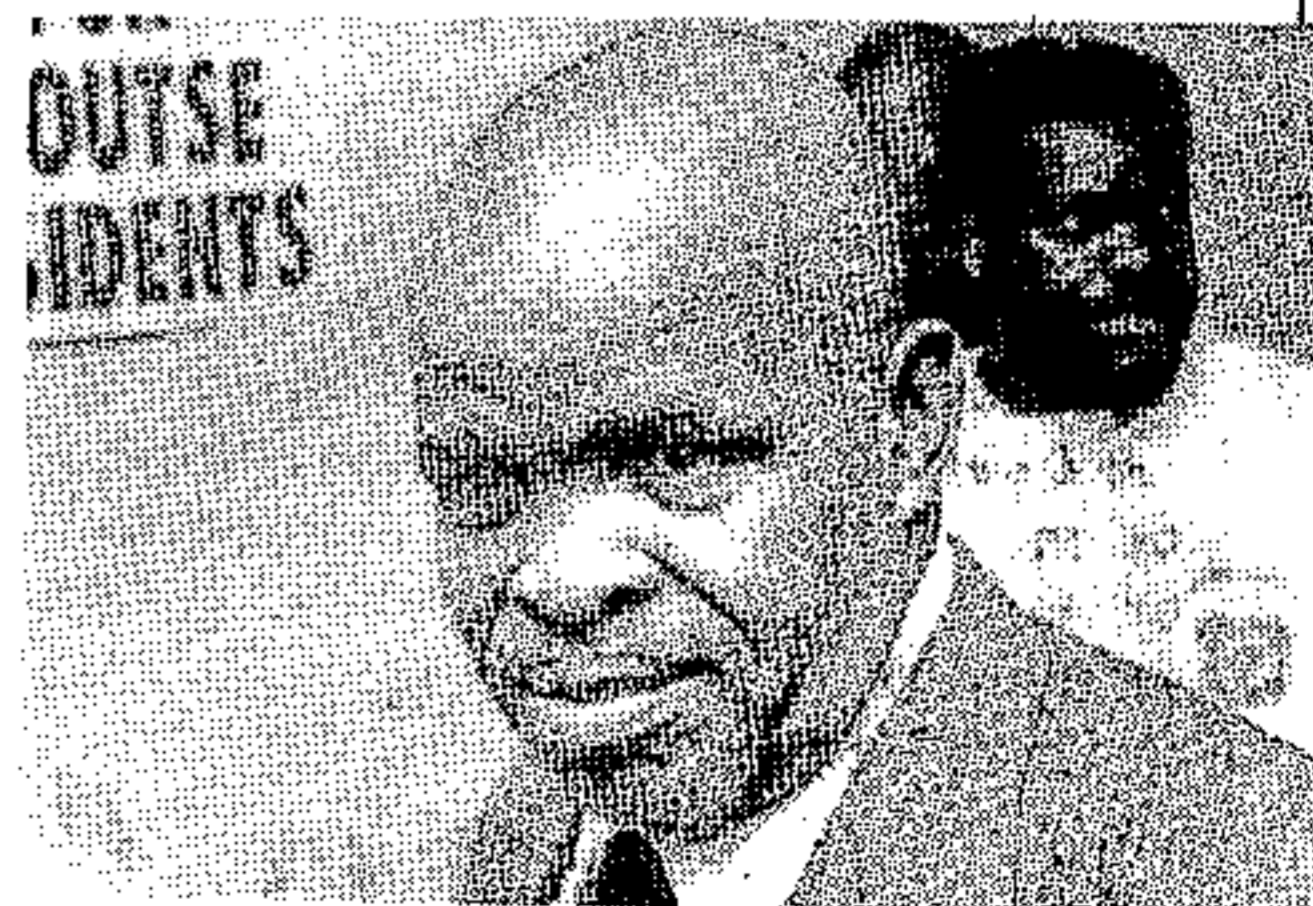
lation has burgeoned largely because it's near to the PWV industrial heartland. To outsiders it is still best known for the notorious three-hour bus rides which thousands of its inhabitants make each morning to get to work. Unofficial estimates put the population at 400 000 and even officials concede that up to half the residents are not Ndebele.

Less than three years ago, KwaNdebele was little more than a dust-bowl of shanty towns north-east of Pretoria. At the time, the incorporation of Moutse nearly doubled the size of the homeland at a stroke, in an attempt to lend some credence to its bid for independent statehood. Moutse has a relatively better infrastructure, a thriving small business sector and a hospital, all of which the would-be Republic of KwaNdebele lacks.

Over the past 10 years, government has bought up a number of white farms adjacent to the KwaNdebele core. About 130 000 ha have been handed over to KwaNdebele since April 1986. The new capital of KwaNdebele, KwaMahlangu, is being built on one of these purchased farms. The remainder have been set aside for the resettlement of "proven Ndebele farmers."

With the excision of Moutse, KwaNdebele reverts back to the original core area of squatter camps, plus these farms. Another parcel of land still earmarked for inclusion is the Rust der Winter farms, which, despite protests from white farmers, are being expropriated to attach to the homeland.

In May last year, Mahlangu and his government put independence back on the agenda. But in an unprecedented move — not surprising in view of months of violence —



Moutse's Mathebe . . . main appellant

Pretoria announced that the homeland authority would have to demonstrate it had popular support for independence. Without Moutse, however, its case remains flimsy, whether or not it somehow manages to drum up consensus in support of independence. ■

DLD 9/4/88

Heunis on visit (121) to KwaNdebele

SIYABUSA (Kwandebele) — Independence would grant the citizens of KwaNdebele a status equivalent to that of any other country in the world, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said yesterday.



MR HEUNIS

Speaking at the opening of the fourth session of KwaNdebele's Legislative Assembly, Mr Heunis said independence would place the country in a position to negotiate with any other country, at the highest level, for financial and technical assistance.

"With the necessary confidence and determination, independence can unite the people so that the country can be developed to the benefit of all."

He said that in a divided society there was potential for conflict and the differences which existed between the different groups was often emphasised and even exploited.

Constitutional reform and the safety of all the inhabitants of southern Africa would determine the survival of civilisa-

tion in the region, he said.

Independence would not remove the reality of interdependence in southern Africa and there would always be a certain degree of interdependence between South Africa and the other independent states. This process was already in an advanced stage, Mr Heunis said.

He added that stability did not mean stagnation and lack of progress but was essential to ensure the ability of a government, such as that of KwaNdebele, to adapt to the demands that were placed on it. — Sapa

Happiness
is being
part
of
South
Africa



S Times

10/4/88

(121)

By MANDLA TYALA

THE political football is over for Moutse.

After eight years in the wilderness, the 120 000-member central Transvaal community finally has an identity of its own — having been subjects of Lebowa, then South Africa, then KwaNdebele and back to South Africa again.

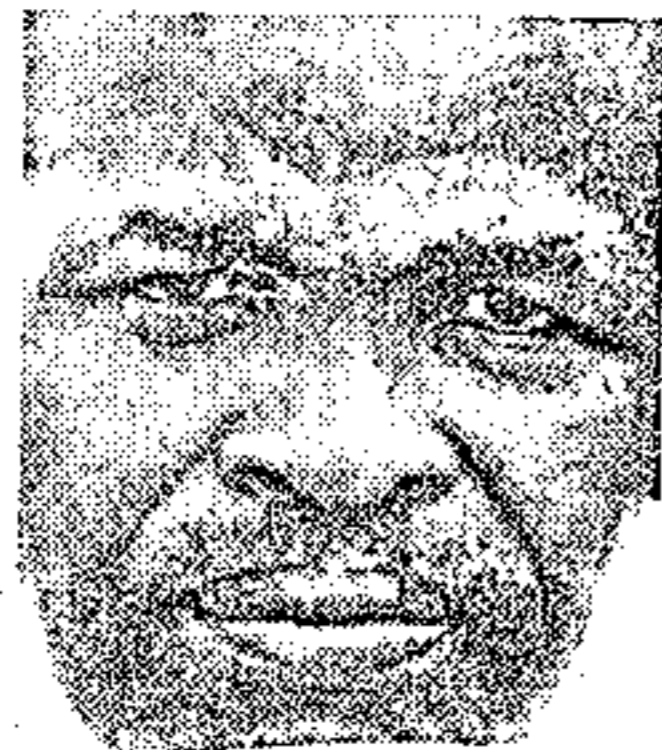
Last week's Appeal Court ruling that South Africa had unlawfully transferred Moutse to KwaNdebele control in 1986 was the culmination of a long and bitter struggle by the Moutse people, who have experienced torture and unlawful detention since they started opposing the incorporation.

Connection

The court held that President P W Botha had used his powers in terms of Section 1(1) of the Constitution of the National States for a purpose for which it was not intended, when — in disregard to the national connection of the majority of inhabitants — the district was added to KwaNdebele for administrative convenience.

Chief Gibson Tlokwe Mathebe, who spearheaded the Moutse resistance, was overjoyed this week.

"We could not believe it (the outcome) at first. Our lawyers had told us we might have to wait many months



CHIEF MATHEBE Victory at last

for a decision and that we should not be optimistic. "We will never understand why the South African Government embarked on a course of action which has caused so much anguish and suffering."

He is now planning to call a mass meeting to advise the community of the victory.

The Moutse people's problems started in the late '70s with a plan to allocate the area to KwaNdebele in terms of the Government's consolidation plans.

Despite vehement opposition, Moutse was excised from Lebowa in 1980 and reverted to central government administration in preparation for the incorporation.

Resettlement

For six years the Moutse community, headed by its traditional leadership, opposed incorporation.

However towards the end of 1985 SA, KwaNdebele and Lebowa jointly agreed that Moutse would become part of KwaNdebele in return for Lebowa getting the Zebediela orange estates, a railway line between Lebowa and Zebediela and two resettlement areas earmarked for those Moutse residents who refused to stay in KwaNdebele.

In 1986 Chief Mathebe challenged the incorporation in the Pretoria Supreme Court.

He argued chiefly that the proclamation incorporating Moutse into KwaNdebele was not authorised by the National States Act, in that it, among other things, disregarded considerations of ethnicity.

The court ruled against Chief Mathebe. He took the case on appeal to Bloemfontein and won.

Said Chief Mathebe: "The road leading to Bloemfontein was long and we endured many hardships.

Attempts by the KwaNdebele police to prevent our people from attending the hearing was just one relatively mild example of the manner in which they conducted themselves over the past few years."

kwaNdebele consultant to be paid R343 000

By Patrick Laurence
The kwANdebele government has hired a former mayor of Atteridgeville as a consultant at a fee of R34 300 a month, more than half of an MP's salary in a year.

One of the duties of the consultant, Mr Joe Tshabalala, a Pretoria-based businessman, is to motivate the Ndebele people to "look forward" to the realisation of independence.

kwANdebele's Chief Minister, Mr Majozi Mahlangu, has insisted the majority of Ndebele back his decision to opt for independence, blaming opposition to it on a small band of "agitators".

The Star has a copy of a letter sent to Mr Tshabalala advising him of his appointment. Dated March 15, it is signed by Mr Fanie Mahlangu, Minister of Citizen Liaison and Information.

Mr Tshabalala's tasks include "dissemination of political information to the Ndebele nation, organisation of meetings to be addressed by kwANdebele Cabinet Ministers and motivation of the Ndebele people to joyous anticipation of independence".

The letter reads in part: "It is confirmed that the all-inclusive fee will be R343 000 (three-hundred and four-thousand three-hundred and equal monthly instalments

as from 1 April 1988 over a period of 10 months."

Mr Tshabalala told The Star that he had been appointed as a consultant to "conduct a survey" on Ndebele attitudes towards independence, saying he had conducted similar surveys for Transkei and Venda.

No fee had been fixed as the amount would be determined by the cost of the exercise, he said.

After The Star obtained a copy of the letter, Mr Tshabalala denied he had received the letter, insisting that both the terms of appointment and his fee had still to be negotiated.

(12)

DATE 10/15/15/4/88
**R34 000 a month
for 'motivator' 121**

JOHANNESBURG. — The KwaNdebele government has hired a former mayor of Atteridgeville as a consultant at a fee of R34 300 a month, more than half an MP's salary in a year, the Star reported yesterday.

One of the duties of the consultant, Mr Joe Tshabalala, a Pretoria-based businessman, is to motivate the Ndebele people to "look forward" to independence.

KwaNdebele's Chief Minister, Mr Majozi Mahlangu, has insisted the majority of Ndebele back his decision to opt for independence, blaming opposition to it on "agitators".

The Star has a copy of a letter sent to Mr Tshabalala advising him of his appointment. Dated March 15 it is signed by Mr Fanie Mahlangu, Minister of Citizen Liaison and Information. — Sapa

Husard

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

THE STATE PRESIDENT:

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

General Affairs:

State President:

Prominent South African businessmen: letters regarding budget

*1. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the State President:

- (1) Whether he recently addressed letters regarding the budget to prominent South African businessmen; if so, (a) when, (b) what was the (i) purport and (ii) purpose of these letters and (c) to whom were they addressed;
- (2) whether he has received any replies to these letters; if so, (a) from whom, (b) when and (c) what was the nature of the response in each case;
- (3) whether he will furnish copies of these replies to members of Parliament; if not, why not;
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The STATE PRESIDENT:

(1), (2), (3) and (4).
I refer the hon member to my address in the House of Assembly on Thursday, 21 April 1988.

Delegation regarding incorporation of Moutse in KwaNdebele

*2. Mr P G SOAL asked the State President: Whether he, in his capacity as Supreme Chief of all Blacks in the Republic, as defined in section 1 of the Black Administration Act, No 38 of 1927, will meet a delegation from the residents of Moutse to discuss their possible incorporation into KwaNdebele, if not, why not; if so, when?

121

Personally looked at the area in 1983 with the late Dr Phatudi. I suggested that the late Dr Phatudi and the late Mr Skosana should come to an agreement, which I would accept. They were unable to come to an agreement and I suggested that they meet under the chairmanship of an independent person. Dr Piet Rautenbach was appointed for this purpose. They could still not reach an agreement.

After that, in 1985, I met a delegation of the late Dr Phatudi, his cabinet and a number of persons from Moutse. I explained the Government's viewpoint to them and emphasized that it was important that an agreement be reached. The Government specifically envisaged improved administration and planning.

When it became evident that an agreement would not be reached, the Government took steps to incorporate Moutse with KwaNdebele. The Government of Lebowa then decided to take the Republic to court. In view of the above-mentioned facts, I do not think that it would serve any purpose now to receive another delegation.

Ministers:

Questions standing over from Tuesday, 19 April 1988:

Publications discouraging national service: action

*7. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Defence:

Whether he intends taking action or causing action to be taken against publications containing articles encouraging (a) wives of national servicemen to influence their husbands, and (b) young men, to resist doing national service; if so, what action; if not, why not?

†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(a) and (b) Yes, if there appear to be a contravention in terms of existing legislation, suitable steps could be taken.

National service: maintenance cost

*21. Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Defence:

(2) whether his Department has been notified that non-White students are accommodated in these hostels at present; if so, (a) when and (b) by whom;

(3) whether he intends (a) taking action against such students, and (b) having legal proceedings instituted against them, in terms of the provisions of the Group Areas Act; if so, (i) when and (ii) what procedure is being followed in this connection; if not, why not;

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

This information was furnished by the Cape Provincial Government:

(1) Yes.

(2) No. At the request of the University of Stellenbosch the Cape Provincial Government issued a group areas permit allowing 10 males and 10 females (other race groups) to occupy the Hippokraties and Francie van Zijl hostels.

(3) No. Legal action cannot be taken against the students because they are occupying the hostels under authority of a group areas permit.

(4) No.

Non-Whites in Hippokraties/Francie van Zijl hostels: docket received by Attorney-General

*11. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Justice:†

(1) Whether the Attorney-General has received any dockets in connection with non-White students who are accommodated in the Hippokraties and Francie van Zijl hostels of the University of Stellenbosch; if so, (a) how many and (b) over what period;

(2) whether the Attorney-General has decided to institute legal proceedings in this connection; if so, when; if not, why not?

†THE MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND PRIVATISATION (for the Minister of Justice):

(1) and (2) The hon member is referred to the reply of the Minister of Constitutional Devel-

Howard

opment and Planning to Question No 10 according to which it appears that permits were issued to certain students in terms of the Group Areas Act, if these are the students whom the hon member has in mind.

“American Association for the Advancement of Science”: visas to visit RSA

*12. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

(1) Whether his Department recently received applications for visas to visit South Africa from a delegation from a certain association, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if so, (a) on what date and (b) what is the name of the association;

(2) whether these applications were granted; if not, (a) why not and (b) who took the decision in this regard;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(1) - (3) Applications for visas from a delegation, consisting of 7 members and organised by an American association known as “American Association for the Advancement of Science”, were received in the Department between 1988-02-19 and 1988-03-25.

The delegation indicated that the main purpose of their proposed visit was “to discuss with South African medical practitioners and others how general and emergency legislation has affected the provision of medical and psychiatric services to the general population, including persons in detention. Other issues which we plan to examine are medical education and career development, and the delivery of health services under the Government health department.”

Decisions in respect of applications for visas are taken only after all the relevant facts and considerations have been taken into account. In this regard various interested parties, amongst others the Department of National Health and Population Development, were consulted. Following on the submissions received, it is evident that the RSA has nothing

to gain from a visit of the delegation at this stage.

After careful consideration of all the relevant facts, information and submissions I decided not to approve the applications.

Mouise: incorporation into KwaNdebele

*13. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether, in view of the decision taken by the Appeal Court on the validity of the State President's proclamation of 31 December 1985, he intends taking any further action regarding the incorporation of Mouise into KwaNdebele; if not, why not; if so, (a) what action and (b) when?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Yes.

(a) The introduction of legislation.

(b) During the current session of Parliament.

Advertisement The Budget Protects . . .

*14. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Information, Broadcasting Services and the Film Industry:

Whether the Bureau for Information was in any way involved in the advertisement “The Budget Protects . . .” which was published on 29 March 1988; if so, (a) who drafted the text of this advertisement, (b) what was the total cost to the Bureau in this regard, (c) in which publications did the advertisement appear and (d) what was the purpose of placing it?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION, BROADCASTING SERVICES AND THE FILM INDUSTRY:

Yes.

(a) Officials and consultants in association with the Ministry of Finance.

(b) There was no direct cost involved in the drafting of the text.

(c) Newspapers

Argus

Beeld

Die Burger

Business Day

Citizen

Howard

Daily News
EP Herald
Daily Dispatch
Oosterling
Pretoria News
Star
Volksblad
Sowetan
Rapport
Sunday Tribune
City Press
Ilanga
Irvyo Zabantsundu
Magazines
Finance Week
Financial Mail
Finansies en Tegniek
African Business.

(d) To explain in simple terms the benefit of the 1988/89 budget to the people and economy of South Africa within the framework of the Government's new economic policy.

†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is the hon the Minister not considering at the same time publishing in those reports, at Government expense, the points of view of the opposition parties in Parliament together with the Government's point of view?

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I do not think that the question really requires a reply. It is obvious. We want to inform the public what is going to happen in practice. We are not engaged in expounding myths. [Interjections.]

†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, does the hon the Minister not think that it would be reasonable to offer opposition parties the opportunity to warn the public against the Government's actions which, as we have seen in the past, have resulted in chaos, so that the public can be aware of what is coming?

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I do not think I need give the hon member a reply to that question.

†Dr W J SNYMAN: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, paragraph (d) of the hon the Minister's reply deals with the purpose of these advertisements. Can research be done on the extent to which these advertise-

Prince challenges 'imposed' rulers

By Mckeed Kotlolo
Pretoria Bureau

STW
27/4/85

(121)

The former chairman of the Ndzundza Tribal Authority in kwaNdebele and fierce opponent of the homeland's independence, Prince James Senzangakhona Mahlangu, launched an urgent application in the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday for the dismissal of the allegedly "self imposed" executive committee of the tribal authority.

Prince Mahlangu's lawyer, Mr Nano Matlala, said the application follows the kwaNdebele government's alleged unlawful replacement — about a year ago — of an elected executive committee which had been approved by Paramount Chief David Mabhoko.

DETAINED IN EMERGENCY

The case was postponed to today to give Mr Justice Smuts time to study the papers. The applicant said that the replacement committee was not elected by the people, but "imposed itself", and did not have the blessing of the paramount chief.

The first committee, which was under the chairmanship of Prince Mahlangu, was dismissed by the government because of its opposition to the independence plans in the homeland. Some of its members, including the prince himself, were detained under the state of emergency.

If the court upholds the application, all the current committee members who automatically became members of the legislative assembly would lose their seats.

Stok 27/4/88

State to push ahead on Moutse plan

The Government is to press ahead with the incorporation of Moutse into kwaNdebele.

Constitutional Development Minister Mr Chris Heunis said in the House of Assembly yesterday

legislation to this effect would be introduced.

According to an Appeal Court ruling the proclamation excising Moutse from Lebowa for incorporation into kwaNdebele is invalid. (121)

121

B/day 27/4/88.

Political Staff

PW rejects Moutse talks

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — No purpose would be served now to receive another delegation from the residents of Moutse to discuss their possible incorporation into KwaNdebele, President P W Botha said yesterday.

Botha said in reply to a question from Peter Soal (PFP Johannesburg North): "I suggested that the late Dr Phatudi and the late Mr Skosana should come to an agreement, which I would accept.

"They were unable to come to an

agreement and I suggested they meet under the chairmanship of an independent person. Dr Piet Rautenbach was appointed for this purpose. They could still not reach an agreement.

"After that, in 1985, I met a delegation of the late Dr Phatudi, his cabinet and a number of people from Moutse. I explained the government's viewpoint to them and emphasised that it was important that an agreement be

reached.

"When it became evident that an agreement could not be reached, the government took steps to incorporate Moutse with KwaNdebele. The government of Lebowa then decided to take the Republic to court.

Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis, said government intended introducing legislation in the near future.

27/4/88

4 Cape Times, Wedn

Parliament and F

Moutse meeting rejected

THERE would be no purpose in the government receiving another delegation from Moutse residents to discuss their possible incorporation into KwaNdebele, President P W Botha said yesterday.

He said in reply to a question from Mr Peter Soal (PFP, Johannesburg North) that he looked into the matter in 1983 with the late Dr Cedric Phatudi, then Chief Minister of Lebowa.

"I suggested that the late Dr Phatudi and the late Mr Skosana should come to an agreement, which I would accept.

"They were unable to and I suggested they meet under the chairmanship of an independent person."

There was still division after such a meeting took place.

After there was no agreement in 1985, the government took steps to incorporate Moutse with KwaNdebele, Mr Botha said.

Bid to oust Chief Minister and Tribal Authorities

PLEA FOR DISMISSAL

AN APPLICATION for the dismissal of the members of the executive committee of the Ndzu ndza Tribal Authority, including KwaNdebele's Chief Minister, Mr Majozi Mahlangu, was postponed sine die in the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday.

The application, before Mr Justice J M C Smit, was brought by Prince Senzangakhona James Mahlangu in his capacity as legal chairman of the Ndzu ndza Tribal Authority, against the Chief Minister and eight others. The respondents have until May 11 to file their replying affidavits.

Other respondents in the case are: Mr Ketu Simon Mahlangu, Mr Gijimani Jacob Mtshweni, Mr Amos T Mahlangu, Mr Stephens Skosana, Mr Thomas Skosana, Mr Samuel M Mahlangu, Mr Ishmael Nkoana and Mr Lodro

BY ALINAH DUBE

Phillip Ngoma. They are all members of the executive committee of the Tribal Authority.

The application follows a Supreme Court order issued against the Chief Minister of KwaNdebele on February 25 last year. The order, directing the Chief Minister to restore all the documents, vehicles, and keys seized at Weltevrede and the sub offices of the trial authority to Prince Mahlangu, was made by Mr Justice Goldstein.

The order was suspended pending the outcome of an application for leave to appeal by the Chief Minister. However, his application was rejected six months after the order was



CHIEF Majozi Mahlangu . . . cited.

issued. Prince Mahlangu said in papers before the court yesterday that at the time when the order was suspended, the respondents took over the offices and other belongings of the Tribal Authority.

"The respondents are not entitled by law to occupy the offices or to possess the keys, documents and vehicles, or to perform any of the functions of the Ndzu ndza Tribal Authority," he said.



Government threatens Moutse

Sowetan 27/4/88
(12)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The Government intended taking further action on the incorporation of Moutse into KwaNdebele through the introduction of legislation during the current session of Parliament, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said yesterday.

He was replying to a question from Mr Peter Soal (PFP Johannesburg North) following the recent appeal court decision against the 1985 proclamation by the State President, Mr P W Botha, which officially incorporated the Moutse area into KwaNdebele.

No details of the proposed legislation were given by Mr Heunis.

Agreement

Answering a second question on Moutse from Mr Soal, the State President, Mr P W Botha, said he did not think it would serve any purpose to receive another delegation from the area's residents on their possible incorporation into KwaNdebele.

He said he had personally looked at the area in 1983 with the late Dr Cedric Phatudi (Chief Minister of Lebowa) and suggested he and the late Mr Simon Skosana (Chief Minister of KwaNdebele) should come to an agreement,

which Mr Botha would accept.

"They were unable to come to an agreement and I suggested that they meet under the chairmanship of an independent person.

"Dr Piet Rautenbach was appointed for this purpose . . . they could still not reach an agreement."

Delegation

After that, in 1985, Mr Botha said he had met a delegation of Dr Phatudi, the Chief Minister's cabinet and a number of Moutse people.

"I explained the Government's viewpoint to them and emphasised it was important an agreement be reached.

"The Government specifically envisaged improved administration and planning.

"When it became evident that an agreement would not be reached, the Government took steps to incorporate Moutse with KwaNdebele.

"The Government of Lebowa then decided to take the Republic to court.

"In view of the above-mentioned facts, I do not think it would serve any purpose now to receive another delegation." — Sapa.

Government's latest Moutse move ^{for} ~~condemned~~

(12) By Jo-Anne Collinge

The Government's plan to change the law to enable Moutse to be incorporated into kwaNdebele despite a recent Appeal Court judgment to the contrary demonstrates "a flagrant disregard for the decisions of the highest court in the land", says the Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac).

The committee has served as a support group to the 120 000 population of Moutse in resistance to incorporation into kwaNdebele.

The Appellate Division judgment that the 1985 proclamation incorporating Moutse into the Ndebele homeland was invalid was handed down less than a month ago.

"Moutse was incorporated into kwaNdebele for more than two years. During that time its people experienced suffering and

oppression at the hands of the kwaNdebele authorities," a Trac statement reads.

"The entire community endured this with a discipline and restraint which was in large part based on their faith in the due processes of law and the correctness of their cause."

The Government, said Trac, did not share this respect for the courts or for the grounds on which the Moutse case was won by Chief Gibson Tlokwe Mathebe and his people.

The announcement by the Minister of Constitutional Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, that new laws would be passed this session to give effect to the incorporation was "a bloody-minded attempt to make kwaNdebele's independence a viable option at the

expense of the Moutse community", Trac maintained.

Observers have claimed that, without the extensive land of Moutse — about 66 000 ha — and its large population, kwaNdebele is far less plausible as an "independent state".

The incorporation of Moutse on New Year's Day 1986 was followed by immediate bloodshed and conflict was common in the following 27 months.

"Trac fears that this latest announcement will again cause severe conflict in the Moutse area," the committee said.

"The community stands united in its opposition to kwaNdebele rule and will have no choice but to continue to resist. For the Government still to refuse to heed this is to create a situation of ongoing violence and repression."

Government aid and private investment from South Africa
been above and beyond
involvement in developing

Star
29/4/88

Ndebele women in court fight for vote

By Claire Robertson,
Pretoria Bureau

The State President's denial of the vote to kwaNdebele women could not be called "unreasonable", counsel for the respondents in a pioneer sex discrimination case said in the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday.

The applicants, Paulina Machika and four others, are seeking an order to have declared void legislation denying women the franchise and the 1984 election of the 16 kwaNdebele Legislative Assembly members.

Mr William de Villiers SC, appearing for the State President, the Chief Minister of kwaNdebele and 15 other members of the Legislative Assembly, said the "discrimination" in the case of the franchise was not an "unfair differentiation" between men and women.

Women have the vote in other South African homelands.

Universal franchise in kwaNdebele was blocked by the Legislative Assembly in 1984 after a

speech by then Chief Minister Simon Skosane in which he expressed his uneasiness at having his wife, for whom he paid a dowry, pointing her finger at him (in the Assembly) and saying that he was not telling the truth.

"The Ndebeles will not tolerate that, so they will never do it," Mr Skosane said.

PRESIDENT SIGNED

Enabling legislation was signed by State President Mr Botha shortly afterwards, denying the vote and a place in the Assembly to kwaNdebele women.

A packed Pretoria Supreme Court heard Mr de Villiers explain that this was not unfair because it was in accordance with the traditions of the Ndebele people.

Mr de Villiers argued that denying women a say in public life dated back to Aristotle.

He referred to verses from Genesis in the Bible — Eve tempting Adam with an apple — to establish the Christian basis for women being regarded as "second-class citizens — which they are even now described as" and

sketched the stormy suffragette period in Britain.

Votes for women in Western society had had to follow a lengthy constitutional process and was denied even today in some Islamic countries — "and now they want the Ndebele to change in the blink of an eye," he said.

He responded to the applicants' argument that the Legislative Assembly itself was a new style of government for the traditional kwaNdebele people by describing the Assembly as "a new institution seen through the eyes of their traditions and practices".

The applicants had earlier detailed the case of a widow who, as the sole breadwinner in the family, did not have the vote while her young son did.

"From a Western view we can say it is wrong — from their viewpoint, we cannot say it is wrong," Mr de Villiers said.

Two of the respondents, including speaker in the Legislative Assembly Mr S. Mahlangu, are not opposing the women's bid for the vote.

The hearing continues.

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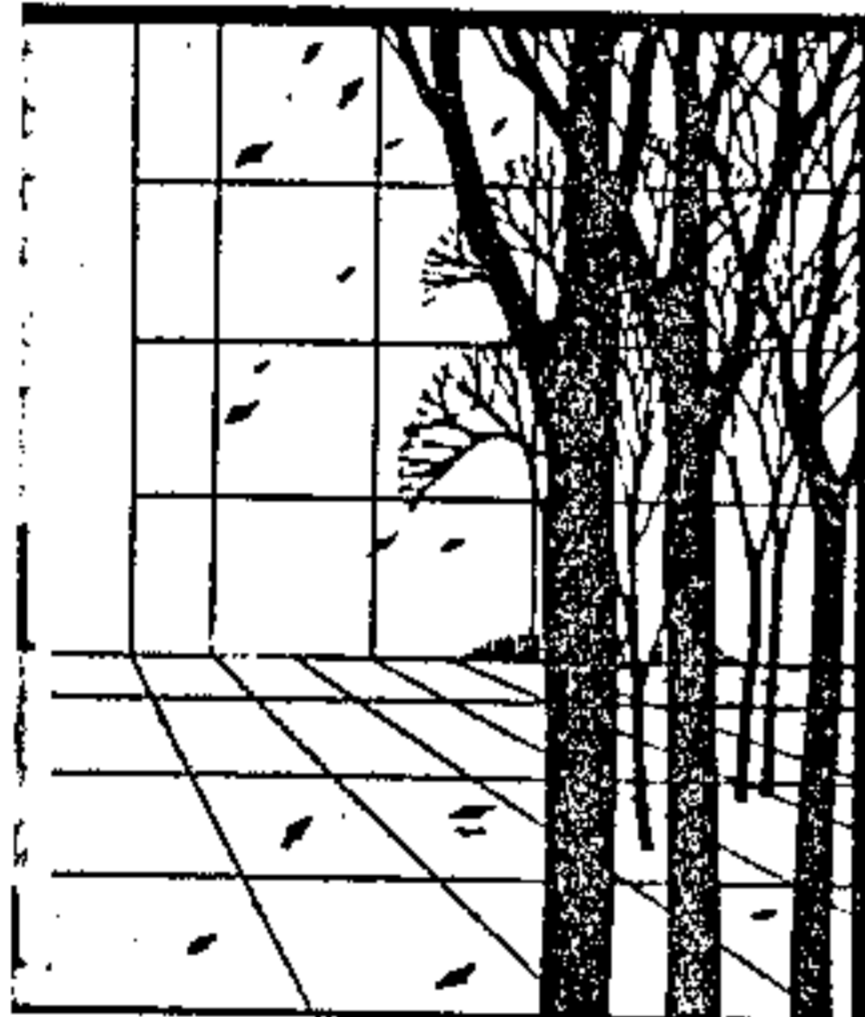
tion and Culture vote of the Budget, he said he and other members of the House had played their role in Parliament to improve education for blacks.

The present teacher-pupil ratio at white schools would have to drop from 1 to 18 to about 1 to 25 as the black ratios improved. — Sapa.

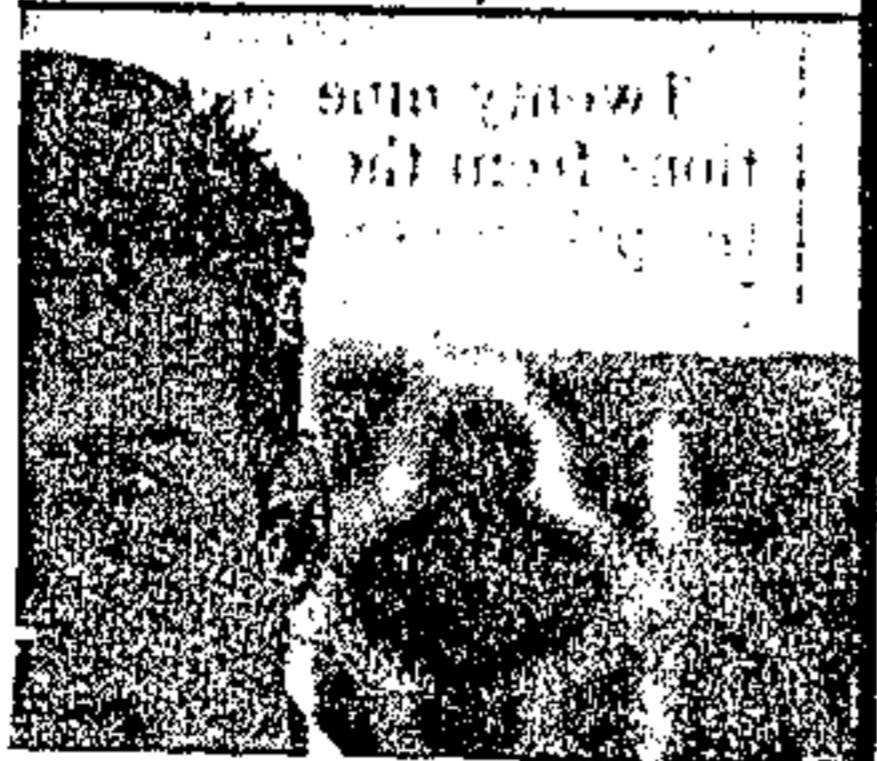
Temple ruins still in danger

The Nelspruit Town Council had stated in a letter that it would proceed with the development of Sandheuwel, so abandoning any plans to preserve ruins of ancient Dravidian temples Mr K Ramduth, Minister of Education and Culture, said in the House of Delegates yesterday.

He had written to the Nelspruit Town Council asking it to reconsider, Mr Ramduth said, and would ask the Minister of National Education, Mr F W de Klerk, to intervene. — Sapa.



Crew necks, V necks, cardigans, and the visible jersey/jackets.



PW sends message to Mozambican president

MAPUTO — President Botha has sent a message to his Mozambican counterpart, President Joaquim Chissano, it has been disclosed in Maputo.

Mozambican Co-operation Minister General Jacinto Veloso returned to Maputo on Wednesday after meeting President Botha and Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha to discuss ways to revitalise the Nkomati Accord.

General Veloso said he was returning with a message from Mr P W Botha.

He confirmed that a meeting between the two heads of state was a possibility, but said relations had to improve first.

He said Mr Botha had thanked Mr Chissano for his message, which he considered "an important step for peace and good neighbourliness".

Chief pleads for Moutse

QwaQwa Chief Minister Kenneth Mopeli has deplored the Government's decision to incorporate the Moutse area into kwaNdebele. Star 29/4/88

In a telex yesterday to President Botha, Dr Mopeli said: "Your Government's decision to press ahead with the incorporation of the Moutse area into kwaNdebele is strongly deplored.

"We solemnly appeal to you, Sir, as a democrat, to respect the latest verdict of the Supreme Court on the issue, and honour the wishes of the majority of the Moutse residents who are determined to retain their South African citizenship." — Sapa.

Council compromises, offers IP Skilpad Hall

Pretoria Council's management committee has offered the Independent Party (IP) the Skilpad Hall at the showgrounds as a venue for a multiracial meeting. Star 29/4/88

In a report to the council on the management committee's refusal to let the meeting take place in the city hall yesterday, the committee said it had informed the IP that the party could use the City Hall only if the meeting was restricted to whites.

Infighting among right-wing city councillors came to the fore repeatedly during Wednesday's monthly council meeting, with the Conservative Party being accused by an ex-member of "inconsequence" in racial matters.

Later in the meeting the CP councillors walked out en masse when Mr Piet Rudolph (independent) asked for a division of votes over an amendment he had proposed regarding a new coloured residential area.

Mr Rudolph later withdrew his request for a division. — Sapa.

'SEXIST' POLL

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Sowetan 29/11/88

CHALLENGED



PRESIDENT P W Botha... respondent.

AN application to nullify the 1984 KwaNdebele elections was made in the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday by women who claimed to have been discriminated against because of their sex.

Five KwaNdebele women brought the application against the State President, Mr P W Botha, for having issued a proclamation excluding the homeland's women from voting. The proclamation

By ALINAH DUBE

defined a voter as "any male citizen of KwaNdebele above the age of 21."

Mr Majozi George Mahlangu, KwaNdebele's Chief Minister, and 15 other members of the Legislative Assembly have also been cited as respondents in the matter. The application is also seeking an order to restrain them from carrying out official duties.

In papers before court, Mrs Paulina Machika, who is the applicant, said she was surprised to learn over a radio announcement that only men were allowed to vote. She said that, as a person who was active in community affairs, she considered herself to have been more responsible than the young men who were allowed to cast votes.

Protest at 10 schools

THOUSANDS of pupils are boycotting classes at 10 high schools in Soweto and Tembisa.

The class boycott started yesterday when a teacher at Tembisa High School, Mr Themba Mahambi was arrested by security police in a dawn raid at his home on Monday.

Mr Mahambi (25) was released yesterday morning. In the light of his release, Tembisa teachers will have a meeting at the Tembisa high school at 11am today to resolve the school crisis.

A teacher at Mapetla High School in Soweto is also believed to have been detained.

The arrest of Mr Mahambi, an English and History teacher caused anger among pupils and staff at Tembisa High School and triggered strikes at seven other high schools and secondary schools in the area.

A spokesman for the Department of Education and Training in

SOWETAN REPORTER

Pretoria yesterday confirmed that there were stayaways at a number of schools in Tembisa and Soweto.

He said senior officials of his department were engaged in investigations into the causes of the strike.

Pupils returned to high schools in the Western Cape yesterday after Wednesday's stayaway.

Sources said attendance at most schools was normal.

The stayaway by
To Page 2



Govan Mbeki goes to court

Page 2

REPORTS, pictures and comment in this edition may be censored in terms of the Government's state of emergency.

Counsel

Mr L Welsch SC, counsel for the women, said the definitions of "voter" in the proclamation were ultra vires, "void and of no force and effect in law". He pointed out that they discriminated against the female citizens of KwaNdebele above the age of 21 who would be entitled to vote in the election of the members of the Legislative Assembly and that they did not empower the State President to discriminate on the basis of gender in any proclamation determining the constitution of the Legislative Assembly.

"The definition is unreasonable in that its operation is partial and unequal as between male and female citizens of KwaNdebele," Mr Welsch said.

(Proceeding).

Unic Fren Polo

WOMEN SUE PW FOR SEXUAL DISCRIMINATION

PRETORIA — Five KwaNdebele women are suing President P W Botha and the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly for sexual discrimination — because they do not have the vote.

The hearing, believed to be one of the few such sexual discrimination cases in SA history, began yesterday in the Pretoria Supreme Court, which was packed with KwaNdebele women.

The applicants claimed that the female citizens of KwaNdebele have different interests from those

of male citizens and these interests were not adequately served by an all-male election and an all-male Legislative Assembly.

Paulina Machika and four other women are seeking an order to declare as void the provision of Proclamation R205 of 1979, which excludes women from the right to vote and to be elected as members of the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly.

The "modern-day suffragettes" are also seeking a declaration that the election of the KwaNdebele

Legislative Assembly is "void and of no force and effect".

Furthermore, the applicants are seeking an interdict restraining the assembly "from continuing to act, as or to perform any of the functions of members of the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly".

Counsel for the applicants, R S Welsh SC and E Cameron SC, told the court: "The electoral principle and the notion of suffrage were novel and unacceptable to those appointed to positions of authority in KwaNdebele". — Sapa.

W/Mail 29/4-4/5/88

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Moutse joyous on Monday, weeps on Tuesday

ON Monday the Moutse community was still deciding how to celebrate the recent Appeal Court ruling which overturned its incorporation into the KwaNdebele "homeland".

On Tuesday Constitutional Development Minister Chris Heunis announced he would introduce new legislation during the current session of parliament to re-incorporate Moutse into the northern Transvaal "homeland".

Gibson Tlokwe Mathebe, the acting chief of Moutse's Bantoane tribe who brought the Appeal Court application, had described their victory as "too wonderful to be true". This week his advisers said he was in a state of shock.

The Transvaal Rural Action Committee, a Black Sash project which has worked extensively in the area, said the latest announcement might once again cause severe conflict in Moutse. After the area's incorporation into KwaNdebele was announced in De-

By JO-ANN BEKKER

cember 1985 a four-month civil war erupted in which at least 160 people were killed.

Trac representative Joanne Yawitch said the Moutse community had experienced "extreme suffering and oppression at the hands of the KwaNdebele authorities" during the two years after the territory's incorporation.

"The entire community endured this with a discipline and restraint which was in large part based on their faith in the due processes of law and the correctness of their cause," she said.

On March 29 their patience was rewarded when the Appeal Court ruled their incorporation invalid.

The court ruled that the state president had wrongly incorporated Moutse into KwaNdebele for administrative reasons — government representatives had argued this made sense because of Moutse's geographical contiguity

to KwaNdebele and their integrated infrastructure.

In fact, the court ruled, "homeland" legislation empowered the president to amend the boundaries of self-governing territories only to make further provision for the "development of black nations to self-government and independence".

Mathebe's lawyers had stressed that the incorporation of Moutse's 124 000 inhabitants, of whom 50 percent were North Sotho, into a South Ndebele "homeland" cut across all the state principles of separate development embodied in legislation dating back to 1959.

Trac believes the proposed incorporation is "a bloody minded attempt to make KwaNdebele's independence a viable option at the expense of the Moutse community".

Moutse gave the "homeland" a badly needed hospital and a well-established infrastructure of schools, roads and shops.

PRETORIA. — Sexual discrimination in South Africa was placed under the spotlight this week in a case between KwaNdebele women, President P W Botha and the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly.

The applicants, five KwaNdebele women, are fighting for the right to vote. Without the vote, they claimed their interests, which are different to men's, were not adequately served by all-male elections and an all-male legislative assembly.

The first applicant, Mrs Paulina Machika, said in an affidavit that she was a housewife and was "assisted in bringing the application by my husband, Mr Petrus Machika".

The woman's application was opposed by the State President and the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly.

Mr I de Villiers, SC, for the respondents, told the Deputy Judge President, Mr Justice C F Eloff, that women had fought

KwaNdebele women fight to vote

SA Times 30/4/88 (121)
universally, and for centuries, for the right to vote.

Citing feminist, sociological and biblical references, Mr de Villiers said the female right to vote was only attained in the "Western world" after reaching the pinnacle of development.

Mrs Machika alleged in her affidavit that it was not only women who were refused to choose representatives on the various Ndebele authorities or the Legislative Assembly.

"The overwhelming majority of the men had also not been able to choose representatives, as they were not members of the tribal authorities.

"I genuinely thought that the whole purpose of having elections was to allow all those who had previously been excluded, the right to participate."

Mrs Machika also said the Legislative Assembly could not be regarded as representative of the KwaNdebele people.

She further stated that the exclusion of women was an attempt to limit popular participation in government.

"As I have pointed out, and as is confirmed by the affidavit of the Speaker, many of the male citizens are migrant workers who live and work outside KwaNdebele for most of the year.

"It is the women who are most actively involved in the management of local affairs, and it is therefore they who pose the greatest threat to the traditional power base of the nominated members."

Mrs Machika also said the homeland systems could not be judged against traditional tribal governments.

Heunis keeps new Moutse inclusion law under wraps

By LESTER VENTER: Political Correspondent

BRIEF hope for an end to five years of uncertainty and violence for the people of Moutse has been dashed by a Government announcement that new legislation on the conflict is being prepared.

The 120 000 residents of the rural settlement, a controversial inclusion in the KwaNdebele homeland, now fear that the brief respite they won from the courts against their inclusion will be reversed by the new laws.

Mr Chris Heunis, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, told Parliament this week the legislation was being prepared — but he would not say what its effect would be.

His announcement came little more than three weeks after the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein ruled in favour of the largely Sotho-speaking Moutse residents, who have fought a two-year battle to have their inclusion in KwaNdebele reversed.

Progressive Federal Party MP Mr Peter Soal, who asked Mr Heunis to spell out the Government's intentions, said: "One can't understand why, against everyone's better judgement and the violence and mayhem that has surrounded the issue, the Government wants to push through with Moutse's inclusion."

Asked again on the weekend to clarify the Government's intentions, Mr Heunis once more declined, saying wraps on the nature of the legislation were necessary to avoid further counter-applications to the courts.

However, informed Government sources said the legislation "would not necessarily" amount to re-inclusion.

So the Moutse residents' future stays in limbo.

The Government has never spelled out specific reasons for including Moutse in KwaNdebele against the Moutse clan's wishes.

Mr Soal believes the

reason is to bolster viability prospects for KwaNdebele, at present little more than a squatter state.

Moutse has some infrastructure, where KwaNdebele has virtually none — and its inclusion would nearly double the KwaNdebele homeland, occupied by some 400 000 people.

More than 100 people have died in violence since Moutse was incorporated in 1986.

Mr Heunis denied this, saying the Government wants KwaNdebele's rulers to demonstrate "broad support" for independence before the homeland becomes South Africa's fifth independent black state.

ST/15/88

12/5/88

kwaNdebele's police chief gets new post

SP 31/5/88

Pretoria Bureau

kwaNdebele's Chief Minister Majozi Mahlangu was the guest speaker at a farewell function for the homeland's police chief, Brigadier Hertzog Lerm, last night.

Brigadier Lerm has been transferred to the SA Police Port Natal division where he will serve as Divisional Commissioner from July 1.

Brigadier Lerm, who has headed police units at some controversial unrest incidents in the past few years, has served in kwaNdebele since 1986.

Towards the end of his term, which was marked by resistance to proposed independence for the homeland, he also held the post of private secretary to the Chief Minister.

Brigadier Lerm was responsible for incorporating the homeland government's Mbokotho vigilantes into the police force as special constables.

He was in command at an unrest incident in Mamelodi in 1985, when at least 43 people died after the police opened fire.

NO LEGAL ACTION

New Act indemnifies KwaNdebele government

THE KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly has passed a Bill indemnifying the KwaNdebele Government from legal action.

The Bill was passed on Friday and still has to be placed before the State President, Mr P W Botha, for approval. If approved, no civil or criminal proceedings will be instituted or continued in a court of law against the homeland authorities.

The indemnity is effective

Cowetan
during the period between December 1 1985 and June 11 1987. "Proceedings which may have been brought or commenced prior to the coming into operation of this Act, shall lapse and shall be deemed void," the Bill reads.

Also protected by the new law are members of the Cabinet, officers or members of the KwaNdebele police force, any person acting under the authority of an officer or person considered to be representing the government.

The Act reads further: "If in any proceedings instituted against the government the question arises whether any act took place in good faith, it shall be presumed until proven otherwise that such an act was in good faith."

A prominent KwaNdebele resident yesterday said the introduction of the new Bill was a deliberate act by the authorities "to protect tyranny." He said that most of the cases pending against the government arose from the 1985/86 incidents which were sparked off by the then Mbokoto vigilante group.

"If effected, the Act will have to be challenged in the court of law," he said.

kwaNdebele Bill called violation of human rights

Star 3/5/88

(121)

By Mckeed Kotlolo, Pretoria Bureau

Anti-independence organisations in kwaNdebele and lawyers have condemned the kwaNdebele Indemnity Bill which was passed on Friday by the Legislative Assembly as a violation of human rights.

The national director of Lawyers for Human Rights, Mr Brian Currin, said the passing of the Indemnity Bill was a violation of the fundamental right of the people.

"The only effective right a citizen has to protect himself against excessive and unlawful State action is through the courts of law. That fundamental right has been violated by the kwaNdebele Indemnity Bill."

He said that such action by the kwaNdebele Legislative Assembly "will insure 'banana republic status' even before independence".

ADMISSION

Mr Currin said: "Ironically, the Bill, which is retrospective to December 1985, is an admission by the State that they have acted unlawfully both criminally and civilly over the past years."

Mr Nic de Villiers of the Pretoria Legal Resources Centre said: "It is an appalling disregard for the process of the law and gives blanket protection to police."

A former detainee and member of the homeland's Legislative Assembly, Mr Andries Mahlangu, said the government was trying to intimidate people not to expose its heinous acts during the unrest.

Mr Mahlangu said many innocent people were killed by government agents.

kwaNdebele indemnity Bill challenged

By McKeed Kotlolo, Pretoria Bureau

Legal experts believe that by passing an indemnity Bill, the kwaNdebele government might have gone beyond its legislative powers.

On Friday the homeland's Legislative Assembly passed the kwaNdebele Indemnity Bill which protects it or its employees and agents from any civil claims arising from the territory's 18 months of unrest between December 1 1985 and June 11 1987.

Professor Marinus Wiechers of the University of South Africa's Faculty of Law said he had the feeling that by passing the

Bill "the Legislative Assembly might have gone beyond its legislative powers because the police powers in that territory are delegated, and the Assembly does not have powers either to restrict a jurisdiction of the courts or amend the State Liability Act.

"For these reasons I doubt the validity of the Indemnity Act," he said.

Professor John Dugard of Wits University's Faculty of Law said the Assembly's action was contrary to the principles of justice.

"The action taken might be legally effective but still runs contrary to the prin-

ciples of justice."

Professor Dugard, who represented Moutse residents in the Appeal Court case against the incorporation of the area into kwaNdebele, said the Act did not indemnify the homeland's government from Moutse cases arising between December 1 1985 and June 11 1987 "because Moutse was never part of kwaNdebele".

He said it had been proved in a court of law that incorporation of this territory into kwaNdebele was unlawful.

The now-defunct government watchdog, the Mbokotho vigilante group, has been named in legal actions.

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PRINCE JAMES IS HELD ⁽¹²¹⁾

PRINCE James Mahlangu, chairman of the Ndzundza Tribal Authority in KwaNdebele, has been detained in terms of the Internal Security Act.

A spokesman for the KwaNdebele police yesterday confirmed Prince Mahlangu's detention on Monday. He said although he had not been formally charged, police were investigating charges against him under security laws.

"That is all I can say at this stage. I cannot speculate whether he will be

formally charged or released after questioning," the spokesman said.

Prince Mahlangu, known for his stand against the independence of KwaNdebele, last week applied for the dismissal of the current "self-imposed" executive committee of the Ndzundza tribal authority, including Mr Majozi George Mahlangu, Chief Minister of KwaNdebele.

The application was made in the Pretoria Supreme Court and was postponed sine die. *sowetan 5/5/88*

kwaNdebele govt criticises PFP MP

Star 5/5/88 By Jo-Anne Collinge (121)

The kwaNdebele government has launched a verbal attack on Progressive Federal Party MP Mr Peter Soal and others who have opposed Moutse's incorporation into kwaNdebele.

Moutse, with a population of 120 000 mostly Pedi-speaking people, was incorporated into the Ndebele homeland by Government proclamation in January 1986. In March the Appeal Court found the proclamation invalid and Moutse returned to central Government administration.

Last week, it was announced in Parliament that new laws are to be passed to override the Appeal Court decision and secure Moutse for kwaNdebele. This evoked an outcry from the PFP.

"How can Mr Soal deprive the Moutse people of crystal clear running water from taps provided by the kwaNdebele government where they were previously subjected to water from polluted wells and dams which were unfit for human consumption?" asked Mr F K Mahlangu, the homeland's Minister of Citizen Liaison and Information.

"Sorry, Mr Soal, we do not accept you or your party as a solution to our goal towards self-realisation and the acknowledgement of human dignity."

Mr Mahlangu said residents of 13 villages in Moutse came daily to the kwaNdebele government begging it "not to leave them in the lurch".

He said that the kwaNdebele government supported Pretoria because it allowed minorities "to achieve their objectives while retaining their own cultures and values within their own region".

Prince Mahlangu released

By McKeed Kotlolo

Prince James Mahlangu, who was detained by the kwaNdebele police in terms of the Internal Security Act a week ago, has been released. (12)

Prince Mahlangu, an opponent of kwaNdebele's independence, was arrested at his Weltevrede home last Monday and released on Thursday. STV 715758

The liaison officer for

the homeland police, Lieutenant J A Joubert, said the prince was detained for questioning in connection with an illegal gathering held at Wolwekraal on April 16.

His arrest came less than a week after he had launched an urgent application in the Pretoria Supreme Court for the dismissal of the alleged "self-imposed" executive committee of the Ndzudza Tribal Authority.

is he prepared to disclose to Parliament that part of the report which contains the findings on Mr Riaan Eksteen — the matter has had country-wide repercussions?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, it does not even go without saying that there is a part of the report which deals with Mr Eksteen.

Former director-general of SABC: resignation

*8. Mr S C JACOBS asked the Minister of Information, Broadcasting Services and the Film Industry:†

(1) Whether he or his predecessor received, either directly or indirectly, any requests and/or instructions in connection with the resignation of the former director-general of the SABC; if so, (a) (i) from whom and (ii) when, (b) what was the purpose of the requests and/or instructions and (c) (i) (aa) when, (bb) where and (cc) to whom did he convey the requests and/or instructions and (ii) what was the purpose of his words to such person or persons;

(2) whether he was in touch with the Board of the SABC before 20 April 1988 about the resignation of the said director-general; if so, (a) when and (b) what was the purpose of this conversation;

(3) whether he intends discussing, either directly or indirectly, the question of the successor in the post of director-general of the SABC with the (a) State President and (b) Board of the SABC; if not, why not; if so,

(4) whether he will convey the standpoints of the State President in this connection to the Board of the SABC;

(5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF INFORMATION, BROADCASTING SERVICES AND THE FILM INDUSTRY:

(1) No
(a) to (c) Fall away.

(2) No
(a) and (b) Fall away.

(3) Because of the nature of the importance of the post of the director-general of the SABC I will discuss the matter directly

with various persons and institutions as every second person enquires about it. I never discuss a subject indirectly with anybody.

(4) The conveying of messages between the State President and the Board of the SABC does not fall within the responsibilities of the Minister concerned.

(5) No.

†Mr SPEAKER: Order! The hon member for Port Elizabeth Central raised a point of order earlier, and the hon the Minister is now dealing with questions which relate to it. I rule that the point of order in connection with Question 1, which was put to the State President, is not a valid one, and that the hon the Minister's reply is within the prescribed rules.

†Mr S C JACOBS: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply on behalf of the State President, is he saying that the aspects with which the hon the State President dealt in his speech, cover all the questions put in Question 1?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, it is evidently . . .

†Mr S C JACOBS: Not "evidently"! Is it the case?

†The MINISTER: That is evidently the purpose of the hon the State President's reply which I gave on his behalf.

Utilization of graduate members of SAP according to their qualifications

*9. Mr L DE BEER asked the Minister of Law and Order:†

Whether graduate members of the South African Police Force who have qualifications relating to police work, are being used according to their qualifications; if not, why not; if so, what percentage of such members are being so used?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

Yes, as far as possible, all graduate members are appropriately employed. However, instances may occur where graduates, as a result of exceptional reasons, are not appropriately employed. As far as can be ascertained, there are at present no such instances.

Tapping of telephone conversations

*10. Mr L DE BEER asked the Minister of Communications:†

(1) Whether he will furnish information on the tapping of telephone conversations; if not, why not; if so,

(2) whether during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available his Department granted permissions for the tapping of telephone conversations of members of the House of Assembly; if so,

(3) whether he will furnish any further information in this connection; if not, why not; if so, (a) in respect of which members, (b) when, and (c) at whose request was such permission granted, in each case?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION (for the Minister of Communications):

(1) No, because it will not be in the country's interest to furnish the information. It is pointed out to the hon member that the provisions of section 118A of the Post Office Act are at all times being strictly complied with and that no application for a telephone interception is granted for any other reason than for the maintenance of the security of the Republic;

(2) and (3) fall away.

Hospital board of Witbank: new members

*11. Mr W J D VAN WYK asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:†

Whether any new members were appointed to the hospital board of Witbank during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available; if so, (a) what are their names and (b) on whose recommendation were they appointed?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

This information was furnished by the Transvaal Provincial Government:

Yes.

(a) Mr G F C Voss was reappointed
Mrs M E Maritz

(b) Mr P P Broodryk, Chairman of the Witbank Hospital Board.

KwaNdebele/Lebowa: one self-governing territory

*12. Mr W J D VAN WYK asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:†

(1) Whether the self-governing territories of KwaNdebele and Lebowa have intimated to him or his Department that they are considering becoming one self-governing territory; if so,

(2) whether it is still the intention to add the irrigation area Rust de Winter to KwaNdebele; if so, why;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) KwaNdebele did not intimate that they are considering becoming one self-governing territory with Lebowa. Lebowa, however intimated to me that they are considering the possibility of holding discussions with KwaNdebele regarding possible amalgamation.

(2) It is still the intention to add the Rust de Winter area to KwaNdebele. The Rust de Winter area was promised to KwaNdebele as compensatory land for Kalkfontein, Geweerfontein and Bloedfontein.

(3) No.

Certain person in employ of SADF

*13. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Defence:

Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, is currently in the employ of the Defence Force; if so, (a) in what capacity is he employed, (b) for how long has he been employed, (c) what is his rank, (d) what are his functions and duties, (e) where is he stationed at present and (f) what is his name?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(a) to (f) With the information furnished the person could not be identified as an employee of the SA Defence Force.

Certain person in employ of SAP

*14. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

CAUTIONS 11/5/88 (121)

Lebowa may consolidate

THE government yesterday confirmed that the new Lebowa government was considering holding discussions with the KwaNdebele government about a possible amalgamation of the two homelands. The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Planning, Mr Roelf Meyer, said on behalf of the Minister, Mr Chris Heunis, that Lebowa had "intimated to me that they are considering the possibility of holding discussions with KwaNdebele regarding possible amalgamation."

KwaNdebele, Lebowa merger talks soon?

DIP 11/5/88

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The government yesterday confirmed that the new Lebowa Government was considering holding discussions with the KwaNdebele Government about a possible amalgamation of the two homelands.

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Planning, Mr Roelf Meyer, said on behalf of Minister Chris Heunis, that Lebowa had "intimated to me that they are considering the possibility of holding discussions with KwaNdebele regarding possible amalgamation".

However, Mr Meyer, in reply to a question from Mr Wynand van Wyk (CP, Witbank), said that "KwaNdebele did not intimate that they are considering becoming one self-governing territory with Lebowa".

It was also still the intention to add the Rus de Winter irrigation area to KwaNdebele as it was promised as compensatory land for Kalkfontein, Geweerfontein and Bloedfontein.

Plan for merger with Lebowa denied

THE Chief Minister of KwaNdebele, Mr M G Mahlangu, has quashed "speculative announcements" on the amalgamation of the homeland and Lebowa.

"The Government and people of KwaNdebele have no interest or desire to discuss an amalgamation of KwaNdebele with Lebowa or any other country," Mr Mahlangu said.

The Chief Minister said that Moutse was not part of Lebowa and would not be incorporated into Lebowa in the future.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Bloemfontein recently ruled that the 1985 proclamation incorporating Moutse into the KwaNdebele homeland was invalid.

Mr Mahlangu added that his government wished to reiterate an earlier invitation to the Chief Minister of Lebowa for discussions on matters of common interest to both homelands.

"Matters which we can discuss could include the rights and privileges of Ndebele citizens residing in the Zebediela area, Chief Mahlangu said.

kwaNdebele

move will

'de-nationalise'

By Claire Robertson

Government incorporation of Moutse into kwaNdebele would cause "denationalisation" of people like that pioneered by the Third Reich, Professor John Dugard of the University of Witwatersrand's Centre for Applied Legal Studies said yesterday.

"In the same way that many Czechs were forced to become part of Nazi Germany with the annexure of the Sudetanland ... we feel Moutse is being incorporated against its will into foreign territory," he said.

His criticism of the Government's declared intention to press on with incorporation via legislation — although the Appellate Division this year overturned the proclaimed incorporation — was made during a Pretoria conference on kwaNdebele yesterday.

ests of the South African public to have aircraft taking off in an overloaded state and what he intends to do about it?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, in neither case were the bounds of safety exceeded. [Interjections.]

Boeing: fuel leaks

*9. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) Whether the South African Airways received a service bulletin relating to possible fuel leaks in Boeing 747 cargo areas; if so, (a) on what date and (b) from whom;
- (2) whether the affected Boeing 747 aircraft were inspected in terms of this bulletin; if not, why not; if so, when in each case?

—The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes.
 - (a) 18 April 1988.
 - (b) The Boeing Commercial Aircraft Company.
- (2) Yes.

ZS-SAL
ZS-SAM
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ZS-SAR
ZS-SAO
ZS-SAW
ZS-SAN
ZS-SAT

11 April 1988
12 April 1988
13 April 1988
18 April 1988
19 April 1988

Mr D J N MALCOMESS: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, and in the light of the fact that the bulletin was received after the crash of the SA Helderberg, is he able to tell us whether this bulletin did not in fact apply to the SA Helderberg and whether the aircraft was inspected in terms of any bulletin?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, if the hon member wants the particulars of a specific case, he must place a question on the Question Paper in that regard. [Interjections.]

Waterkloof: delay of aircraft

*10. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

Howard

(1) Whether air traffic from Waterkloof Air Force Base is controlled from the control tower at Jan Smuts Airport; if so,

(2) whether any aircraft at the said base were delayed on the morning of 8 March 1988; if so, (a) which aircraft, (b) who were the passengers of the aircraft and (c) why;

(3) whether any complaints were made to the control tower at (a) Jan Smuts Airport and/or (b) Waterkloof Air Force Base as a result of this delay; if so, (i) by whom, (ii) what was the purport of the complaints and (iii) to whom were they made;

(4) whether any official subsequently visited the control tower at Jan Smuts Airport in connection with this incident; if so, (a) why, (b) on whose instructions and (c) what was the name and/or rank of this official;

(5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (1) No.
- (2) No. (a), (b) and (c) Fall away.
- (3) and (4) Fall away.
- (5) No.

KwaNdebele: SA public servants

*11. Mr H J COETZEE asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:†

Whether any public servants of South Africa who were employed in KwaNdebele were transferred during the period 1 January 1986 to 31 December 1987; if so, (a) how many and (b) what period of notice of transfer was given to each such official?

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- Yes.
 - (a) 38.
 - (b) To 32 one month or longer.

To 5 twenty four hours. In all 5 cases the transfers were expected and the officials were informed verbally beforehand or they were aware thereof. The officials were resident in white areas and short notice of change of working place was not applicable to place of residence.

Handwritten initials

One official was transferred three weeks after he had so requested.

†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, will he tell us whether this transfer of officials at short notice took place with their consent?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, if the hon member wants a reply to that, I would like to consider it by way of a question on the Question Paper—

Kwa Mhlanga, KwaNdebele

*12. Mr H J COETZEE asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:†

- (1) Whether his Department is involved in the construction of the proposed new capital city Kwa Mhlanga in KwaNdebele; if so, to what extent;
- (2) whether his Department has budgeted any funds for this project; if so, (a) what total amount has been (i) budgeted and (ii) spent, (b) what progress has been made with this project and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (1) Yes, the Department of Development Aid is involved in the installation of infrastructure and the erection of certain official buildings.
- (2) Yes.
 - (a) (i) R55 194 000.
 - (ii) R30 194 000.

(b) The amount as mentioned under (2)(a)(ii) has been paid towards the following projects:

Infrastructure (including bulk services) for the supply of water, sewerage, electricity, storm water drainage, streets and roads for a central business district comprising 16,6 hectares, as well as 1 053 residential erven.

The following building projects: post office, court, stadium, one secondary and two primary schools, showground facilities and 130 houses. (Houses are also being erected by other bodies using their own funds and 492 such houses have also been

completed.)

Consultants are at present being appointed for the planning of the following projects:

Legislative assembly building and government offices, ministers' houses, police headquarters and police station, traffic test centre, health facilities, flats, houses and additional infrastructure for these projects as well as for an additional 350 residential erven.

- (c) The amount mentioned under (2)(a)(ii) was spent during the period 1st April 1986 to 31st March 1988.

13. Mr F J LEROUX — Law and Order. [Reply standing over.]

Louis Botha Airport: international terminal

*14. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) Whether the international terminal at Louis Botha Airport is being extended and renovated; if so, (a) when is this work due to be completed and (b) what is the total cost involved;
- (2) whether any delay has been experienced in regard to the completion of this work; if so, (a) what was the original date for completion and (b)(i) what is the cause of this delay and (ii) what effect does it have on passengers using these facilities;
- (3) whether any representations have been received for these extensions and renovations to be completed at an earlier date; if so, (a) what representations, (b) from what bodies and (c) when;
- (4) whether his Department is taking steps to have the contractors complete this work by a date prior to the 1988 summer holiday period; if not, why not; if so, what steps?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes.
 - (a) During February 1989.
 - (b) R4,5 million.
- (2) Yes.
 - (a) May 1988.

Howard

Conference calls for inquiry into police action

By Claire Robertson,
Pretoria Bureau

A conference of 150 academics, lawyers and politicians called on the Government yesterday to appoint a judicial commission of inquiry into the activities of the kwaNdebele police and the mbo-kotha (vigilantes) in the homeland.

The conference, "kwaNdebele — the future", organised by the Pretoria branch of Lawyers for Human Rights, "noted with alarm the allegations of gross misconduct, abuse of power and political interference by the kwaNdebele police and the vigilantes", according to the unanimous motion.

If the Government failed to set up a commission, a private inquiry should be established with the same brief, it was decided.

~~121~~ kwaNdebele

'workshop for peace' aborted

Pretoria Bureau

A planned workshop which hoped to take the first steps towards peace in kwaNdebele collapsed in March this year when several Government departments withdrew at the eleventh hour, it was revealed at a conference in Pretoria yesterday.

Professor Simon Bekker of Unisa's sociology department and an independent researcher contracted by Lawyers for Human Rights, Ms Pat Rainey, had spent six months organising the workshop, which was to have been held in Pretoria on March 28.

Representatives of the Departments of Law and Order, Constitutional Development and Planning, Development Aid and the SADF were to attend the one-day workshop.

Star 17/5/85

Star 17/5/85

Star 17/5/85

CPE Times 121
ay, May 18, 1988 5

R55,2m for new capital

Political Staff

THE new capital of the KwaNdebele homeland had been budgeted to cost R55,2 million, the Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said yesterday.

Dr Viljoen, who was replying to a question from Mr Pikkie Coetzee (CP, Middelburg), said R30,2 million had already been spent on the erection of the capital at Kwamhlanga, in KwaNdebele.

His department was involved in the installation of infrastructure and the erection of certain buildings.

The R30,2 million had been paid towards infrastructure, roads and residential erven.

KwaNdebele's capital to cost R55,2m — minister 121

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The new capital of the KwaNdebele national state had been budgetted to cost R55,2 million, the Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said yesterday.

Dr Viljoen, who was replying to a question from Mr Pikkie Coetzee (CP, Middelburg), said R30,2m had already been spent on the erection of the capital at KwaMhlanga in KwaNdebele.

He said his department was involved in the installation of infrastructure and the erection of certain buildings.

The R30,2m had been paid towards infrastructure for the supply of water, sewerage, electricity, storm water

drainage, streets and roads for a central business district comprising 16,6 hectares as well as 1 053 residential erven.

It had also been spent on a post office, a court stadium, one secondary and two primary schools, showground facilities and 130 houses.

Houses were also being erected by other bodies using their own funds and 492 houses had been completed.

Consultants were at present being appointed for the planning of the legislative assembly building, government's houses, ministers' houses, police headquarters, police station, traffic test centre, health facilities, flats, houses and additional infrastructure for these projects as well as additional erven, Dr Viljoen said.

D/D 18/5/88

Govt of kwaNdebele 'places excessive reliance on police'

By Claire Robertson, Pretoria Bureau

The kwaNdebele police force was a deeply politicised organisation which acted as an extension of the homeland government and followed the example of brutal acts by senior white officers — including Commissioner Brigadier Hertzog Lerm — a conference on the homeland's future was told in Pretoria this week.

Mr Nic de Villiers of the Pretoria Legal Resources Centre told the conference, organised by Lawyers for Human Rights, that the kwaNdebele government viewed its opponents as "a security threat to be fought and overcome" and placed "excessive reliance on the police force to contain this perceived threat."

"The police are drawn into an overtly political role," Mr de Villiers said.

ROYAL FAMILY DETAINED

He detailed a high level of harassment in kwaNdebele, particularly of two members of the Ndebele royal family, Prince James and Prince Cornelius Mahlangu, who have been detained seven and five times respectively. Both had been charged several times, but never convicted.

The kwaNdebele police had also detained a wide variety of respected community representatives such as magistrates, teachers, priests and businessmen "merely for voicing opposition to independence" for the homeland.

"This level of harassment followed the appointment of Brigadier Hertzog Cloete Lerm as the overall commander of the police force in kwaNdebele ... (his) heavy-handed approach appears to have found favour with the executive."

The kwaNdebele government "relies on the police to plaster over the lack of credibility" while the police can rely on "executive ratification for their excesses", Mr de Villiers said.

"There are indications that this relationship has become extremely intimate: since September 1987 Brigadier Lerm has acted as the private secretary to the Chief Minister — an unusual position for the Commissioner of Police, to say the least," he said.

"Brigadier Lerm is cited in two Supreme Court actions for damages for having assaulted detainees in the presence of a group of other police."

"Not only does the tone of the police leadership permit assaults, it positively encourages them," said Mr de Villiers, citing as examples the following incidents drawn from court records or affidavits:

- The station commander of the Kwaggafontein police station allegedly made no efforts to control a programme of torture of children which lasted about a week during May last year.

- Warrant-Officer Botha, commander of the kwaNdebele Murder and Robbery Squad, has been named in a number of actions for damages arising out of torture including electrocution, suffocation and genital abuse.

- A white policeman and his father were shot and killed in September 1987. In response, Brigadier Lerm announced that "no stone would be left unturned" in the search for their killers.

DETENTIONS AND TORTURE

"The consequence has been a programme of extensive detentions and torture over a period of seven months," Mr de Villiers said.

"I know of at least four people who have been detained and tortured in a gross and obscene manner by the kwaNdebele police."

"These policemen are all white and have been seconded to the kwaNdebele police force from the South African police force."

"They are in leadership positions and their conduct has set an example to other policemen in this newly-formed force," he said.

"It seems clear that there is a serious rot within kwaNdebele ... (and) it will not go away by itself. Detailed proposals to remedy it can be made, but they are worthless unless the major actors are prepared to accept that a problem exists," Mr de Villiers said.

No police comment on the allegations was available at the time of going to press.

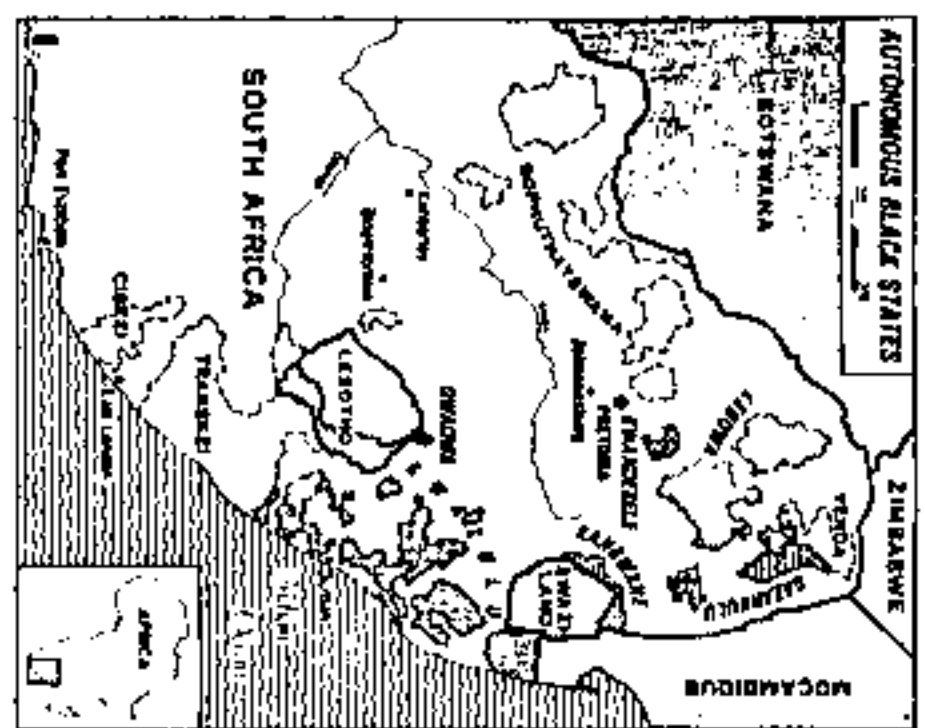
August 20/3/88

(121)

Moutse मामूँवrees



Special report on the unresolved conflict of interests by PETER SOAL, left, MP for Johannesburg North and the Progressive Federal Party's spokesman on development aid.



LEFT: The legal adviser to the Moutse people, Professor John Dugard... the intention of the new legislation could constitute a form of forced removal.



New legislation due for Parliament — despite appeals and lost court case

THE residents of Moutse have owned and occupied their 66 000 hectares between Groblersdal and Marble Hall in the north-eastern Transvaal since about 1780.

The Transvaal Rural Action Committee (TRAC) reports that the land is fertile and well tended.

This conservative, rural community of about 120 000 is well known in the area for its peaceful and integrated farming activities. The people have a predictable, simple and traditional way of life and the predominant language is Sotho.

In 1962 the area was incorporated into Lebowa with which the community had been associated ethnically, culturally and historically for many, many decades.

As part of the Government's passion for separating people into their own compartments, it was decided to create a "home-land" for the Ndebeles.

Because no traditional area existed, it was decided to establish one and a clutch of farms to the north-east of Bronkhorstspuit was assembled which was to serve as the nucleus for this new state.

Having found the land it was important to have people as well, so housing development in the many townships on the East Rand was suspended and thousands of people of many ethnic and cultural backgrounds were sent off to the new city in the gala which had been established at Ekangala.

No mention was made of incorporation into KwaZulu-Natal or even of the possibility of independence, but this was in the heady days of Dr Verwoerd's successors who were determined to get rid of blacks in white areas and hand them over to the homelands. It will be recalled that in due course it was said that we would have no black South Africans.

To promote further the concept of nationhood for KwaZulu-Natal, it was decided to add Moutse to the area. This would not only increase the size of the homeland but would increase the population as well.

Moutse was therefore allocated to KwaZulu-Natal in the late 1970s in terms of the Government's consolidation plans.

As soon as this became public knowledge, the Moutse community registered its objection, but Moutse was excised from Lebowa in 1980 and reverted to central Government administration in preparation for incorporation into KwaZulu-Natal.

For six long years the Moutse community, headed by its traditional leadership, opposed the plans for incorporation.

TRAC records in one of its regular briefings that a deal was apparently struck between the South African Government and the Cabinets of Lebowa and KwaZulu-Natal in late 1985 that Moutse would be incorporated into KwaZulu-Natal in exchange for the Zebedella orange estate, the railway line between Lebowa and Zebedella and the resettlement areas of Immerpan and Saliesfontein, which had been earmarked for those Moutse residents who refused to stay in KwaZulu-Natal.

In spite of many appeals by the Moutse leadership to the South African Government, Proclamation No 227 of 1985 was published in the Government Gazette advising that Moutse would be incorporated into KwaZulu-Natal with effect from January 1, 1986.

In the early hours of that day the Mhogoto (meaning the grinding stone), a group of ruthless vigilantes under the control of former Chief Minister Skosana and Interior Minister Piet Ntuli of KwaZulu-Natal, moved into Moutse and abducted about 300 men, who were taken to the community hall at Sityabuswa.

There the floor was covered with water and washing powder. The Moutse men were stripped and made to run into the hall where they were beaten as they slipped and slid around the room. This is the usual method of torture employed by Mhogoto and the New Year's Day attack plunged Moutse into a period of intense repression.

What was previously a peaceful rural area became a scene of intense conflict which mobilised the youth, not because they were motivated by the ANC or the UDF — as was claimed by certain government spokesmen — but simply because they responded to the violence of the Mhogoto.

As appeals to the Government and to the State President had been unsuccessful, the Moutse residents decided to test the validity of the proclamation in court.

The Government had appointed Dr Piet Rautenbach in an attempt to bring about agreement between the Lebowa Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Pathudi, and Mr Skosana about Moutse. Their real intention was to

coerce Moutse into accepting incorporation into KwaZulu-Natal for purposes of "administration".

Chief Mathebe, head of the Moutse regional authority, argued in the Supreme Court, Pretoria, that the incorporation decision was in conflict with the National States Constitution Act because, among other things, it disregarded considerations of ethnicity.

The case was won. The State took it on appeal to Bloemfontein where it lost again, the court ruling that the State President had acted beyond his powers.

Such was the interest in the outcome and confidence in the system of justice that a large number of residents travelled to Bloemfontein to hear the judgment, only after having secured a court order restraining the KwaZulu-Natal police from interfering with their travel plans.

When I asked the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, recently whether he was to take any further action regarding the incorporation of Moutse into KwaZulu-Natal, he replied that the Government intended introducing legislation during the current session of Parliament.

Professor John Dugard, legal adviser to the Moutse people, argues that if it is the intention of the legislation to negate the rulings of the court, this will be contrary to the spirit of separate development; will constitute a form of forced removal because, although individuals will not be transferred to an inhospitable area they will be transferred to an inhospitable administration; 120 000 people could be deprived of their cit-

izenship in the event of KwaZulu-Natal becoming independent and the trust and faith hundreds of thousands of rural black people have in the courts will be undermined.

Citizenship is an important issue because all individuals over the age of 18 in Moutse are enfranchised. In KwaZulu-Natal the vote is restricted to males over the age of 21. Thus Moutse females and males between the ages of 18 and 21 will therefore be disenfranchised.

Mr Geoff Budlender of the Legal Resources Centre has stated that the only democratic societies he is aware of where women are excluded from the franchise are the Yemen, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait!

Incorporation will also mean the Moutse people will lose their language rights because Sotho is not an official language in KwaZulu-Natal and education will therefore not be in their mother tongue but in a foreign medium. Language rights are enshrined in the South African Constitution and should be respected in all circumstances.

Some Moutse leaders have expressed a desire to return to the administration of Lebowa as the people of the territory are regarded as cousins. On the other hand, there is no reason why Moutse should be attached to any self-governing state.

Tensions have been created in the community which will not be easy to cope with. Why can Moutse not revert to the status it enjoyed before being incorporated into Lebowa?

We await the proposed legislation from Mr Heunis with great interest.

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Mpondozankomo (Witbank) — R6 656 000
 Tlamooha (Springs) — R9 289 000
 Xhoxuswaso (Bloemfontein) — R7 120 000

Whether his Department will furnish information on the budgets for the various state departments of KwaNdebele; if not, why not; if so, what total amount was budgeted for each such state department in each of the latest three specified financial years for which information is available?

KwaNdebele: budgets of state departments
 1062. Mr H J COETZEE asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:†

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:
 Yes.

Department	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88
1. Chief Minister	1 540 300	1 246 300	4 683 000
2. Interior	1 037 100	1 546 400	2 037 000
3. Works and Water Affairs	31 547 200	36 649 100	55 060 000
4. Education and Culture	25 915 400	42 330 700	66 673 000
5. Agriculture and Environmental Affairs	6 981 100	7 536 600	10 117 000
6. Justice, Law and Order	2 891 500	2 367 100	2 836 000
7. Health, Welfare and Pensions	9 364 000	25 019 000	33 365 000
8. Finance and Economic Affairs	21 704 300	28 574 900	21 372 000
9. Citizen Liaison and Information	270 000	820 000	2 670 000
10. Police		3 500 000	13 372 000
TOTAL	101 250 900	149 590 100	212 185 000

Own Affairs:

Specialist teachers: vacancies

130. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether there are any vacancies for specialist teachers in high schools falling under his Department; if so, how many in each province in respect of each subject area?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

Province	Home Economics	Mathematics	Music	Physical Science	Technical Drawing/technical subjects	Transvaal
Cape	4	4	3	3	3	13
No. OFS	4	4	3	3	3	13
no. Natal	4	4	3	3	3	13
yes, Afrikaans First and Second Language	4	4	3	3	3	13
Accountancy/Typing	4	4	3	3	3	13
Biology	4	4	3	3	3	13
English	4	4	3	3	3	13
Geography	4	4	3	3	3	13
History	4	4	3	3	3	13

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

+ Indicates translated version

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage: buildings damaged

3. Mr W J DIETRICH asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (1) How many buildings in the Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage area (a) belonging to and (b) falling under the control of the Department of Education and Training were (i) irreparably damaged, (ii) seriously damaged and (iii) damaged over the latest specified period of three years for which information is available, (c) where are these buildings situated and (d) what is the estimated amount of this damage;
- (2) whether any of these buildings have been or are to be (a) repaired and (b) rebuilt by this Department; if not, why not; if so, (i) which buildings and (ii) when;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(1) (a)	1985	1986	1987	TOTAL
(i)	7	4	—	11
(ii)	27	16	—	43
(iii)	9	6	2	17

- (b) There are no other schools which fall under the control of the Department of Education and Training which were damaged.
- (c) Kwazakhele, Zwide, New Brighton, Kwa-Nobuhle, Despatch and Walmer.
- (d) R29 386 000 (replacement value).

to such an extent that the risk taken repairing damage is justified and with due regard to available funds. No additional funds for the repair or rebuilding are available, and this has therefore to be financed from the existing budget for new buildings.

Bureau for Information: number of publications in RSA

27. Mr C R REDCLIFFE asked the Minister of Information, Broadcasting Services and the Film Industry:

- (1) (a) How many publications are published in the Republic of South Africa by the Bureau for Information, (b) how many copies of each such publication are printed, (c) in which language is each printed and (d) what is the total cost of each publication;
- (2) whether any of these publications are distributed overseas; if so, (a) which publications and (b) how many copies of each;
- (3) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION, BROADCASTING SERVICES AND THE FILM INDUSTRY:

(1) (a)	45 Regional publications	7 Ad hoc publications	3 Regular magazines
(b) and (c)			

Regional publications

Publication	(b) No of copies	(c) Language
1. Metropolitan Digest	100 000 pm	English
2. Soweto Voice	160 000 pa	English
3. Diepmeadow News	160 000 pa	English
4. Bula Diaba	120 000 pa	English
5. Evaton News	40 000 pa	English
6. Tokoza Newsletter	30 000 pa	English
7. Tsakane Herald	30 000 pa	English
8. Newsletter for the People of Alexandra	30 000 pa	English

Women get vote — court rules

AMP News 2/15/88 (121)

PRETORIA. — The election of the Chief Minister of Kwandebele has been declared null and void, and Kwandebele women now have the vote. This historic judgment was made by the Deputy Judge President Mr Justice C F Eloff, in the Supreme Court here yesterday.

Mr Justice Eloff found that the sections of a 1971 proclamation signed by President P W Botha denying women the vote and a place in the Legislative Assembly should be deleted — effectively giving women the vote. He found that the State President had not been empowered by homeland legislation to discrimi-

nate between various groups of people, and that he had acted ultra vires in signing enabling legislation. The 1984 election — in which only men over the age of 21 took part — and which resulted in the election of 16 members to the Legislative Assembly, including Chief Minister Mr George Mahlangu, was null and void, he said.

The State President and 14 of the 16 MPs who opposed the court application for the vote were ordered to pay costs.

Two MPs did not oppose the application by five Kwandebele women. The judgment was met with silence by about 50

Kwandebele women who attended the hearing in traditional dress. They moved to Church Square where they were addressed by a representative of the Legal Resources Centre, who had represented them.

Mr Lawrence Nowosenetz explained the judgment to the women, who cheered when he told them the election of the Chief Minister had been declared null and void.

Experts in constitutional law at the University of South Africa (Unisa) preferred not to comment on the implications of the Supreme Court ruling, but said it was "very interesting". — Sapa

KwaNdebele women have vote (121)

PRETORIA — The women of KwaNdebele have the vote — and the elected portion of the national state's government is illegal.

This is the import of an historic judgment made by the deputy judge president, Mr Jus-

51 D 2115788
tice C. F. Eloff, in the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday.

Mr Justice Eloff found that the sections of a 1971 proclamation signed by the State President, Mr P. W. Botha, denying women the vote and a place in the

legislative assembly should be deleted — effectively giving women the vote.

The 1984 election, in which 16 members were elected to the legislative assembly, was null and void, he said. — Sapa

Women's vote shock

STW
21/5/88 PATRICK LAURENCE (121)

In an historic judgment yesterday, Mr Justice Eloff declared that the denial of the vote to women in kwaNdebele was unlawful.

According to legal observers, his ruling means that Chief Minister Majosi Mahlangu holds office unlawfully.

Mr Justice Eloff declared the 1984 kwaNdebele election null and void because women were denied the vote in terms of a proclamation signed by the State President. kwaNdebele is the only "homeland" to deny the vote to women.

Sixteen members of the 72-member Legislative Assembly, one of whom was Chief Minister Mahlangu, were elected in 1984 poll by an electorate unlawfully confined to men.

Legal observers yesterday made three central points in their interpretation of the implications of the judgment:

- The State is certain to appeal against the judgment, and the matter is certain to be heard before the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein.
- On the face of it, the judgment means that Mr Mahlangu cannot continue to function as a member of the kwaNdebele Legislative Assembly, and therefore as Chief Minister.
- The judgment also means that the legality of the whole Legislative Assembly — not simply that of the 16 elected members — is in doubt.

As papers before the court show, Mr Mahlangu has claimed a mandate to

pursue his controversial quest for independence on the basis of the 1984 election.

But with the election now found to be unlawful, his dubious mandate is in tatters.

Unless the expected appeal against yesterday's judgment is upheld in Bloemfontein, there will have to be another election — one in which women will be entitled to vote.

That election, political analysts predict, will serve as a de facto referendum on the independence question, a test of support which Mr Mahlangu has so far tried to avoid.

Mr Justice Eloff's judgment is the second major legal setback to be suffered by the kwaNdebele government in recent weeks.

On March 29, the Appeal Court declared the transfer of Moutse to kwaNdebele unlawful because it placed Sotho-speakers under the jurisdiction of the Ndebele, in contravention of the National States Act of 1971.

The three blocks of territory which make up Moutse constitute about a third of the land allotted to kwaNdebele.

Minister of Constitutional Development Chris Heunis came to the rescue of kwaNdebele's pro-independence rulers by promising to amend the legislation to facilitate the re-incorporation of Moutse into kwaNdebele.

But now the court has delivered another blow, which at the very least will delay independence for some time.

AR 408 23/5/88 121

Homeland in crisis following judgment

The Argus Correspondent
PRETORIA. — Kwandebele has been thrown into a constitutional crisis following the Supreme Court ruling last week which declared its government null and void and which has given women the vote, legal experts say.

Lawyers for Human Rights have called on the South African Government to take over or suspend the Kwandebele Legislative Assembly and to accept the issue of independence "as an absurdity".

The judgment handed down by the Deputy Judge President, Mr Justice Eloff on Friday, ruled that sections of a 1971 proclamation signed by President Botha, denying women the vote and a place in the Legislative Assembly, should be deleted — effectively giving women the vote.

TAINTED

One of the most dramatic parts of the ruling was that the 1984 election including the election of 16 members of the assembly, which includes the Chief Minister Mr George Mahlangu, was null and void.

Legal experts believe the ruling has tainted the entire Legislative Assembly and affected all proclamations and Acts passed since 1984 "because 16 people participated and voted on laws, when they had no right to".

The Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, was studying the judgment invalidating the Kwandebele government and might react later, his office said.

Court verdict causes crisis for rulers in kwaNdebele

Pretoria Correspondent

Trouble-torn kwaNdebele has been thrown into a constitutional crisis, legal experts say, following last week's Pretoria Supreme Court ruling which declared the homeland's government null and void and gave women the vote.

The South African Government has been called on by the Lawyers for Human Rights organisation to take over, or suspend, the kwaNdebele legislative assembly, reinstate South African rule and accept the issue of independence as an "absurdity".

The deputy Judge-President, Mr Justice Eloff, ruled on Friday that sections of a proclamation, signed by the State President, Mr P W Botha, that denied women the vote and a place in the legislative assembly be deleted.

Part of the ruling was that the 1984 election, including the election of 16 members of the assembly and the Chief Minister, was null and void.

Legal experts say the ruling has tainted the entire legislative assembly and affected all proclamations and Acts passed since 1984 "because 16 people participated and voted on laws when they had no right".

Laws and proclamations passed since 1984 by the Assembly include the Police Act and the appointment of the commissioner of police and "special constables". The court ruling could thus affect detentions and the recently passed Indemnity Act.

The ruling has also left the Ndebele people without a Chief Minister and has temporarily put the kwaNdebele independence issue on the back burner.

According to court papers, the five women who brought the application said members of the legislative assembly and the Cabinet should resign because they had agreed to independence without a mandate from their constituents.

South Africa's Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, was studying the Supreme Court judgment, his office said.

11/10

(121)

3/day 28/8/88

NEWS FOCUS

IF government incorporates Moutse into KwaNdebele, it will be abandoning the only moral claim it could make to justify the self-governing homelands — that of separate development.

Moutse: prof on moral claim

This is the view of Professor John Dugard — legal representative of the Moutse community which is fighting incorporation.

Dugard told a seminar on KwaNdebele that the 120 000-strong Moutse community was mostly North Sotho who, if incorporated, would be placed under an Ndebele authority in a new form of forced resettlement.

Government has warned it is to push through legislation to enable incorporation to take place despite the Appeal Court having found it invalid.

Dugard said government had moved from the ethnic principle to one of administrative convenience.

Government's anxiety in trying to push through KwaNdebele independence in 1986 had stemmed from its wanting to "keep up the momentum" of

DIANNA GAMES

self-governing states' taking independence, Dugard said.

But it realised KwaNdebele was too small for independence (population 312 000) without Moutse and lacked a viable infrastructure.

Moutse's incorporation could also be seen as a "punishment" for Lebowa, to which it was historically linked, for choosing not to take independence.

Nick de Villiers of the Legal Resources Centre described atrocities alleged to have been committed by KwaNdebele police with which the KwaNdebele executive had developed an "acute dependency relationship". This gave the police the power to determine executive policy, he said.

KwaNdebele women await voting rights

CAH Times 25/5/88 (121)

JOHANNESBURG. — KwaNdebele women will have to wait for the outcome of an appeal against a Supreme Court decision upholding their right to vote before being sure of voting in the next election.

The state has indicated it will apply for leave to appeal against the Pretoria Supreme Court judgment which invalidated Proclamation R205 excluding women from voting in the 1984 KwaNdebele general election.

The landmark case was brought by five KwaNdebele housewives against the State President, KwaNdebele chief minister Mr George Mahlangu and 15 other members of the legislative assembly.

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, is studying the judgment and is expected to release a statement soon.

A legal source for the homeland said there were serious implications stemming from the judgment.

"The most significant is that there will have to be a new election and the key issue will probably be on independence. The election could be a sort of referendum on independence."

Also at stake is the legality of actions taken by the legislative assembly since the 1984 election.

Homeland's power gets big challenge

Sowetan 26/5/88

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By MATHATHA TSEDU

KWANDEBELE suffered a blow last Friday when the Pretoria Supreme Court virtually nullified the homeland government.

Now another homeland, Lebowa, is also facing a crucial court decision: the Appeal Court has been asked to set aside an Act of Indemnity passed in 1986.

The Lebowa Indemnity Act came at the height of large scale uprisings in the homeland which were brutally suppressed by the Lebowa police. At least eight people died in police-related incidents while thousands were injured during the terror that came to be known as "the reign of the sjambok".

Hundreds of cases were brought against the police with claims estimated at over R4 million. It was in response to these claims that the Lebowa Legislative Assembly passed the Act in December 1986 but made it retrospective to July 1985. The Act

nullified all criminal and civil actions against the police or government officials arising from the uprisings.

The Act was unsuccessfully challenged in the Pretoria Supreme Court last year. An appeal against the decision was heard in the Appellate Division last Monday but judgment was reserved. Instructing attorney Mr Richard Ramodiba said the court was expected to announce its decision within a month.

Argument

In argument in court, counsel for the appellant, Ms Thembi Makhasa, challenged the powers of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly to enact the law. Counsel also argued that the Act was *ultra vires* in that its application amounted to an amendment to the homeland's constitution — and amendment which the Lebowa Legislative Assembly was not empowered to make.

The validity of a similar Act passed in KwaNdebele, which has also been challenged, is now in doubt following last week's judgment.



KWANDEBELE Chief Minister Mr Majozi Mahlangu presiding over "illegal" government.

'Dissolve Parliament'

Sowe Pam 26/5/88

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MR Solly Mahlangu, Speaker for the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly, has called on the State President, Mr P W Botha, to dissolve the KwaNdebele Parliament following a court ruling declaring the present elected KwaNdebele leaders as being illegal.

Mr Mahlangu announced this at a Press conference held in Pretoria yesterday. The conference was organised by the Idasa in conjunc-

tion with the representatives of the KwaNdebele royal family and the five women who were recently granted an order declaring the 1984 elections null and void.

Mr Mahlangu who was last year unseated by KwaNdebele's Chief Minister, Mr Majozi George Mahlangu, but later reinstated following a constitutional general election. It is time for President Botha to

put the attitude of the KwaNdebele people towards independence to test," said Prince James Mahlangu.

Prince Mahlangu said that headmen were organising a Press conference where the people of KwaNdebele would be given the right information about developments. He said most people have been "in a total black-out" following the continued

detentions of the members of the royal family.

The five women who brought the application against the State President and the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly told reporters that their houses were at the weekend surrounded by members of the KwaNdebele police. They also alleged that there was shooting near their homes in Welter-

vrede and Kameel Rivier.

The women pointed out that they would be "shocked and surprised" if the State President can appeal against the order by the Deputy Judge President of the Transvaal, Mr Justice Eloff.

They said they did not expect Mr Botha "whose wife is the first person to cast a vote during the South African elections" to deny KwaNdebele women the right to do the same.



PRESIDENT Botha

KwaNdebele ruling 'has sparked crisis'

PRETORIA. — The recent Supreme Court ruling that the KwaNdebele government was illegal had caused a constitutional crisis in the homeland, the Speaker of the the Legislative Assembly, Mr Solly Mahlangu, said yesterday.

He was answering questions at a media conference held by the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for SA (Idasa), which was attended by the five Ndebele women who successfully applied to the court for women to have the right to vote in the homeland.

Mr Mahlangu said the court ruling had come to the rescue of the Ndebele people "at an appropriate time for the KwaNdebele government to test the feelings of the people for independence, and if the government is outvoted the question of independence will simply fall away".

Replying to a question as to whether the court ruling was being taken seriously, Prince James Mahlangu said he "had learnt that the KwaNdebele authorities had not adhered to the ruling". — Sapa

Warning given to kwaNdebele govt

Star
26/8/84

By Mckeed Kotlolo,
Pretoria Bureau

(121)

Five kwaNdebele women have warned the kwaNdebele government, which was declared illegal by a Supreme Court judge about two weeks ago, to stop accusing the royal family of inciting people to revolt.

The women, Mrs Paulina Matshika, Mrs Alzina Ndala, Mrs Paulina Msiza, Mrs Sylvia Ndala and Mrs Deborah Ndala, said harassment by the kwaNdebele government prompted them to challenge President Botha's proclamation which excluded kwaNdebele women from taking part in the territory's general elections and also the legality of the homeland government.

Mrs Matshika, a housewife and leader of the women, told a press conference in Pretoria yesterday: "Police harassed our children and husbands. They detained them and, when we inquired about their detentions, we were told that as women we did not have the right to question the activities of the government."

The women warned the local government to stop blaming the royal family for the resistance in the homeland.

STOP HARASSMENT

"We call on the government to stop harassing the royal family for allegedly being responsible for inciting the people. The resistance by the people is a result of harassment by the government. We are also calling for the immediate demise of Majozi's government because it is evil," they said.

"They blame the royal family for inciting us because the might of their police force and the Mbokotho vigilante group failed to make us support them," they said.

Mrs Alzina Ndala said the kwaNdebele people fully supported the royal family "because it is through Paramount Chief David Mabhoko and his family that we are in kwaNdebele today and not through the Legislative Assembly".

She said some members of the royal family were forced to flee the territory because of harassment by the government.

Homeland ignoring court — Mahlangu

'Hands off royalty' warning by 5 women

Star 26/5/88

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By Mckeed Kotlolo, Pretoria Bureau
The kwaNdebele government has ignored the May 13 Supreme Court ruling which declared the 1984 general elections null and void and the government

illegal because local women were refused the right to vote, according to Prince James Mahlangu.

He said they had been told that Chief Minister Majozi Mahlangu, who returned from Cape Town a day after the court ruling, had called a meeting at his house at Matuizenloop where he told a group of people that they should ignore the reports about the ruling.

Prince Mahlangu said the Minister of Information, Mr FK Mahlangu, had also announced over the radio that people should not be misled by reports about the ruling because it was business as usual and Mr Mahlangu was still Chief Minister.

The prince said the court ruling had caused a constitutional crisis in the territory but that could be solved if the central government dissolved the government and ordered general elections to be held.

He was supported by other leaders, including the Speaker of the Assembly, Mr Solly Mahlangu, who fled the homeland after they were released from detention, and those who were wanted by police for allegedly inciting people to oppose independence.

Prince Mahlangu said the kwaNdebele headmen were organising a press conference to inform the local people about the court ruling's implications.

Pretoria Bureau

The five kwaNdebele women who challenged their homeland government in the Supreme Court and had it declared illegal have issued a warning to the KwaNdebele government to leave the royal family alone.

The women — Mrs Paulina Matshika, Mrs Alzina Ndala, Mrs Paulina Msiza, Mrs Sylvia Ndala and Mrs Deborah Ndala — alleged that harassment by the kwaNdebele government prompted them to challenge President Botha's proclamation which excluded kwaNdebele women from taking part in the territory's general elections and to question the legality of the homeland government.

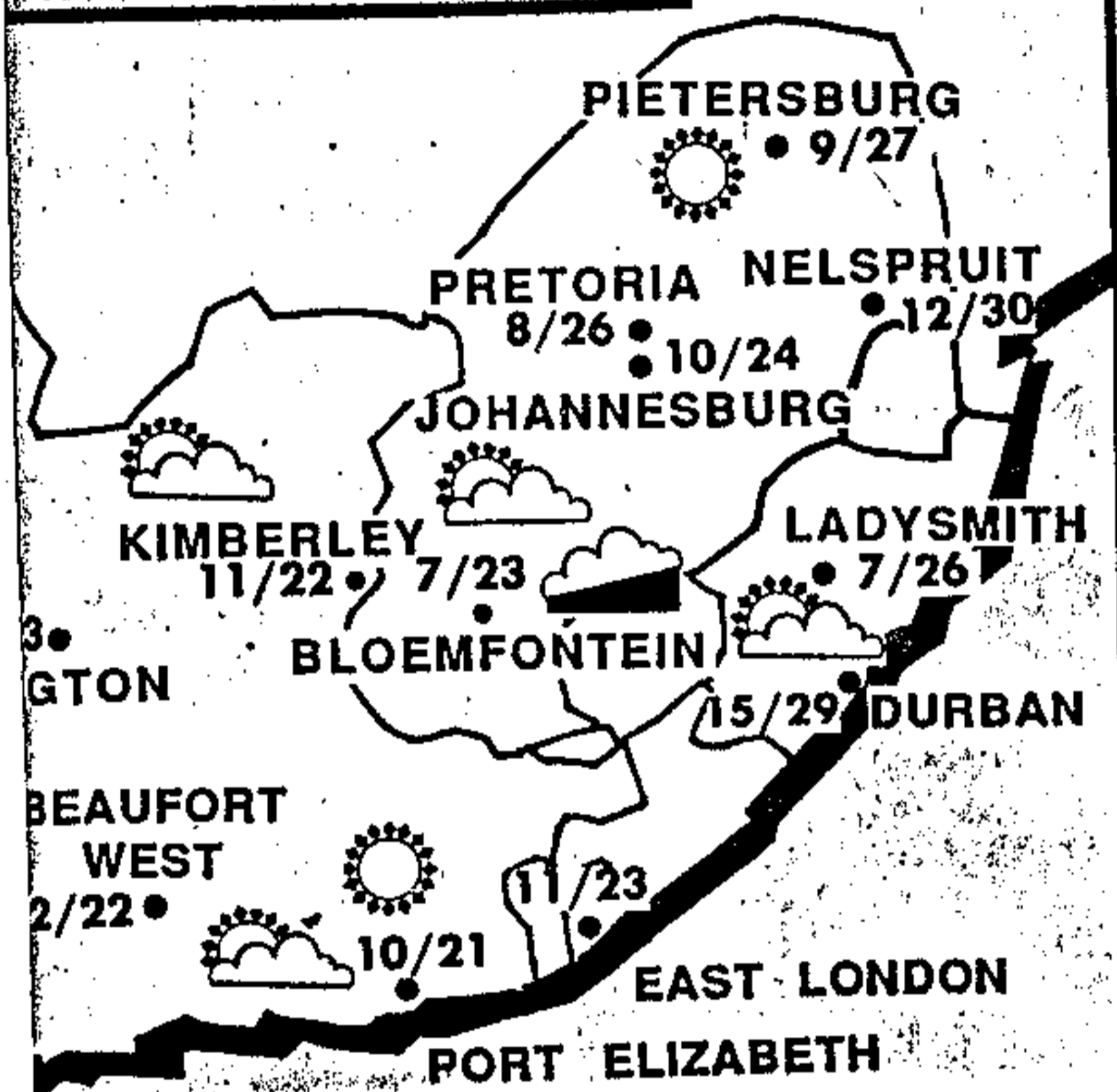
HARASSED

Mrs Matshika, leader of the women, said in Pretoria yesterday: "Police harassed our children and husbands. They detained them and when we inquired about their detentions, we were told that as women we did not have the right to question the activities of the government."

Mrs Matshika said the women had warned the kwaNdebele government "to stop blaming the royal family for inciting local residents to revolt against it".

"We call on the government to stop harassing the royal family ..." she said in a statement on behalf of the five.

THE WEATHER



d. mild but hot over the lowveld and in the north. It over South-Western Transvaal.
L — Today: 8 am 15 deg C, yesterday: max 23 deg — mm; so far this month — mm; so far this year fall for May over 92 years 24 mm; average an-

row, 6.45; sunset tomorrow, 5.25.

	Max	Min		Max	Min
Lisbon	21	13	Rio de Janeiro	29	19
London	19	13	Rome	28	11
Los Angeles	22	18	Seoul	28	13
Miami	29	26	Singapore	34	26
Moscow	26	11	Sydney	19	13
Nairobi	21	13	Taipei	26	23
Nassau	31	25	Tel Aviv	—	—
New Delhi	42	31	Tokyo	18	16
New York	28	17	Toronto	18	10
Oslo	17	10	Vancouver	16	7
Paris	25	16	Vienna	25	12
Perth	17	14	Warsaw	18	9

er unions

Diary

OBOKSBURG

LEBOWA MAY LOSE MOUTSE - CLAIM

Sowetan
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Police escort for marchers

TRAFFIC came to a standstill in Pretoria on Wednesday as police vehicles — with their sirens wailing — escorted about 20 members of the United Apostolic Ministers Council who marched from the Church Square to a nearby hotel in protest against sanctions, writes ALINAH DUBE.

The marchers, led by Bishop Mzilikazi Masiya, consisted of young



MR RAMODIKE . . . "Bill will not have fair passage"

THE State President, Mr P W Botha, told a Lebowa Cabinet delegation last week that he would not reincorporate Moutse into Lebowa. Instead, the Government would rush a Bill through this session of Parliament legalising the incorporation of the area into KwaNdebele.

These disclosures were made by Lebowa's chief minister, Mr M N Ramodike, in an interview with the *Sowetan* this week.

Mr Ramodike said President Botha had given Lebowa 14 days to start negotiations with KwaNdebele on the amalgamation of the two homelands. If this did not succeed, the Bill legalising Moutse as part of KwaNdebele would be piloted through Parliament.

The 14-day deadline has placed Lebowa in an invidious position as there is no government in KwaNdebele following a Supreme Court decision

on Friday which declared the Kwa-Ndebele government "illegal".

Mr Ramodike said: "We sent a telex to Mr Chris Heunis this week inquiring about the steps we should take now that there is no one to negotiate with. We have not yet received any response but we are extremely unhappy about the State President's attitude to the court decision.

"We are approaching various individuals and parties and the Bill that the president is planning to introduce will not have a safe passage through the Houses of representative and delegates. Various other leaders including Chief Gatsha Buthelezi have also appealed to the president to implement the court decision. We find it unfair that he should try to dodge the court decision by passing a new law."

KWANDEBELE

The tribe that lost its head

Crazy constitutions produce crazy politics. The "own affairs" vision may have seemed workable on paper — at least to its creators. But government is increasingly having to do battle to keep the Byzantine structures of the tricameral parliament and the homelands functioning. The debacle in the House of Delegates continues with Amichand Rajbansi still fighting for survival. To that constitutional crisis, the Pretoria Supreme Court has added another — the declaration of the 1984 KwaNdebele election null and void.

The immediate implication of the judgment is that KwaNdebele's Chief Minister, Majozi Mahlangu, is holding office illegally. However, it is possible that the whole Legislative Assembly could also be illegal.

The court decision left officials in the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning nonplussed. Four days later, they were still consulting their lawyers.

Attempts to reach Mahlangu were futile, although an official in the Department of Development and Planning says the ousted 16 MPs may remain in office while the application to appeal is being lodged. Attempts to get clarification on what was happening in KwaNdebele from Commissioner General Piet Kriel were rebuffed.

Should leave to appeal the decision be granted, the judgment will continue to be suspended until the appeal is heard — not likely before next year. This at least will give the men back in the department time to work on a contingency plan of what to do when a homeland government is declared illegal.

To give them their due, they are facing an unprecedented situation, the implications of which are far-reaching; not least being the possibility that *all* the activities of the homeland government since 1984 are illegal. Apart from legislation this could include contracts entered into with the homeland government. No one in the department is willing to comment on these implications. The official says every aspect would have to be considered by the State's lawyers.

However, even if the government gets a stay of execution, anyone entering into a contract with it would have to be aware of the fact that such a contract could be illegal should the Appeal Court uphold the Supreme Court's decision. At best, the homeland's ability to continue functioning in the interim would be severely curtailed.

The court case that put Mahlangu and his government on the skids concerned the denial of the vote to Ndebele women, which was put on the agenda in 1984 by the then Chief Minister Simon Skosana, who also moved that they be forbidden from standing for



election. Shortly afterwards President P W Botha signed a proclamation denying women the vote and a place in the Assembly.

In an historic judgment last Friday, Justice Eloff invalidated this, theoretically bringing to an end the election of 16 members of the 72-member Legislative Assembly, one of whom was Chief Minister Mahlangu. This is the second blow within two months to the homeland's quest to become the fifth nominally independent state. In March, the Appeal Court ruled that the inclusion of Moutse in KwaNdebele was illegal (*Currents* April 8).

Should last week's judgment be upheld, a new election will have to take place which is likely to become a de facto referendum, which Mahlangu has been trying to avoid.

The thorny question of who would monitor such an election — or even be responsible for calling it — remains at this stage unclear. ■

NEW Hassles for Ndebele

STG 28/8/88
(121)

PATRICK LAURENCE

Homeland regime faces fresh legal challenge

kwaNdebele Chief Minister Mafosi Mahlangu has resumed office lawfully after spending nearly a week in a constitutional limbo.

He was one of 16 members of the Legislative Assembly whose election was declared unlawful by Mr Justice Eloff last week because they were elected in a poll restricted to men.

Because the Chief Minister has to be a member of the Legislative Assembly, the Supreme Court judgment effectively disqualified Mr Mahlangu from holding office as Chief Minister.

But now that the kwaNdebele government — and President Botha, who signed the proclamation barring women from exercising the vote in kwaNdebele — has been granted leave to appeal against Mr Justice Eloff's judgment, the legal status quo reverts to what it was previously.

Pending the decision of the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein, Mr Mahlangu and the 15 men elected with him are lawfully elected Assembly members.

But Mr Mahlangu will hardly have time to heave a sigh of relief. On June 6 his besieged regime faces yet another legal challenge in the Supreme Court. His administration is alleged to have unlawfully interfered in the affairs of the Ndzundza tribal authority, dismissing its chairman, Prince James Mahlangu, and withdrawing another notable, Mr Solly Mahlangu, as its nominee to the Legislative Assembly.

appointing its own men to replace them. It is those actions that will be challenged in court on June 6.

Chief Minister Mahlangu has suffered three major legal defeats in the past six months:

- The Supreme Court order restoring Mr Solly Mahlangu as Speaker.
- The Appeal Court judgment in March declaring transfer of the Moutse area to kwaNdebele unlawful.
- Last week's judgment ruling that denial of the vote to women was illegal.

Chief Mahlangu still has to devise a way of proving to President Botha that his quest to lead kwaNdebele to nominal independence has popular support.

Meanwhile the full text of Judge Eloff's historic judgment upholding the right of women to vote provides some interesting insights into kwaNdebele. One is that the kwaNdebele constitutional committee originally proposed that the vote be extended to all adults, not merely men. But it was vigorously opposed by the then Chief Minister, Mr Simon Skosana, who claimed he was backed by tradition and by God.

But it seems Mr Skosana was opposed to any elections at all and that elections in which the vote was restricted to men was merely the lesser of two evils.

Referring to a letter from the Chief Minister's office, dated November 1981, Eloff labelled it "instructive" (*instructief*). It indicated that the notion of elections had been accepted reluctantly (*met lang tande*) and that if they had to be held, then under no circumstances should women be enfranchised.

Moutse inquiry move welcomed by MPs

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

THE government decision to appoint a one-man commission of inquiry into the future of the Moutse district was welcomed yesterday by opposition parties.

Mr Peter Soal, PFP MP for Johannesburg North, who has strongly opposed the government's decision to unilaterally transfer the Moutse area from Lebowa to KwaNdebele without consulting the residents, said: "I welcome the appointment of the commission.

"It is a pity they did not seek the views of the residents before they attempted to steamroll the incorporation of Moutse into KwaNdebele."

The government's actions in Moutse had resulted in loss of life and considerable upheaval.

MP's 3/1/88

"Until now, this has in effect been a forced removal. It should not be forgotten that the government refused to hold a referendum among the residents of Moutse," Mr Soal said.

Mr Wynand Malan, leader of the National Democratic Movement, said the decision to appoint the commission looked like an attempt by the government to buy time. He said the commission needed a policy framework from the government to be able to investigate the district's future properly.

As far as he knew, the government had never consulted the people of Moutse.

The possible amalgamation of Lebowa and KwaNdebele, as had been suggested by Mr Noko Ramodike, Chief Minister of Lebowa, could be the forerunner of the development of regional government and there was apparently support for this idea, Mr Malan said.

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Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP MP for Houghton, warned that if the government went ahead with the transfer of Moutse into KwaNdebele it would deliver a death blow to any true negotiation. She advised the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, not to go ahead with the move.

Mr Heunis announced the appointment of the commission, to be headed by the former Chief Justice, Mr Justice F L H Rumpff, at the start of debate on his Vote in the House of Assembly.

The government had considered the constitutional position of Moutse after the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court had ruled in the case of G Mathebe and others versus the State President and others.

Mr Heunis said: "It soon became clear that Moutse is a many-faceted problem, having so many men, so many minds."

are planned in any of these constituencies; if so, what are the details of such plans?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

This information was furnished by the Cape Provincial Government:

(1) Yes.

(i) (ii)(aa)

Name of Black township Population in 1987

(a) Zwellihle 1 350

(b) Nduli 1 850

(c) Mfuleni 3 450

(d) None

(e) Guguletu 151 000

Khayelitsha 135 800

Nyanga 93 500

Ou Kruispad 35 000

(f) Msobomzu 5 280

Tyolotha 8 000

(g) Lwandle 1 850

(h) None

(i) Kwanongaba 4 064

(j) Mbekweni 14 000

(k) None

(l) Zolani 2 380

(m) Langa 72 500

(n) None

(o) Nqubela 1 120

Zeletemba 9 100

(ii) (bb) Population figures for 1982 are not available.

(2) Yes, expansion of Old Crossroads in the False Bay constituency and expansion of Kwanongaba in the Mossel Bay constituency. Details of proposed development cannot be given at this stage because planning is still being done.

Transfer of money to foreign country

1035. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

Whether, with reference to information furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, his Department has at any time rendered assistance to a certain organization in connection with the transfer of money from South Africa to a foreign country; if so, what is the (a) nature of this assistance and (b)

name of the (i) organization and (ii) foreign country involved?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

No.

(a) and (b) fall away.

KwaNdebele: casino

1063. Mr J H VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:†

(1) Whether his Department is or was involved in an investigation into the possible erection of a casino in KwaNdebele; if so, (a) what is the nature of this involvement, (b) who carried out the investigation and (c) what was the cost involved in each item of the investigation;

(2) whether any overseas journeys were undertaken in this connection; if so, what are the relevant particulars;

(3) whether a decision has been taken on the erection of this casino; if not, when can a decision in this connection be expected; if so, what decision?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) No.

Rest of question falls away.

Agriculture: expenditure

1092. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Agriculture:†

What percentage of the total State budget was spent on agriculture since the 1980-81 financial year in each specified financial year for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

1980-81	3,80 per cent
1981-82	3,39 per cent
1982-83	3,25 per cent
1983-84	4,36 per cent
1984-85	3,04 per cent
1985-86	2,30 per cent
1986-87	2,71 per cent

Other expenditure in respect of agriculture, e.g. from statutory levy funds, is not included in these percentages. Similarly the cost of arrangements such as the lower fuel prices for agriculture and special rail tariffs for certain agricultural products are not included in the above-mentioned percentages.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

General Affairs:

Questions standing over from Wednesday, 25 May 1988:

Black war veteran: military pension

*1. Mr T ABRAHAMAS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether his Department or any provincial administration has received any applications for (a) military pension and/or (b) war gratuity from a certain Black war veteran, particulars of whom have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if so, (i)(aa) by what authority and (bb) on what dates was each such application received, (ii) what are the circumstances surrounding these applications and (iii) what is the name of the applicant;

(2) whether this person has been granted a military pension or a war gratuity; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what is the amount of the (i) monthly pension being paid to him and/or (ii) gratuity granted;

(3) whether his Department or the provincial administrations keep records of all Black war veterans in receipt of military pensions; if not, why not?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Neither my Department nor the Provincial Governments administer military pensions for Black persons and therefore no responsibility in respect of military pensions for Black persons was placed on them. If the honourable member refers to war veterans' pensions, the reply is as follows:

(1) (a) No. No formal application but requests for the allocation of a war veterans' pension were received. The applicant is resident in Bophuthatswana and does not qualify for any pension benefits in the RSA. The applicant was repeatedly advised to

apply in Bophuthatswana. As a matter of fact, the name of a contact person in the Bophuthatswana Department of Internal Affairs in Mmabatho, was given to him.

According to information, the Department of Internal Affairs of Bophuthatswana indicated on 2 April 1987 that his application was in hand and being attended to.

(b) No.

Rest of no (1) falls away.

(2) Falls away.

(3) Yes.

Black war veteran: military pension

*2. Mr T ABRAHAMAS asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether the South African Defence Force has received any representations concerning a military pension for a certain Black war veteran, particulars of whom have been furnished to the Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply; if so, (a) when, (b) from whom, (c) what is the name of this veteran and (d)(i) what was the response to these representations and (ii) what were the reasons for this response;

(2) whether the Defence Force has records of Black soldiers who served in the Force during the Second World War; if not, why not; if so, (a) on what date (i) did this person volunteer for service and (ii) was he discharged, (b) what was the nature of his discharge, (c) what position did he hold at the time of his discharge and (d) what decorations did he receive during his period of service;

(3) what is the policy of the Defence Force in regard to parity in respect of military pensions and war gratuities for members of all race groups?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) Yes, not for a military pension but for a war veterans' pension.

(a) and (b) On 8 July 1985 and 12, 13 and 16 December 1985 from the person himself and during September 1986

Judge appointed to probe Moutse's constitutional future

Parliamentary Staff

THE constitutional future of Moutse is to be determined by a high-powered one-man commission of inquiry, the Government has announced.

Mr Chris Heunis, the Minister of Constitutional Development, said at the start of his budget vote debate in the Assembly yesterday that the former Chief Justice, Mr Justice Rumpff, had been appointed to head the inquiry.

This followed the Government's thorough consideration of the constitutional position of Moutse following the judgment in the case of G Mathebe and

said Mr Meyer.
M&S 3/6/88
(121)

others versus the State President and others in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court on March 29.

The judgment invalidated Moutse's incorporation into Kwandebele.

"It soon became clear that Moutse is a many-faceted problem having so many men, so many minds," Mr Heunis said.

There were various aspects which could not be ignored in the consolidation of self-governing territories, such as ethnic, geographic and economic considerations.

Mr Heunis said that in order to have the matter investigated in depth, the Government, following consultation with the Chief Ministers of Lebowa and Kwandebele, had decided to appoint a one-man commission of inquiry to investigate and make recommendations regarding:

- Constitutional and related matters, as well as the constitutional future of the Moutse district, and
- The question concerning the politically correct procedure, in general, to determine and alter the boundaries of self-governing territories.

Ex-Chief Justice will decide Moutse's future.

By David Braun,
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The constitutional future of Moutse is to be determined by a one-man commission of inquiry, the Government announced yesterday.

The Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, said at the start of the debate on his vote in the House of Assembly that a former Chief Justice, Mr Justice F L H Rumpff, had been appointed to head the inquiry.

This followed the Government's consideration of the position of Moutse after the case of G Mathibe and others versus the State President and others in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court on March 29.

The judgment invalidated Moutse's incorporation into kwaNdebele.

Mr Heunis said there were aspects which could

not be ignored in the consolidation of self-governing territories, such as ethnic, geographic and economic considerations.

Mr Heunis said: "The Government, following consultation with the Chief Ministers of Lebowa and kwaNdebele, has decided to appoint a one-man commission of inquiry to investigate and make recommendations regarding:

● "Constitutional and related matters, as well as the constitutional future of the Moutse district:

● "The politically correct procedure to determine the boundaries of self-governing territories.

"All concerned should submit their representations to the commission."

Legislation is in any event needed to rectify certain actions in Moutse between January 1 1986 (the date of incorporation) and March 29 1988 (the date of the judgment), Mr Heunis said.

986- Times 4/6/88
Govt 'ignores'
KwaNdebele (121)

THE homeland of KwaNdebele is part of South Africa, but the government is denying responsibility for the disgraceful state of affairs there, Mr Peter Soal (PFP Johannesburg North) said yesterday.

He said in Parliament that President P W Botha had said the KwaNdebele government had to show broad support for the concept of independence before it could be granted.

The homeland's cabinet was holding a number of meetings to show there was support, but these were completely rigged and were not showing the true will of the people.

Mr Joe Tshabalala had been appointed by the homeland government, at a fee of R343 000, to motivate the Ndebele people to "look forward" to independence, but the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, claimed he knew nothing about it.

"Who is responsible for what is going on in KwaNdebele, and who is responsible for the R238 million to be lavished on the impoverished homeland this year?" asked Mr Soal. — Sapa

THE State President, Mr P W Botha, would provide a forum for talks if the leaders of Lebowa and KwaNdebele wanted to discuss possible amalgamation of their areas, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said last week.

The Government would not oppose talks on amalgamation but it could not force the leaders to discuss the matter either.

Mr Heunis said, during his vote, that Parliament might be compelled to enact retro-active legislation, if the courts invalidated an election in KwaNdebele, to validate that government's action from 1984 to the judgment.

No one could question the Government's sovereign right to do so and, should it take action, it should not be accused of not accepting court rulings.

Mr Heunis asked how Mrs Helen Suzman's (PFP, Houghton) discussion on the Moutse problem with a foreign ruler could be reconciled with the PFP's opposition to foreign interference.

Mrs Suzman interjected that she would seek diplomatic relief if she thought something was unjust.

Mr Heunis said times of reform were unstable because people were uncertain about their future. If the State acted against people who, through their actions or utterances, caused unrest and these people happened to belong to unions or a church, the wrong perception was created of a state-union or state-church clash. — Sapa.

Former lands gain PW will narrow unity talks

Sowetan 6/6/88

121

Hansard

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (a) Yes,
- (i) to establish both the unity of the Department and the separate identity of each provincial education department,
- (ii) on each letterhead appears the blazon of the Department of Education and Culture and at the bottom the blazon of the relevant education department; the words *Department of Education and Culture*, the name and address of the particular provincial education department are given in both languages;
- (aa) falls away;
- (b) no;
- (i) and (ii) fall away,
- (bb) a standardized compliment slip has not been designed.

Cape Town Gardens: rent increases in respect of rent-controlled dwellings

*2. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Local Government and Housing:

- Whether any applications were received in 1987 for rent increases in respect of rent-controlled dwellings in the electoral division of Cape Town Gardens; if so, (a) how many and (b) what was the average percentage increase granted?

THE MINISTER OF THE BUDGET AND WORKS (for the Minister of Local Government and Housing):

Yes, by Rent Board, Cape Town;

- (a) 119 applications;
- (b) Each application is considered with regard to section 6 of the Rent Control Act of 1976 in terms of which restoration and other improvements, increases in rates, water and electricity tariffs have an influence. The average increase was 25,58%

Aids: committee re teachers/instruction to pupils

*3. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Hansard

OFSEDDr A Fourie

Mr C J Zaiman
TEDD Dr J H de la Rey
Mrs B van der Walt
TFC Adv J G Prinsloo
Mr C M Roos;

- (2) yes, a preliminary report in respect of (b) has been submitted to the Committee of Heads of Education; the matter is being further investigated;
- (3) yes, should it be deemed necessary.

Provincial education councils: sessional allowances

*4. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- Whether members of provincial education councils receive sessional allowances; if not, why not; if so, what allowances?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

Yes, a member of an education council who is not a full-time member of the Public Service receives an allowance.

Sessional allowances payable are:
Chairman: R218,07 per session day,
Member: R172,18 per session day.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Mouse area: land purchased by State

1015. Mr W J D VAN WYK asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:†

- (a) What area of land was purchased by the State in the Moutse area before the Appeal Court decision on 29 March 1988 on the incorporation of the above-mentioned area into KwaNdebele, (b) how many persons were moved as a result and (c) what was the total cost of (i) the purchase transactions and (ii) moving these persons?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (a) From the date of commencement of the Development Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act 18 of 1936), 30 008 hectares of land was purchased by the South African Development Trust in the Moutse area.

(b) 928 families were resettled on their request.

(c) (i) The cost of purchase of the relevant land is not readily available as it is not kept apart in a register.

(ii) R2 212 356.

Self-governing territories: development corporations

1071. Mr J H VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:†

Whether he will furnish information on the salaries and fringe benefits of senior officials of the development corporations of the self-governing territories; if not, why not; if so, what (a) salary and (b) fringe benefits does the (i) general manager, (ii) assistant general manager and (iii) manager of each such development corporation receive?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

Development corporations in the self-governing territories are managed and controlled by a board of directors appointed by the Cabinets of the various self-governing territories. This is done under legislation adopted by all the self-governing territories.

Salaries and fringe benefits of senior corporation personnel are determined by the boards of the corporations concerned and such information is confidential by nature. It is not usual to make such information public.

Ekangala: hospitals

1080. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

Whether there are any hospitals in Ekangala; if not, (a) why not and (b) where is the nearest hospital situated; if so, (i) how many of each specified kind of hospital, (ii) how many (aa) beds, (bb) doctors and (cc) nurses are there in respect of each of these hospitals, (iii) who is responsible for paramedical services in this area and (iv) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- No.
- (a) The number of inhabitants does not justify

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

CAC Trials 14/6/88

Detainees coerced — Soal

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
— Detainees in KwaNdebele were only being released once they signed a document in support of independence from South Africa for the self-governing territory, Mr Peter Soal (PFP Johannesburg North) said yesterday.

Speaking in a debate on the Supplementary Estimates for the 1988/89 Budget, he said the Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, should explain how his requested additional R26m for "assistance" to the self-governing states would be divided and what percentage was going to KwaNdebele.

"The group running the government there wants independence so that they too can become a casino state," he said.
— Sapa

D

ii:
s'
ix

Viljoen asked to explain R26-m aid

STV 14/6/88 (121)
People were being detained without trial for months in the homeland of kwaNdebele and were being released only once they signed a document saying they supported independence from South Africa and self-government of the territory, Mr Peter Soal (PFP Johannesburg North) said in the House of Assembly yesterday.

Speaking in debate on the Supplementary Estimates for the 1988/89 Budget, he said the Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, was requesting an additional R26 million for "assistance" to the governments of the self-governing states.

The Minister should explain how this was to be divided among the six home-

lands, what percentage was going to kwaNdebele, and what the specific purpose of the funds were, Mr Soal said.

The State President, Mr P W Botha, had told that government they should show their people's support for independence, he said.

"There is now a reign of terror there with citizens being coerced into accepting independence."

Mr Soal said he had three affidavits in his possession from people who had been detained in the homeland.

One of these people testified that he had been released by police only after he had signed a document saying he did not oppose independence.

CAPL-Times 15/6/84

Moutse removals cost R2,2 million

Political Staff

THE cost of resettling 928 families from the Moutse area was R2,2 million, the Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said yesterday.

The 928 families were resettled "at their own request" from Moutse, given its incorporation into KwaNdebele.

Dr Viljoen, who was replying to a question from Mr Wynand van Wyk (CP, Witbank), said the cost of purchase of land from these people was not readily available as it was not kept apart in a register. However, the total cost was R2 212 356.

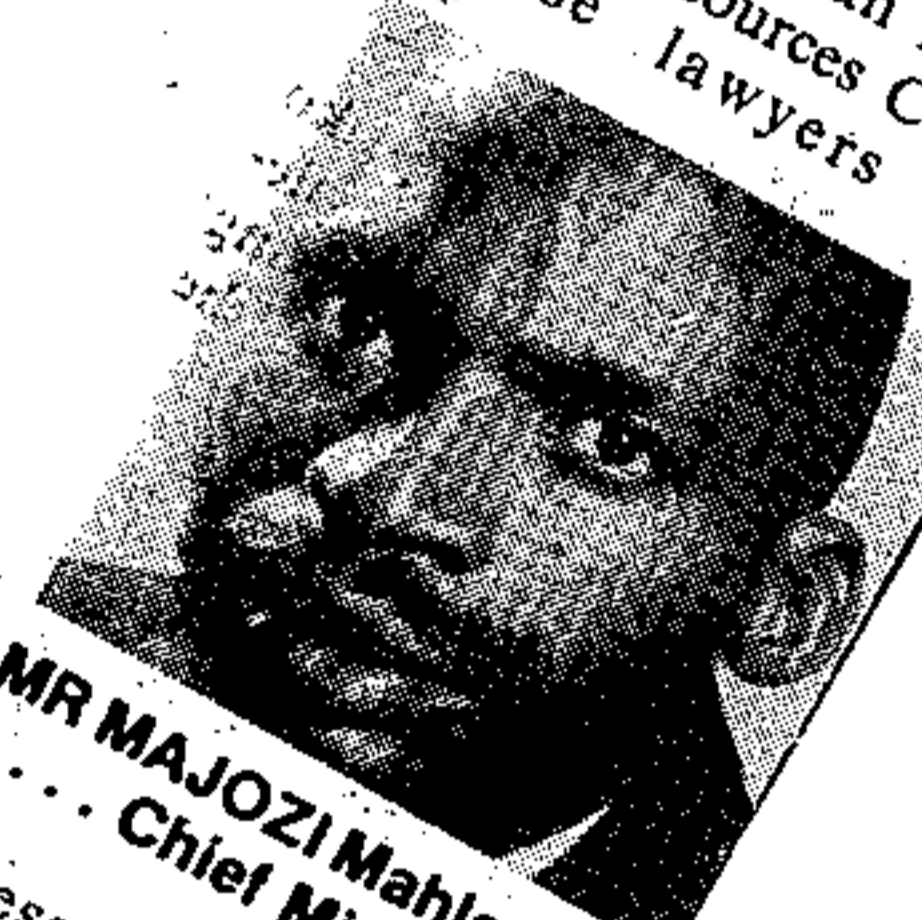
From the date of the commencement of the Development Trust and Land Act in 1936, the South African Development Trust purchased 30 008 hectares in the Moutse area, Dr Viljoen said.

Sowetan 17/6/87

Five claim over 1/2-m

FIVE people — four of whom are from the Moutse and KwaNdebele area — who were allegedly assaulted or arrested and held in detention and unlawfully by the police, are claiming over half a million rands from the KwaNdebele and South African Govern-

The five are Mr Charles Mathebe, Mr Sphiwe Lawrence Mtshali (26), both of Moutse; Mr Rex Skene Skosana (58) of Mamelodi East, Pretoria; Miss Matlakala Mirriam Tshabalala (28) and Mr George Mahungela, both of KwaNdebele. A spokesman for the Legal Resources Centre, whose lawyers are



MR MAJOZI Mahlangu
... Chief Minister.

representing the five plaintiffs, yesterday confirmed that they had instituted damages claims totalling R635 000 against both the South African and homeland governments. They also claimed legal costs. Summonses had already been issued on both governments, he added. Mr Mathebe has filed nine claims for damages totalling R325 000 for alleged assaults, humiliation and deprivation of medical care by the KwaNdebele or the South African Police or both forces during different dates from November 6, 1987 and November 27, 1987. The respondents are the Chief Minister of KwaNdebele, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok and South Africa's Minister of Justice.

1984 — 103
1985 — 96
1986 — 102
1987 — 143

(ii) 1983 — 16
1984 — 20
1985 — 12
1986 — 12
1987 — 1

(iii) 1983 — 3
1984 — 6
1985 — 7
1986 — 8
1987 — 2

(iv) 1983 — 30
1984 — 26
1985 — 28
1986 — 20
1987 — 11

(v) 1983 — 132
1984 — 115
1985 — 129
1986 — 138
1987 — 79

- (vi) The information is not readily available in the Department. To obtain the information, all the court records concerned will have to be examined, which is not economically feasible.
- (2) No.

- (3) In terms of the present *pro Deo* system, everyone who is accused of a capital crime, is entitled to *pro Deo* defence. During the pre-trial procedures, it however happens that the accused indicates that he prefers to appoint his own legal representative. Should the accused in fact require *pro Deo* defence, the Bar Council concerned is requested to appoint a *pro Deo* Counsel for the accused. The decision as to which advocate is to be appointed, therefore rests with the Bar Council concerned.

Ekangala: size and population

1066. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (1) (a) What is the size in hectares of Ekangala, (b) what is the (i) *de facto* and (ii) *de jure* population of this area and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished;

(2) (a) (i) how many housing units have been built in Ekangala to date and (ii) how many persons are still waiting for houses and (b) how many tents are currently being used to shelter those persons still waiting for houses;

(3) (a) how many houses are provided with (i) electricity, (ii) a water-borne sewerage system, (iii) running water and (iv) facilities for telephones and (b) what provision has been made to provide those persons currently living in tents with (i) toilets, (ii) water and (iii) fuel;

(4) (a) what (i) sport and (ii) recreational facilities are available in Ekangala at present and (b) how many (i) shops and (ii) (aa) occupied and (bb) unoccupied industrial sites are there in this area;

(5) (a) (i) what public transport services are currently available to persons living in Ekangala and (ii) to what percentage does the State subsidize each of these services and (b) (i) how many kilometres of road are there in this area and (ii) how many of these are tarred?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(1) (a) 543,1521 hectares.

(b) (i) and (ii) 9 028.

(c) 30th April 1988.

(2) (a) (i) 2 447.

(b) None.

(3) (a) (i) 1 709.

(ii) 1 709.

(iii) 2 447.

(iv) None.

(b) No persons are living in tents.

(i) to (iii) Fall away.

(4) (a) (i) Soccer field with athletic track.

Hall with amenities for volleyball, Karate, table tennis and body building.
1 Practice soccer field.

(ii) Hall available for concerts, functions, receptions, etc.

(b) (i) 20.

(ii) (aa) 173.

(bb) 128.

(5) (a) (i) Putco bus service and private taxis.

(ii) 75% in respect of bus service.

(b) (i) 78,4 km.

(ii) 48 km.

The amounts given under (4) (b) (ii) (aa) and (bb) are in regard to Ekangula, adjacent to Ekangala. All the information were supplied by the Kwandebele Government Service who now has the powers.

Non-White children: adoption by Whites

1120. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) Whether his Department received any applications from White married couples to adopt non-White children during the latest specified five-year period for which information is available; if so, (a) how many such applications were (i) granted and (ii) refused and (b) in terms of what statutory provisions were they (i) granted and (ii) refused;
- (2) whether his Department keeps statistics of prosecutions instituted against White married couples for contravening the relevant statutory provisions in this regard; if not, why not; if so, how many such prosecutions were instituted during the above period?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (1) The information is not readily available. To obtain it, all applications for adoptions country-wide over many years will have to be scrutinised. However, the Honourable Member's attention is drawn to the provisions of Chapter 4 of the Child Care Act, 1983 (Act 74 of 1983) which regulates the

adoption of children. The provisions of sections 18(3) and 18(4) of the Act are of particular interest.

- (2) It is not clear what offences the hon member has in mind.

Bedford: magistrates

1177. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Justice:

- (2) Whether he will furnish particulars of the persons who served as magistrates in Bedford in the Cape Province during the latter half of 1987; if not, why not; if so, (a) what are the names of these magistrates, (b) for what period did each serve as magistrate in Bedford and (c) what (i) was their length of service as magistrates, and (ii) were their qualifications, in each case?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(a) to (c)

Only one person has served as magistrate in Bedford during the latter half of 1987. He is Mr F N Vorster who has served there since 1 October 1985. He has held the post of magistrate since 1 August 1983 and has a Diploma Juris.

Staff housing subsidies

1240. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Communications:

- What total amount was allocated by his Department for the (a) 1986-87, (b) 1987-88 and (c) 1988-89 financial years for the payment of staff housing subsidies on a (i) compulsory and (ii) voluntary basis?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

- (a) (i) and (ii) R79 378 850,12.
(b) (i) and (ii) R84 319 829,38 and
(c) (i) and (ii) R84 106 030,00.

A global amount is budgeted for in respect of housing subsidies and funds are not allocated separately for or record kept of subsidies on compulsory and voluntary additional payments.

Abortions: authorities granted

1245. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

371 new homes being built

Sowetan
23/6/85

(121)

A NEW housing project consisting of 371 homes is well under way in Ekangala and should be completed by October.

The project will help ease the housing need in Ekangala where there is a waiting list of more than 4 000 people.

When the project is completed it will have 1 867 houses for rent as well as 1 105 which are privately owned houses or for sale.

A recently completed project by the KwaNdebele Utility Company (KUC) consisting of 300 houses, will now have the added attraction of electricity and tarred roads. Initially these houses were only serviced with water, sewerage and gravel roads. The project has now been upgraded as a full service area.

About 50 percent of these houses have already been sold. Another KUC project in Ekangala consisting of 738 houses, is also doing well, with fewer than 100 yet to be sold.

Close by

Ekangala is situated close to the PWV area and less than an hour's drive from Pretoria. It was initially planned as a residential area for Ekandustria, the largest industrial growth centre in KwaNdebele, which is situated a mere 2 kilometres away.

It consists of a high school and three primary schools. A fourth primary school is being planned. There is also adult education facilities. Ekandustria has 88 factories and provides 8 000 job opportunities. Ekangala is now eight years old and has a population of about 12 000, of whom approximately 9 000 commute daily to the PWV area. This means only about 3 000 people remain in the township daily.

7 CLAIM A TOTAL OF R400000

South African 23/6/87

121

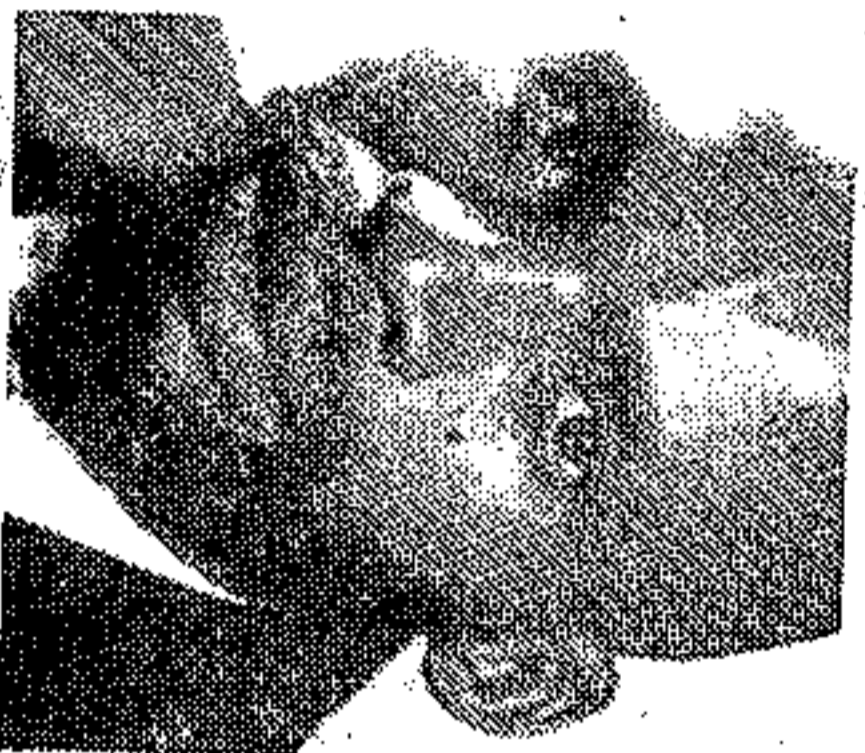
SEVEN people, including former employees at KwaNdebele's Royal Kraal who were allegedly assaulted and unlawfully arrested and detained by both the homeland and South African Police during July 1987 and February this year, are claiming more than R400 000 damages from both governments.

BY MONK NKOMO

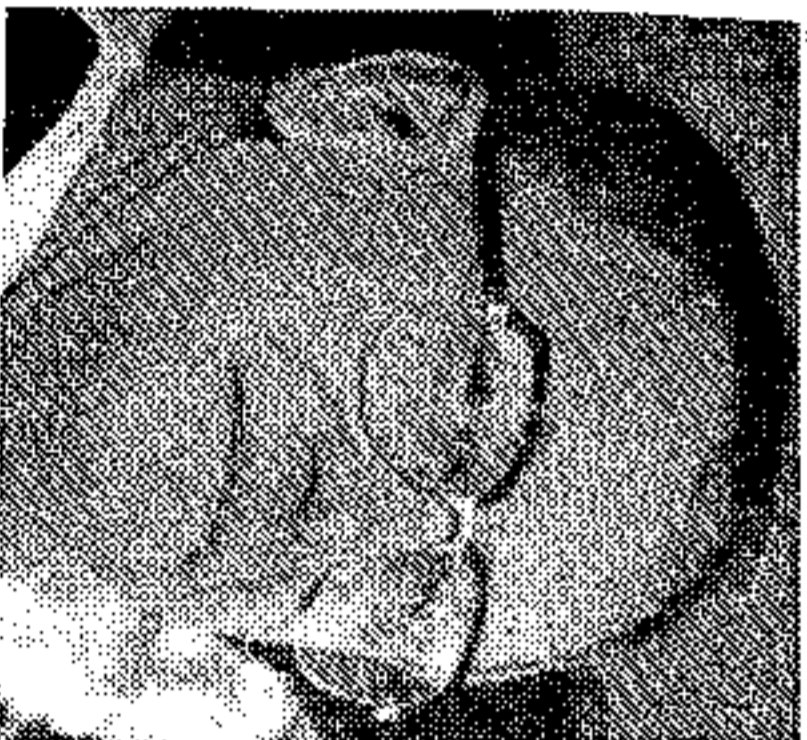
South Africa's Ministers of Justice, Prisons and Law and Order.

The plaintiffs are: Mr Ramothotlegi Johannes Makita of Moutse, Mr Frans Nkopodi Phatlane, member of the Detainees Support Committee in Nebo, Lebowa; Mr January Motha, Mr Isaac Thombeni, Mr Elliot Mkhatswa, Mr Amos Sonwabo Ndimande, Mr Johannes Lisi Mahlangu, all former employees at the royal kraal of Chief David Mapoch in Weltervrede, KwaNdebele.

The respondents include KwaNdebele's Chief Minister, Mr Majozi Mahlangu, the homeland's Minister of Law and Order and



MAUZOI Mahlangu . . . KwaNdebele Chief Minister.



ADRIAAN Vlok . . . Minister of Law and Order.

● Mr Ndimande a former cleaner is claiming R25 565 and

● Mr Mahlangu a former tribal court prosecutor who is claiming R25842,25 damages.

The five who are now all unemployed, alleged that they were wrongfully and unlawfully arrested, detained and deprived of proper diet.

The civil claims by the seven brings to 12 the number of claims for damages against both governments. Five people — four of whom are from the Moutse and KwaNdebele areas — also filed damages claims against both governments last week. They claimed R635 000.

- They are Mr Motha, former security guard, who has claimed R25 675
- Mr Thombeni, a former night watchman claiming R25 487,50
- Mr Mkhatswa who worked as a gate man is claiming R25 450

kwaNdebele
(121)
woman to get
voting rights

Political Staff

Star 24/6/88

CAPE TOWN - The Government has introduced legislation to validate retrospectively the actions of the second Legislative Assembly of kwaNdebele.

Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Mr Chris Heunis, said yesterday that he had discussed early elections with the kwaNdebele government.

The new Bill will also extend the vote to kwaNdebele women who were not allowed to vote in the November 1984 elections.

In May, the Supreme Court ruled that the election of 16 candidates to the second Legislative Assembly was invalid as a woman had not been allowed to vote.

Star 28/6/88
**Bill aims to
validate Govt
actions in
Moutse area**

(121)

A Bill was tabled in Parliament yesterday to validate Government actions in the Moutse district, after the Appeal Court declared a Government proclamation regarding the area null and void.

An attached memorandum said the Moutse (Validation of Actions) Bill would prevent the existence of a vacuum in the administration of Moutse, following the ruling.

JURISDICTION

The SA Government incorporated Moutse into kwaNdebele's area of jurisdiction on December 31 1985.

The acting captain of the Bantoane tribe objected to the incorporation, and on March 29 this year the Appeal Court declared the incorporation null and void.

The Bill validates any action taken in respect of Moutse, in terms of kwaNdebele law, during the period in question. — Sapa.

vince, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, or any other MEC of this province was recently entertained overseas by any director or employee of a company or group to which even had been allocated in Extension 4B or 7 of Motherwell Township, Port Elizabeth; if so, (a) which MEC, (b) by which group or company, (c) when and (d) what form did the entertainment take;

(2) whether the wife of this MEC was entertained as well; if so, what are the relevant particulars;

(3) whether the airfare of (a) this MEC and (b) his wife was paid or subsidized by the company or group concerned; if not,

(4) whether the airfare of (a) this MEC and (b) his wife was paid by the State; if so, for what purposes were they sent overseas?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND OF COMMUNICATIONS (for the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning):

This matter vests in the Administrator of the Cape Province and he furnished the following information:

(1) No.

Rest of question falls away.

Janet Caroline Small: detention

*9. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether a certain person, whose name and occupation have been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, has been detained by the Police; if so, (a) when, (b) why, (c) in terms of what statutory provisions or regulations, (d) where is she currently being held and (e) what is her name;

(2) whether this person is to be charged with any offences; if so, (a) when and (b) with what offences; if not, why not?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes.

(a) 13 June 1988.

(b) It is not in the interests of the public or the country to furnish these reasons.

Handwritten signature/initials.

(c) Regulation 3(1) of the Security Emergency Regulations promulgated in terms of the Public Safety Act, 1953 (Act 3 of 1953) by Proclamation R.97 of 10 June 1988.

(d) North End Prison, Port Elizabeth.

(e) Janet Caroline Small.

(2) (a) and (b) Investigation into the activities of this person is continuing. At this stage an indication cannot be given when and for which crimes the detainee will possibly be charged.

Moutse P1

*10. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(a) What are the terms of reference of the commission of inquiry into the Moutse affair and (b) when is it anticipated that this commission will commence its investigation?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND OF COMMUNICATIONS (for the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning):

(a) To inquire into and make recommendations regarding:

(i) the constitutional and related matters and the political future of the district Moutse; and

(ii) the question of what is in general constitutionally the appropriate method to determine and to alter the boundaries of the self-governing territories.

(b) The necessary mandate was published in the *Government Gazette* of Friday, June 24, 1988 which enables the Commission to commence with their proceedings.

Group areas: application for permit

*11. Mr D G H NOLTE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:†

(1) Whether a certain person, particulars of whom have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, applied to the Administrator of the Transvaal for a permit in terms of section 21 of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966; if so, (a) who is this person, (b) in respect of what (i) address and (ii) residential area

did he apply for a permit and (c) what persons and/or bodies supported the application;

(2) whether this person has already moved into the residential area concerned; if so, when;

(3) whether the Administrator approved this application; if so, when;

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND OF COMMUNICATIONS (for the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning):

This matter vests in the Administrator of Transvaal and he furnished the following information:

(1) The person of whom particulars have been furnished, did apply for a permit. Further information, however, cannot be supplied, because the application is under consideration at present.

Rest of question falls away.

†Mr D G H NOLTE: Mr Chairman, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, may I ask him whether he will be prepared to tell us whether Prof Heyns supported this application?

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, naturally I cannot reply to the hon member's question. However, I am sure that should the hon member contact the hon the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning in that regard, he will furnish him with a reply.

*12. Mr D J N MALCOMESS—Constitutional Development and Planning. [Reply standing over.]

Guguletu: property transaction

*13. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(1) Whether his Department investigated the purchase of any property or buildings from the private sector in Guguletu, Cape Town, in 1987; if so, (a) what property or buildings, (b) from whom, (c) for what purposes and (d) (i) how were the investigations or negotiations handled, (ii) why were they handled in that manner and (iii) who decided on how they were to be handled;

Handwritten signature/initials.

(2) whether this Department has or had any (a) business and (b) other relationship with a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if so, (i) what relationship, (ii) since when, (iii) at what cost to his Department and (iv) what (aa) is this person's name, (bb) are his qualifications and (cc) is his experience;

(3) whether this person has been involved in any way in (a) his Department's youth programmes and (b) the purchase of land or buildings in Guguletu; if so, to what extent?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

(1), (2) and (3)

The question of the hon member and particulars of the reply thereupon fall within the terms of reference of the Commission of Inquiry which was appointed by the State President on Friday, 17 June. In terms of regulation 14 of Proclamation R.106 of 17 June 1988 I consider it therefore not in the interest of the inquiry to reply to the question in detail at this stage.

If the hon member possesses any information which he feels should be brought to the attention of the Commission, he ought to submit it to the Commission.

If the Commission attends to this particular matter, all aspects of the question will thoroughly be answered by the report of the Commission.

If the Commission does not investigate particular aspects, I shall gladly reply to the hon member's question at a later stage or provide any supplementary particulars in which he might be interested.

Business dealings

*14. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(1) Whether his Department has had any business dealings with two business concerns, the names of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if so, (a) what was the nature of these business dealings, (b) what products or services were supplied, (c) when were they supplied, (d) what was the total amount of money involved and

Howard

can be done without harm, the partitions are removed in conjunction with repairs and improvement works, (iii) (aa) and (bb) at 169 of the post offices referred to, a single official in attendance, while at the other 52 offices, more than one manned counter serving point exists,

(iv) at offices with a single serving point the full range of services is available. At certain of the major offices separate postal and financial counters exist but all services are available to all members of the public. In the case of Hofmeyr the public area is separated by a ceiling-high brick wall and the two public areas can only be reached by separate entrances as an interleading door has not been provided. The partition supports the roof structure and cannot be removed at this stage without incurring considerable costs;

(2) yes, as soon as it can be combined with other construction work or periodic renovations of the buildings and public support is forthcoming, but it is not possible to attach a time-scale to the undertaking.

Mr P G SOAL: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, does he not think, as segregation was abolished in post offices in 1976, it would be a good idea to issue an instruction now that, where temporary partitions still exist, they be taken down immediately?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I suggest the hon member reads my reply, which is a very comprehensive and exhaustive one, and he will see exactly what we have in mind.

New Questions:

Economic policy: advertising campaign

*1. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Information, Broadcasting Services and the Film Industry:

(1) What was the total cost to the State of the advertising campaign in the Press aimed at promoting the Government's economic policy for the Republic during the period 1 March to 31 May 1988;

whether he intends proceeding with this campaign; if so, for how much longer;

(3) whether he intends using methods other than Press advertising for this purpose; if so, (a) what other methods and (b) at what total estimated cost;

(4) whether he intends launching any other similar campaign within the next two months; if so, what are the relevant details?

†The MINISTER OF INFORMATION, BROADCASTING SERVICES AND THE FILM INDUSTRY:

(1) R298 167,30

(2) No final decision in this regard has been taken.

(3) (a) and (b) No final decision in this regard has been taken.

(4) Yes. A campaign concerning the implementation of the Government's policy with regard to deregulation. The relevant details will be disclosed in due course. It should be taken into account that the premature disclosure of all details will deprive the advertising campaign of its impact. Any advertising campaign is implemented over a certain period in order to achieve specific objectives.

Police investigations

*2. Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 26 on 1 March 1988, the South African Police have completed their investigations into matters connected with a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that these investigations will be completed; if so, (i) with what result and (ii) what is the name of this person?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

Yes

(a) and (b) Fall away

(i) A case docket is at present with the Attorney-General for his decision.

(ii) The name which was furnished by the hon member.

Howard

KwaNdebele Police Force

*3. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether a certain officer, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, has been transferred from his post in the KwaNdebele Police Force; if so, (a) when was he (i) seconded to and (ii) transferred from KwaNdebele, (b) why was he transferred, (c) (i) where has he been transferred to and (ii) why and (d) (i) what is his name and (ii) what post did he hold in KwaNdebele;

(2) whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 13, standing over, on 26 May 1988, the special investigation team has completed its investigations into certain allegations concerning the activities and/or conduct of this officer; if not, when is it anticipated that these investigations will be completed; if so, (a) who initiated these investigations and (b) why;

(3) whether the results of these investigations will be made public; if so, when; if not, why not;

(4) whether he and/or the Police received any representations requesting that this officer be transferred; if so, (a) from whom and (b) what was (i) the purport of these representations, and (ii) his response thereto, in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) (a) to (d) The officer concerned was transferred to fill a vacancy which arose elsewhere and because his duties were required there, in the interests of the Force.

(2) I refer the hon member to paragraphs (1) to (3) of my reply on 26 May 1988 to Question 13, standing over.

(3) Falls away

(4) No

(a) and (b) Fall away

*4. Mr P G SOAL—Constitutional Development and Planning. [Withdrawn.]

*5. Mr P G SOAL—Constitutional Development and Planning. [Withdrawn.]

Clocolan: group areas

*6. Dr C P MULDER asked the Minister of Law and Order: †

(1) Whether a charge was recently laid with the South African Police in Clocolan in respect of a contravention of the provisions of the Group Areas Act at a certain address, which has been furnished to the Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply; if so, when;

(2) whether the Police investigated this case; if so, (a) what steps were taken and (b) when; if not, why not;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes, on 20 April 1988

(2) Yes

(a) and (b) A charge in terms of section 46(1) (a) of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966) was investigated. On 25 May 1988 the case docket was referred to the Attorney-General for his decision.

(3) Yes. The residence concerned had recently been vacated.

False Bay: seine fishing

*7. Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Environment Affairs:

(1) Whether further consideration is being given to the prohibition or further restriction of seine fishing in False Bay; if so, with what results; if not, why not;

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS:

(1) No; on account of the limited effect of beach seine permits on the exploitation of the resources.

(2) No.

Motherwell: MEC

*8. Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether a certain Member of the Executive Committee (MEC) of the Cape Pro-

Creation of Ndebele homeland a disgraceful act - PFP

(121)
197/88

VALIDATION of past actions of the KwaNdebele government would include the reprehensible acts of its reign of terror against inhabitants of the area, Peter Soal, PFP Johannesburg North, said this week.

He was speaking during the second reading debate on the Constitutional Laws Second Amendment Bill.

Of all the disgraceful acts to people of colour by the NP government, one of the worst had been the creation of the territory, which was only a clutch of farms in the Eastern Transvaal that were represented as an ethnic homeland.

People had had to re-establish themselves there against their will, away from families, friends and jobs and now spent hours travelling to work in Pretoria and other centres on the East Rand.

Soal asked why elections for the Legislative Assembly - though now open to participation by women - were limited to voters over 21 years of age, and not 18 as was the case in SA.

The reason the number of elected seats was being kept at 16 despite an effective doubling of the number of voters was that there had been no desire to disturb the balance of power held by non-elected chiefs or nominated members.

He asked who was responsible for what was happening in KwaNdebele - for the detention and restriction of leaders, for the reign of terror being conducted by the Imbokoto, and for the police.

The Minister of Law and Order said the KwaNdebele government was responsible for its own police but if this was the case, why was the SA government investigating the activities of a former commissioner of police in the territory? he asked. - Sapa

Vaalbank gets town council status

By Mckeed Kotlolo
Pretoria Bureau

Vaalbank in kwaNdebele has become the first village in the territory to acquire the status of a town council at a ceremony held in the local stadium on Saturday.

The homeland's Chief Minister, Mr Majozi Mahlangu, was guest speaker at the function which was attended by local traditional leaders and the mayors of Mamelodi, Vosloorus and other settlements in the PWV Area.

Mr Mahlangu urged the new town council — which consists of five wards — “to co-operate fully with the representatives of our traditional leaders”.

He also urged the community to work hand in hand with councillors.

“I believe that the residents of this area will regard this council as a body elected by them to manage their day to day affairs.”

The first mayor of Vaalbank is Mr A Mathabe and his deputy is Mr I Mahlomuza. The other councillors are Mr S Motha, Mr P Moagi and Mr J Baloyi.

According to the homeland's Department of Information, the next areas to acquire the town council status will be Siyabuswa, kwaMhlanga and Ekangala.

KwaNdebele
Sowetan 14/7/85
releases 16

SIXTEEN KwaNdebele detainees, including former minister of health, Prince Cornelius Mahlangu, were released from detention by the KwaNdebele government on Tuesday.

The released detainees comprise businessmen, students, a school inspector, and a magistrate.

They spent periods varying from a year to 18 months in detention.

Their release came a day after a call for their freedom by KwaNdebele leaders who are presently living outside the homeland.

The leaders' spokesman, Mr Solly Mahlangu, who is former Speaker of of the homeland's Legislative Assembly and a former detainee, thanked the South African Government for the release of the detainees.

He also called for the appointment of a neutral administrator to run the affairs of the homeland before the coming general elections in the territory.

He further appealed to the South African Government to send Brigadier Jack Olivier to KwaNdebele to occupy the post of Commissioner of Police, which is presently occupied by Brigadier M J Thubane.

Homeland sued for R15 000

MR Sam Mkhemisi Skosana, the son of KwaNdebele's late Chief Minister Mr Simon Skosana, has instituted a R15 000 civil claim against the homeland's Minister of Law and Order for unlawful arrest and detention.

Mr Skosana, a businessman of 59 Klipplaatdrift, Mdu-tjane in KwaNdebele, alleges that he was unlawfully and wrongfully arrested and detained on January 13 this year.

A spokesman for Mr Skosana's lawyers, Mr Sakkie Maboja, yesterday confirmed in Pretoria that summonses had already been issued against KwaNdebele's Minister of Law and Order.

Mr Skosana alleges that he was arrested at the Bundu Inn, Goed-erede, Kobola in KwaNdebele, and detained by the KwaNdebele police until January 15 this year.

121
Sowetan 10/1/81

KWANDEBELE

Confusion reigns

KwaNdebele remains a constitutional headache. Minister Chris Heunis was obviously hoping for an easy way out of the administrative mess the homeland was plunged into by the Supreme Court decision in May, which invalidated the election of 16 members of the government, including Chief Minister Majazi George Mahlangu. However, Heunis's attempt to legalise the actions of Mahlangu's regime is being thwarted by the Labour Party (LP), which is blocking the legislation.

The present homeland government only continues in office pending an Appeal Court decision on the validity of the 1984 election. According to sources in Pretoria, however, government does not think it has a chance of winning the appeal. The implication, according to Heunis, is that "all the decisions and actions of the government of KwaNdebele, as well as legislation passed, might be questioned and contested in court."

So Heunis has recommended that the KwaNdebele government hold an election as soon as possible and that simultaneously it takes steps to retroactively validate the actions of homeland government "up to and until an election is held." Instead of retroactive legislation, however, the LP has recommended that government initiate a conference to resolve the problems in the region.

Any conference, says Deputy Minister of Population Development Luwellyn Landers,

should also address the Moutse issue currently being investigated by a judicial commission under former Chief Justice Rumpff. Moutse was excised from Lebowa prior to its inclusion in KwaNdebele. Therefore, Landers suggests that any such conference also include representatives from Lebowa. In March the Appeal Court ruled that the inclusion of Moutse in KwaNdebele was illegal and brought to an end just over two years of rule of the territory by KwaNdebele.

Government has also introduced retroactive legislation to validate certain actions taken in Moutse between January 1 1986, when the region was originally incorporated into KwaNdebele, and March 29 this year, the date of the Appeal Court judgment. The LP is blocking this Bill as well.

The debate on the two Bills is currently deadlocked in the Joint Standing Committee on Constitutional Affairs. The issue may be resolved before parliament resumes in August, as the committees continue to sit during the recess. Otherwise they are due for a stormy passage during the next sitting.

The KwaNdebele government has yet to announce the date for the forthcoming election. The crucial question surrounding the election is whether it will be free and fair.

No doubt, Mahlangu and his administration will attempt to hold on to power. In their favour is the fact that the responsibility for calling the election falls to them in terms of the Constitutional Laws Act. There is no provision in this Act for independent monitoring of the election.

The homeland government's quest for independence has been steeped in controversy and continuing allegations of a reign of terror by the Mbokotho vigilantes. Any election is likely to be regarded as a referendum on this question. It is therefore likely that pressure will be brought on government to make an exception, and in this instance government may be forced to go against its precept that the affairs of the homelands are an internal matter.

There is evidence to support the theory that at least some members of President P W Botha's administration desire this. According to sources, there is a growing faction, including army personnel, who are concerned about the long-term stability of KwaNdebele under Mahlangu's rule. The election may therefore be used as an opportunity to end his tenure. But the politics of the region have become so mysterious, and involve groupings within and outside the homeland, that anything could happen.

A key question is whether those opposed to independence — many of whom have been detained or are in hiding — will be free to stand for election. Pivotal will be the role played by the KwaNdebele royal family who still enjoy popular support and have — until now — been opposing independence. Members of the royal family could not be contacted for comment: one of the three brothers, Cornelius Mahlangu, remains in detention; the other two, James and Andries, are in hiding. ■

Prince freed from jail is ready for elections 121

By Mckeed Kotlolo
Pretoria Bureau

572 18/7/68
KWANDEBELE's former Minister of Health, Prince Cornelius Mahlangu, who was back home last week, announced at the weekend: "I am ready to go to the polls even tomorrow."

Prince Mahlangu was speaking after a briefing by opponents of the kwaNdebele government and former detainees about the planned early general election in the territory.

He welcomed Pretoria's decision to call for an early election and he appealed to South Africa to supervise the coming elections.

Prince Mahlangu and 15 others are free after periods ranging from a year to 18 months.

INTIMIDATION

He urged the Government to announce the election date to give the people enough time to make preparations.

He blamed the homeland government's inefficiency to run the affairs of kwaNdebele properly for the demand for fresh elections.

"Had it not been for their failure to administer properly the affairs of kwaNdebele, we would not be going to an early election."

WOMEN

Prince Mahlangu charged that: "The Government should not delay the elections because we are ready for the first fair election which would include women."

The others now free are: Mr Simon Maphosa (businessman), Mr Godfrey Matseu (schools inspector), Mr Johannes Mahlangu (magistrate), Mr Rikana Motha (businessman), Mr Lucas Mthimunye (businessman), Mr Ace Skosana (clerk), Mr Humphrey Mabena (businessman), Mr Phillip Mahlangu (clerk), Mr Speelman Mahlangu (businessman), Mr Kortman Mahlangu (businessman), Mr Charlie Skosana (businessman), Mr Oscar Mabona (student), Mr Amos Motha (student), Mr Doctor Skosana (student) and Mr Rykman Masango (businessman).

Women pay price of taxes debt

512
27/7/88 By Mckeed Kotlolo,
Pretoria Bureau

(121)

Scores of kwaNdebele women, whose husbands are in arrears with their annual tribal taxes, are threatened with jail sentences of up to three months if they fail to pay the sum allegedly owed.

Most of the affected villagers were from the Weltevrede area in the jurisdiction of the Ndzundza Tribal Authority.

A spokesman for the Pretoria Legal Resources Centre, Mr Nick de Villiers, told The Star that they had received more than 20 complaints from Weltevrede women, arrested during a raid for men who owed tribal levies.

He said the women were ordered to produce receipts to show that their husbands had paid the tribal taxes. If they failed, they were driven to the tribal offices where they were kept for several hours. They were then warned to make the payments.

According to some of the women, they were told to pay up or serve three months imprisonment.

Immediately after their appearance at the tribal offices, they were issued with letters stating that they had contravened the kwaNdebele Levying of Taxes by Traditional Authorities Act of 1983.

According to the Act, the annual tribal tax is R20 and is paid only by males aged 18 years and over.

The money demanded by the authorities varied from one woman to another. Some were said to be owing R200 while others like a mother, who did not want her name published for fear of victimisation, was ordered to pay R397,50.

Liaison officer for the kwaNdebele police, Lieutenant JA Joubert, confirmed the arrests and said two of the women were initially detained under emergency regulations, but criminal charges against them were now being investigated.

kwaNdebele

citizens snub

national

prayer day

By Mckeed Kotlolo,
Pretoria Bureau

Thousands of kwaNdebele citizens stayed away from yesterday's annual national prayer day in the homeland's capital, kwaMhlamba.

Only about 1 000 members of various congregations in kwaNdebele attended the widely advertised prayer meeting together with Ministers and other members of parliament.

A source close to the organisers said the occasion as a "dismal failure" after at least 10 000 people were expected.

More than R55 000 was allegedly budgeted for dozens of buses — most of which ran empty — to transport people from all parts of the homeland, including Moutse, East Rand and Pretoria townships.

The source said the stayaway was a clear indication that people who attended government functions on weekdays did not do so willingly.

2/8/88 (121)



A large group of women from kwaNdebele hold up the letters telling them to pay a tribal levy. They do not have the money and say police threaten to assault them if they do not pay.

kwaNdebele women flee as levy deadline expires *star*

(121)
2/8/88

By Mkeed Kotlolo, Pretoria Bureau
Hundreds of kwaNdebele women whose husbands owed a tribal levy fled their homes early yesterday morning to seek legal assistance to stop the Ndzundza Tribal Authority from assaulting or arresting them.

The women, some of whom arrived in Pretoria between 5 am and 6 am to brief lawyers, said they had until yesterday to pay the arrears or face the wrath of the local police.

The chairman of the Ndzundza Tribal Authority, Mr Simon Mahlangu, denied allegations of threats and arrests.

He said: "We do not arrest or assault people, and the people will be given enough time to settle the arrears."

Mr Mahlangu also denied that local youths had been assaulted by police.

Nearly all the women who came to Pretoria yesterday for legal advice

had letters stating they were "guilty of the offence of contravening Section 10 of the kwaNdebele Levying of Taxes by Traditional Authorities Act No 5 of 1984, read with the Government Gazette No 153 proclaimed on April 17 1984".

All the people, including men in their sixties and seventies, were expected to pay up to R257 by today, according to the letters.

A 59-year-old mother said they had no choice but to seek a court interdict, "because we do not have the money and the policemen threatened to assault us with pickhandles if we failed to pay".

"We are even afraid to go to the tribal offices to explain our position because we know that policemen mean exactly what they told us."

The women could not understand how the tribal authority had reached the amount of R257 since the Act quoted in the letters was introduced only in 1984 and, according to the authorities, the demanded levy was R20-a-year.

A week ago, Mr Mahlangu said the amount was an estimate. He said some people had been in the area since 1920 and had not paid the levies.

One woman said police had assaulted youths in a house-to-house search.

"They brutally assaulted my neighbour's school-going son and claimed that he was a member of the 'comrades' who caused unrest in the area last year."

Women flee homes

SOWETAN REPORTER

HUNDREDS of Kwa-Ndebele women, whose husbands owed tribal levy, fled their homes early on Monday morning to seek legal assistance to stop the Ndzundza Tribal Authority from assaulting or arresting them.

The women, some of whom arrived in Pretoria between 5 and 6am to brief lawyers, said they had until Monday to pay up the arrears or face the wrath of the local police.

Ndzundza Tribal Authority, Mr Simon Mahlangu, denied allegations of threats and arrests. He said: "We do not arrest or assault people and the people will be given enough time to settle the arrears."

Mr Mahlangu also denied the assaults on local youths by the police but confirmed that one youth who questioned the police was brought to the tribal offices where he was fined R10.

Almost all the women who came to Pretoria on

Monday for legal advice, had letters stating that they were "guilty of the offence of contravening Section 10... of Kwa-Ndebele levying of taxes by Traditional Authorities Act No 5 of 1984, read with the Government Gazette No 153 proclaimed on April 17, 1984."

All of them, including elderly men in their 60s and 70s were expected to pay up to R257 by yesterday, according to the letters.

A 59-year-old mother

said they had no choice but to seek a court interdict "because we do not have the money and the policemen threatened to assault us with pick handles if we failed to pay."

"We are even afraid to go to the tribal offices to explain our position because we know that policemen mean exactly what they told us. We also told them that our husbands were at work and we will pay when they return but they told us that that is not their problem," she said.

Most of the women

described the policemen as "rude and ruthless. We know what they do to people and they enjoy it."

Letters

The women could not understand how the Tribal Authority reached the R257,00 since the Act quoted in the letters was only introduced in 1984 and according to the authorities the demanded levy was R20 per annum.

A week ago, Mr Simon Mahlangu said the amount was an estima-

tion, but added that some people have been in the area since 1920 and had not paid the levies since then.

One woman said she was locked up for about an hour for asking why they were arresting her son. "They said I was talking politics and they locked me up in a cell at the tribal offices, but later released me after having warned me not to question them or talk any politics."

Another said the police assaulted youths during the house to house arrest. "They

brutally assaulted my neighbour's school-going son and claimed that he was a member of the comrades who caused unrests in the area last year and they warned us to stay away as they continued assaulting him.

"They followed him into my yard where they kicked and punched him, insisting that he points out other comrades. These are some of the things which make us so nervous to go to the offices to explain our problems with money to pay up the levy."

121



4/8/88
121
Sowetan

LEVY - COURT GIVES RULING

THE Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday issued an order restraining the KwaNdebele Government from threatening or punishing local residents who refused to pay a tribal levy in the homeland.



MR MAJOZI Mahlangu.

Tribal cops must not harass women

The order by Mr Justice Smit followed an urgent application brought by Mr Fanie Fanyana Mtshweni and Prince James Mahlangu. The respondents are the Ndzundza Tribal Authority, the Chief Minister of KwaNdebele, Mr Majosi Mahlangu and the Minister of Finance.

Mr Justice Smit, following an agreement between advocates D Preiss and S de La Harpe, who represented the applicants and the respondents respectively, also issued an order restraining the KwaNdebele police from:

- Collecting or receiving taxes in terms of KwaNdebele Government Gazette 167 dated July 5, 1984 which was yesterday declared null and void and set aside;
- Arresting and detaining persons for the purpose of demanding or collecting such taxes; and
- Threatening harm and punishment to any person who refuses to make payments of taxes to the Ndzundza Tribal Authority

or causing physical harm to any such person in any way whatsoever.

The judge postponed the application to August 30 and remarked that he could have dismissed the application had it not been the abovementioned relief sought.

Hundreds of KwaNdebele women who fled the homeland early on Monday fearing arrests for not being able to pay the levy, crammed the courtroom and others waited outside court to hear the outcome of the application.

One of the lawyers acting for the applicants yesterday expressed concern that the people who made affidavits in the case would be harassed and threatened in future.

"The KwaNdebele police had in the past breached undertakings not to assault applicants," the lawyer said.

Hearing postponed to August 30 (121)

Homeland agrees to halt tax harassment

By Mckeed Kotlolo
Pretoria Bureau

Authorities in kwaNdebele yesterday gave an undertaking in the Pretoria Supreme Court to stop harassing women whose husbands owed tribal levy.

An interdict was brought by Prince James Mahlangu and Mr Fanie Fanyana Mtshweni.

The first respondent was the Ndzundza Tribal Authority, the second was Chief Minister Majozi Mahlangu and the third was kwaNdebele's Minister of Finance.

Mr Justice Smit postponed the case to August 30 to give respondents time to file replying affidavits to five other demands by the applicants.

The undertaking restrains the Ndzundza Tribal Authority and the kwaNdebele police from collecting or receiving taxes in terms of the notice promulgated in

the kwaNdebele Government Gazette 167 of July 5 1984.

It further restrains them from arresting and detaining persons for the purpose of demanding or collecting such taxes and from demanding payment in terms of the provisions of the Government notices.

It stops them from threatening harm or punishment to any person who refuses to make payment of taxes to the Ndzundza Tribal Authority "or causing physical harm to any such person in any way."

Blanket-clad women in court

Scores of blanket-clad Ndebele women packed the courtroom.

Shortly after the case had been postponed, attorneys acting for the complainants expressed their concern that the people who had made affidavits in the case would be harassed. This had happened, they said, in similar matters in the past.

MPs 'asked to contribute R400'

Star
By Mckeed Kotlolo,
Pretoria Bureau

10/8/88
(121)

More than 80 members of the kwaNdebele Legislative Assembly have been asked to contribute R400 each towards alleged legal claims pending against the government.

An MP, who did not want his name published, told The Star that a group of kwaNdebele MPs said they were invited to a meeting with the Cabinet on Friday.

Ministers did not attend but the meeting went ahead with Mr Sam Mtshweni, an MP and son of the homeland's Minister of Works and Water Affairs, as chairman.

The discontented MP said Mr Mtshweni reminded them of the R400

contribution towards the legal claims allegedly filed against the government.

He said they were told the government was experiencing great problems and "it would appreciate if we can submit the money very soon".

The Minister of Information in kwaNdebele, Mr F K Mahlangu, denied that such a meeting was held. He said they were forced to postpone it to Monday since the Chief Minister, Mr Majosi Mahlangu, and the Minister of Works, Mr Klaas Mtshweni, were in Cape Town.

"As far as I know, the meeting was not going to discuss any money, but was meant to make the MPs aware of their duties since most people brought their problems to the Cabinet before reporting them to their various MPs."

PFP, NDM slam govt moves on KwaNdebele

By ANTHONY JOHNSON

THE PFP and NDM yesterday "strongly condemned" SA government moves to reinstate the KwaNdebele government and validate its actions since it was illegally elected in 1984.

The Constitutional Laws Second Amendment Bill, which provides for the reinstatement of the homeland government, is expected to become law soon. The November 1984 election was declared invalid in May this year by the Supreme Court, Transvaal.

The Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Roelf Meyer, told

Parliament in June that the only purpose of the bill was to validate legal actions of the KwaNdebele government.

However, "in view of the numerous court cases pending against the KwaNdebele government", the PFP's Mr James Rennie and the NDM's Mr Pieter Schoeman expressed grave concern in a joint statement yesterday about the KwaNdebele Indemnity Act, which protects any member of the government, cabinet or police against anything they have done between December 1, 1985 and June 11, 1987.

More sparks fly over kwaNdebele's 'crisis' legislation

The Constitutional Affairs Second Amendment Bill seeks to rectify a constitutional crisis in kwaNdebele caused by a Transvaal Supreme Court judgment earlier this year which declared invalid the election of some members of the homeland's Legislative Assembly in 1984.

The polls were held to be invalid because women's rights had been fundamentally infringed by their being denied the vote or the right to stand for election. The potential implication of this ruling is that many actions of the Legislative Assembly since 1984 — such as its allocation of money, its levying of taxes, its passing of laws — could also be declared unconstitutional.

The Bill seeks to prevent this development. It has been approved by two of the three houses of Parliament. But the House of Representatives maintains that if it was to approve the Bill it would put kwaNdebele further along the road to independence, a status which is strongly rejected by a large number of residents of the area.

In the latest development, the Bill was discussed in the President's Council yesterday when dissent on the measure became all the clearer.

Committee chairman says:

CAPE TOWN — There is no question of legislation which retrospectively validates the homeland government of kwaNdebele from November 1984 overruling a decision of the Transvaal Supreme Court, the President's Council heard yesterday.

On the contrary, by ensuring elections in the homeland as soon as possible, the measure will effect the court's ruling that women citizens of kwaNdebele are entitled to vote and stand as candidates, Dr A Oosthuizen, Chairman of the Council's Committee for Constitutional Affairs, said.

He was opening debate on the Constitutional Laws Second Amendment Bill, which was referred to the President's Council for a decision by the State President, Mr P W Botha, after the Bill was blocked by the House of Representatives.

Dr Oosthuizen moved to present the Bill to the State President for his assent, thereby making it law. This was agreed to by the council with members of the PFP, the National Democratic Movement and the Labour Party voting against the legislation.

FEAR OF CHAOS AHEAD

Sketching the background, he said five kwaNdebele women had successfully applied to the Transvaal division of the Supreme Court to invalidate the elections of November 1984 on the grounds that women had illegally been prevented from voting, or standing as candidates.

This had left doubt about the legality of the constitution of the Legislative Assembly and over the homeland's government with the implication that its actions since 1984 were invalid.

It meant that all the laws passed, licence fees imposed and received and budgets drawn up and approved would be illegal and could be contested, resulting in "absolute administrative chaos".

It was for this reason that the Government had introduced the Bill pending an appeal against the court's decision.

Dr Oosthuizen said the exclusive and traditional role of men in kwaNdebele society should be noted. Turning the Bill into a law would clarify possible

legal confusion. A provision determining that elections, including women as voters and candidates, be held as soon as possible would be giving effect to the court's ruling.

The Constitutional Affairs Committee had found, by majority, that the Bill represented "corrective action that could reasonably be expected from any responsible government to clear up uncertainty arising from the court's action".

Even members of the committee who had objected to the majority decision had agreed that something had to be done about the situation in kwaNdebele resulting from the court decision.

Dr Oosthuizen said the kwaNdebele government supported the Bill with no objection to the inclusion of women as voters and candidates in spite of this being in conflict with tradition. — Sapa.

The Labour Party says:

CAPE TOWN — Legislation to validate the government of kwaNdebele after it had been found invalid by the Supreme Court was "a legislative travesty of justice and morally indefensible", Mr Billy Ross, leader of the Labour Party in the President's Council, said yesterday.

He was objecting to a motion for the Constitutional Laws Second Amendment Bill to go for formal assent.

Mr Ross said he was expressing the view of the entire House of Representatives because it had unanimously rejected the Bill.

It was to be expected the Bill would be pushed through the President's Council by National Party and Conservative Party members "because it is in line with their policies of separate development and partition".

The House of Assembly's approval of the Bill was easy to understand, but it was strange it had received the blessing of the House of Delegates, whose majority party had stated in 1986 it would block any legislation leading to kwaNdebele's independence, which was what the Bill really revolved about.

Mr Ross said the Bill was a creation of the National Party government, reflecting its paternalism.

"It is the NP government which is in a predicament, not the kwaNdebele Legislative Assembly, as a result of the Supreme Court's decision.

With its excision of the Moutse area from the homeland of Lebowa and its incorporation into kwaNdebele in a move to encourage the kwaNdebele government to accept independence, in spite of the fact that the majority of the Ndebele did not want independence, the Government was showing it had no intention of abandoning grand apartheid.

"This whole exercise has shown the principle of a veto in the three Houses of Parliament to be a farce, because Bills can always be pushed through the President's Council by the NP — even to the extent of overruling the Supreme Court.

"We have become the rubber stamp of the NP," Mr Ross said, calling for the committee reviewing the structure of the President's Council to ensure members were appointed on the basis of their expertise and not their party affiliations. — Sapa.

The NDM says:

CAPE TOWN — The Government wants to validate actions of the kwaNdebele government in spite of serious allegations of human rights violations against its people over the past four years, Mr Pieter Schoeman (NDM) said yesterday.

Opposing approval by the President's Council of the Constitutional Laws Second Amendment Bill, he said the rights of about 1,7 million inhabitants of kwaNdebele were at stake.

He said political parties in Parliament and the President's Council itself should guard against being perceived to associate themselves with the abuse of human rights. — Sapa.

Moutse: Role of government the 'real problem'

Parliamentary Staff

NR 665 24/8/88

~~(scribble)~~
(121)

THE government was trying to pass off the Moutse (Validation of Actions) Bill as the solution to a mere administrative problem while the real problem was the whole "disgraceful episode" which began with government attempts to incorporate Moutse into Kwandebele, the Progressive Federal Party's parliamentary leader, Mr Colin Eglin, said.

Mr Eglin was speaking against the Bill in the Assembly yesterday after the Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, had described the Bill as ratifying those actions taken in good faith by the Kwandebele authorities in Moutse during the period of Moutse's incorporation (December 1985 to March 1988).

The incorporation of Moutse into Kwandebele was overruled by a Supreme Court decision in March 1988.

Dr Viljoen said the Bill was "not aimed at covering up illegalities" but at the problem of filling the vacuum in Moutse administration created by the court decision and which could prejudice innocent individuals and jeopardise their rights.

Mr Eglin said the major problem was a result of government incompetence and ineptitude, not a result of the Supreme Court decision.

The government itself had jeopardised the rights of Moutse's residents by irregularly proclaiming it part of Kwandebele against the wishes of the majority of the people of Moutse, Mr Eglin said.

"The Bill is not just the legalising of a few documents; it seeks to validate any action and is a blanket validation on anything that happened in Moutse in terms of the law of Kwandebele."

Botshabelo incorporation invalid

CME TINDS 27/8/88 (121)

BLOEMFONTEIN. — The Free State Supreme Court has found that the incorporation of Botshabelo — the dormitory town that houses many of Bloemfontein's labour force — into Qwa Qwa in December last year was invalid.

The court ordered the State President and the government of Qwa Qwa, jointly and severally, to pay the costs of an application brought by Mr Gauta Lawrence Lefuo, a resident of Botshabelo.

It said the proclamation was not authorized by the statutory powers on which the State President purported to rely when he issued it. Mr Justice J P Malherbe, with the concurrence of Mr Justice G A Hattingh, concluded that the purported alteration of the area of Qwa Qwa did not accord with the intention of the legislature, as expressed in the enabling provision of the National States Constitution Act of 1971.

This was because it could not have been done to promote the political development of the inhabitants of Botshabelo in their national context. It followed that the application of Mr Lefuo must succeed.

Mr Acting Justice Findlay, in a separate judgment, agreed with the order made by Mr Justice Malherbe. The judge referred to the Appeal Court decision earlier this year that found that the incorporation of the Moutse area into KwaNdebele was not valid. That decision had not yet been given when Mr Lefuo's application was argued before the Supreme Court earlier this year and the case was postponed "sine die" at that stage. Mr Justice Malherbe said there were clear differences in the facts of the Moutse case and the present one. The North Sothos of Moutse are a totally different group to the South Ndebeles of KwaNdebele. Of Qwa Qwa's black inhabitants 80,14% are South Sothos while 70% of Botshabelo's 400 000 are also South Sotho. — Sapa

Star 29/11/88 (121)

Ndebele farmers donate fodder to SA counterparts

By Mckeed Kotlolo
Pretoria Bureau

Black farmers in kwaNdebele donated 3 000 bales of fodder to white South African farmers in drought-stricken areas at a harvest day celebration in the homeland on Friday.

At the same function, the homeland government, together with officials from the Development Bank of Southern Africa, signed a loan agreement of R20 million to the homeland to improve agriculture.

The homeland's Minister of Agriculture Mr Jeremiah Mabena presented the bales to SA Agricultural Union president Mr Nico Kotze at a function at Sybrandkraal.

Mr Kotze said the present was "a gesture of goodwill and a hand of friendship stretched out by the Ndebele people. You have opened a door of friendship between two neighbours and I would like to see it remain open and being frequently used in future."

ARABLE LAND

Chief Minister Mr Majozi Mahlangu expressed gratitude for a "largely successful agricultural season" during the past year, and urged the Ndebele people to continue to develop the homeland's agricultural potential.

"We have always been a nation of farmers and all we lacked in the past was the necessary arable land to practise agriculture".

He said his government regarded agriculture as one of the cornerstones of its economy.

Mr Mahlangu said local farmers occupied 230 farming units and produced 30 000 tons of maize and 1 200 tons of wheat in the past year. About 1 400 new jobs had been created in agriculture last year.

He urged local farmers "to put more emphasis on training, for that is where the future lies".

He appealed to the SA Government to transfer the Rust de Winter area to kwaNdebele and urged neighbouring agricultural unions to work hand in hand with the kwaNdebele Agricultural Union.

Several farmers were awarded trophies for achieving good crops.



REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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Vol. 279

PRETORIA, 15 SEPTEMBER 1988

No. 11502

PROKLAMASIE

van die

Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. R. 154, 1988

ONTBINDING EN BEPALING VAN DATUM VAN
VERKIESING. — KWANDEBELE- WETGEWENDE
VERGADERING

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by—

(a) artikel 3 van die Tweede Wysigingswet op Staatkundige Wetgewing, 1988 (Wet 97 van 1988), bepaal ek 7 Desember 1988 as die datum waarop die KwaNdebele-Wetgewende Vergadering ingevolge genoemde artikel 3 ontbind word; en

(b) artikel 4 van genoemde Wet bepaal ek 8 Desember 1988 as die datum waarop die verkiesing van 16 lede van die KwaNdebele-Wetgewende Vergadering ingevolge genoemde artikel 4 'n aanvang moet neem.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Vyftiende dag van September Eenduisend Negehonderd Agt-en-tagtig.

P. W. BOTHA,
Staatspresident,

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-Kabinet:

J. C. Heunis.
Minister van die Kabinet.

PROCLAMATION

by the

State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. R. 154, 1988

DISSOLUTION OF AND DETERMINATION OF DATE
FOR ELECTION. — KWANDEBELE LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by—

(a) section 3 of the Constitutional Laws Second Amendment Act, 1988 (Act 97 of 1988), I hereby determine that the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly shall be dissolved on 7 December 1988 in terms of the said section 3; and

(b) section 4 of the said Act, I hereby determine that the election of 16 members of the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly shall commence on 8 December 1988 in terms of the said section 4.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Fifteenth day of September, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-eight.

P. W. BOTHA,
State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Cabinet:

J. C. Heunis.
Minister of the Cabinet.

Women to vote in kwaNdebele

SM 11/9/88 Pretoria Bureau (12)

Voters in kwaNdebele — including women for the first time in the homeland — are to elect a new Legislative Assembly, it was announced in the *Government Gazette* yesterday.

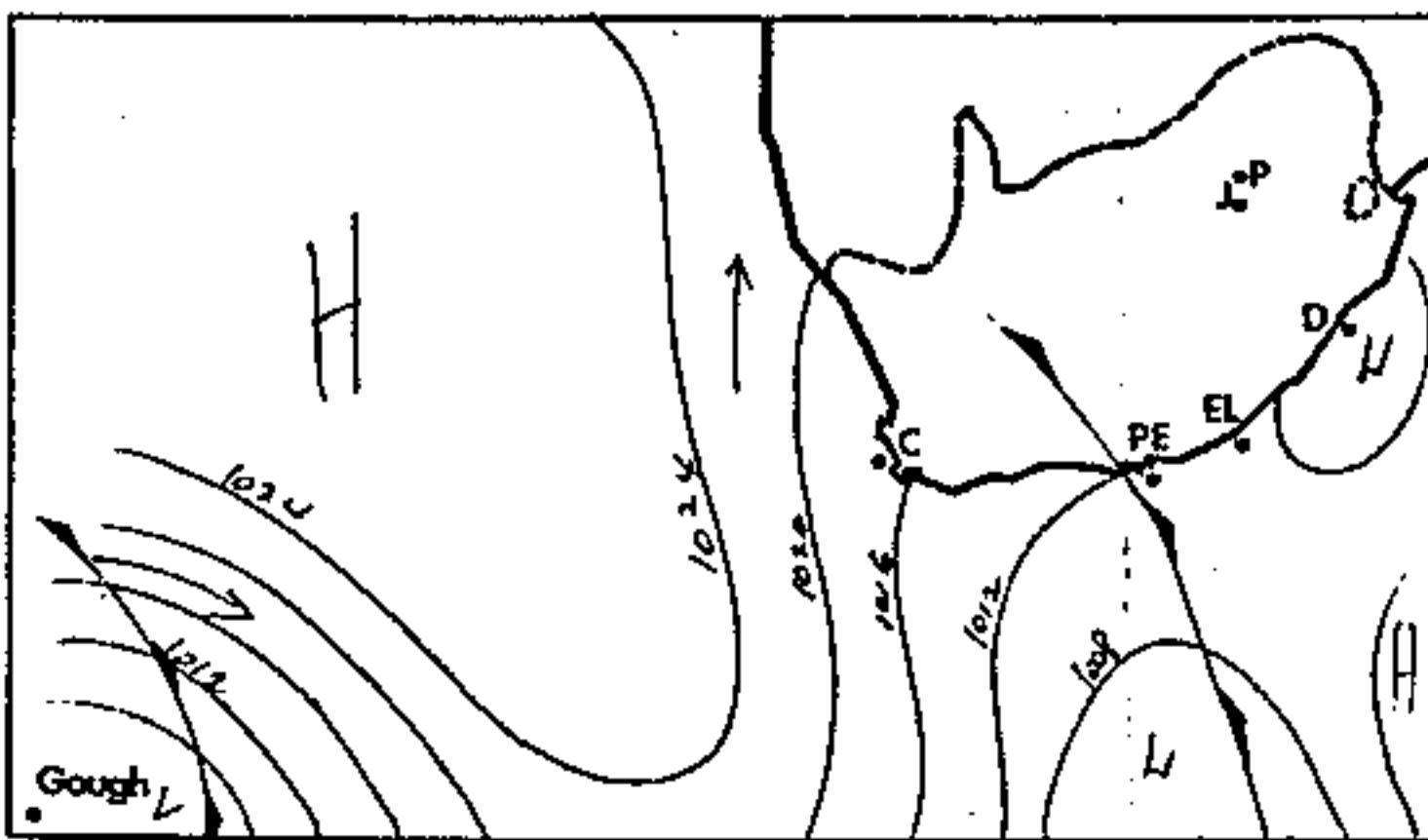
The present Legislative Assembly will be dissolved on December 7 and preparations for the election will begin the next day.

The kwaNdebele government was declared illegal after a successful Supreme Court application by the homeland women who had been illegally denied the franchise.

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Women to vote in new homeland poll

WEATHER TODAY



The weather will be partly cloudy and cold as the cold front moves east.

Clearing, warmer

WEATHER forecast for the Peninsula, Bolland and Overberg for the period ending 6pm tomorrow:

- Partly cloudy and cold with showers in the south, clearing this afternoon. It will be somewhat warmer tomorrow.
- Wind, moderate south to south-west but westerly to south-westerly tomorrow.
- The minimum temperature at D F Malan Airport will be 5 deg C, and the maximum temperature 20 deg C.

THE MOON

First quarter.....	Sept 19
Full moon.....	Sept 25
Last quarter.....	Oct 2
New moon.....	Oct 10

THE SUN

Sets today: 1838 Rises tomorrow: 0644

THE TIDES

High water: Today: 0537 1745; Tomorrow: 0612 1822

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The Kwandebele government which was declared illegal three months ago by a Pretoria Supreme Court judge following a successful application by homeland women, has been ordered to dissolve on December 7 this year in preparations for general elections in the territory.

The dissolution was published in yesterday's Government Gazette by the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis.

According to the gazette, the Minister applied section 3 of the Constitutional Laws Second Amendment Act of 1988 to "determine that the Kwandebele Legislative Assembly shall be dissolved on December 7 1988".

16 members

He said he had determined that the "election of 16 members of the Kwandebele Legislative Assembly shall commence on December 8 1988".

The dissolution follows a successful Supreme Court application by five Kwandebele women questioning the legality of the homeland government and the validity of the 1984 general elections in which women were not allowed to participate.

Deputy Judge-President Eloff in the Pretoria Supreme Court ruled the elections were null and void and that the homeland government was illegal.

The respondents in the case were the homeland government and the State President of the Republic of South Africa, Mr P W Botha, who introduced an amendment to the territory's constitution excluding women.

Now the homeland is to change its voters' rolls to include women in the elections expected to take place early next year. A date still has to be set.

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kwaNdebele leaders hail early election

1991/88 Pretoria Bureau
KwaNdebele traditional leaders welcome an early general election in the territory.

The kwaNdebele Legislative Assembly was dissolved on Friday after a Supreme Court ruling which declared the 1984 elections in the homeland null and void because women were not allowed to participate.

The election is likely to be held early next year.

Mr Vrystaat Mabena, a personal aide and representative of Paramount Chief (Ingwenyama) Enoch Mabena of the Manala tribe, said at the weekend they felt "the decision to hold new and fair elections was long overdue".

CALL FOR NEW GOVERNMENT

They would be glad to see a new government "with a concept of nation building".

And at a public meeting in Mamelodi yesterday thousands of the Ndzundza tribe under Ingwenyama David Mabhoko unanimously called for a new government to lead the nation.

The meeting was attended by the ingwenyama and opponents of the homeland government.

Now women can vote in KwaNdebele's first 'real' elections

BY VUSI GUNENE

KWANDEBELE's dissident royal family and opposition leaders of the "homeland's" legislative assembly are mounting aggressive campaigns for the December general election.

The election follows South Africa's decision to dissolve the current assembly — after the Appellate Division ruled it was illegal because women were denied the vote.

The December 8 elections — to elect 16 people to the assembly — will be open to women.

Opposition leaders like the outspoken royal Prince James Mahlangu —

who was at the helm of widespread resistance to Moutse's incorporation into KwaNdebele in 1985 and 1986 — have held mass meetings and rallies in Vosloorus and Mamelodi.

Hundreds of KwaNdebele's inhabitants attended the meetings.

News of the election has been well-received by inhabitants of the "homeland" who are tired of the repressive measures employed by the homeland's late Chief Minister SS Skósana and his successor Majozzi

Mahlangu.

The two, with their ministerial colleagues, allegedly encouraged and supported vigilante groups such as the Imbokhoto, ordered the detention of political activists throughout the "homeland", and declared a State of Emergency.

Journalists were barred from the homeland. Several, who entered and were caught and detained, reported eye-witness accounts of brutal police assaults on detainees.

It became increasingly difficult for activists to organise in the

"homeland". Outspoken tribal leaders were barred from holding meetings, subjected to continual house raids and ultimately house restricted.

Dissatisfaction grew and many residents participated in stayaways, some resigned their posts as civil servants while others fled.

Senior police officers and ministers were cited as respondents in several court cases brought by residents who claimed they had been tortured, harassed and victimised. Two of the policemen were subsequently transferred from the "homeland".

(121)

23-29/9/88

V WJ MacL

Appeal to help trace 'Ndebele 4

SM
Pretoria Bureau (21) 27/9/88

The Pretoria Legal Resources Centre has made a nationwide appeal for assistance to trace four of its missing clients, some of whom were allegedly shot in clashes during the 1986 kwaNdebele unrest.

The missing persons were last seen either in police custody or wounded during security police action, according to a statement by the lawyers.

They are: Mr Petrus Vusi Mahlangu, Mr Thomas Mnyakeni, Mr George Shabangu and Mr Jim Msebenzi Mahlangu, all from kwaNdebele.

The lawyers appealed to anyone with information regarding their whereabouts to contact either Mr Nick de Villiers or Ms C Kimble at the Legal Resources Centre, 5th Floor Velra House, Bureau Lane, or telephone them at (012) 216593. "All information will be treated in the strictest confidence," they said.

Mr Petrus Mahlangu (21) who disappeared on May 14 1986 was last seen on a bus travelling to a meeting which was disrupted by security forces at Paramount Chief David Mabhoko's kraal at Weltevrede.

Mr Mnyakeni (20), also known

as "Mobe" and "Forman France", disappeared on June 12, 1986. He was last seen in an ambulance at Tweefontein, kwaNdebele.

Mr Jim Mahlangu (53) headman of Tweefontein "G" disappeared on February 11 last year while "in the custody of ... the kwaNdebele Police Force".

Mr George Shabangu (31) manager of the Bundu Inn near Dennilton was last seen at the offices of the Murder and Robbery Squad at the Siyabuswa Police Station on February 6 last year.

Howard

2271

WEDNESDAY, 28 SEPTEMBER 1988

2272

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs

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KwaNdebele: civil claims against police force 1069. Mr F J LE ROUX asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:†

Whether any civil claims were brought against the police force of KwaNdebele during the period 1 January 1986 to 31 December 1987; if so, (a) how many such claims were (i) brought and (ii) disposed of, (b) what total amount was involved, (c) what did the legal costs amount to and (d) what total amount has already been granted by the court against this police force?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

The police function was transferred to the KwaNdebele Government on 1 April 1986. I am not in a position or prepared to reply to questions regarding matters which fall under the jurisdiction of another government.

(a), (b), (c) and (d) fall away.

KwaNdebele: civil claims against Government 1070. Mr F J LE ROUX asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:†

Whether any civil claims were brought against the Government of KwaNdebele during the period 1 January 1986 to 31 December 1987; if so, (a) how many such claims were (i) brought and (ii) disposed of, (b) what total amount was involved, (c) what did the legal costs amount to and (d) what total amount has already been granted by the court against the Government of KwaNdebele?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Civil claims brought against a government is an internal matter of that government.

I am not in a position or prepared to reply to questions regarding matters which fall under the jurisdiction of another Government.

(a), (b), (c) and (d) fall away.

Black residential areas: water/electricity accounts 1169. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(a) What was the total amount outstanding in respect of unpaid (i) water and (ii) electricity accounts in the Black residential areas situated in the Pretoria/Witwatersrand/Vaal Triangle areas of the Transvaal as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) for how long, on average, had these amounts been outstanding?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

This matter vests in the Administrator of Transvaal and he furnished the following information:

(a) These statistics are unfortunately not kept in detail and therefore only the total outstanding rent and service charges can be furnished.

Total amount outstanding as at 31 March 1988 is: R128 840 294.

The outstanding amount is mainly in respect of Soweto and the West Rand. It can be mentioned, however, that there is a remarkable decline in the increase of arrears.

The following steps are taken to improve the collection of rent and service charges. By Local Authorities:

(a) A deconv action is being launched by employing teams to collect outstanding moneys from house to house with reasonable success.

(b) In some instances mobile offices are utilised to collect rent and service charges before normal office hours and in the evenings.

(c) Eviction orders are being obtained against non-payers and electricity supply is being discontinued.

(d) Personal interviews are being conducted with lessees.

(e) Council members hold ward meetings with lessees to motivate them to pay.

2273

WEDNESDAY, 28 SEPTEMBER 1988

2274

By the Provincial Government of Transvaal:

(f) Meetings are held between members of the Executive Committee and the Administrator and Mayors and Executive Committee Members of local authorities, to address the issue, i.e. Soweto, Lekoa, Dobsonville, Jouberton and Ratanda.

(g) Councils which do not attempt to bring its financial matters in order, are moved from office and administrators are appointed, i.e. Diepmeadow, Embalehle and Tokoza.

(h) In the case of Soweto the Dr. Simon Brand Working Group has been appointed to address the financial problems of Soweto. Recommendations of the Working Group will be applied to other local authorities.

(b) ± 13 months.

Beaches: open/reserved

1179. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether there are any beaches on the coastlines of the Cape Province and Natal that are open to members of all race groups; if so, which beaches;

(2) whether any beaches on these coastlines are reserved solely for use by (a) Whites, (b) Coloureds, (c) Indians and (d) Blacks; if so, (i) which beaches in each case, (ii) in terms of what statutory provisions and/or regulations and (iii) what are the penalties for contravening these statutory provisions and/or regulations?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

This matter vests in the Administrators of the Cape Province and Natal and they furnished the following information:

NATAL

(1) Yes; all beaches are open to all members of all race groups except Durban's South Beach, Addington Beach and Anstey's Beach; and Richards Bay's Alkant Beach.

(2) (a) Whites, yes

Howard

(b) Coloureds, no
(c) Indians, no
(d) Blacks, no

(i) Durban's South Beach, Addington Beach and Anstey's Beach; and Richards Bay's Alkant Beach.

(ii) Durban
In terms of the Durban Beach Bylaws published in terms of the Local Authorities Ordinance, No 25 of 1974, Richards Bay

(iii) Durban
As prescribed by the Durban Beach Bylaws made in terms of the Local Authorities Ordinance No 25 of 1974, Richards Bay

As prescribed by Section 2(2) of the Reservation of Separate Amenities Act, No 49 of 1953.

CAPE PROVINCE

(1) Yes. It is, however, not possible to provide a list of the open beaches. Local authorities were until recently responsible for demarcation resulting in that all information is at present only available from the different local authorities. The Cape Provincial Government is presently obtaining the information.

(2) (a), (b), (c), (d) and (i) Fall away. (See (1) above.)

(ii) In accordance with the reservations of Separate Amenities Act, Act No 49 of 1953.

(iii) As prescribed by the Separate Amenities Act, Act No 49 of 1953.

Black communities/townships: resettlement

1206. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) (a) How many Black communities or townships remain to be removed or resettled in each province, (b) what is the (i)

Power struggle on eve of elections

By Mckeed Kotlole
Pretoria Bureau

121

The December general election in kwaNdebele is likely to be thrown into disarray following Friday's submission by two Ndzundza factions of separate lists of names of people designated to represent the Ndzundza tribe in the local Legislative Assembly.

Instead of one list with 23 names, the two factions submitted 44 names on separate lists.

The separate designations is a sequel to a continued battle for the leadership of the Ndzundza tribe and the rightful occupation of the Ndzundza Tribal Authority (NTA).

The legal battle ended in the Pretoria Supreme Court about two weeks ago in favour of the NTA under the chairmanship of Mr Simon Ketu Mahlangu.

DISMISSED

The battle took a new turn last week when Paramount Chief David Mabhoko, the most senior person in the tribe and whose faction had lost the case, dismissed all but four members of the NTA.

Instead of gathering at the tribal office to designate new members last Friday, the two factions chose to meet separately. Mr Mahlangu's group met at a camp at Kameelrivier while Chief Mabhoko held his meeting at his Weltevrede kraal after police had tried to stop the gathering.

When The Star visited the tribal office, scores of South African Police and homeland police were guarding the chief's kraal and the tribal office.

The spokesman said police left the kraal after the paramount chief had shown them a tribal Act which empowered him to hold the meeting and his followers had already forced their way into the kraal.

DETENTION

The magistrate of Mduntjana, Mr C Stander, who was responsible for collecting the lists of names from the tribal offices in the territory, confirmed he received two separate lists from the NTA.

A spokesman for the office of the Chief Minister said his office had received only one list from the NTA and refused to say to which of the two factions the list belonged.

Designations went well in the other five tribal authorities despite the detention on the eve of the designation day of Paramount Chief Enoch Mabena's aide and chief representative in the assembly, Mr Vrystaat Mabena, by the homeland police.

Chief Mabena of the Manala tribe went ahead and re-designated Mr Mabena to the assembly in absentia.

The election of 16 members to the assembly will be held on December 8, 9 and 10.

Higher bus fares spark trouble in kwaNdebele

Pretoria Correspondent

Scores of Putco buses from kwaNdebele were running almost empty yesterday as commuters hit back at fare increases which were introduced on Saturday.

A Putco spokesman said a normal service was operating between kwaNdebele and Marabastad but was not being fully utilised by commuters.

The spokesman said that on Monday commuters were allowed to ride on last month's tickets but were told that they would have to buy new tickets from yesterday.

A commuter, who declined to be named, said kwaNdebele residents were not happy about the fare increases and showed their anger on Friday when they went to buy new tickets in Marabastad.

The commuter said some of the people decided to buy the new tickets but they were torn up by other commuters. He said police were called in to quell the trouble.

Putco's spokesman confirmed that trouble broke out at Marabastad on Friday. He said police had to be called in as there was a lot of intimidation.

"There were some youngsters who were stopping commuters from buying new tickets," the spokesman said.

Putco increased fares on all its routes in the PWV area by an average 16 percent.

SECOND INCREASE IN A YEAR

The fare increase is the second within a year. Putco introduced a 15 percent increase in the PWV area and kwaNdebele in December last year.

The kwaNdebele government said yesterday it was "most upset" by the action of South African Police on the border between the two countries who ordered commuters who were unaware of the increase in Putco bus prices off buses at a police road block.

In a statement, the Cabinet of kwaNdebele said the increase in bus fares by Putco with effect from October 1 became "necessary as a result of the increase in fuel prices".

The statement continued: "The kwandebele government has been negotiating with the Putco management to postpone the introduction of the new fares and Putco gave a firm undertaking not to prevent commuters without new bus tickets from getting to their places of employment."

"With its action the SA Police have played right into the hands of radicals and have caused embarrassment for themselves" — a reference to people who had threatened commuters in Pretoria the previous day in a bid to prevent them from buying tickets at the new price. — Sapa.

COPS SLAMMED

121
Sowetan
6/10/88

THE KwaNdebele government has expressed its disgust with the actions of the South African Police who this week manned road blocks on the border of the homeland territory and ordered commuters to Pretoria off Putco buses.

This follows demon-

SOWETAN Reporter

strations by KwaNdebele bus commuters against increased Putco fares which came into operation on Saturday. The majority of the commuters did not buy their weekly and monthly tickets and were transported free by Putco on

Monday.

The majority of the commuters who did not possess the new tickets were ordered to walk back home while some were transported back home by Putco.

A Press statement by the homeland government in reaction to Tuesday morning's action by the SAP said by ordering the commuters off buses, "the SAP played right into the hands of the radicals and have embarrassed yourselves."

The Government said it was not going to

tolerate the harassment of commuters.

A spokesman for the Police Directorate Division in Pretoria said: "There is apparently an agreement between Putco and the KwaNdebele government which the SAP was not aware of." He declined to comment further.

The statement further said the homeland government had been involved in negotiations with Putco management "to postpone the introduction of the new fares with a firm undertaking by Putco not to prevent commuters without bus tickets from getting to their places of employment."

The Government said the bus fare increase "became necessary as a result of the increase in fuel prices."

The government blamed a group of intimidators who threatened commuters in Pretoria from buying the new bus tickets.

KwaNdebele detains Opposition

By McKeed Kotlolo,
Pretoria Bureau

121

At least seven opponents of the kwaNdebele Government and former detainees who are prospective candidates in December's general election in the territory have been detained since Tuesday in a government clamp-down on the Opposition.

The detainees are Mr Lucas Mthimunye, Mr

STV 11/0/88
Phillip Mahlangu, Mr Rykman Masango, Mr Amos Mota, Mr Oscar Mabona and Mr Kortman Mahlangu, all businessmen, and Mr Jabulani Sibiya, a schoolteacher.

Their detention has been confirmed by the liaison officer for the homeland police, Lieutenant M A Mahlangu, who said they were arrested in terms of the emergency regulations.

Lawyers representing the detainees have written a letter to the kwaNdebele government calling for their unconditional release.

The lawyers also requested the authorities not to harass the members of the Opposition during today's nominations for December elections. A kwaNdebele official has confirmed the letter was received.

According to the opposition members, the government had given the local police orders to arrest all the prospective candidates of the Opposition.

They also said they had been reliably informed that from last night police would man roadblocks until after the nominations.

Record ^{stay} 53 fight ^{11/10/88} election ⁽¹²¹⁾

By Mckeed Kotlolo,
Pretoria Bureau

All 16 constituencies in kwaNdebele will be contested by a record 53 candidates, including the present Chief Minister Majozi George Mahlangu, in the December general elections.

The 53 candidates were nominated on Friday with six of them contesting the Vlaklaagte constituency.

A statement from the kwaNdebele Government said all 53 candidates were standing as independents since the homeland had no political parties.

Stiff competition is expected at Siyabuswa, where the former Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Mr Solly Mahlangu, competes against Mr Simon Sbhugu Ntuli and at kwaMhlanga, where Chief Minister Mahlangu is pitted against Headman Sipho Matthew Mahlangu.

Not a single woman has registered as a candidate in the December 8, 9 and 10 elections.

Five local women won a Supreme Court action in which they challenged the validity of the 1984 general elections in which women were excluded.

Vigilante group acquitted

(21) Pretoria Bureau Star 4/11/88
The 12 former members of the banned kwaNdebele's Mbokotho vigilante group charged with 21 counts of assault with intent to do grievous harm, were acquitted by a Pretoria magistrate last Friday.

The accused, who include a member of the kwaNdebele Legislative Assembly, were: Mr John Mabena, Mr Samson Mthimunye, Mr Jim Sibanyoni, Mr Barney Masombuka, Mr Moses Ndlovu, Mr Jan Mashiane, Mr Samuel Tlou,

Mr Seuntjie Skosana, Mr John Mthombeni, Mr Fanie Mthimunye, Mr Petrus Skosana, and Mr Alfred Mgoma (MP).

Mr R de Vos rejected the evidence by 16 state witnesses who claimed to have been assaulted.

The 12 were alleged to have taken about 16 youths from their homes in kwaNdebele between May 18 and 21 1986 to a camp at Klopper Dam and tortured them.

Some of the victims said they were made to walk on hot coals by their captors while others

claimed to have been sjambokked and submerged in a dam as part of the torture. They were then rescued by the security forces.

Mr de Vos said the witnesses gave contradictory evidence and there was not sufficient evidence to show that they were assaulted.

He further said medical reports did not support their claims of assault and those who claimed to have been made to walk on hot coals did not even have blisters.

I'm broke, says 'His Excellency'

Times 13/11/88

(12)

By ALIDE KOOY in Paris

THE man who acted for three years as KwaNdebele's "Ambassador" to France has been left high and dry.

In July 1983, the then Chief Minister of KwaNdebele, Mr S S Skosana, appointed Paris businessman Mr Lucien Cornescu, 45, as the black state's "Ambassador to France".

Five years later Mr Cornescu claims he is more than R2,5-million out of pocket and in difficulty with French authorities as a result of his work for the state.

In appointing Mr Cornescu, Mr Skosana wrote to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs,

Mr Claude Cheysson, applying for permission to build an official embassy in Paris and inviting the French Government to establish an embassy on KwaNdebele soil "at your convenience".

In a reply dated October 10 1983, Mr Cheysson answered that "like the rest of the international community, with the exception of the Republic of South Africa" France did not recognise the independence of any of the South African homelands and would not recognise any claim to independence by KwaNdebele either.

Spent

The French Government could, therefore, not authorise the establishment of a KwaNdebele Embassy in Paris.

However, Mr Cornescu continued to represent KwaNdebele's interests in France, with the title of Ambassador in letters from Mr Skosana.

During that time, he says, he spent a total of 1,4-million francs (R3,6-million) from his own pocket on KwaNdebele's affairs. This money has never been repaid.

Invalid

In July 1986, Mr Cornescu sent a letter to Mr Skosana, via the Commissioner General for KwaNdebele in Groblersdal, setting out his expenses.

In September, Mr Skosana replied that since the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly had rejected independence in August, there was no longer any need for an "ambassador".

In addition, he said, Mr Cornescu's appointment as "ambassador" was "invalid on

R2,5m later homeland's envoy is left high and dry

constitutional grounds pertaining to the relevant South African legislation".

No mention was made of repayment of expenses.

But, says Mr Cornescu, it is not the money which worries him most.

His main problem is that the French Ministry of Justice is asking him to "clarify" his three years of activity as KwaNdebele's official representative.

"It seems unfair to me that the result of my work on KwaNdebele's behalf should not only have left me out of pocket, but should also cause difficulties for me in my own country."

Mr Cornescu, director of Ring Oil International, importers and refiners of crude oil with an apparent annual turnover of \$1 200-million (R2 760-million), was originally approached by the KwaNdebele authorities in 1981 to help find financing for a Holiday Inn in Moloto.

At the time, he says, he was under the impression KwaNdebele independence was due in "a matter of days".

The Holiday Inn was never built. Nor did any of the other projects Mr Skosana asked him to look into see the light of day.

Asked why he continued to act on KwaNdebele's behalf when none of the projects he was working on ever came to anything, Mr Cornescu said it was probably partly out of "vanity".

"But at the same time, I thought I could be useful.

"And I knew that, in the context of a little country like KwaNdebele, three years is not a long time. It often takes much longer to get things off the ground.

Status

"But, in the meantime, I've spent a lot of money."

He is also mystified by the attitude of the South African authorities.

"The embassy in Paris was informed of my status as KwaNdebele Ambassador. I was granted a visa to go to South Africa in November 1984.

"But when the French authorities approached the South African Embassy here asking for clarification of my position, the embassy would only reply that since KwaNdebele was part of South Africa I could not have had ambassadorial status.

"I feel I have been left high and dry by all concerned," he said.

kwaNdebele gets tough

By Claire Robertson
Pretoria Bureau

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The government of kwaNdebele has banned any discussion of resistance to its authority at public meetings — a month before general elections in the homeland.

In a kwaNdebele Official Gazette published this month, the commissioner of police, Mr Miro Thubane, prohibits "taking part in or debating" a number of issues at public meetings, including resistance to government or tribal authority.

Among the topics banned from public discussion are:

- Defaming the public image of the kwaNdebele police;
- Justifying, commending or defending any campaign, project, programme, action or policy of violence, or resistance against, or subversion of the authority of the government or any tribal authorities.

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Vol. 281

PRETORIA, 28 NOVEMBER 1988

No. 11608

COMMISSION

by the

121

State President of the Republic of South Africa

To:

The Honourable Judge Wessel Groenewald Boshoff

GREETINGS!

Whereas I deem it expedient to appoint a commission to inquire into and report on the matters specified below and by reason of the great trust I repose in your knowledge and ability, I hereby authorise and appoint you to be the Chairman and sole member of a commission, with the following terms of reference:

To inquire into and report on—

- (a) the factors which have given rise to the unrest which occurred in KwaNdebele during 1986;
- (b) any mismanagement which may have occurred in the Government Service of KwaNdebele, the KwaNdebele National Development Corporation or the KwaNdebele Utility Company, with special reference to—
 - (i) any malpractices or irregularities, including any non-compliance with financial or other instructions, in the administration of a department of the said Government Service or in the administration of the said Corporation or Company;
 - (ii) any irregular or improper favouring of individuals or instances by any such department or the said Corporation or Company, whether or not such individuals or instances are attached to that department, Corporation or Company;
 - (iii) any abuse by persons in the management of any such department or the said Corporation or Company of their authority or position to attempt influencing decision-making in the Government of KwaNdebele; and

OPDRAG

van die

Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

Aan:

Sy Edele Regter Wessel Groenewald Boshoff

SALUUT!

Aangesien ek dit dienstig ag om 'n kommissie aan te stel om ondersoek in te stel na en verslag te doen oor die aangeleenthede hieronder vermeld en groot vertrouwe het in u kennis en bekwaamheid, magtig ek u en stel ek u hierby aan as die Voorsitter en enigste lid van 'n kommissie, met die volgende opdrag:

Om ondersoek in te stel na en verslag te doen oor—

- (a) die faktore wat aanleiding gegee het tot die onluste wat gedurende 1986 in KwaNdebele voorgekom het;
- (b) enige wanbestuur wat in die Regeringsdiens van KwaNdebele, die KwaNdebele Nasionale Ontwikkelingskorporasie of die KwaNdebele Utiliteitsmaatskappy mag voorgekom het, met spesiale verwysing na—
 - (i) enige wanpraktyke of ongerymdhede, met inbegrip van enige nie-nakoming van finansiële of ander voorskrifte, in die administrasie van 'n departement van genoemde Regeringsdiens of in die administrasie van genoemde Korporasie of Maatskappy;
 - (ii) enige onreëlmatige of onbehoorlike bevoordeling van individue of instansies deur so 'n departement of genoemde Korporasie of Maatskappy, hetsy sodanige individue of instansies aan daardie departement, Korporasie of Maatskappy verbonde is of nie;
 - (iii) enige misbruik deur persone in die bestuur van so 'n departement of genoemde Korporasie of Maatskappy van hul gesag of posisie om besluitneming in die Regering van KwaNdebele te probeer beïnvloed; en

Probe into ¹²¹
KwaNdebele
violence ^{9/16/88} 29/11/88

PRETORIA. — The former Judge President of the Transvaal, Mr Justice W G Boshoff, has been appointed to head a commission of inquiry into the 1986 unrest in KwaNdebele, President P W Botha said in a statement yesterday.

The decision follows a request from the KwaNdebele cabinet earlier this month for a commission to be established.

The commission is to investigate the reasons for school boycotts and work stayaways in the area in 1986.

It is also to look into allegations of mismanagement of the KwaNdebele National Development Corporation and the KwaNdebele Utility Company.

Details of the commission were published yesterday in the Government Gazette. — Sapa

Ndzundza tribe's chief faces probe

8/12/88
2/12/88 By Mckeed Kotlolo,
Pretoria Bureau

(12)

The kwaNdebele Government has appointed a commission of inquiry into the continued recognition of Paramount Chief (Ingwenyama) David M Mabhoko Mahlangu as head of the Ndzundza tribe.

A press statement released yesterday by the homeland's Chief Minister Majozi Mahlangu said the kwaNdebele Cabinet has appointed former Judge President of the Transvaal, Mr Wessels Groenewald Boshoff, chairman of the commission with Professor D J van der Post and Mr J Lambrecht as members.

The Chief Minister said in the statement that the decision to set up a commission was made under the kwaNdebele Traditional Authorities Act.

The press release said: "The commission will investigate the question of whether it is still in the interest of the Ndzundza tribe to recognise the Ingwenyama D M Mabhoko Mahlangu in terms of the above Act."

The Ndzundza led the protest against the government's decision to opt for independence in 1986.

Legal battles for leadership have been going on for some time.

Dispute referred for oral evidence

The legal battle between the Ndzundza Tribal Authority and Paramount Chief David Mabhoko's faction, to determine the rightful leaders of kwaNdebele's Ndzundza tribe, has been referred for oral evidence by a Pretoria Supreme Court judge.

Friday's court action follows the submission by both factions, more than a month ago, of two sets of names of people designated to the kwaNdebele Legislative Assembly. Instead of one list with 23 names, two lists with a total of 43 names were submitted.

Mr Justice Curlewis could not see the urgency of the application by Chief Mabhoko and his son, Prince James, although their legal representative, Mr Jack Unterhalter, SC, had explained the influence that the members designated to the Legislative Assembly might have on the election of the new chief minister and the Cabinet after this week's elections in the territory.

Mr Justice Curlewis said the one faction of the designated members being recognised by the homeland's government would participate in the elections until the outcome of the case.

He then referred the matter for oral hearing at a date to be determined.

He ordered that it should be determined whether or not:

● The laws and customs of the Ndebele tradition governed the Ndzundza Tribal Authority.

5/12/87
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By Mckeed Kotlolo,
Pretoria Bureau

● The tribal authority vests in the first applicant (Chief Mabhoko), who may delegate his authority.

● It is within the authority of the first applicant to appoint the second applicant (Prince James) and dismiss members of the tribal authority from office.

● Chief Mabhoko validly appointed Prince James as chairman of the tribal authority or whether Prince James was validly elected by the tribal authority as chairman in 1983 and validly dismissed as chairman in 1987.

● Chief Mabhoko validly dismissed certain of the respondents (tribal authority members).

● The 43 applicants were validly appointed as members of the tribal authority.

● Certain of the respondents were validly designated as members of the kwaNdebele Legislative Assembly.

● The second respondent, Mr Simon Mahlangu, is validly appointed chairman of the tribal authority.

● The designated members must be appointed at the royal kraal of Paramount Chief Mabhoko.

● Certain of the applicants were validly designated as members of the kwaNdebele Legislative Assembly and whether Prince James is at present a valid chairman of the tribal authority.

Star 5/12/88

Warning ⁽¹²¹⁾ to Ndebele 'radicals'

By Mckeed Kotlolo,
Pretoria Bureau

Chief Minister Major Makhulu of kwaNdebele has threatened to arrest "radicals" who, he says, are trying to take over the government.

Addressing a poorly attended rally at kwaMhlanga Stadium yesterday, he accused Prince James and Prince Cornelius Makhulu — leaders of the opposition group — and their supporters of trying to take over the government of kwaNdebele, and of "misleading and misinforming the Ndebele nation".

He said the government's opponents "have already sold threequarters of kwaNdebele's land to white business people during their campaigns for outside assistance".

"I want to assure that soon after the elections we will round up all the radicals and put them behind bars because they belong there."

The Chief Minister accused the police of failing to arrest radicals, apparently because they sympathised with them.

Government opponents who were given permission to hold a rally inside the same kwaMhlanga Stadium on Saturday had to hold their well-attended meeting under trees outside the stadium because the local police were playing football.

Ndebele slow to register ^{Star 5/12/88} for this imminent election ¹²¹

More than 300 000 kwaNdebele citizens are expected to vote in the three-day general election starting on December 8.

By last week only about 10 percent of the expected voters had registered since registration started about a month ago.

A spokesman for kwaNdebele's Department of Information, Mr Barney Masombuka, said more than 300 000 people are expected to participate.

Mr Masombuka could not give the figures of eligible voters in the homeland, and said his government did not have the voters rolls.

Only about 30 000 of the voters had already registered, he said.

"In 1984, only 30 688 voted and that represented 51 percent of the voters since women were excluded," he added.

He based his high estimates

By Mckeed Kotlolo,
Pretoria Bureau

for the coming election on the fact that women would be allowed to vote.

The participation of women in this year's election is a sequel to a successful Supreme Court application in which women had requested the court to declare the 1984 general elections null and void because only men were allowed to vote.

The court also declared the government illegal and ordered that early elections be held in the territory.

Originally the next general elections in kwaNdebele were to take place in November next year.

Mr Masombuka said there was still a lot of time for eligible voters to register since registration would go on until the last day of the election — December 10.

WOMAN POWER

They use their right to vote

KWANDEBELE'S second general election — the first in which women have the right to vote — takes place from tomorrow to Saturday with 54 candidates contesting 16 seats for a five-year term in the KwaNdebele parliament.

The KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly will consist of 93 members, of whom 73 have already been designated by the various tribal authorities, the Ingwenyama and Ama-khosi. The remaining four members will be appointed by the Chief Minister.

From the announcement of the election more than a month ago, up to December 2, more than 31 000 people living in KwaNdebele registered as voters.

According to Mr P A Mahlangu, the chief electoral officer, KwaNdebele citizens as well as Ndebeles living outside the self-governing state can register up until the closing of the polling booths on Saturday.

Registration and voting takes place on the three election days from 08h00 to 22h00.

Special arrangements have been made for Ndebeles living outside KwaNdebele to cast their votes during normal office hours — from 08h00 to 16h30, including Saturday — at the magistrates' and municipal offices of the towns where they live, Mr Mahlangu said.

"Special arrangements will be made to assist those people in KwaNdebele who are handicapped or have other difficulties in voting. Everything possible will

SOWETAN Reporter

be done to assist anyone who wishes to vote," he said.

He expects the final results to be announced only by Wednesday next week as the votes cast outside the self-governing state have to be brought to KwaNdebele to be counted.

With the exception of Vlaklaagte, where six candidates are opposing one another, the 16 electoral divisions all have between two and five candidates. Of special interest is the KwaMhlanga electoral division where the Chief Minister, Mr Majozi G Mahlangu, will be opposed by Mr Matthews Siphoh Mahlangu, a foreman.

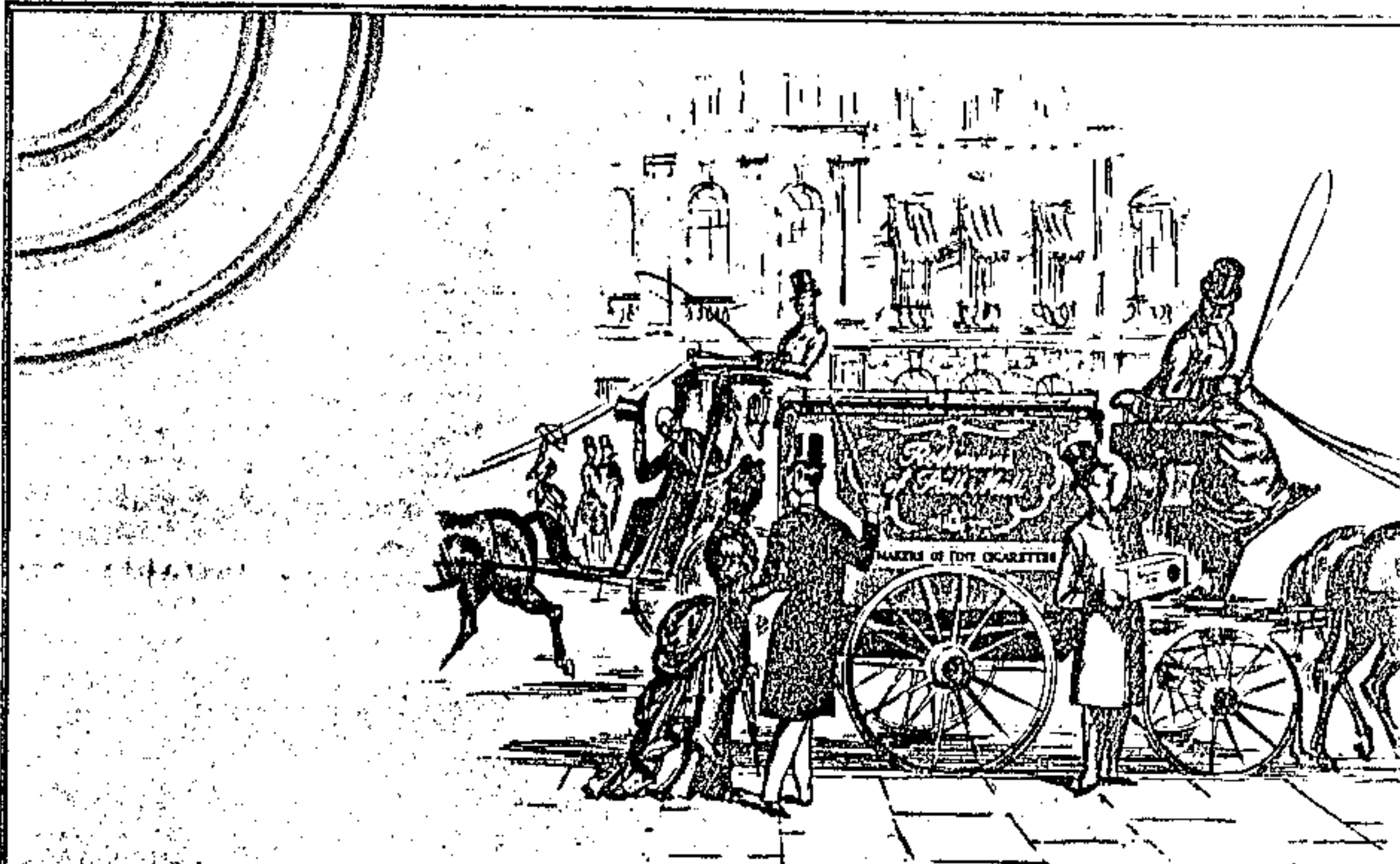
According to Mr P A Mahlangu it is difficult to estimate how many people will eventually have registered by Saturday, but he expects the big rush to take place on that day.

Discharged

THE man who suffered a brain haemorrhage after allegedly being found carrying a limpet mine near the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, has been discharged from Groote Schuur Hospital into police custody.



KwaNdebele women outside the Pretoria Supreme Court during the case in which they won right to the franchise.



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*The finest tobacco.

*Superb skill in blending.

*The pleasure of smoking a really fine cigar

Star 16/12/88

Ndebele women flex their muscle ⁽¹²¹⁾

By Mckeed Kotlolo,

An old Zulu adage says that "once you tamper with women, you have teased a lion". And that is exactly what has happened in kwaNdebele.

Earlier this year, a group of five housewives stood up for their rights and challenged the legality of the current Government and the validity of the 1984 general elections from which women were excluded.

A Pretoria Supreme Court judge ruled in favour of the women, declaring the government illegal and the election null and void.

Now that Ndebele women — who outnumber men in the territory — have the right to participate in the affairs of the homeland, they have the power to decide who should be in government.

The fruits of their action became evident last week when the homeland went to the polls to elect new members of parliament in which 16 members were voted into the legislative assembly by popular vote.

Thousands of woman turned out to exercise their democratic right. Their participation had a major impact on the election. In 1984 — when only men voted — a total of 30 668 votes were registered while 87 190 people voted during last week's election.

The results of the election were described by many in the territory as a clear indication of what the people wanted. They were referring to the outgoing Government's plans to opt for independence despite the people's rejection of the plans two years ago.

The women blamed the Government's decision to opt for independence on the unrest in 1986 in which about 200 people died.

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Industry flocks to KwaNdebele

STW 19/12/88

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By Sven Forssman

Well over 100 industries have been established in KwaNdebele since the inception of the KwaNdebele National Development Corporation just over three years ago, MD of the KNDC, Mr Philip Kotzenberg, said recently.

These industries have created more than 10 000 employment opportunities and have meant an injection of almost R500 million into the national state which lies north of the PWV area.

"The confidence in the future of the state is reflected in the fact that 17

of the 20 industrialists whose applications for industrial premises were approved in November last year already occupy these premises," Mr Kotzenberg said.

Strata Control Systems, with Malbak and Boart International as the principal shareholders, was one of the first companies to operate in Ekandustria.

It manufactures steel roof supports for underground shafts in mines, cutter chains for coal excavation and several other items needed by the mining industry.

It opened in 1985 and already the company's monthly turnover exceeds R2,8 million.

Additional extensions were completed recently to facilitate the manufacture of chemical products and increase the company's monthly turnover to about R4,2 million next year.

The factory uses about 900 tons of steel a month, most of it coming from Pretoria and Vanderbijl park.

kwaNdebele intimidation probe

5/2/88
21/12/88
By Mckeed Kotlolo,
Pretoria Bureau

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kwaNdebele police are investigating allegations of intimidation and other irregularities committed by certain candidates during the recent three-day general election, in which the opposition won all 16 seats in the territory.

The liaison officer of the kwaNdebele police, Captain J A Joubert, confirmed that "criminal cases under the Election Act" were being investigated by the local police.

He added that police were still busy collecting information from certain people and that after completion of this the dockets would be forwarded to the office of the attorney-general for his decision.

Asked who the complainants were in the matter, the captain said: "It is the government. There is no particular private individual involved.

"The matter came to the attention of the police during their frequent

visits to polling stations," he said.

A spokesman for a Pretoria firm of attorneys said his firm had been engaged by the 38 pro-government candidates who were beaten hands down by the opposition, which gained 79 983 of the 85 357 votes cast during the election.

The spokesman said the firm was preparing documents to launch a court interdict in the Supreme Court, hopefully next month, to have the election declared null and void.

It was consulting with its clients and collecting affidavits from certain people in the territory.

Among those defeated in the landslide victory was the homeland's Chief Minister, Majozi Mahlangu, who lost to a relatively unknown headman, Chief Matthew Siphoh Mahlangu of Ekangala, by 1 938 to 6 130 votes.

Attempts to get comment from any of the 38 candidates, including the chief minister, were unsuccessful.

kwaNdebele reform hopes appear slim

S. J. v. 22/12/88

By Mckeed Kotlolo,
Pretoria Bureau

Hopes of major reforms in kwa-Ndebele following a landslide election victory by the opposition group look slim.

Although it took every elected seat in the December 8-10 general election, the opposition holds only 16 of the 89-seat assembly.

The remainder are appointed — and they are staunch supporters of ousted Chief Minister Majozi Mahlangu.

The new Chief Minister will appoint four other members after his election.

The 73 members appointed so far were designated by each of their seven tribal authorities, including the three-month-old Sokhulumi Tribal Authority, which is pro-government.

According to the observers, the majority of the designated members of the assembly were supporters of the government of Chief Minister Mahlangu.

COMEBACK RUMOURED

Rumours are rife about Chief Mahlangu fighting his way back into power despite a resounding defeat of 1 938 to 6 130 votes by a man relatively unknown in the political arena, Headman Matthew Siphon Mahlangu, of Ekangala.

It is also rumoured that one of the people appointed by the chief of the Sekhulumi tribe has resigned and the Chief Minister is battling to become his substitute.

Several attempts to get the Chief Minister to comment on the issue were unsuccessful. Secretary of the assembly, Mr Thetha Masombuka, denied any knowledge of plans to bring in the Chief Minister as a substitute for the resigned member of the assembly.

Loading the dice

Voters in KwaNdebele — including, for the first time, women — have used the ballot box to oust the unpopular homeland leader, Majosi George Mahlangu. Unfortunately, the wishes of the electorate may yet be ignored — and Mahlangu could survive his defeat at the polls because of the system of loading the homeland legislative assemblies with nominated members.

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In KwaNdebele only 16 out of 93 legislative assembly seats are filled by elected members. A total of 73 members are nominated by the various tribal authorities, and the chief minister nominates an additional four. A new chief minister must be elected between January 9 and March 9 next year. Should a pro-Mahlangu man win, Mahlangu could be one of these four.

Mahlangu remains chief minister until the new government is installed. There is little doubt that he is now using his time not on the trifles of administering the territory, but on a desperate attempt to ensure his position. The opposition is also moving to consolidate its victory.

Should Mahlangu and his cronies win, it will not be the first time that democracy in the homelands has proved a hollow charade. In Venda in 1973, despite the fact that the opposition party won 31 of the 42 elected seats, the then Chief Minister Patrick Mphahlele hung on to power by persuading the nominated tribal representatives to vote for him. Since then the Venda ruling party has ensured its rule by declaring a one-party State.

It is a sorry state of affairs that the real political life of KwaNdebele must be determined behind the scenes by power brokers and not at the polling station. A system so open to abuse should be reviewed, especially in the light of Pretoria's constant claim that homeland residents are excluded from political structures within SA because they have the chance of exercising their political aspirations in the homelands.

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Mahlangu was only forced to the polls by a Supreme Court decision in May that declared the 1984 KwaNdebele election null and void because Ndebele women were denied the vote. The majority of the KwaNdebele Cabinet have never faced an election as they are nominated members.

Even the nomination of members has become controversial. The position of 21 nominated members of the Ndundza tribal authority is under dispute following an attempt by Mahlangu and his government to negate the influence of the royal family. Members of the family have been the target of constant harassment and detention for the past two years and during this time the original 21 nominated members were removed and an alternative 21 pro-Mahlangu ones installed. A decision on which group is the legal one is to be heard by the Supreme Court. An application to hear this case urgently was dismissed earlier this year but with the impending election of a chief minister it may now be allowed.

In this month's election in all 16 elected seats, the candidate associated with Mahlangu lost. It is understood that of the 16, 12 have formed a loose alliance based on opposition to the existing government and its quest for independence for the homeland. Whatever else may happen over the next month, one sure thing to come out of the election is public demonstration against this quest for independence. Expect trouble. ■

Picture by John Ryan.

Inquiry into intimidation is dropped

Pretoria Bureau

Police in kwaNdebele have halted a probe into allegations of intimidation involving policemen during the recent three-day general election.

The liaison officer of the kwaNdebele police, Captain J A Joubert, today told The Star that the homeland police had closed the case into the allegations involving two police officers and two constables because "they were found to be false".

Captain Joubert said two police constables had complained about two police officers who allegedly made other policemen vote for Chief Minister Majozi Mahlangu.

Martha (9) is



11945 3/12/77

Botshabelo incorporated into QwaQwa

The Argus Correspondent

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JOHANNESBURG. — The huge Free State settlement of Botshabelo has been incorporated into QwaQwa, bringing at least 700 000 additional people into the tiny homeland.

QwaQwa now comprises two small but heavily populated areas 150km apart — one near Witsieshoek and the other near Bloemfontein.

In addition, it has been announced that Ekangala near Bronkhorstspuit has been handed over to kwaNdebele, the home-

land which is next in line for independence.

Notices to this effect have been published in Government Gazettes Extraordinary.

The implications of the development have been outlined in joint statements by Minister of Development Aid Dr Gerrit Viljoen and Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Mr Chris Heunis together with the respective homeland Chief Ministers, Mr T K Mopeli and Mr M G Mahlangu.

Until yesterday, officials repeatedly denied leaked reports of the pending incorporation.

It is understood from sources in the Botshabelo area that there has been a marked presence of armed forces there since Tuesday.

The Ministers and Chief Ministers have called for residents' co-operation in implementing the move — but have warned: "Any person or organisation trying in any way to violate these rights must expect strict action."

A pen stroke, and two giant settlements are 'incorporated'

The protesting voices of Botshabelo and Ekangala go unheeded

THE summary incorporation this week of two major black settlements into "homelands" poses a central question: will this provoke a bloody rebellion as it did in Moutse last year? The government declared on Wednesday that Ekangala in the Western Transvaal and Botshabelo in the Orange-Free State, were now to fall under the administrative and executive jurisdiction of the "homelands" of KwaNdebele and Qwa Qwa.

It is nearly two years since the Eastern Transvaal Moutse community was declared part of KwaNdebele, but the violent clashes which greeted incorporation — and claimed more than 160 lives — continues sporadically.

If resistance in the 110 000-strong Moutse community was so fierce, how much more fiercely will the vast resettlement camp of Botshabelo respond to its incorporation into an impoverished "homeland" 330km away?

But — under a 30-month-old State of Emergency which has stifled much resistance — the answers are less predictable.

The existence of popular resistance to incorporation in Botshabelo and Ekangala cannot be disputed.

Graffiti sprayed on bus shelters and garbage containers read: "No to Qwa Qwa" and "No to (Chief Minister TK) Mopeli". More than 100 students were detained during anti-incorporation protests in February and May this year.

A pamphlet distributed by the youths of Botshabelo this year said the youth promised to "conform peacefully" with Botha's reforms provided incorporation was shelved.

"But," they warned, "if the government does ignore or reject this protest or resolution (opposing incorporation) Botshabelo will be flaming with smoke, there will be (a) lurid glare of conflagration and (we) will never be off from (the) unrest map."

In Ekangala, vocal protests to incorporation date back to February 1985, when residents were first informed of the plan. A 19-year-old youth was killed when police opened fire on anti-incorporation protestors in March 1985.

The Ekangala Action Committee sent a memorandum, signed by 70 percent of the residents, to government officials stressing their wish to remain under South African administration and complaining of harassment by KwaNdebele vigilantes. But the memorandum and further petitions received no response.

It is not clear whether the past level of militance will be sustained now incorporation is a *de facto* situation.

In Ekangala, most active members of the action committee fled the area in 1986 after prolonged vigilante attacks.

And in Botshabelo, a survey conducted by the OFS University's Sociology department found that 74 percent of residents were opposed to Botshabelo being incorporated into a South-Sotho "homeland". But the



When Betty Makoma came to Botshabelo it was in South Africa. Now it is in Qwa Qwa

Picture: GUY TILLIM, Afrapix

Among the world's poorest areas

A SURVEY conducted by the Free State University sociologists found only one in three people over the age of 18 in Botshabelo was employed.

Of those, 61 percent earned less than R200 a month. The researchers found the average household comprised six people, giving each person R33 a month income. This, they said, put Botshabelo in the lowest income category in the world.

Of those who have work, about one-third commute daily to Bloemfontein — the first bus leaves at 4am for the hour-long drive to Bloemfontein and return buses run till 9pm.

Botshabelo also acts as a reservoir of labour for the Free State goldfields. Mineworkers are bussed weekly or monthly to and

survey also found no more than 27 percent of the "elite" and 11 percent of the rest of the sample said they would move if the area was incorporated.

The UOFS sociologists said this low level of resistance was a reflection of the high level of insecurity among residents.

Another factor which might dampen popular resistance to Botshabelo's incorporation on Tuesday is the fact that the announcement was timed to coincide with black school holidays.

from single-sex compounds. Most others work in local factories established as part of the government's industrial decentralisation scheme. The state pays up to 95 percent of the wage bill — tax free and in cash — up to a maximum of R100 per worker per month for seven years.

But surveys show the average wage paid to women — 95 percent of the 5 000 local factory workers — is R60 a month. Most factories are Taiwanese owned and only one "sweatheart" union is allowed.

The Congress of South African Trade Unions has set its request for a living wage in the cities at R3.50—R4 an hour — 10 times Botshabelo wages.

The dispersal of students will make it more difficult for them to mobilise. Both Ekangala and Botshabelo are reportedly unorganised politically. But the National Committee Against Removals fears that should Botshabelo's residents decide to fight incorporation, the result could be more bloody than in Moutse.

In several respects, incorporation is likely to have little effect on the day-to-day lives of residents. At present, neither Qwa Qwa nor KwaNdebele are independent and so residents of

Botshabelo and Ekangala will not lose South African citizenship. But the situation would change dramatically if either "homeland" became independent.

Qwa Qwa's chief minister Mopeli, who supports a federal solution to South Africa's problems, has repeatedly stated his rejection of independence. But his minister of justice once said: "We shall only be able to ask for independence once we have a larger territory."

The current government of KwaNdebele, on the other hand, has eagerly accepted independence, but is facing a hesitant Pretoria government.

According to the national director of the Legal Resources Centres, Geoff Budlender, if either KwaNdebele or Qwa Qwa gains independence it will mean at the very least that everyone born in the "homeland" after independence loses South African citizenship. However, it is likely all the people in the "homeland", including residents of Ekangala and Botshabelo, will lose South African citizenship.

Should this happen, residents will lose their automatic right to work in South Africa — a heavy blow when most Ekangala residents travel 200km a day to work in Johannesburg and the East Rand and one third of employed Botshabelo residents work in Bloemfontein.

But while the loss of citizenship is a future threat, for many government employees the transfer to "homeland"

administration is a more immediate problem.

According to the incorporation agreements, South Africa will continue to administer education, health, police and other services "as an interim measure". No date has been set for the transfer of these services to the already overburdened "homeland" services.

Botshabelo's 330 000-500 000 residents will double Qwa Qwa's population, officially estimated at 200 000, unofficially at half a million.

According to a NCAR report released this week, Botshabelo — the Sotho work for "place of refuge" — was planned in the 1960s but only created in 1979 after the establishment of Bophuthatswana created friction between Tswana and South Sotho-speaking people who had co-existed at Thaba Nchu peacefully for a century.

Apart from the original 64 000 South Sotho settlers, the township is populated by evicted farm labourers; squatters and victims of the government's urbanisation policy under which the size of black townships was frozen.

Other local jobs include the Unemployment Insurance Fund's R4 a day public works programmes. In Botshabelo thousands of people, mainly women, have been employed to dig toilets and trenches in sections being prepared for newcomers.

Other women earn R150 a month for emptying nightsoil buckets three times a week in those parts of the township which still rely on the bucket sewerage system.

Qwa Qwa is unlikely to solve Botshabelo's employment problems. Most of its 70 factories which provide 4 900 jobs are small industries such as weaving and cabinet making. In its capital, Phuthaditjhaba, factories wages average R60 a month.

Ekangala, a township of about 12 000 people, was set up as a model of "decentralised urbanisation". It is situated close to Ekindustria, a model of decentralised industry, 20km from Bronkhorstspuit in the Western Transvaal.

It was originally planned for KwaNdebele residents — but they could not afford the monthly rents of R150 to R200. East Rand workers without accommodation were offered the houses.

As wages at Ekindustria were low — R35 a week for men and R25 for women in a 1986 survey — they continued to commute to the East Rand and Johannesburg.

Just as Moutse gave KwaNdebele 66 000 hectares of rich farming land, over 60 schools and a hospital, so Ekangala gives it a prestige township.

Sheena Duncan, co-ordinator of the Black Sash advice office, said the incorporation of Ekangala and Botshabelo meant in effect the government was still committed to grand apartheid.

Jo-Ann Bekker

COURT FREES ACTIVISTS

23/12/87 (121) *Soweto*

Minister to pay the costs

By MONK NKOMO



THEY are dressed to kill and for a very sound reason. For Rachel Mogamedl (left) and Irene Kunene both of Soweto hope to win the Dressed to Kill contest at a Soweto nightclub tonight.

THE Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday ordered the governments of South Africa and KwaNdebele to immediately release three political activists. The court ruled that the arrest and detention of the three was unlawful.

Three national executive committee members of the South African Youth Congress — Mr Fawcett Mathebe, Mr Andy Sefotlego and Mr Harold Nkuna — brought an urgent application before Mr Justice Spoelstra arguing that their arrest and detention was unlawful.

They cited the respondents as KwaNdebele's Minister of Law and Order and the Commissioner of Police and South Africa's State President, Mr P W Botha and the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok.

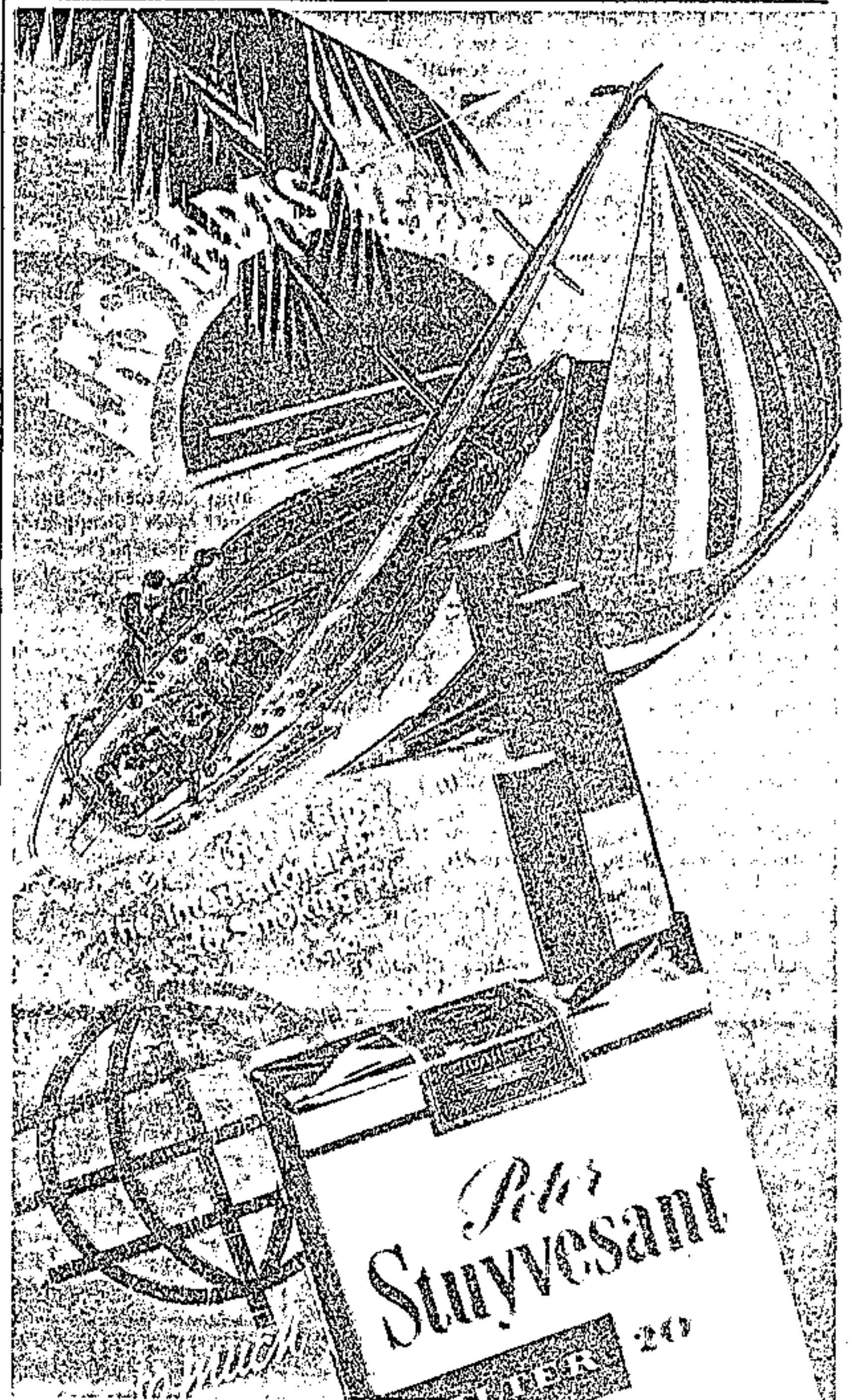
Armed men

The three men were arrested by four armed white men, who identified themselves as police from KwaNdebele, in their hotel rooms in Johannesburg about 1.40am on November 18. The four were arrested after the police had asked for the keys to their rooms from a security guard at the Dawson Hotel.

Mr Jack Unterhalter, SC, assisted by Mr Gilbert Marcus, who appeared for the applicants, argued in court before their successful application that the police in self-governing states had no powers to arrest and detain people under emergency regulations outside their areas of jurisdiction. Mr Unterhalter also submitted that the arrest was "startling" and that those who enforced the arrest and detention had no "extra-territorial powers."

Mr Justice Spoelstra yesterday rejected a submission by Mr Louis Visser, SC, for the respondents, that the KwaNdebele police force could arrest and detain people outside their area of jurisdiction in accordance with the proclamation of the state of emergency the State President, Mr Botha.

The judge ordered that the three be released immediately. He ruled that their arrest and detention was unlawful. Mr Justice Spoelstra also added that KwaNdebele's Minister of Law and Order and the Commissioner of Police, pay the costs of the application.



Matric results out tomorrow

MATRIC results may be out tomorrow, a spokesman for the Department of Education and Training, Mr Job Schoeman, said yesterday. He said markers were working "flat out" to have the results ready before

By ALI MPHAKI
Mr Schoeman has expressed optimism that this year's pass rate will exceed last year's 52 percent.

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Chief Minister threatened me, says policeman

Star 3/11/89

By Mckeed Kottolo, Pretoria Bureau

A kwaNdebele police sergeant, who was recently suspended from duty for going against an order by his superiors to vote for Chief Majozi Mahlangu in the recent general election, has laid a charge of intimidation against the Chief Minister.

The charge follows the alleged threats of victimisation and eviction made by the Chief Minister a few days after Sergeant Jan Tlale Motau (30) of kwaMhlanga was suspended from duty.

The policeman has also laid a charge of intimidation against Captain SP Masango of the kwaNdebele police who allegedly threatened him with a departmental charge if he did not vote for the Chief Minister. He was also suspended for allegedly transporting anti-government supporters to the polling stations in a State vehicle.

The liaison officer for the kwaNdebele police, Captain JA Joubert, yesterday confirmed a docket of intimidation against the Chief Minister was opened "but later closed as false, since the allegations had no link whatsoever with the election".

MINISTER'S VISIT CONFIRMED

He said since the Chief Minister was also Minister of Law and Order and Sergeant Motau his junior, Sergeant Motau could not lay a charge against him.

Captain Joubert confirmed the Chief Minister had gone to the policeman's house and "told him that his stay in kwaMhlanga was over".

Reliable sources told The Star that the Chief Minister and a Department of Information employee, Mr Barney Masombuka, drove to Sergeant Motau's home at about 6 pm last Monday.

"The Chief Minister said he thought I had left the house and was staying either with Headman Siphohle Mahlangu (the man who defeated the Chief Minister in the election) or with Ingwenyama David Maboko," the sergeant said.

"He said if I continued to occupy my house he would deal with me accordingly. He also wanted to know if I had already made any attempts to get legal advice in connection with my suspension. When I said no, because I did not have money, he said I should do so because there were lots of places where I could get assistance. Then they drove off," he said.

NEWS

KwaNdebele chief minister bounces off floor back into the ring

THE Chief Minister of kwaNdebele, Mr Majosi Mahlangu, has shrugged off a humiliating personal defeat at the polls and, ignoring outraged protests from his foes, re-entered the Legislative Assembly as a designated member.

The tribal authority which nominated Mr Mahlangu after his defeat in the December poll, the Sokhulu-umi Authority, was only created late last year.

The timing of its establishment has triggered accusations it was set up to provide the controversial Mr Mahlangu with an alternative road to the Legislative Assembly in the event of an election defeat.

"It was established only a month or two before the elections to give him a route back to Parliament if he was defeated," Prince Cornelius Mahlangu, a long-time opponent, maintains.

"The people are very unhappy." The election, in which 16 popularly elected seats were at stake, saw a landslide victory for anti-

PATRICK LAURENCE

independence candidates associated with the tribal patriarch, Ngwenyama ("The Lion") David Mapoch, and his sons, Princes Cornelius, James and Andries Mahlangu.

Mr Majosi Mahlangu's pro-independence men attracted only a handful of votes, less than 6 000 of 85 000 cast, according to one calculation. Mr Magozo Mahlangu was defeated by a political novice, Mr Siphó Malangu, who polled more than three times as many votes.

Shortly before the poll, when most observers were predicting a setback for government candidates, the man nominated to represent the Sokhulu-umi Tribal Authority, Mr Maarman Mahlangu, resigned for health reasons, thus creating the vacancy for Mr Ma-

josi Mahlangu.

The anti-independence camp is sceptical about the resignation. It was too convenient, they say.

Mr Majosi Mahlangu can still secure re-election as Chief Minister when the Legislative Assembly convenes on January 20. Most members are not elected by popular vote, meaning that Mr Mahlangu can be elected Chief Minister by the designated members.

At the time of the 1984 general election, only 16 of the 72 members were elected. Mr Majosi Mahlangu was one of the 16 popularly elected candidates in 1984. He cited the election as a mandate for independence. But last year the Supreme Court declared the 1984 election invalid because women had been denied the vote.

Extension of the vote to women, however, has not given greater weight to the popular vote; on the contrary, its significance has been reduced by an

increase in the number of designated members which raises the overall size of the Assembly to 89.

Mr Majosi Mahlangu's quest to secure re-election as Chief Minister will be opposed by Prince James Mahlangu, a long-time opponent of independence. If the shaven-headed Mr Mahlangu wins without the support of a single popularly elected candidate, his resumption of power will be controversial.

But several additional factors will make another administration headed by Mr Mahlangu even more contentious. One of the most important concerns the Ndzundza Tribal Authority, the biggest tribal authority in kwaNdebele.

It designates 21 members to the Assembly. Mr Mahlangu is alleged to have "hijacked" the authority, installed his own nominee as chairman and thus secured the allegiance of the 21 nominees to the Assembly. Mr Ngwenyama Mapoch, however, has chal-

lenged the legitimacy of the "hijacking", nominating his own chairman and list of designated members.

At present Mr Mahlangu's men are assured of their seats and he of their votes. But a Supreme Court hearing is pending which could deprive him of those seats.

When people gathered at Ngwenyama Mapoch's royal kraal last weekend to discuss matters, the meeting was decreed unlawful under emergency regulations although a magistrate had earlier granted a permit for the meeting to be held. Mr Elias Mahlangu, the man nominated as chairman of the Ndzundza Authority by the Ngwenyama, was detained.

It is against that background that Prince Cornelius said of Mr Majosi Mahlangu's defeat in the popular election: "It was an indication for everyone to see that he has no mandate. "The world must now know."



Race is on for top Kwandebele post

The Argus Correspondent

ARGUS 12/1/87 121

PRETORIA. — The race is on for Kwandebele's hottest seat, which became vacant after the December general election in which Chief Minister George Majozi Mahlangu was defeated by Headman Matthew Siphoh Mahlangu.

Two weeks after his defeat, the former Chief Minister defected to the Sokhulumu tribe and earned himself a ticket to return to the Kwandebele Legislative Assembly in place of a resigned member.

His defection from the Ndzundza tribe, which voted him into the first homeland assembly in 1984, left the post of Chief Minister vacant.

Contestants for the post include Prince James Mahlangu, Mr Z D Mnguni (Minister of Finance), Mr Solly Mdungwa Mahlangu (former Speaker of the Assembly), Mr Lucas "Guy" Mthimunya and the former Chief Minister — who, most observers believe, has little chance of winning the January 20 election.

Minister Mnguni of the Manala tribe and the former Speaker, Mr Mahlangu, are presently topping the list of candidates for the post.

Women voice grievances to Heunis officials

By Mckeed Kotlolo,
Pretoria Bureau

kwaNdebele women met officials of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning yesterday and voiced grievances, including a demand for the "immediate dismissal" of former Chief Minister Mr George Majozi Mahlangu from the homeland's legislative assembly.

The meeting was held at the department's building in Pretoria.

The women had gathered originally at the Union Buildings, demanding to see either President Botha or Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning.

ROADBLOCK DETENTIONS

According to a member of the delegation of five women at the meeting, the representatives from the department consisted of four officials.

The Minister's office would not comment on the meeting, and said Mr Heunis was on his way to his Cape Town office.

KwaNdebele women air grievances

Sowetan 12/1/89 (121)

KWANDEBELE women yesterday met officials of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning where they voiced their grievances, including their demand for the "immediate dismissal" of the former chief minister, Mr George Majozi Mahlangu, from the homeland's legislative assembly.

dismissed from the assembly." Meanwhile, most women who were allegedly arrested by the homeland police at roadblocks on their way to Pretoria, were released after about three hours. They said they were questioned about their trip to Pretoria during the short detention at KwaMhlanga.

The meeting was held in the basement of the Constitutional Development and Planning's building in Pretoria because of the great number of women present.

Initially, the women who had gathered at the Union Buildings from the morning, demanded to meet either President Botha or Minister Chris Heunis of Constitutional Development and Planning, but they were reported to be unavailable at the time.

According to a member of the delegation of five women at the meeting, the delegation from the department consisted of four officials, including the department's secretary.

Mrs Pauline Matshika, a spokesperson for the women, told the *Sowetan* after the meeting which was closed to the Press, that "we told the officials that we need peace in KwaNdebele and it will only come if Mr Majozi Mahlangu could be

X

Cape Times 12/1/89

Protesting women held

PRETORIA. — A number of women from KwaNdebele were allegedly intercepted by police when on their way to the Union Buildings to request that the government intercede in the alleged harassment of their Paramount Chief David Mabhoko and his Ndzundza subjects by the homeland government.

The women, in buses and kombis, were allegedly arrested at roadblocks at Vaalbank and KwaMihanga. — Sapa

Mahlangu may be on the way out

Star 14/1/89

121

WITH less than a week to go before the kwaNdebele Legislative Assembly meets to choose a new Chief Minister, Mr Majozo Mahlangu, the man who has held that post for hardly more than two years, is fighting for his political life.

But his political foes, sensing his vulnerability after his shattering defeat in the general election last month, are closing in for the kill.

"Ek dink sy tyd is baie kort," (I think he has little time left) remarked a former senior official in the kwaNdebele government.

The former official, an Atrikaner dedicated to the idea of kwaNdebele independence, is one of 15 men who were summarily dismissed from top positions in the kwaNdebele administration by Mr Mahlangu since he became Chief Minister in November 1986. The latest senior official to be sacked is Mr Andre Joubert, who was kwaNdebele Secretary for Information until last week. No reasons were given for his dismissal but the suspicion is that he was made the scapegoat for the adverse publicity aroused by Mr Mahlangu's political manoeuvres.

MASS PROTEST

The campaign to oust Mr Mahlangu continues today when thousands of irate Ndebeles are expected to gather for a mass protest rally.

Having been decisively defeated by a political novice in last month's poll — all pro-government candidates for the 16 popularly elected seats were rejected — Mr Mahlangu was belatedly

THREATENED: Chief Minister Majozo Mahlangu, who has held the post since November 1986, is fighting for his political survival. He was beaten by a novice in kwaNdebele's December election, but the new Sokhulumu Tribal Authority nominated him to the assembly.



Irate Ndebeles meet to plot future political strategy

nominated to the Legislative Assembly by the newly established Sokhulumu Tribal Authority.

His backdoor return to the Legislative Assembly is a major item on the rally's agenda.

Another is his alleged "hijacking" of the Ndzundza Tribal Authority, the largest in kwaNdebele. The Ndzundza Tribal Authority designates 21 members to the Legislative Assembly. Mr Mahlangu's opponents charge that he installed his own chairman in the place of the man appointed by his long-time foe, Ngwenyama ("Lion") David Mampoch, thus securing 21 seats for his own nominees.

The venue for today's protest meeting is outside the kwaNdebele border in the neighbouring territory of Mousse. It was chosen to circumvent Mr Mahlangu's use of emergency powers to forbid

the holding of any meeting, even one within closed doors.

The meeting follows a journey to Pretoria by scores of kwaNdebele women to protest against Mr Mahlangu's alleged machinations. They hoped to present their grievances to President Botha but they had to settle for a meeting with a senior official of the Department of Constitutional Affairs who undertook to convey their representations to Minister Chris Heunis.

POLITICAL DEMISE

Mr Mahlangu had another "stragem" up his sleeve, according to the ex-official who believes that Mr Mahlangu's political demise is imminent. But, the official says, Mr Mahlangu's defeat at the polls appears to have thwarted or delayed implementation of the plot.

It was to re-engage Brigadier

PATRICK LAURENCE

Hertzog Lerm, the controversial policeman who served as kwaNdebele Commissioner of Police in the second half of 1986 to May last year when he was abruptly transferred from kwaNdebele to Port Natal.

The idea, the ex-official recounts, was to re-employ Brigadier Lerm in a specially created post as a personal aide and adviser to Mr Mahlangu.

Brigadier Lerm is believed to have helped Mr Mahlangu win the election as Chief Minister in November 1986, he disrupted the opposition camp by detaining Prince James Mahlangu, his younger brother Prince Andries and eight of their supporters before the election.

Prince James, a son of Ngwen-

gamma Mampoch, was released to stand in the election. But the timing of his release denied him the same opportunities to canvass for support as those enjoyed by Mr Mahlangu.

The former official — who spoke to Saturday Star on condition that his identity was not disclosed — says Brigadier Lerm advised Mr Mahlangu to adopt a tough approach to opposition leaders.

The kwaNdebele Legislative Assembly was purged of opposition leaders, a move which enabled Mr Mahlangu to prevail upon the Legislative Assembly to reverse its August 1986 decision not to accept "independence" from South Africa.

"They simply threw the opposition in jail," the ex-official recalls.

But Brigadier Lerm who, the

ex-official says, was given a gold chain valued at R18 000 before his transfer, was unable to cover kwaNdebele's people. Nor was he able to shield Mr Mahlangu from the people's verdict.

Last year the Supreme Court declared the 1984 general election invalid because women had been denied the vote. Earlier, in 1987, President Botha himself set Mr Mahlangu the task of demonstrating that his government — and in particular its pro-independence decision — had popular backing.

The two developments culminated in last month's general election and Mr Mahlangu's defeat. On Friday, when the Assembly meets, he must once again face Prince James. But this time Brigadier Lerm will not be at his side and his status as an MP, and therefore as a candidate for Chief Minister, will be disputed.

No chance of Majozi being KwaNdebele leader again

(21)
Clem
15/1/89

By SOL MORATHI

KWANDEBELE'S former Chief Minister Majozi Mahlangu does not stand a chance of regaining the KwaNdebele government's leadership.

This is the firm belief of the former Speaker of the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly, Solly Mahlangu.

Mahlangu told *City Press* this week that he and 15 other candidates who gained a landslide victory in the general elections last December, had plans to beat Majozi.

The Assembly meets on January 20 to elect a new government leader.

Majozi Mahlangu has shrugged off a humiliating defeat at the polls and re-entered the Assembly as a designated member.

He was nominated by a new tribal authority - Sokhulume - after his defeat in the December polls. The tribal authority was established about two months before the elections.

The timing of its establishment triggered accusations that it was set up to provide Majozi Mahlangu with an alternative road to the Assembly in the event of an election defeat.

The elections, in which 16 elected seats were at stake, saw a landslide victory for anti-independence candidates associated with the tribal patriarch, Ingwenyama-ka-Mabhoko, David Mapoch Mahlangu.

Majozi Mahlangu's men attracted fewer than 6 000 of the 85 000 votes cast.

Shortly before the election, the man nominated to represent Sokhulume, Maarman Mahlangu, resigned for health reasons and created the vacancy for Majozi Mahlangu.



Solly Mahlangu . . . says Majozi won't be leader.
Pic: BP SETUKE

The anti-independence campaigners believe the resignation was a move to get Majozi back into the Assembly.

"That does not bother us that much now," said Solly Mahlangu. "We have powerful strategies to put him

where he belongs - out of the Assembly."

Majozi's quest to secure re-election will be opposed by Prince James Mahlangu, the son of the Ingwenyama. Prince James is a long-time opponent of independence.

kwaNdebele
ex-Minister
disqualified (21)

Pretoria Correspondent

The appointment of Mr Majozi George Mahlangu, former Chief Minister of kwaNdebele, as a member of the homeland's third Legislative Assembly was declared invalid in the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday.

An order granted to Prince Senzangakhona James Mahlangu will prevent the former Chief Minister from being re-elected on Friday.

Prince Mahlangu, a member of the Assembly, said he himself was a candidate who could be nominated as Chief Minister.

He argued that the former Chief Minister could not be re-elected because he had lost an election in his ward to Mr Siphon Matthew Mahlangu.

Chief Petrus Mahlangu had then appointed the former Chief Minister a member of the Legislative Assembly after forcing Mr Aron Mahlangu to resign, the prince said.

The judge declared Mr Aron Mahlangu's resignation invalid.

kwaNdebele 121 Star 19/1/89 govt accused of 'abductions'

The kwaNdebele government has been accused of having "abducted" some of the nominated members of the kwaNdebele Legislative Assembly four days before the election of a new Chief Minister, apparently "to indoctrinate them".

The new members were reportedly rounded up by government supporters from their homes on Monday night and allegedly taken to Venda.

ACTION

Some families said they were not told where the MPs were being taken to and others said the people who collected them said they were going to a meeting with the Minister of Information, Mr F K Mahlangu, at kwaMhlanga.

A family member of one of the allegedly abducted MPs said the man was taken by an urban representative of the kwaNdebele government on Monday night "against his wish".

The family had threatened to take legal action against that urban repre-

sentative and the Minister of Information.

Investigations by The Star revealed that a group of men who were said to be from kwaNdebele was in Venda as tourists and, according to sources in Venda, they had breakfast at the Venda Sun hotel on Tuesday.

Another source said the same people were at Venda's Department of Tourism on Tuesday and were apparently booked in at Nwanwedi Holiday Resort but could not be traced.

The source said he saw them yesterday at the tourism department.

INTERCEDE

A delegation of about 20 members of the opposition under the leadership of former magistrate Mr Ndaweni Johannes Mahlangu met a delegation from South Africa's Department of Constitutional Development and Planning on Tuesday afternoon to request the Minister, Mr Chris Heunis, to intercede in the alleged abductions.

Majozi on skids

KwaNdebele Chief Minister Majozi Mahlangu's days as leader are numbered.

The KwaNdebele nation can expect a new head on Friday when the legislative assembly meets to elect a new chief minister. The unpopular Majozi is finally out of the running — on Tuesday the Pretoria Supreme Court set aside his renomination to the legislative assembly.

Majozi's questionable nomination to the assembly followed his incontrovertible defeat at the polls in December last year. Machinations to return Majozi to power involved the alleged "arranged" resignation of a nominated member, Aron Maarman Mahlangu. Majozi was nominated in his place. These efforts came unstuck because of a blunder over the backdated resignation.

Aron Maarman Mahlangu was nominated to the third KwaNdebele legislative assembly — only due to convene this Friday. The alleged backdated resignation was to the Speaker of the second KwaNdebele legislative assembly — dissolved in December prior to the election.

Majozi's nomination was declared invalid by the court because of this discrepancy.

Prince James Mahlangu of the KwaNdebele royal family has declared his intention to run for office on Friday.

The new chief minister nominates four members to the legislative assembly. Majozi may plant a surrogate candidate. Should a pro-Majozi Mahlangu man win, Majozi could yet survive his multiple defeats and resurface as one of these four. ■

MANU 20/1/89

Ndebele case postponed

A PRETORIA Supreme Court judge, Mr Justice Kriegler, yesterday ruled that an oral evidence be led in the KwaNdebele case of alleged abductions involving the homeland's former Chief Minister, Mr Majosi Mahlangu.

The order follows the former Chief Minister's failure to meet yesterday's deadline to file his replying affidavits as requested by the court last Friday.

Mr Justice Hartzenberg had granted an

SOWETAN REPORTER

order in favour of Prince James Mahlangu prohibiting the former Chief Minister and his correspondent, Minister of Information Mr Fanie Koos Mahlangu, from contacting any member of the third KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly without a written notification to Prince Mahlangu or influence them on whom to elect as the new Chief Minister

during last Friday's postponed first sitting of the third assembly.

They were also restrained from intimidating any of them by any means.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr Justice Kriegler ordered that oral evidence should be led on Thursday morning at KwaMhlanga in KwaNdebele.

(121) FMMML
27/1/89

renominated to the Legislative Assembly. However, this failed when his renomination was set aside by the Pretoria Supreme Court following an application by Prince James last week (*Current Affairs* January 20).

Majozi was left desperate, but typically unfazed. Anomalies in the constitution still left him with loopholes. The new chief minister nominates four members to the Legislative Assembly. A surrogate candidate could bring Majozi back into the assembly. Should his surrogate perchance then depart the scene, the way back to chief minister would be cleared for Majozi.

Possibly with a scheme like this in mind Majozi and his acolytes swooped the majority of the nominated members away last week on a junket allegedly to persuade them of the advantages of electing the surrogate — whose identity is not yet known. This led to the injunction against him last week on the basis of exerting "undue influence" on members of the assembly and the suspension of the election. Events are uncertain as the curtain rises on the next act. ■

KWANDEBELE (121) FMMML

Prince and plotter

When the struggle for the leadership of KwaNdebele comes down to a battle in which Mahlangu versus Mahlangu it is little wonder that outsiders remain bewildered as to what is happening in the homeland.

As it turns out, the one contender, James Mahlangu, is a prince; the other, his close relative, Majozi Mahlangu, the palace cuckoo who usurped the three Ndebele

27/1/89



Majozi and James Mahlangu

princes when he won the post of chief minister in an election in 1986. Perhaps the key to forthcoming modern KwaNdebele politics is an understanding of the intricacies of Jacobean drama.

At the moment the battle is being waged in court. The election of a new chief minister — due to have taken place last Friday — has been suspended pending a court action, due to be heard this week. Last week Prince James successfully gained an interdict against Majozi preventing him from making contact with any member of the Legislative Assembly.

Majozi has been fighting for his political life ever since he suffered a crushing defeat at the polls in December last year. The 16 elected MPs of the 93-member Legislative Assembly were forced to put their support to the test. Majozi and all those associated with him lost to supporters of the royal family. Majozi remains chief minister until his successor is chosen and has obviously used his office over the last six weeks attending, not to the trifles of administration, but to ensuring his return to power.

The first entailed a scheme to have himself

Thursday February 2 1989

Applications flood kwaNdebele

6 000 want to be teachers

Star 2/2/89

121

By Mckeed Kotlolo,
Pretoria Bureau

The Ndebele College of Education (NCE) in kwaNdebele, which can accommodate only 300 first-year student teachers, has received up to 6 000 applications.

In a statement released yesterday, Rector Dr Carel van Rensburg de-

scribed the applications as "unprecedented".

He said the college has been swamped by a flood of applications.

He added that the applications came from all over southern Africa — but most from the PWV area, Lebowa, northern Transvaal and south-eastern Transvaal.

Others were from Natal, Swaziland, Venda, Transkei and the Cape.

Mr van Rensburg said the college can accommodate only 850 full-time students, and has room for not more than 300 first-year students this year.

To alleviate pressure, the college will start a part-time course for 120 students.

"Of the applications received, 1 093 are from students who wrote their matric examinations in kwaNdebele last year."

"Another 830 applications are from students who wrote before 1988," said Dr van Rensburg.

KwaNdebele chief minister elected today

121
Cruces
5/2/89

By SOL MORATHI

THE KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly elects a new chief minister today following the postponement of elections by a Supreme Court judge two weeks ago.

Judge B Kriegler ordered that the elections be postponed till today after an urgent application by Prince James Mahlangu, who alleged intimidation of members of the homeland's Legislative Assembly.

The interdict was granted against Chief Minister Majosi Mahlangu, Information Minister Fanie Koos Mahlangu and Secretary of the Legislative Assembly Elijah Masombuka.

Prince Mahlangu claimed in a sworn affidavit that 60 nominated members of the assembly had been removed without their consent by Majosi and Fanie Mahlangu to "a place where they were intimidated to vote against" the prince.

He claimed the 60 were transported by luxury bus to the first scheduled parliamentary session two

Intimidation uncovered in scramble for premiership

weeks ago after allegedly having been abducted and threatened with death if they did not elect Majosi.

The first session was called off and Majosi and Fanie Mahlangu received orders not to talk to or intimidate the nominated members about whom to choose as chief minister.

If they wanted to talk to or communicate with the members they had to consult Prince Mahlangu.

In a dramatic turn of events last Thursday, Judge Kriegler ordered that neither Prince Mahlangu, Majosi and Fanie should intimidate mem-

bers to vote in their favour.

Judge Kriegler also said KwaNdebele Justice Secretary Willem Aucamp should be present during the counting of ballot papers.

The hot seat became vacant after general elections in December last year when Majosi was defeated by political newcomer Siphon Matthews Mahlangu.

Two weeks after his defeat, Majosi defected to the three-month-old Sokhulume tribal authority and earned himself a ticket to return to the KwaNdebele Legislative Assem-

bly in the place of a resigned member.

The return of Majosi has drawn criticism from many quarters.

His defection from the Ndzundza tribe - which voted him into the first homeland assembly in 1984 - to the Sokhulume has been seen as opportunistic.

The numerous candidates scrambling for the Chief Minister's seat include Prince Mahlangu, ZD Mnguni (Minister of Finance), Solly Mahlangu (former speaker of the assembly) and Lucas Guy Mthimunya.

Most observers believe Majosi has very little chance of winning the election.

Many say the next chief minister will come from either the Ndzundza or Manala tribes, with Mnguni belonging to the Manala and Prince Mahlangu and Solly Mahlangu to the Ndzundza.

Probably the strongest favourite is Prince Mahlangu, described as a hard worker with good leadership qualities.

Mabena elected

Sowetan 4/2/81

MR Jonas Mabena (52), a prominent member of the Manala tribe and Minister of Health, Pensions and Welfare in the former government, was yesterday afternoon elected Chief Minister of KwaNdebele.

His election, by members of the homeland's Legislative Assembly, took place at a special meeting of the Assembly in Siyabuswa.

Mr Mabena beat the runner-up, Mr Stephen Skosana, a businessman, by 56 votes to 33 in the second round of voting.

(121)

Mabena gives KwaNdebele Cabinet

KWAMHLANGA — KwaNdebele's new Chief Minister, Jonas Mabena, announced his Cabinet yesterday.

Kwandebele's Citizen Liaison and Information Department said with two changes of portfolio, two new appointments and four unchanged portfolios, Mabena had ensured a strong measure of continuity in the government.

Mabena, who was Health, Welfare and Pensions Minister in the previous Cabinet, has handed over that portfolio to S K Skosana, who moves from Internal Affairs. The Internal Affairs post has been given to J S Mabena, a new appointee.

The portfolio of Education and Culture, which was vacant at the time of the election, has been filled by Prince James Mahlangu, second son of the Ingwenyama David Mabhoko and one of the leaders in the opposition grouping in the December elections.

Unchanged are the portfolios of Works and Water Affairs (K M Mtseni), Finance and Economic Affairs (Z D Mnguni), Agriculture and Environment Affairs (Z J Mabena) and Justice (M F Mahlangu).

The portfolio of Citizen Liaison and Information, formerly held by Fanie Koos Mahlangu, has not yet been filled. — Sapa.

'Reign of terror' at an end Staw 13/2/89

By McKeed Kotlolo, (121)
Pretoria Bureau

The newly elected Chief Minister Mr Masana Jonas Mabena of kwaNdebele has, amid applause, assured the kwaNdebele people that the reign of terror that existed in the territory since 1986 had come to an end.

The assurance was made at a public meeting convened with the aim of bringing together the traditional and political leaders of the trouble-hit kwaNdebele.

The meeting was also aimed at working towards peace in the territory and to try to bring factions in the homeland together to discuss their differences.

The Chief Minister assured the people of kwaNdebele of a peaceful future

after the reign of terror that plagued the territory since the rejection of independence in 1986.

He added that each and every kwaNdebele citizen was represented in his government and warned the members of his government to represent the interests of the people.

He said the unrest that hit kwaNdebele and the political strife that existed among the leaders had driven away potential investors in the territory.

He encouraged the Ndebele people to contribute towards a better kwaNdebele and further urged that there should be continuous communication between the government and its people.

The meeting was attended by six chiefs and more than 70 members of the assembly on Saturday morning.



(121) **KwaNdebele's Majosi . . .
checked by the courts**

al election. When he tried to sneak back via a questionable nomination, it took a Supreme Court order to eject him.

Then there were the elections for chief minister a fortnight ago, which were supposed to put an end to the homeland's troubles. But the "people's candidate" (Prince James) lost, and the police had to interrupt the proceedings and bring him to appease a restless crowd which had waited outside the legislative assembly for the outcome.

There were fears that Majosi Mahlangu may have had a hand in the vote. His opponents believe Majosi is trying to exploit a loophole in the constitution to get one of his lackeys elected chief minister. The constitution empowers the chief minister to nominate four members to the legislative assembly. If one of his men was elected, then it would have meant a sure passage back to the assembly for Majosi.

Meanwhile, the man who was elected chief minister, Jonas Mabhena, is widely believed to be walking a tightrope between the Majosi and Prince James factions. When it emerged that Prince James was losing the election for chief minister, his group apparently threw their weight behind Mabhena to shut out another pro-Majosi candidate.

The litigious people of KwaNdebele, in an effort to see Prince James become chief minister, will be going to court again soon. The anti-independence faction now alleges that 21 nominated members of the assembly were unlawfully replaced by Majosi during his days as chief minister.

If the court rules in their favour, it means there will have to be a replay of the elections for chief minister. Prince James's chances of winning would obviously be bolstered by 21 new members in the assembly. ■

KWANDEBELE (121) FMMU 17/2/89.

Assembly of trouble

Troubled KwaNdebele has a new chief minister, and its most unpopular parliamentarian is in the political wilderness for now — but total peace is still elusive. For the past two years the poor Transvaal homeland has been hit by violent opposition to independence from Pretoria. The rioting and bloodshed persuaded State President P W Botha to appoint a commission of inquiry into the violence.

A faction led by Prince James Mahlangu, who apparently enjoys popular support, has dug in its heels. They maintain that KwaNdebele, for the most part a cluster of mud-hut villages, is hardly self-sufficient. They charge that the ultimate objective of the pro-independence faction, led by former chief minister Majosi Mahlangu, is self-enrichment.

Majosi Mahlangu had to give up power when he took a drubbing in the recent gener-

kwaNdebele a maize exporter

5/10/89 By Paula Fray

In only four years kwaNdebele had transformed itself from an importer of basic food to a provider for its own internal consumption and, in some areas, an exporter, the homeland's Finance and Economic Affairs Minister said at the weekend.

Mr Zenani Mnguni was speaking at the kwaNdebele stand at the Rand Show.

The homeland had embarked on an imaginative development programme to ensure that Ndebele farmers were established on all available agricultural land as soon as possible.

Mr Mnguni said the farmers produced 32 000 tons of maize last year. Internal consumption was about 30 000 tons.

Kwandebele less tense — Soal

By PETER FABRICIUS
Political Staff

ARGUS

5/4/89

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TENSIONS have eased in Kwandebele under the new Chief Minister, Mr J Mabena, the Progressive Federal Party spokesman on homelands, Mr Peter Soal, found on a visit there this week.

Mr Soal met Mr Mabena, the Minister of Education, Prince James Mahlangu, and the Minister of Communi-

cations and Civic Affairs, Mr Guy Mntimunye, in the territory's new capital, Kwamhlanga.

"I was pleased to observe that tensions have eased and a degree of normality has returned to the territory. Citizens are apparently allowed to get on with their lives without interference from agents of the government attempting to force independence on a community which is not viable politically or economically."

Tensions in ⁽¹²⁾ kwaNdebele

ease — Soal

8/11/89
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Tensions had eased in kwaNdebele under the new Chief Minister, Mr J Mabena, Mr Peter Soal found on a visit there this week.

Mr Soal, the Progressive Federal Party spokesman on the homelands, met Mr Mabena, Minister of Education Prince James Mahlangu and Minister of Communications and Civic Affairs Mr Guy Mntimunye in the territory's new capital, kwaMhlanga.

"I was pleased to see tensions have eased and a degree of normality has returned to the territory. Citizens are apparently allowed to get on with their lives without interference from agents of the government."

However, Mr Soal said Mr Mabena had not committed himself to a position on the issue of independence.

PROCLAMATIONS*by the**State President of the Republic of South-Africa***No. R. 46, 1989****COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO THE 1986 UNREST AND ALLEGED MISMANAGEMENT IN KWANDEBELE**

Under the powers vested in me by section 1 of the Commission Act, 1947 (Act No. 8 of 1947), I hereby—

(a) declare the provisions of the said Act to be applicable to the Commission of Inquiry into the 1986 Unrest and Alleged Mismanagement in KwaNdebele under the chairmanship of The Honourable Judge Hendrik Rudolf Jacobs; and

(b) make the regulation set out in the Schedule applicable to the Commission of Inquiry referred to in paragraph (a).

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

P. W. BOTHA,
State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Cabinet:

J. C. HEUNIS,
Minister of the Cabinet.

SCHEDULE

The regulations set out in the Schedule to Proclamation R. 215 of 1988 shall apply to the Commission of Inquiry into the 1986 Unrest and Alleged Mismanagement in KwaNdebele under the chairmanship of The Honourable Judge Hendrik Rudolf Jacobs, and in such application a reference in the said regulations to—

(a) "the Commission", shall be construed as a reference to the above-mentioned Commission; and

(b) "the Chairman of the Commission", shall be construed as a reference to the Honourable Judge Hendrik Rudolf Jacobs.

No. R. 47, 1989**AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATION No. R. 156 OF 1971, AS AMENDED BY PROCLAMATIONS Nos. R. 224 OF 1972; R. 126 OF 1977; R. 217 OF 1978; R. 247 OF 1979; R. 210 OF 1980; R. 123 OF 1981; R. 35 OF 1983; SECTION 16 OF ACT No. 102 OF 1983; PROCLAMATION No. R. 119 OF 1988 FOR THE AREA IN RESPECT OF WHICH THE LEBOWA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED**

Under section 1 (2) of the National States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act No. 21 of 1971), I hereby amend the area of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly as described in the Schedule to Proclamation No. R. 156 of 1971, as amended, by the addition of the following paragraph after paragraph (11) thereof:

"(12) Wurthsdorp 134 LS; Koniggratz 135 LS (Portion 3); Innes 6 LS (remainder); Avon 73 LS and Kromhoek 438 MS".

PROKLAMASIES*van die**Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika***No. R. 46, 1989****KOMMISSIE VAN ONDERSOEK NA DIE 1986-ONLUSTE EN BEWEERDE WANBESTUUR IN KWANDEBELE**

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen, by artikel 1 van die Kommissiewet, 1947 (Wet No. 8 van 1947)—

(a) verklaar ek hierby die bepalings van genoemde Wet van toepassing op die Kommissie van Onderzoek na die 1986-onluste en Beweerde Wanbestuur in KwaNdebele onder die voorsitterskap van Sy Edele Regter Hendrik Rudolf Jacobs; en

(b) maak ek hierby die regulasie in die Bylae uiteengesit, op die Kommissie van Onderzoek bedoel in paragraaf (a), van toepassing.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Vyfde dag van April Eenduisend Negehonderd Nege-en-tagtig.

P. W. BOTHA,
Staatspresident

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-Kabinet:

J. C. HEUNIS,
Minister van die Kabinet.

BYLAE

Die regulasies uiteengesit in die Bylae by Proklamasie R. 215 van 1988 is van toepassing op die Kommissie van Onderzoek na die 1986-onluste en Beweerde Wanbestuur in KwaNdebele onder die voorsitterskap van Sy Edele Regter Hendrik Rudolf Jacobs, en by sodanige toepassing word 'n verwysing in gemelde regulasies na—

(a) "die Kommissie", uitgelê as 'n verwysing na bogenoemde Kommissie; en

(b) "die Voorsitter van die Kommissie", uitgelê as 'n verwysing na Sy Edele Regter Hendrik Rudolf Jacobs.

No. R. 47, 1989**WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIE No. R. 156 VAN 1971, SOOS GEWYSIG DEUR PROKLAMASIES Nos. R. 224 VAN 1972; R. 126 VAN 1977; R. 217 VAN 1978; R. 247 VAN 1979; R. 210 VAN 1980; R. 123 VAN 1981; R. 35 VAN 1983; ARTIKEL 16 VAN WET No. 102 VAN 1983; PROKLAMASIE No. R. 119 VAN 1988 TEN OPSIGTE VAN DIE GEBIED WAARVOOR DIE WETGEWENDE VERGADERING VAN LEBOWA INGESTEL IS**

Kragtens artikel 1 (2) van die Grondwet van die Nasionale State, 1971 (Wet No. 21 van 1971), wysig ek hierby die gebied van die Wetgewende Vergadering van Lebowa soos omskryf in die Bylae by Proklamasie No. R. 156 van 1971, soos gewysig, deur die volgende paragraaf na paragraaf (11) by te voeg:

"(12) Wurthsdorp 134 LS; Koniggratz 135 LS (Gedeelte 3); Innes 6 LS (restant); Avon 73 LS; en Kromhoek 438 MS".

DECENTRALISATION

R20m expansion programme

(21) B/Day 24/4/89.

TRANSPOLY, a plastic manufacturing plant, which was established a little over two years ago at Ekandustria, KwaNdebele, has embarked on a R20m expansion programme to meet the demand for its products.

This is the company's third expansion since its establishment and it has grown into one of the largest industrial enterprises in KwaNdebele.

The company was established with the aid of the KwaNdebele National Development Corporation (KNDC) and specialises in the manufacture of plastic packaging and sheeting. Each month it produces the equivalent of millions of plastic carrier bags for chain stores. The factory floor-space under one roof is bigger than a rugby field and it employs 360 Ndebele workers.

Initial capital investment in the company when it came on stream just over two years ago was R7m. In the second year, another R14m went into its expansion programme and this year an additional R20m is being invested.

Transpoly is a wholly owned subsidiary of Rubenstein Holdings, listed on the JSE in October 1987.

During the past year, the company signed up contracts worth R40m for its plastic products. To meet the growth in market demand, it this year installed new equipment worth R12m at its Ekandustria plant.

At the helm of this thriving undertaking are two dynamic personalities: Jeff Rubenstein, the chairman concentrating on business and financial matters, and Giovanni Pasteris, MD re-

sponsible for the technical and production side.

It is the proud claim of the company that whatever plastic products commerce and industry may require it has the flair and experience to make and supply them.

At present, it supplies almost all of the country's chain stores with retail check-out bags and is a major supplier of shrink-wrapping to the beer and beverage industries, and to the brick and tile industries.

Transpoly also provides heavy duty bags to the chemical industry, as well as plastic sheeting to the general trade. The machinery used in the manufacture of these products is of the most modern in the world and incorporates printing presses for labelling, mostly in full colour.

The huge volume of raw materials, such as polyethylene, absorbed by the factory daily, comes mainly from SA sources such as AECI and Safripol, and from Transpoly's nearby affiliate, Recyco. Recyco, as its name implies, recycles plastic waste into usable plastic pellets and helps to clean up the environment.

Transpoly's remarkable progress in a relatively short time is due to a large extent to the company's own innovations and its entry into new markets. These include the agricultural industry, which requires plastic mulching for lands and orchards, as well as sheeting for greenhouses and plastic-covered tunnels. The company is also expanding into the special needs of the building industry which include plastic

sheeting for roofs and ceilings.

During the past 12 months, the plastics industry grew at the rate of nearly 10%. During the same period, internal and export markets for Transpoly's packaging products increased by more than 40%.

"Our decision to establish our factory at Ekandustria has proved extremely rewarding," says Rubenstein. "Our workers are obviously happy to be in lucrative employment so close to their families and this has given us the added advantage of a stable work force. The excellent cooperation we have received from the KNDC helped us to solve problems encountered in the course of the company's phenomenal growth."

Tour de force

A HIGH-POWERED team of investment specialists from Bophuthatswana recently returned from a successful European tour, aimed at encouraging foreign investment in the country.

The team comprised senior members of the Bophuthatswana government and National Development Corporation (BNDC) and was led by Minister of Economic Planning, Energy Affairs and Mines B E Keikelane and BNDC MD Johan Maree.

A series of "Invest in Bophuthatswana" seminars were held in Frankfurt,

Rome, Paris, and Tel Aviv and about 120 delegates — mostly top businessmen — attended the four seminars.

The previous round of investment seminars, planned for 1986, had to be cancelled as a result of political and civil disturbances in SA.

"Overseas investors are looking for stability and peace," says Maree, "and it takes about two years after such major disturbances to re-establish confidence in the region," he adds.

BNDC analysts are evaluating the investment proposals received at the seminars and follow-up visits to Europe are being planned.

BOTSHABELO

THE incorporation of Botshabelo Township near Bloemfontein into QwaQwa is currently the subject of a supreme court case. Meanwhile, industrial development at the sprawling township housing about 300 000 people is proceeding apace.

To date, 136 factories have been established while a further 14 are in the process of being built. About 18 100 jobs have been created in the 98 factories which are in operation, while job-creation should increase to 24 700, as soon as the other factories are functioning.

Botshabelo is surprisingly one of the most popular investment areas for manu-

KWANDEBELE PULLS THEM IN

THERE has been a marked increase in the number of industrialists eager to invest in KwaNdebele. Total investment by the private sector in the national state is now well over R900m. "Inquiries are flowing in from foreign as well as local industrialists keen to put up shop here," says Hennie Schoeman, marketing manager of the KwaNdebele National Development Corporation (KNDC). "The mainstream of the inquiries emanate from Middle and Far Eastern countries such as Israel, Korea and Taiwan. During the first three months of this year alone, more than 40 prospective investors from these countries visited KwaNdebele at their own expense to inves-

tigate the facilities and incentive schemes available."

Negotiations with several of the businessmen have reached an advanced stage for the finalisation of customised factory space to house high-tech manufacturing concerns and plants for the manufacture of ceramic sanitaryware, domestic appliances, and television equipment.

On the local front, one of the businesses negotiating to relocate to KwaNdebele is a major manufacturer of office furniture interested in occupying 8 000m² of factory space during the first phase of his move, to be extended by an additional 10 000m² during phase 2.

KNDC general manager Philip Kotzenberg says a

recent assessment study conducted over a three-month period showed that the productivity of companies which had relocated from the PWV area increased by as much as 35%.

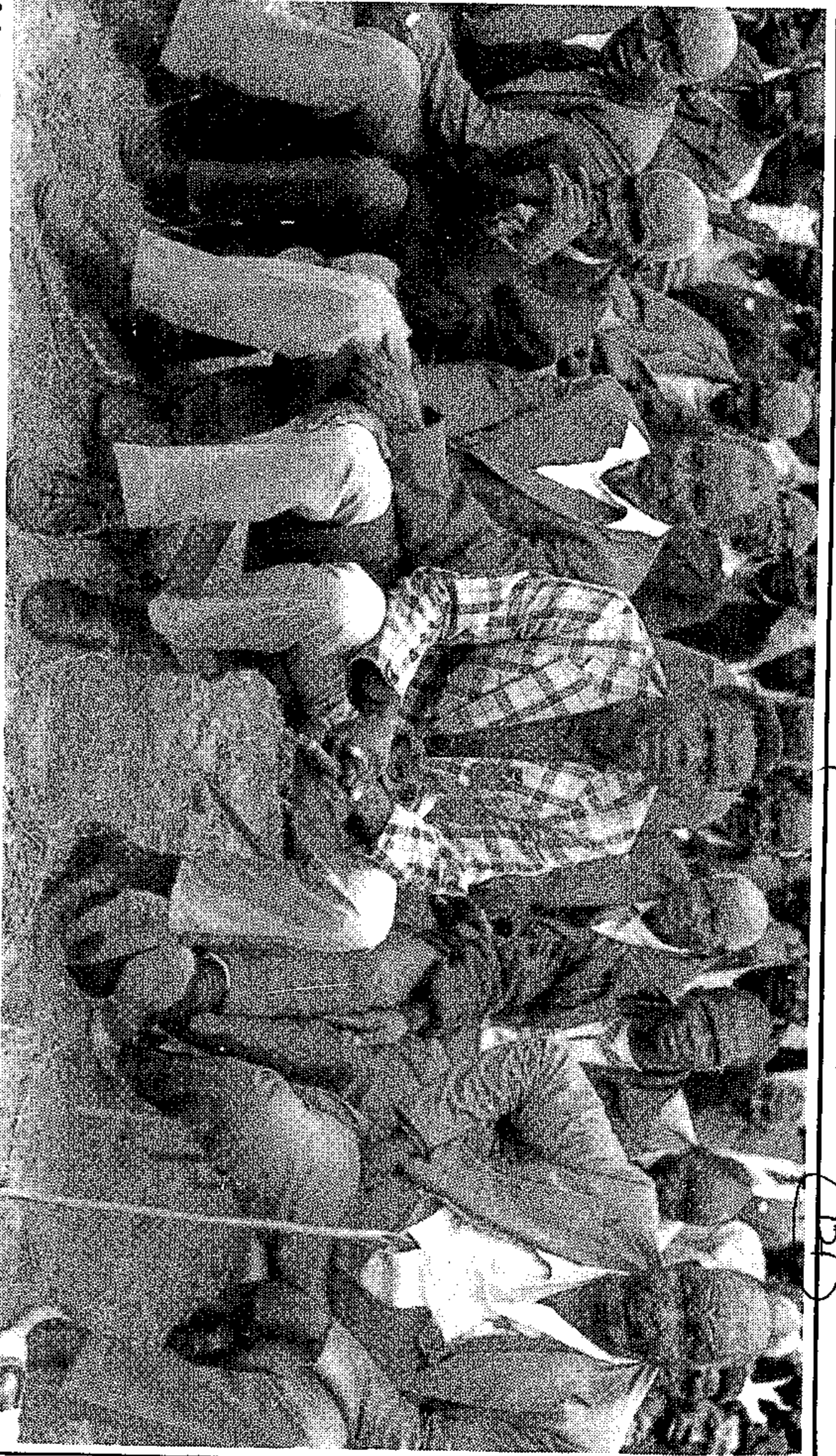
He says most of the prospective investors are particularly impressed with KwaNdebele's excellent raw material supply position, opportunities available for local and export markets, and ample labour resources.

"Investment in our area by the private sector now exceeds R900m. In addition, plans are under way for a further development programme of R120m of which the first phase of R75m will be introduced shortly," he adds.



The war with kwanNdebele is hardly over, and Moutse faces a new suitor: Lebowa

Memories of Moutse's bitter battle against kwanNdebele are still fresh, but a strong lobby of Moutse businessmen is urging incorporation into another homeland: Lebowa
MZINKULU MALUNGA reports



MOUTSE won the struggle against incorporation into kwanNdebele. Now it faces another battle: the threat of inclusion in Lebowa.

A group of business personalities, led by former Lebowa MP Godfrey Mathebe, is mobilising support for Moutse to be re-incorporated into Lebowa.

For more than two years the residents of Moutse, a large settlement about 80km north of Pretoria, fought against incorporation into kwanNdebele. Last year the Appellate Division ruled against incorporation, and the Rumpff Commission was appointed to investigate the future of the area.

Moutse has long been of interest to different "homelands": in 1968 it was a part of Lebowa but was returned to the central government in 1980. Then the dispute over incorporation into kwanNdebele arose in 1985. During the dispute the Lebowa government tried and failed to have the area re-incorporated into the "homeland".

This weekend more than 3 000 Moutse residents gathered at the Sim-pupuru showgrounds to hear Mathebe present his case.

At the start of the meeting there was a sudden quietness. It appeared that Mathebe, who was accompanied by some officials from the Lebowa government, had won

the support of the acting chief and chairman of the Moutse Regional Authority (MRA), Chief Tlokwe Mathebe.

Tlokwe Mathebe, in his opening speech, indicated that he favoured incorporation.

"Last year when we were meeting at this place, I told you now that the war is over and I want to go back to Lebowa, but there was confusion as some said yes and others said no," Tlokwe Mathebe said.

But the debate heated up and members of the Moutse Civic Association (MCA) and the Federation of Moutse Youth Congresses (Fedmyco) invaded the platform to state their opinion.

Cries of "Moutse! Moutse!" filled the air and clenched fists were raised to the cloudy sky.

It was clear that any resolution taken in favour of incorporation would create trouble among residents who were still nursing wounds from the struggle against kwanNdebele.

"We don't oppose this just because it concerns Lebowa, we are against being put under any 'homeland' government. KwanNdebele, Lebowa or OwaOwa are the same," argued Isaac Ditshego of the MCA.

"In kwanNdebele there is Mbokotho (a vigilante group) and there is Thari

Ea Sechaba in Lebowa which plays the same role as *Mbokotho*," he said.

He warned that if Moutse, which has a population of more than 120 000, was placed under a "homeland" authority, the chances were that residents would "re-experience the bitterness of 1985/86".

Ditshego said opponents of the MCA had given residents the wrong idea about the association and its functions.

The MCA's emergence as an effective opposition at the meeting unsettled *Khudu Thamaga*, the name the residents use to describe Mathebe's associates. In the middle of the talks *Khudu Thamaga* members left their seats on the stage to hold a separate discussion with Lebowa officials.

Many people at the main meeting expressed the view that *Khudu Thamaga* was a "group of rich people who wanted to get even more rich at the expense of the people of Moutse".

The meeting nearly came to an abrupt end when a man, whom residents say is an employee of the kwanNdebele Department of Works and who was apparently not a resident of Moutse, occupied the stage and started shouting "Lebowa! Lebowa!".

Indignant members of the civic association and the youth congress

jumped up from their chairs and shouted "*Tsamama! rona haree koo!*" (Go! We are not going there!).

Godfrey Mathebe's supporters, who appeared to be mostly old people, repeated the cry of "Lebowa!".

Tlokwe Mathebe appealed for calm and the meeting continued.

Godfrey Mathebe, who represented Moutse in the Lebowa parliament for 13 years, made a passionate plea near the end of the meeting: it was safer to be under Lebowa than to remain under the central administration.

In front of him was last week's newspaper which contained information on the new Alteration of Boundaries of Self-Governing Territories Bill, which is likely to affect more than half-a-million people — Moutse included.

"If this Bill is passed, we are in trouble. This area can be incorporat-

Moutse residents contemplate their future at Saturday's mass meeting

Picture: KENDRIDGE MATHABATHE

ed into kwanNdebele," Godfrey Mathebe said, lifting the paper into the air. He added: "You know, recently I went down to Cape Town with officials of the Lebowa government, and PW Botha stated categorically that he did not want us under his government."

"That is why I am suggesting that we go to Lebowa because there we will be safe."

Modifying his approval of incorporation into Lebowa, Tlokwe Mathebe said that in view of strong opposition from the youth congress and the MCA discussions needed to be taken further. He also appealed for unity among his people.

Plek van vergadering	Datum	Tyd	Distrikte waarvandaan aansoek afkomstig is
Hof 12, Landdroeskantoor, hoek van Stangerstraat en Somtseuweg, Durban	22/6/89	08h30	Inanda.
Hof 12, Landdroeskantoor, hoek van Stangerstraat en Somtseuweg, Durban	23/6/89	08h30	Inanda, Pinetown.
Hof 12, Landdroeskantoor, hoek van Stangerstraat en Somtseuweg, Durban	26/6/89	08h30	Durban.
Hof 12, Landdroeskantoor, hoek van Stangerstraat en Somtseuweg, Durban	27/6/89	08h30	Durban.
Hof 12, Landdroeskantoor, hoek van Stangerstraat en Somtseuweg, Durban	28/6/89	08h30	Durban.
Hof 12, Landdroeskantoor, hoek van Stangerstraat en Somtseuweg, Durban	29/6/89	08h30	Durban.
Hof 12, Landdroeskantoor, hoek van Stangerstraat en Somtseuweg, Durban	30/6/89	08h30	Durban.

(12 May 1989)/(12 Mei 1989)

NOTICE 402 OF 1989**DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS****SALE OF UNDELIVERED AND UNCLAIMED ARTICLES.—CAPE TOWN**

The Postmaster General has authorised the sale by public auction of an assortment of items obtained from undelivered and unclaimed postal articles. The auction will take place at 09h30 on Wednesday, 24 May 1989, and will be conducted by the firm Michael James (Pty) Ltd, P.O. Box 269, Somerset West, at the Post Office Stores Depot at Rusper Street, Maitland.

The list of articles to be sold may be inspected at the auctioneer's office, 63 Victoria Street, Somerset West.

(12 May 1989)

NOTICE 403 OF 1989**OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR INLAND REVENUE****CONSCIENCE MONEY**

The receipt of the following amount, sent anonymously to the Receiver of Revenue, Johannesburg, is hereby acknowledged:

Date of receipt: 10 April 1989.*Amount:* R1 410.

(12 May 1989)

NOTICE 404 OF 1989**COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO THE 1986 UNREST AND ALLEGED MISMANAGEMENT IN KWANDEBELE**

The Commission of Inquiry into the 1986 Unrest and Alleged Mismanagement in KwaNdebele wishes, for general information to make the following known:

1. Whereas, as a result of the death of the Honourable W. G. Boshoff, a new Commission under the Chairmanship of the Honourable H. R. Jacobs has been appointed to inquire into and report on the matters specified in *Government Gazette* No. 11608 dated 28 November 1988 and whereas certain memoranda, sworn statements and so forth have already been submitted, now therefore it is announced that the Commission has taken notice of the aforementioned memoranda, sworn statements, and so forth.

KENNISGEWING 402 VAN 1989**DEPARTEMENT VAN POS- EN TELEKOMMUNIKASIEWESE****VERKOOP VAN ONAFGELEWERDE EN ONAFGEHAALDE ARTIKELS.—KAAPSTAD**

Die Posmeester-generaal het magtiging verleen vir die verkoop per openbare veiling van 'n verskeidenheid items wat uit onafgelewerde en onafgehaalde posstukke verkry is. Die veiling vind om 09h30 op Woensdag, 24 Mei 1989, plaas en word deur die firma Michael James (Edms.) Bpk., Posbus 269, Somerset-Wes, by die Poskantoor Voorradedepot te Rusperstraat, Maitland, onderneem.

Die lys van artikels wat verkoop word, lê ter insae by die afslaer se kantoor, Victoriastraat 63, Somerset-Wes.

(12 Mei 1989)

KENNISGEWING 403 VAN 1989**KANTOOR VAN DIE KOMMISSARIS VAN BINNELANDSE INKOMSTE****GEWETENSGELD**

Hierby word die ontvangs erken van die volgende bedrag wat anoniem aan die Ontvanger van Inkomste, Johannesburg, gestuur is:

Datum van ontvangs: 10 April 1989.*Bedrag:* R1 410.

(12 Mei 1989)

KENNISGEWING 404 VAN 1989**KOMMISSIE VAN ONDERSOEK NA DIE 1986-ONLUSTE EN BEWEERDE WANBESTUUR IN KWANDEBELE**

Die Kommissie van Onderzoek na die 1986-Onluste en Beweerde Wanbestuur in KwaNdebele wens die volgende ter algemene inligting bekend te maak:

1. Nademaal as gevolg van die afsterwe van Sy Edele W. G. Boshoff 'n nuwe Kommissie onder Voorsitterskap van Sy Edele H. R. Jacobs aangestel is om die aangeleenthede waarna in *Staatskoerant* No. 11680 van 28 November 1988 verwys word te ondersoek en daarvoor verslag te doen en nademaal sekere memoranda, beëdigde verklarings en so meer reeds ingedien is, nou derhalwe word aangekondig dat die nuwe Kommissie kennis geneem het van voormelde memoranda, beëdigde verklarings en so meer.

Initiation order deal ends

121 Somerset 16/5/89

A 37-YEAR-OLD KwaNdebele father of three, who was forcibly taken to an initiation school, was released following an interim order by a Pretoria Supreme Court Judge on Sunday.

According to papers before court Mr Elias Ngodela was abducted in Mattheyson Kloof on Saturday. He was allegedly taken to an initiation school run by Mr Alfred Ngodela in the same area.

The respondents in the application are Mr Judas Ngodela, Mr Kleinbooi Ngodela and Mr Jack Skosana.

Mr Justice Smit ordered that the sheriff should secure Ngodela's release with immediate effect. He further interdicted the respondents from assaulting,

By ALINAH DUBE

intimidating, threatening or unlawfully interfering with any of the persons who assisted in the institution and or prosecution of the application of Ngodela.

The respondents were also ordered to appear before court on May 30 to show cause why the orders should not be made final.

Ngodela's lawyer, Mr L Madungandaba, yesterday confirmed that his client has been released.

Homeland seeks Far East backing

By Mckeed Kotlolo (21)

A delegation of kwaNdebele Cabinet Ministers, including the chief minister and officials of the kwaNdebele National Development Corporation (KNDC), will visit the Far East in search of business investors in the homeland. *Star 8/6/87*

A statement from the homeland's Department of Information said Chief Minister Masana Mabena, Minister of Finance Mr Z D. Mnguni, together with officials of KNDC, leave South Africa on Friday for South Korea and the Republic of China.

Homeland leader ^{star 12/7/81} names new Ministers 121

By Mckeed Kotlolo, Pretoria Bureau

The Chief Minister of kwaNdebele, Mr Masana Mahlangu, has appointed two new Ministers.

The new Minister of Justice is Mr Solly Mntungwa Mahlangu, a former detainee and Speaker of the homeland's Legislative Assembly during the time of the late Chief Minister, Mr S S Skosana.

The Water and Works Affairs portfolio goes to the provincial chairman of the Southern African Black Taxi Association in the Transvaal, Mr Dingaan Paulos Mahlangu.

The two Ministers are well known in the homeland by their nicknames: "Mr Speaker" and "Paradise".

The post of Minister of Justice became vacant in May after the death of Minister Frank Mahlangu. The position of Minister of Works and Water Affairs became vacant about two months ago when the then Minister, Mr Klaas Motshweni, was dismissed with 20 other MPs for the Ndzundza tribe by Paramount Chief David Mabhoko.

About four years ago Mr Paradise Mahlangu was appointed to the post of Minister of Internal Affairs after the then Minister, Mr Piet Ntuli, was killed in a car bomb blast at the height of unrest in the homelands. But Mr Mahlangu turned the post down.

Chief Minister Mabena said during the celebration to swear in the new Ministers that the two would set an example as far as loyalty, honesty and impartiality were concerned.

Both Ministers expressed their preparedness to work for the advancement of the interests of the people of kwaNdebele and their commitment to work towards the development of the Ndebele nation.

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Vol. 290

PRETORIA, 25 AUGUST
AUGUSTUS 1989

No. 12063

PROCLAMATION

by the

State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. R. 154, 1989

AMENDMENT OF THE KWANDEBELE CONSTITUTION PROCLAMATION, 1979 (PROCLAMATION No. 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 No. 21 of 1971), I hereby amend Schedule 1 of the KwaNdebele Constitution Proclamation, 1979 (Proclamation No. R. 205 of 1979), as amended by Proclamation No. R. 128 of 23 July 1982; Proclamation No. R. 44 of 27 March 1986; Proclamation No. R. 176 of 3 October 1986; Proclamation No. R. 217 of 21 November 1986; Proclamation No. R. 233 of 28 November 1986; Proclamation No. R. 77 of 30 April 1987; Proclamation No. R. 165 of 27 November 1987 and Proclamation No. R. 170 of 2 December 1987 by the substitution of the Schedules to Proclamation No. R. 170 of 2 December 1987 by Schedules A and B of this Proclamation.

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

P. W. BOTHA,
State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Cabinet:

E. VANDER M. LOUW,
Minister of the Cabinet.

SCHEDULE A

Ekangala:

Ekangala 610 JR (Remainder, area 5704, 1 938 hectares), Diagram A5814/87.

Rustfontein 488 JR, Portion 33 (a portion of Portion 32), Diagram A5912/87.

519-A

PROKLAMASIE

van die

Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. R. 154, 1989

WYSIGING VAN DIE KWANDEBELE-GRONDWETPROKLAMASIE, 1979 (PROKLAMASIE No. R. 205 VAN 1979)

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 1 (2) van die Grondwet van die Nasionale State, 1971 (Wet No. 21 van 1971), wysig ek hierby Bylae 1 van die KwaNdebele-grondwetproklamasie, 1979 (Proklamasie No. R. 205 van 1979), soos gewysig deur Proklamasie No. R. 128 van 23 Julie 1982; Proklamasie No. R. 44 van 27 Maart 1986; Proklamasie No. R. 176 van 3 Oktober 1986; Proklamasie No. R. 217 van 21 November 1986; Proklamasie No. R. 233 van 28 November 1986; Proklamasie No. R. 77 van 30 April 1987; Proklamasie No. R. 165 van 27 November 1987 en Proklamasie No. R. 170 van 2 Desember 1987, deur die Bylaes van Proklamasie No. 170 van 2 Desember 1987, deur Bylaes A en B van hierdie Proklamasie te vervang.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Vierde dag van Augustus Eenduisend Negehonderd Nege-en-tagtig.

P. W. BOTHA,
Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-Kabinet:

E. VANDER M. LOUW,
Minister van die Kabinet.

BYLAE A

Ekangala:

Ekangala 610 JR (Restant, oppervlakte 5704, 1 938 hektaar), Kaart A5814/87.

Rustfontein 488 JR, Gedeelte 33 ('n gedeelte van Gedeelte 32), Kaart A5912/87.

12063-1

SA factory a winner



PIETER BOTHA ... Taiwan deal pays off

PRETORIA-based CDW is beginning to reap the benefits of SA manufacture and assembly after the distribution agreement it sealed with JR Tech Electronics in KwaNdebele.

CDW managing director Pieter Botha says the KwaNdebele manufacturing concern was established this year by the Taiwanese Jir Rong Electronics group.

"The factory is mainly producing 286 motherboards and has the capacity to assemble more than 5 000 units a month.

"It is also achieving excellent success with quality control. The failure rate of the finished goods is almost the same as the Taiwanese parent's." *S/Times 17/9/89*

Mr Botha says many advantages are to be gained from SA assembly.

"The fact that we can supply from stock and in small quantities gives us a tremendous ad-

vantage over some of our competitors.

"There is a financial advantage for us because we can reduce our stock levels as well as make a quick turnaround of money."

Support and service to clients have also been improved through the agreement, says Mr Botha.

"We now have the technical back-up we require right on our doorstep," he says.

"Instead of having faulty components pile up before there are enough to warrant sending abroad, we can carry out repairs in a matter of days.

"Our distribution agreement with JR Tech Electronics also gives us a price edge over our competitors.

"Our pricing is on the same level, and in some cases, cheaper than Taiwanese companies," says Mr Botha.

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

No. 166, 1989

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO THE 1986 UNREST AND ALLEGED MISMANAGEMENT IN KWANDEBELE

Under section 1 of the Commissions Act, 1947 (Act No. 8 of 1947), I—

- (a) hereby declare the provisions of the said Act to be applicable to the Commission of Inquiry into the 1986 Unrest and Alleged Mismanagement in KwaNdebele under the chairmanship of Minister Benjamin Joubert Parsons;
- (b) hereby repeal Proclamation No. R. 215 of 1988; and
- (c) hereby make the regulations in the Schedule with reference to the Commission of Inquiry referred to in paragraph (a).

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this First day of September, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-nine.

F. W. DE KLERK,
Acting State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Cabinet:

E. LOUW,
Minister of the Cabinet.**SCHEDULE****REGULATIONS**

1. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise indicates—

“Chairman” means the Chairman of the Commission;

“Commission” means the Commission of Inquiry into The 1986 Unrest and Alleged Mismanagement in KwaNdebele;

“document” includes any book, pamphlet, record, list, circular, plan, placard, poster, bill, publication, drawing, photograph or picture;

“inquiry” means the inquiry conducted by the Commission;

“officer” means a person in the full-time service of the State who has been appointed or designated to assist the Commission in the execution of its functions;

“premises” includes any land, building, structure, part of a building or structure, vehicle, conveyance, vessel or aircraft.

2. The proceedings of the Commission shall be recorded in the manner determined by the Chairman.

3. (1) Any person appointed or designated to take down or record the proceedings of the Commission in shorthand or by mechanical means or to transcribe such proceedings which have been so taken down or recorded shall at the outset take an oath or make an affirmation in the following form:

I, A.B., declare under oath/affirm and declare—

- (a) that I shall faithfully and to the best of my ability take down/record the proceedings of the Commission of Inquiry into The 1986 Unrest and Alleged Mismanagement in KwaNdebele in shorthand/by mechanical means as ordered by the Chairman of the Commission;

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

No. 166, 1989

KOMMISSIE VAN ONDERSOEK NA DIE 1986-ONLUSTE EN BEWEERDE WANBESTUUR IN KWANDEBELE

Kragtens artikel 1 van die Kommissiewet, 1947 (Wet No. 8 van 1947)—

- (a) verklaar ek hierby die bepalings van genoemde Wet van toepassing op die Kommissie van Onderzoek na die 1986-Onluste en Beweerde Wanbestuur in KwaNdebele onder die voorsitterskap van meneer Benjamin Joubert Parsons;
- (b) herroep ek hierby Proklamasie No. R. 215 van 1988; en
- (c) vaardig ek hierby die regulasies in die Bylae met betrekking tot die Kommissie van Onderzoek bedoel in paragraaf (a) uit.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Eerste dag van September Eenduisend Negehonderd Nege-en-tagtig.

F. W. DE KLERK,
Waarnemende Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-Kabinet:

E. LOUW,
Minister van die Kabinet.**BYLAE****REGULASIES**

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

“beampte” iemand wat in die voltydse diens van die Staat is en wat aangestel of aangewys is om die Kommissie by die verrigting van sy werksaamhede behulpsaam te wees;

“dokument” ook ’n boek, pamflet, aantekening, lys, omsendbrief, plan, plakkaat, aanplakbiljet, publikasie, tekening, foto of prent;

“Kommissie” die Kommissie van Onderzoek na Die 1986-onluste en Beweerde Wanbestuur in KwaNdebele;

“ondersoek” die ondersoek wat deur die Kommissie ingestel word;

“perseel” ook grond of ’n gebou, bouwerk, gedeelte van ’n gebou of bouwerk, voertuig, vervoermiddel, vaartuig of lugvaartuig;

“Voorsitter” die Voorsitter van die Kommissie.

2. Die verrigtinge van die Kommissie word genotuleer op die wyse deur die Voorsitter bepaal.

3. (1) Iemand wat aangestel of aangewys is om die verrigtinge van die Kommissie in snelskrif aan te teken of op meganiese wyse op te neem of om sodanige verrigtinge wat aldus aangeteken of opgeneem is, te transkribeer, moet vooraf ’n eed of bevestiging in die volgende vorm aflê:

Ek, A.B., verklaar onder eed/bevestig en verklaar—

- (a) dat ek getrou en na my beste vermoë die verrigtinge van die Kommissie van Onderzoek na die 1986-onluste en Beweerde Wanbestuur in KwaNdebele in snelskrif sal aanteken/op meganiese wyse sal opneem soos deur die Voorsitter van die Kommissie gelas;

Far East pay-off ⁽¹²⁾

KWANDEBELE National Development Corporation (KNDC) is reaping the benefits of four years of investment offers to the Far East.

It has appointed permanent agents in Taiwan, Singapore and South Korea.

In the past 18 months, 110 Chinese businessmen visited KwaNdebele and 20 have had investment applications approved at a cost of R180-million. *St. Tunes 24/9/87*

Minister tells of his detention

KWANDEBELE'S Minister of Citizen Liaison and Information, Mr Lucas Mthimunye, nearly missed out on last year's elections after he was detained two days before nomination day, the Parsons Commission of Inquiry into the 1986 unrest and alleged mismanagement in the self-governing state has heard.

Giving evidence at the commission's first sitting at the Supreme Court buildings in KwaMhlanga yesterday, Mthimunye said he was detained on October 5 last year and released 15 minutes before the nomination court closed in October. *Sowetan 26/9/89*

"My release from detention was secured after representations to the South African Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok."

Mthimunye, who scored 12300 votes during the election last year while his opponent scored 110, told the commission that the previous government abused the police force and the state of emergency.

The former chairman of the Public Service Commission and businessman told the inquiry that the government deliberately detained potential political candidates prior to the general elections last year.

Police told to shoot, inquiry told

Star 27/9/89

By Mckeed Kotlolo,
Pretoria Bureau, (121)

The Parsons Commission of Inquiry into unrest in 1986 and alleged government corruption in kwaNdebele was told yesterday that the "kits konstables" in the homeland had received instructions to shoot stone-throwers.

Colonel Stephanus Loggerenberg, former kwaNdebele army officer and current chief of security in the office of the Chief Minister, said the former commissioner of the homeland's police, the retired Brigadier Hertzog Lerm, "told the kits konstables they should shoot at any radical throwing stones at them".

He said the instructions to shoot were given at a parade during the height of unrest.

VIGILANTE GROUP

He said it was later realised that the majority of the "kits konstables" were members or supporters of the notorious Mbokotho vigilante group and he informed Pretoria about this.

"We were then advised by Pretoria not to involve ourselves in their activities".

Colonel Loggerenberg also told the inquiry about the bitter rivalry that existed between the vigilantes and the residents in the homeland.

COMRADES

Sowetan. 27/9/84

TARGETS

Cops
promised
medals
- claim

121

SOWETAN Correspondent

A FORMER senior police officer in KwaNdebele allegedly promised special constables medals if they shot stone-throwing "comrades", the Parsons Commission of Inquiry into the 1986 unrest and mismanagement in the self-governing state has been told.

Brigadier Hertzog Lerm, former Commissioner of Police, allegedly made this statement at police headquarters in KwaMhlanga in 1987.

Terror reign

Colonel Stefanus van Loggerenberg, former commander of 115 Battalion and currently secretary of the KwaNdebele Areas Security Council, yesterday told the inquiry in Pretoria that Lerm made this statement in his presence.

"Brigadier Lerm told the special

constables that they should shoot any comrade who throws stones and added that he will see to it that they are not prosecuted."

He also allegedly promised them medals.

Van Loggerenberg told the commission that some of 115 Battalion had been arrested by KwaNdebele police under the emergency regulations.

He denied allegations that members of the defence force gave firearms and uniforms to Imbhokodo members during their reign of terror.

"I deny that categorically as it is against the law to give firearms and uniforms to people who are not members of the defence force."

Earlier, another witness, Miss Colleen McCaul, a researcher with the South African Institute of Race Relations, told the inquiry that according to information she had gathered, the defence force members gave firearms and uniforms to the Imbhokodo members.

Deaths

McCaul said that according to information she had gathered from one of the priests who was monitoring the unrest in KwaNdebele, one-third of the deaths were caused by security force members, the other third by Imbhokodo members and the rest by "comrades" who were trying to defend themselves.

She said KwaNdebele was the first homeland whose plans for independence were halted by popular resistance and whose leaders were told by the State to prove that its residents actually desired independence before that status would be granted.

"The struggle in KwaNdebele cannot be separated from the nationwide uprising that

• To page 2

REPORTS, pictures and comments in this edition may be censored in terms of the Government's state of emergency.

KwaNdebele inquiry told of plan to shoot stone-throwers

Order to
shoot
'comrades'
- claim
• From page 1

we have witnessed since 1984."

Impending independence coincided with the nationwide explosion of resistance to the local and central state.

McCaul said the abolition of influx control in its traditional form had the effect of privileging citizens and discriminating more than ever before against those now defined as "aliens."

"So the consequences of independence for those stripped of their South African citizenship were more dire than ever before."

McCaul said Imbhokodo atrocities also scared those who traditionally might have been allies of the government.



Brigadier Hertzog Lerm

Made in South Africa. Also in Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Holland, Fiji, Switzerland, Greece, Papua New Guinea, Ireland, Malaysia, Singapore, East Germany, Zambia, Pakistan, Western Samoa, Egypt, Cyprus, Jamaica, Malta, Ghana, Spain, India, Ivory Coast, Iraq, Zimbabwe, Chad, Mauritania, Republic, Andorra, West Germany, Canary Islands, Burkina Faso and Cameroun.

Cont 7/11/88-28/9/89

Cops 'offered medals' for shooting comrades

PRETORIA. — A former senior police officer in KwaNdebele allegedly promised special constables medals if they shot stone-throwing comrades, the Parsons Commission of Inquiry into the 1986 unrest and mismanagement in the self-governing territory has been told.

Brigadier Hertzog Lerm, the former Commissioner of Police of KwaNdebele, allegedly made this statement at police headquarters in KwaMahlangu in 1987.

Colonel Stefanus van Loggerenberg, former commander of 115 Battalion and currently secretary of the KwaNdebele Areas Security Council, told the inquiry in Pretoria that Brig Lerm made this statement in his presence.

The hearing continues. — Sapa

Star 28/9/89

121

Homeland vigilantes 'stripped students'

Commission told of atrocities, torture

Mckeed Kotlolo, Pretoria Bureau

kwaNdebele vigilantes were yesterday alleged to have stripped students naked, forced them to run on a slippery floor and then sjambokked their captives.

This evidence was given yesterday, the third day of the Parsons Commission of Inquiry into unrest in kwaNdebele in 1986 and alleged government corruption.

A homeland MP and businessman, Mr Jabulani Mahlangu — who was detained twice during the 1986 unrest in kwaNdebele — told of torture and atrocities committed by the pro-kwaNdebele-government vigilante group, Mbokotho. He said Mbokotho, which consisted mainly of business people, was used to fight school boycotts and to force the Moutse people to accept independence.

Mr Mahlangu said that in July 1985, all the business people were instructed to go to Kwaggafontein and make a house-to-house search for all students who were boycotting classes. Most of the students, both boys and girls, were driven to Emagezini "where they were put into a hall, stripped naked and made to run on a floor covered with wet powder-soap. In the interim they were assaulted with knobkerries and sjamboks".

The same had been done to scores of innocent people arrested at roadblocks and those kidnapped from Moutse in a bid to force them to accept incorporation into kwaNdebele.

Hundreds of complaints

Mr Mahlangu said hundreds of complaints about the vigilantes' atrocities were reported to Paramount Chief David Mabhoko, and not to the government, "because all the vigilantes arrested for assaults were released at the instruction of the late Minister of Interior, Mr Piet Ntuli".

Police attempts "to disperse the vigilantes, who had taken the law into their hands, were unsuccessful because Mbokotho was the government".

The atrocities committed by Mbokotho and the opting for independence by the government had led to the unrest in the homeland, he added.

Mr Mahlangu said he was detained for allegedly being a member of the UDF and the ANC. During the detention he lost his business and vehicles. He was also forced to leave his home last year to avoid further detention without trial.

3742 29/9/89 (121)

Commission told of attacks by former chief ministers

By Mckeed Kotlolo
Pretoria Bureau

The Parson Commission of Inquiry into the 1986 unrest in kwaNdebele yesterday heard about Mbokotho attacks led by former chief ministers of kwaNdebele, Mr Majozi Mahlangu and the late Mr S S Skosana on Moutse, on residents and kwaNdebele "comrades".

The former deputy commissioner of police in the homeland, Colonel Daniel Malan, said in December 1986 he had tried to stop a group of Ndebele men under the leadership of the late Mr Skosana and the then Minister of Interior, Mr Piet Ntuli, from attacking Moutse residents. Mr Ntuli later died.

13 KILLED

The men went ahead with their plan and in the process 13 Ndebele were killed.

Colonel Malan said Mbokotho comprised business people who feared the loss of their trading licences if they did not join the organisation.

He told the commission that sometime in 1986 he went to Tweefontein where the heavily armed members of Mbokotho, led by Mr Majozi Mahlangu, attacked local "comrades".

The colonel said Mr Mahlangu, who was armed with a 9 mm pistol, told him that they were there to hold peace talks.

"I took possession of his firearm and reported the matter to the then commissioner of police, Colonel van Niekerk, who told me to give the firearm to Mahlangu and to let him go".

He said: "Later in the day six bodies of youths were found."

Another witness, former chairman of the defunct Progressive Federal Party's Northern Transvaal Unrest Committee, Mr Thomas Christian Gilfillan, told the commission that on May 14 1986, he and his wife attended a mass meeting to discuss the independence of kwaNdebele.

He said they were still seated when a police helicopter hovering over the crowd in front of the kraal fired teargas.

He did not observe anything that could have provoked the teargas attack, he added.

Mr Gilfillan said he took refuge with Prince James Mahlangu in a room containing the only telephone and telephoned Mr Peter Soal, a Member of Parliament, who was in Parliament in Cape Town, to inform him about the incident.

Shortly thereafter he was shown two bodies picked up outside the kraal.

He was ordered to hand over his camera. He refused.

Together with two unidentified journalists they were escorted out of the area.

Mr and Mrs Gilfillan and the journalists were then stopped by the then Commissioner-General, Mr G van der Merwe, and Chief Minister Skosana.

"Skosana was angry and he ordered us out of the homeland."

Mr Gilfillan submitted pictures showing the involvement of South African Police in the area.

Brigadier 'refused to use live ammo'

STAR 2/10/89 (121)
By Mckeed Kottolo

The former commissioner of kwaNdebele Police told the Parson Commission of Inquiry that he had been withdrawn from the homeland because he had refused to use live ammunition, instead of teargas, to disperse crowds.

The commission is investigating claims of mismanagement in the homeland administration and events which led to unrest in 1986.

Brigadier C M van Niekerk told the inquiry last week that he was threatened with dismissal on several occasions by the then Chief Minister, Mr S S Skosana, who asked the South African Government to withdraw him.

Brigadier van Niekerk said he had refused to act against Moutse residents who rejected incorporation into kwaNdebele.

He said that on May 14 1986 he was instructed by the then Minister of Works and Water Affairs, Mr Klaas Mtshweni, "to stop playing with teargas and use live bullets during a meeting in Weltevrede (Paramount Chief Mabhoko's kraal).

"I refused and told him that it is not the duty of the police to kill people."

The brigadier said two people were reported killed after the police dispersed a crowd of about 30 000 people.

In 1986 he recommended that ousted Chief Minister Majosi Mahlangu be detained under emergency regulations for allegedly being involved in the killing of a young girl who had escaped from a burning house during one of the attacks by the government-supported Mbokotho vigilante group.

The brigadier said the Cabinet rejected the recommendation.

The inquiry was postponed to October 11.

Workers earn R20 a week

Sowetan

9/10/89
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A Johannesburg cane company has a branch in KwaNdebele and is paying its workers in the homeland as little as R20 a week.

The company, Bramley Cane, has confirmed the wage rates and claimed that it paid "higher than average" wage rates in KwaNdebele's industrial areas.

The highest-paid worker at the company

By LEN MASEKO

earns about R40 a week, the *Sowetan* learnt.

Managing director of the company, Mr Barry McMore, said: "I have checked around and found that what I pay my employees is higher than the average wage earned by any worker in the area".

He said only those employees "still learn-

ing the job" were paid R20 a week.

The Commercial Catering and Allied Workers Union of SA (Ccawusa), which represents the company's employees, claims that some of the Bramley employees had their pay halved soon after they were transferred from the company's Sandton headquarters to the homeland. But McMore

denied this, saying "one worker only had been transferred and with full pay".

REPORTS, pictures and comments in this edition may be censored in terms of the Government's state of emergency.

'Brutal' actions in homeland Vigilantes took control of govt duties - witness

By Mckeed Kotlolo,
Pretoria Bureau

The notorious Mbokotho vigilante group, formed to silence the anti-kwaNdebele government and independence group, had virtually taken over control of government duties during the 1986 unrest in the homeland.

This was said yesterday by former chief magistrate Mr Ndaweni Johannes Mahlangu before the Parson Commission of Inquiry into the causes of the unrest.

Family disputes

Mr Mahlangu told the commission - sitting in kwaMhlanga, kwaNdebele - that Mbokotho was so strong it "assumed all government functions in kwaNdebele", including the judiciary, and brutally settled

family disputes.

"Judicial officers could no longer exercise their duties without fear of being either dismissed, or abducted and assaulted by the vigilantes."

Police and judicial officers had been instructed not to open criminal dockets relating to members of the vigilante group or prosecute them in any assault, abduction or murder case

Mr Mahlangu, who blamed Mbokotho and the government's decision to opt for independence as causes of the 1986 unrest, said a local magistrate, who refused a vigilante bail in a murder case, was forced the same day to hold a night court and grant the accused bail.

Immediately after the decision to reject independence and outlaw Mbokotho on August 12 1986, peace returned to the territory, he claimed.

Inquiry is told of 'torture, bribery' by police'

By Mckeed Kotlolo
Pretoria Bureau

A kwaNdebele MP and former detainee, Mr Andries Mbangwa Mahlangu, told the Parson Commission of Inquiry into the cause of the 1986 unrest, that when Mbokotho was banned, its members joined the local special constables and continued to harass people.

Mr Mahlangu said the government established Mbokotho to "silence those who were opposed to independence and the then government".

He said the homeland police could not stop Mbokotho from harassing people and after the banning of the organisation in August 1986, the Cabinet legalised it again by allowing its members to join the special constables.

Mr Mahlangu, who in 1987 wrote a memo to the South African Government explaining the situation in the territory, said the Ndebele people opposed independence because they saw it as a stumbling block to economic and political growth.

They also felt they had suffered a lot at the hands of the then government.

He told the commission about his detentions without trial and visits by the former commissioner of kwaNdebele police, Brigadier Hertzog Lerm, during his detention at a Pietersburg prison. He (Lerm) told him about the death of Chief Minister Mr S S Skosana.

"He also promised me a farm if I could tell him about the activities of Prince James Mahlangu (who was also in detention at the time). I refused.

"Brigadier Lerm told me that my name and that of Prince James were appearing on a hit list of some radicals and that they (the Mahlangu) had hired a hitman from the Cape to kill all the Cabinet Ministers."

After his release, Mr Mahlangu went to Bophuthatswana. He claimed police, under Brigadier Lerm, raided his house and tortured his younger brother, for failing to tell them his (Mr Mahlangu's) whereabouts.

'Ugly' pylons will stay despite residents' pleas

By Jacqueline Myburgh

Alberton residents who objected to the construction of electric pylons on their doorsteps earlier this year have received a "no" from Eskom about the removal of the offensive structures.

Residents are battling to sell their houses because prospective buyers lose interest when they see the pylons.

CHANGED MINDS

The Mitchleys of Bellair Avenue put their house on the market when they were divorced, but agents said that when buyers heard the house was in the Brackendowns area, they changed their minds because of the pylons.

Another resident, Mr Eddie Grossop, said his house was badly affected by the erection of the pylons. Two - one 16 m

high and the other 25 m - were only a few metres from his house boundary.

Eskom plans to plant trees around the pylons to disguise them and will meet residents and the town council to discuss the plans.

"We think the trees will improve the situation and will be aesthetically a little softer on the eye," Mrs Zahn Matthee of Eskom said.

In June, residents lodged their first objection to the pylons and held discussions with Eskom.

Miss Laetitia van Staden of Eskom's communication department said it was impossible to move the powerlines.

"The extra costs incurred would be detrimental to electricity consumers at large and could affect the price of electricity adversely."

THOMAS MNYAKENI was last seen on June 12, 1986, on a particularly violent day in kwaNdebele when the impoverished "homeland" erupted after residents refused to opt for "independence" plans.

Today, after three years, neither his family nor his closest friends know where he is.

Intense searches at hospitals, relatives near and far, police stations and mortuaries have drawn a blank.

Prison officials, hospital personnel, ambulance services have all denied any knowledge of the whereabouts of Mnyakeni.

In a desperate attempt to find their son, Mnyakeni's parents filed a supreme court application in which they demanded that the minister of law and order of kwaNdebele, the minister of justice of South Africa, the minister of health and welfare and pensions and the administrator of the Transvaal

KwaNdebele's disappeared — all efforts to find them failed

W. Mail 13-19/10/89

A kwaNdebele youth was

injured in a vigilante attack and taken for medical treatment. He was last seen in Kwagafontein police station. Thomas Mnyakeni is one of the 'homeland's' many missing people.

VUSI GUNENE reports

the clash were also taken to a mobile first aid unit manned by white soldiers. "As they were putting people down on the ground, I recognised him as

A kwaNdebele youth was

injured in a vigilante attack and taken for medical treatment. He was last seen in Kwagafontein police station. Thomas Mnyakeni is one of the 'homeland's' many missing people.

VUSI GUNENE reports

the clash were also taken to a mobile first aid unit manned by white soldiers. "As they were putting people down on the ground, I recognised him as

"On 16 July 1986, we were taken to the doctor. The doctor was a youngish white doctor whose name I do not know. Between 9 and 10am, the names of Emergency detainees were called out and we were taken out of the cells.

"We were then placed in an area between two gates alongside the charge office. We got called in not by name, but one at a time to see the doctor.

"While we were gathered in this area, I asked some of the boys who had come from the direction of cell number four, where Thomas Mnyakeni was ...

"One of the boys pointed towards another boy, who he said was Thomas Mnyakeni. I saw a boy wearing clothes which were in bad condition, who was waiting for the doctor ... I then went in to see the doctor and did not actually get to meet Thomas Mnyakeni personally, but from my discussion with him and the fact that others pointed him out, I am certain that Thomas Mnyakeni was one of the people in detention with us at Kwagafontein police station," he said in the affidavit.

Despite the allegations contained in the affidavits, police, prison officials and hospital officials have denied any knowledge of Mnyakeni.

Added to the list of people missing since the outbreak of violence in kwaNdebele are:

● Petrus Vusi Mahlangu, who was last seen on a Putco bus on May 14 1986 en route to a meeting at Chief Maboko's kraal. The bus was allegedly stopped by members of the security forces and shots were fired — injuring many people on board.

● George Shabangu, aged 31 at the time of his disappearance, was last seen at Siyabuswa police station on February 6 1986, but was later reported to have escaped from custody, despite the fact that he was badly injured at the time of his arrest.

Police allegedly came to his brother's Bundu Inn in the "homeland" and searched his room for a gun and an arms cache.

They later found him at his girlfriend's place and alleged that they found a gun in his room after his sister unlocked the room for them.

He was taken to a nearby field where he was allegedly tortured and badly beaten by police.

Police later came to the Inn to inform members of the family that George had escaped while they were in the veld looking for an arms cache.

● Jim Msebenzi Mahlangu, age 53 at the time of his disappearance on February 11 1987, was last seen at his home in Tweefontein. Police have denied knowing Mahlangu's whereabouts but have promised his family that they would investigate.

● The latest disappearance is that of Stanza Bopape, a Mamelodi activist and employee of the Community Research and Information Centre (CRIC), who allegedly "escaped" from police custody in June 1988.

Despite representations to different government departments and a visit to Lusaka by his father, Stanza has not been found.

kwaNdebele police chief threatened MPs, inquiry told

By Mckeed Kotlolo, Pretoria Bureau

The former Commissioner of Police in kwaNdebele, Brigadier Hertzog Lerm, threatened to detain MPs who opposed the homeland's independence, the Parson Commission of Inquiry into the cause of unrest in 1986 heard on Friday.

A former magistrate at Mdutjana, Mr C J Lombard, told the commission that Brigadier Lerm had once threatened to arrest MPs who did not favour the homeland's planned independence.

He also highlighted the interference by local police in the affairs of tribal authorities and "favouritism" applied by the late Minister of Interior, Mr Piet Ntuli, in the issuing of trading licences.

Mr Lombard said that late in 1986 he refused to take instructions to close the Ndzundza Tribal Authority's (NTA) offices at Weltevrede and confiscate all documents.

"Brigadier Lerm accused me of not supporting the planned independence because I refused to carry out instructions."

'REIGN OF TERROR'

He said in his opinion Brigadier Lerm's presence in the territory had not helped stop the unrest. The police force's attitude of not being helpful to the people during the vigilantes' reign of terror contributed to the escalation of the unrest in kwaNdebele because "they were too lenient with the Mbokotho vigilantes".

He said many people who were not actively involved in the unrest were detained, while very little action was taken against the vigilantes.

Another witness, the Minister of Education and Culture and former chairman of the NTA, Prince Senzakakhano James Mahlangu, confirmed the Mbokotho's reign of terror lasted under the leadership of the late Minister Ntuli and former Chief Minister, the late Mr S S Skosana.

He said as chairman of the NTA from 1983 he had found it very difficult to perform his duties because Minister Ntuli used the tribal authority's vehicles for conducting raids and people were arrested and put on trial at that office without informing the NTA. Those found guilty were sent to the tribal offices to pay admission of guilt fines.

Traditional leaders and residents in the area were opposed to independence because they were not consulted and because the government of the time did not have the interests of the people at heart.

He said even judicial officers performed their duties out of fear and everybody in the territory lived in fear of being victimised.

The Minister, who was detained about seven times during the unrest, said Minister Ntuli had said in May 1986 that Mbokotho would "eliminate all those opposed to independence of the homeland".

He said sometime in 1986 Minister Ntuli closed the water supply to Siyabuswa and ordered all businesses to close because people in the area supported the local comrades who were fighting against Mbokotho.

He said on May 19 1986 he received information of a group of youths who were abducted by Mbokotho and were being tortured at Kloppers Dam. They were allegedly made to walk on burning coals.

"The police rescued them after I had requested them to do so," he said.

Mother watched helplessly as daughters burnt to death

By Mckeed Kotlolo,
Pretoria Bureau



A kwaNdebele mother of five watched helplessly as two of her daughters burnt to death in her house which was set alight by Mbokotho vigilantes during the 1986 unrest in the territory.

Mrs Betty Masemola of Siyabuswa B was giving evidence before the Parson Commission of Inquiry into the 1986 unrest in kwaNdebele.

Two of her daughters were burnt to death while the third died on arrival at the Philadelphia Hospital at Dennilton. Those killed were Given (3) and Betty (8), and Nomngqibelo (12) died in hospital; two who survived were Anna (16) and Busisiwe (13).

Mrs Masemola told the commission that one night in June 1986, she was with her daughters and her brother, Mr Samson Mahlangu, at her home when they heard a heavy knock on the door. It was followed by a kick.

The door opened as a result of kicks. She said a man carrying a plastic container with petrol and an iron rod entered the house and sat next to her and beat her with the rod across the face.

"The man then sprinkled petrol all over the kitchen and there was a lot of noise outside. The man then set the house alight.

"My brother Samson was sleeping in the bedroom and all my five daughters sat next to me. When the flames covered the whole room, I grabbed Given and escaped from the burning house.

One of the men that stood in front of the house grabbed her from me and threw her back.

"I could hear the screams of my children and I watched helplessly as they died in the flames," she said.

Mrs Masemola said she saw two of her daughters, Anna and Busisiwe, coming from the other side of the gutted house saying they escaped. They were later joined by Samson.

She said Samson entered the house and came out carrying Nomngqibelo, who was badly burnt.

She could not identify the vigilantes because they were disguised and wore balaclavas.

Abducted and tortured

Also yesterday, three of 23 secondary students who were abducted and tortured for three days by about 200 vigilantes at a picnic spot at Vaalbank during May 1986 related their ordeal to the commission.

The victims, Amos Khubeka, his brother, Timothy, Samuel Khubeka and Patrick Mgidi, were abducted from their homes. During their three days in captivity, they said they were assaulted with an assortment of objects.

A Gembokspruit businessman and former detainee, Mr Solomon Mahlangu, said he was taken to Kwaggafontein by vigilantes.

He was put in a hall with many other people, made to run on slippery floor while being sjambokked by the vigilantes, including some MPs.

Star 20/10/89

City Press 22/10/89

(121)

KwaNdebele life

BEING a half Ndebele I take an interest in what is going on in that sad and sick homeland.

... and the miniskirt temptation

I once suggested that since South Africa is still bedevilled by tribalism we could perhaps decide on one national language. Sindebele fits the bill.

It has English, Zulu, Afrikaans, Nguni and Sotho words. Indeed an Ndebele can make himself understood anywhere in South Africa.

Not that I am punting for immigration to the wastes of Siyabuswa, but I feel there is a lesson which our urban councillors can learn from what transpired in Siyabuswa the other day.

My cousin, Joseph Shifty Mabena, the homeland's Minister of Internal Affairs has taken a not so shifty stand by dissolving the Siyabuswa Town Council.

He says there have been too many complaints

against the men who are seldom to be found in their offices - especially during working hours.

They have more time for point an administrator to run the affairs of the Ndebele capital.

You will agree there is something familiar about these allegations. In that laconic manner of his, he said he had no choice but to give them marching orders and instead will appoint an administrator to run the affairs of the Ndebele capital.

Still on KwaNdebele, there is a Commission of Inquiry going on to probe the unrest which flared during 1986.

There was a rather fearsome group of vigilantes there who called themselves the Imbokotho.

This week, the son of the late Simon Skosana,

the former Chief Minister of KwaNdebele gave evidence to the Parson Commission of Inquiry.

Skosana said the arrival of the SAP's Brigadier Herzog Lerm to head the Ndebele police was a "disaster".

According to Skosana, Lerm armed the Imbokotho with rifles and virtually blessed their rampage. What's more, he more or less took over the reins of government from then Chief Minister George Majozi Mahlangu.

There was nothing the Chief Minister could do to curb Lerm's powers.

Said Skosana: "The authorities turned a blind eye to complaints by residents. That led to frustration among people over

the authorities' lack of action against the Imbokotho and their seeming indemnity against prosecution.

"It pushed the people to violence to defend their properties and themselves."

So there you have it. I would not be in a hurry to fold my tent and apply for Ndebele citizenship if I was you.

JUST when one thought South Africa was at last about to see the musical light, there appears on TV an interview with two "experts" on pop music who make the case that pop and rock music worship.

One is a professor in the Old Testament from Stellenbosch University,

whose name eludes me, and the other is a researcher named Rodney Seale.

In a waffling indaba the two reminded me of that old dominee who condemned the miniskirt, saying it was a creation of the devil.

Remember that this kind of fashion is the thin end of the wedge, he intoned, and said when us blacks see mlungu mataras clad in miniskirts, all sorts of devilish thoughts of rape will race through our tiny minds.

Seale quoted the likes of Mick Jagger, Jimi Hendrix and others who said they were putting the Devil's message across in their lyrics.

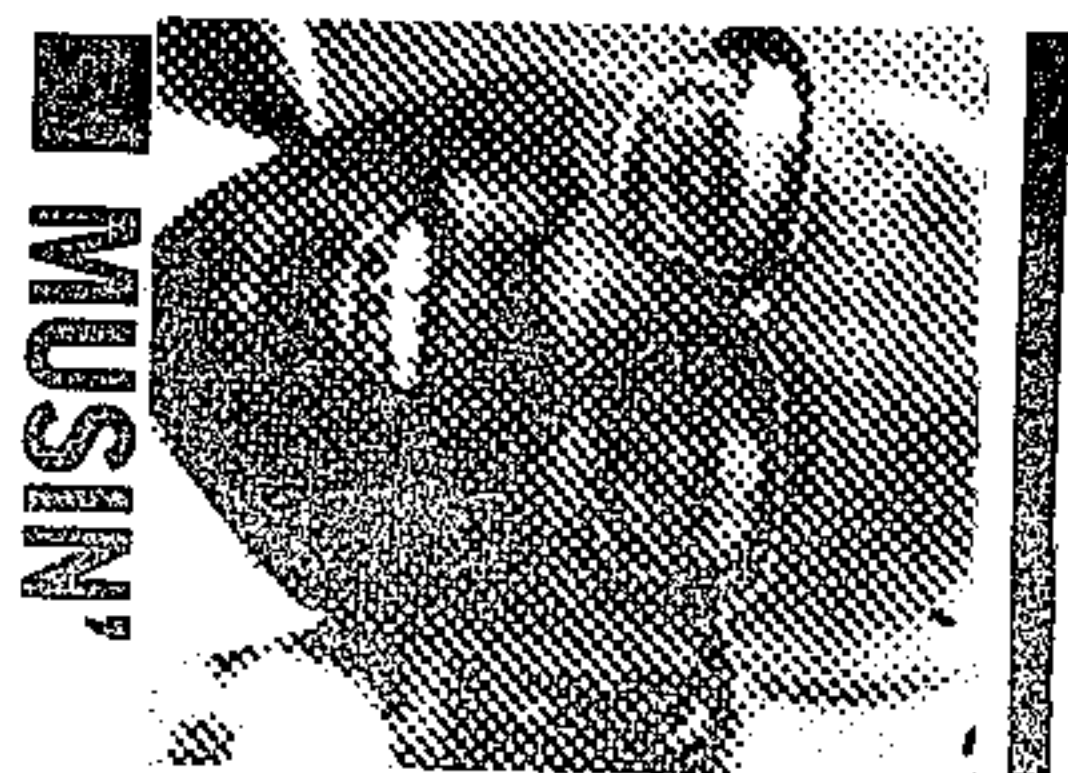
I have also met some well-meaning whites who

say the blatant sexuality to be found in our shows, in which bare-breasted maidens dance and cavort, will tempt mlungu men into all sorts of things.

As usual I went around Joburg city talking at random to some whites and one of them told me that the biggest "four" the government had made was to scrap laws like the Mixed Marriages Act.

Now every darkie girl wants to be married by a mlungu, one opined, and then seriously added: "Your women are expensive man. Take this jobola nonsense of yours. Where am I going to find 100 head of cattle to marry a black girl?"

I kept a diplomatic silence and I'll tell you why.



MUISIN

With Obed Musi

I happened to read a report on the Commonwealth Leaders indaba in Kuala Lumpur where that magrizza Mrs Margaret Thatcher - who not so long ago met some of my professional colleagues - extolled the scrapping of the Mixed Marriages Act (and with it the Immorality Act).

There was a heated exchange between Mrs Thatcher and the former Nigerian leader, Olusegun Obasanjo. "00" angrily asked Britain's premier: "Do you really believe that 25 million blacks are lining up to have sex with five million whites?"

Police burnt down my shop, kwaNdebele MP tells court

By Mckeed Kotlolo,
Pretoria Bureau

A kwaNdebele MP and businessman, Mr Abram Skosana, yesterday told the Parson Commission of Inquiry into the cause of the 1986 unrest in the homeland that police had burnt down his shop because he would not join the Mbokotho vigilantes.

Mr Skosana said he and other business people in the Kameeldrift village were invited to a meeting by the chairman of the local village council, Mr Amos Mahlangu, in March 1987.

The MP said they were made to man "unlawful" roadblocks and

then they had arrested and assaulted innocent people.

"I then decided to stop attending the meeting because of the evil things that were done to our own customers ..."

Mr Skosana said he was summoned to the late Minister, Mr Piet Ntuli's, office where he was told he would lose his trading licence and would be assaulted if he did not join Mbokotho.

He told the inquiry that in April 1987, shortly before his detention for nine months, kwaNdebele police set his shop alight and stopped residents from extinguishing the blaze.

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Star 1/11/89

Officer 'stopped raid on vigilantes'

3/11/99
Pretoria Bureau

Police Brigadier Jakobus Johannes de Swart told the Parson Commission of Inquiry yesterday that the former commissioner of the kwaNdebele police, Brigadier Hertzog Lerm, had stopped police from raiding the camp of vigilantes suspected of being armed with unlicensed firearms.

Brigadier de Swart, of the Riot Squad in Pretoria, was invited to kwaNdebele to head the local squad during the unrest.

He became a member of the joint operations force under the chairmanship of a Brigadier van Niekerk, former commissioner of local police.

The joint operations force had received information that members of the Mbokotho vigilante group were heavily armed with unlicensed firearms — including terrorist weapons — and had stolen goods at their camp.

Brigadier de Swart said the force had planned to raid the camp but Brigadier Lerm, who took over from Brigadier van Niekerk, stopped them, saying he had received instructions from the Cabinet.

He said several youths had been abducted and tortured by vigilantes who made them walk on hot coals.

Brigadier de Swart said the force was called to rescue the youths on one occasion and, on arrival at

the camp, had to use a Casspir to force the gates open because the vigilantes had refused to unlock them. Almost all the abducted youths had burns on their feet.

The brigadier told the inquiry about a mass meeting attended by thousands of people at the royal kraal of Paramount Chief David Mabhoko on May 14 1986. The officer had been in a helicopter which fired tear-gas to disperse the crowds.

Another witness, Mr Ronnie Mahlangu, who is the younger brother of the paramount chief, told the inquiry about his detentions and the bombing of his house by police and vigilantes.

He had been accused of being "leader and father of the Comrades".

He said he was threatened with death by a senior policeman.

Lerm criticised

Special Correspondent

BRIG Hertzog Lerm, former Commissioner of Police in KwaNdebele, obtained a Cabinet decision to forbid the Joint Operations Centre of the security forces to take action against the Mbokhoto - the vigilante organisation in KwaNdebele.

This was said by Brig JJ de Swardt, at present Commissioner of Police in Lebowa, in evidence this week to the Parsons Commission of Inquiry into unrest in KwaNdebele in 1986.

De Swardt said that in May 1986, while serving in the SAP unrest control unit in Pretoria, he was instructed to go to KwaNdebele to counter unrest.

He said the JOC wanted to take action against a large Mbokhoto camp because the police suspected a large cache of arms and ammunition and stolen goods would be found there, but

Lerm had a ban placed on the operation.

He said it became clear the Ndzunza royal house had much more support than the then government.

Lerm wanted to take strong action against the royal family and government opponents.

Former commissioner-general of KwaNdebele, Gerrie van der Merwe, testified that the politics applied by the then government of KwaNdebele was "that of the sjambok". If the population did not agree on matters like independence, "they had to be hit until they listened".

Van der Merwe said the unwillingness of the KwaNdebele government to talk to the population about independence and the intended inclusion of Moutse into KwaNdebele, played a big role in the unrest.

The inquiry continues.

Copy 5/11/89

121 12/11/89

By Mkeed Kotholo,
Pretoria Bureau

Brigadier put tyre around my neck

The former Commissioner of kwanDebele police, Brigadier Hertzog Lerm, placed a motor-car tyre round the neck of a local man, poured oil over his head and instructed his men to set him alight for failing to reveal the whereabouts of his brother, the Parson Commission of Inquiry was told yesterday.

Mr Collins Mahlangu (26), a member of the Ndzundza royal family and brother of local MP Mr Andries Mahlangu, told the commission that Brigadier Lerm had punched him in the face after the brigadier's men had kicked open the kitchen door of his home on the night of May 12 1987.

Mr Mahlangu said he was awakened by heavy knocks at his Weltevede home and before he could open the front door kwanDebele police and vigilantes were inside the house.

He said that shortly after this a short white man wearing glasses entered the house and asked him if he knew him.

"I answered yes and he punched me in the face and I fell down.

"He then instructed his men:

'Trap julle hom' (kick him) and they kicked and assaulted me with sjamboks and knobkerries.

Mr Mahlangu said the brigadier demanded that he tell them where his brother Andries was.

He told the commission that when he failed to tell him his brother's whereabouts, Brigadier Lerm instructed a white captain to bring petrol from the

car.

"Instead the captain brought a motorcar tyre and a five-litre oil can. They put the tyre round my neck, poured the oil over my head and used a cigarette lighter and matches to set me alight, but only my clothes caught fire."

He said they put him into a waiting police van and they continued to raid other houses before they took him to the Siyabuswa police station where he was again assaulted.

Sowetan 23/11/89

By MONK NKOMO

SEVERAL political and civic organisations will stage a peaceful protest march to the government offices in KwaNdebele on Saturday to demand the whereabouts of activists and people who went missing after being detained in 1986.

The march, from the Pretoria-Kwamhlanga entrance, has been approved by senior cabinet ministers including Chief Minister Mr M J Mabena. They have also agreed to meet a committee of Concerned Residents, a spokesman for the committee said.

Minister of Information Mr Goy Mthimunye, who was also a victim of the former regime and spent two years in detention without trial, yesterday confirmed the approval of the peaceful march. Mthimunye added that he was detained in 1986 and released in August last year without being charged.

"The new government has already started investigations and criminal proceedings against certain people who allegedly committed crimes during the former regime. We are prepared to investigate the whereabouts of missing people in KwaNdebele," said Mthimunye.

A spokesman for the organisers of the march said a petition would be submitted to the Chief Minister, Mahlangu and the Minister of Justice, Mr Solly Mahlangu, at about 11am.

Scores of activists went missing and others were detained during a reign of terror by the Mbokoto vigilante group in 1986.

Some of those who were detained in 1986 and whose whereabouts are unknown include Mr Petrose Mahlangu, Mr George Shabangu, Mr Frans Masilela, Mr Johannes Shabangu, Mr Frans Mnyangeni and Mr Abel Ntuli.

A spokesman for the organisers of the march yesterday appealed to people who would be participating to behave in a responsible manner. "We do not want to be involved in any confrontation with the authorities as this is a peaceful protest demanding the whereabouts of our comrades," they said.

Most of the cabinet ministers in the present government also spent spells in detention under the former regime headed by ousted Chief Minister Majozi Mahlangu, who is presently facing charges of murder and attempted murder.

KwaNdebele march

SOWETAN THURSDAY NOVEMBER 23, 1989

'Police backed the violence in kwaNdebele'

By VUSI GUNENE

POLICE violence against kwaNdebele residents in 1986 "was elevated to a policy" and "openly condoned", according to two attorneys from the Pretoria Legal Resources Centre.

The two gave evidence before the Parson Commission of Enquiry, appointed to investigate incidents that led to the unrest of 1986 in the "homeland".

Attorney NH de Villiers told the enquiry that senior kwaNdebele police officers were directly involved in acts of violence.

"The kwaNdebele police practice of violent actions against residents was elevated to a policy. It was openly practiced and condoned by senior police.

"It was encouraged by the issue of pick handles and the recruitment of Mbokoto (vigilante) members as special constables. Violence was seen as necessary for the political ends of the (kwaNdebele) Executive".

Attorney CP Kimble, also from the LRC, told the enquiry that numerous detainees during 1987/88 complained of conditions in police cells in the "homeland". She said people were held in "sub-human conditions".

Cells at the Susterhoek police station in kwaNdebele were small corrugated iron shacks with no windows. There was no running water and a bucket served as a toilet.

She told the enquiry that detainees were not examined by medical officers as soon as it was practicable after their arrest or detention.

She also said that detainees were: not given adequate bedding and cleaning liquids; not provided with food which was of adequate nutritional value as provided by a regulation under the Prisons Act; and that they were held in solitary confinement without being charged or being brought to trial.

"It was not possible for the residents of the homeland to complain to the police about their own conduct, as many of them were frequently assaulted or detained," Kimble said.

In further evidence, De Villiers said: "The South African Police had at all times maintained an intelligence presence in kwaNdebele.

"They retained control over the kwaNdebele police force, not only because the senior officers were seconded from the South African Police, but because the SAP continued to retain primary responsibility for the security of the area.

"However, the South African authorities failed to intervene and the minister of law and order consistently denied all responsibility for kwaNdebele in the South African parliament.

"In doing so he was denying the people of kwaNdebele the protection that they were entitled to as citizens of South Africa and failing to inform parliament of the manner in which South African revenue was utilised."

1-7/1-1/89
'mace'

A WELL-KNOWN Pretoria attorney, Mr Nic Herold de Villiers, told the Parsons Commission of Inquiry that kwaNdebele police officers publicly practiced and condoned violence against residents during the unrest in the homeland.

Mr de Villiers of the Pretoria Legal Resources Centre, and four times a victim of abuse of police power, described the harsh treatment he received from the homeland police during the period April 1987 until December 1987.

As a result of the police action he recommended to the commission that there was a need for an independent body to oversee police activities and investigations. He stressed that such a body should not be part of the South African or kwaNdebele police forces but it should be answerable to the South African Parliament.

Locked up

Mr de Villiers was detained on several occasions during his attempts to obtain a permit to conduct consultations with his clients. At one stage he was locked up with 16 detainees, including the client he had come to represent.

The attorney said he was threatened and in-

Ndebele police 'in spiral of violence'

McKEED KOTLOLO

sulted by the "apparently drunk" then-deputy commissioner of police, a Colonel Kuhn.

He said "the kwaNdebele police practice of violent actions against residents was elevated to a policy. It was openly practiced and condoned by senior police".

Violence was encouraged by the issue of pick-handles and recruitment of vigilantes as special constables and was further "seen as necessary for the political ends of the Executive."

The violence in the territory was supported by the use of "officially sanctioned excesses in the form of mass police actions against entire villages, insensitive prohibitions on funerals and the banning of meetings on an arbitrary basis".

He added that many of the senior officers were directly involved in acts of violence.

The police even acted improperly outside their own territorial jurisdiction, and he believed that their actions contributed to the unrest.

He also said that they interfered with the administration of criminal justice and that they placed themselves above the law by avoiding to subject themselves or the vigilantes to criminal proceedings.

"They also abused criminal proceedings to weaken support for the anti-independence and anti-Mbokotho vigilantes".

Mr de Villiers said the overwhelming power of the local police and their immunity created an arrogance in the force and that was aggravated by the political power and influence of the Commissioner of Police.

Stev 24/12/89
Abused

He said they refused to allow consultations in accordance with the law and "interfered with the right of persons to legal representation by harassing attorneys".

They also abused the emergency regulations.

He also charged that the kwaNdebele Executive did not have interest in controlling the police force. "Many MPs were implicated in the violence..."

HOMELANDS - KWANDEBELE - GENERAL

1990

'Police were instructed to kill comrades'

Pretoria Bureau

Star 18/11/90
The former Chief Minister of kwaNdebele, Mr Majozi Mahlangu, had accused police of being disloyal to the government if they refused to obey instructions by the Commissioner of Police to kill "comrades" during the 1986 unrest, the Parsons Commission of Inquiry was told yesterday.

Two of three kwaNdebele police officers were giving evidence at the inquiry into the cause of the 1986 unrest in kwaNdebele and alleged irregularities in local government.

A lieutenant, who was granted his request that his name not be published, told the commission the former Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Hertzog Lerm, had instructed them to "shoot and kill the 'comrades' and that those who obeyed the instruction would be promoted".

He said those who had shot to kill had in fact been promoted.

The officer also said Mr Mahlangu, who had been present at the time Brigadier Lerm had given the instructions, had accused policemen of not being loyal to his government because they had not been in favour of the order.

He also told the commission Brigadier Lerm's predecessor, a Brigadier van Wyk, had instructed police "not to arrest members of Mbo-kotho" when residents came to lay charges against the vigilantes.

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Commission told of unqualified police promotions

19/11/90

By Mckeed Kotlolo,
Pretoria Bureau

121

The Parson Commission of Inquiry yesterday heard that kwaNdebele police officers were often promoted to senior ranks without writing any examinations.

Major Jan Adriaan du Plessis Maree, who handled administrative matters during the time of Brigadier Hertzog Lerm, told the commission that most officers were promoted to senior rank in a short period of time without writing any examinations just to fill the many vacancies that existed in the police department.

CASE IN POINT

He said the supporters of the then government under Chief Minister Majozi Mahlangu were also promoted without writing examinations.

He quoted the case of the first black Commissioner of the homeland police, Brigadier M J Thubane, who in 1986 held the rank of captain, as did Major Maree, and who was promoted to the rank of brigadier within a short time.

Major Maree, who described the former commissioner of local police, Brigadier Lerm, as "dynamic but autocratic when coming to making decisions" told the commission about several unnecessarily extravagant functions held by the homeland government at the time of Chief Minister Mahlangu and Brigadier Lerm.

FUNDS

He said he was not sure if the thousands of rands spent on the parties, including the giant party organised at the passing out parade for special constables at a cost of R100 000, came from other departments or from the police department.

Major Maree also recalled a party held at Dennilton at which Brigadier Lerm was presented with a R20 000 gold medal for his excellent leadership. The brigadier had personally designed the medal, he said.

Commission told of unqualified police promotions

Skw
19/11/90
By Mckeed Kottolo,
Pretoria Bureau

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ONE OF THE FAMILY: "Mike was this size when I first met him," says Kathrina Mahlangu, pointing at her son.

Star 27/11/90 (121)

Mahlangu and Thandabantu live it up

ELIAS MALULEKE

TWO white men have moved lock stock and barrel into the fold of the Ndebele tribe. They claim to be "white" by the colour of their skins but at heart they are "Ndebeles".

Mike "Mahlangu" Pearce and "Thandabantu" Kobus have adapted their lifestyles diversely. They use pits for toilets, communal taps and walk the whole hog in the arid zone of kwaNdebele.

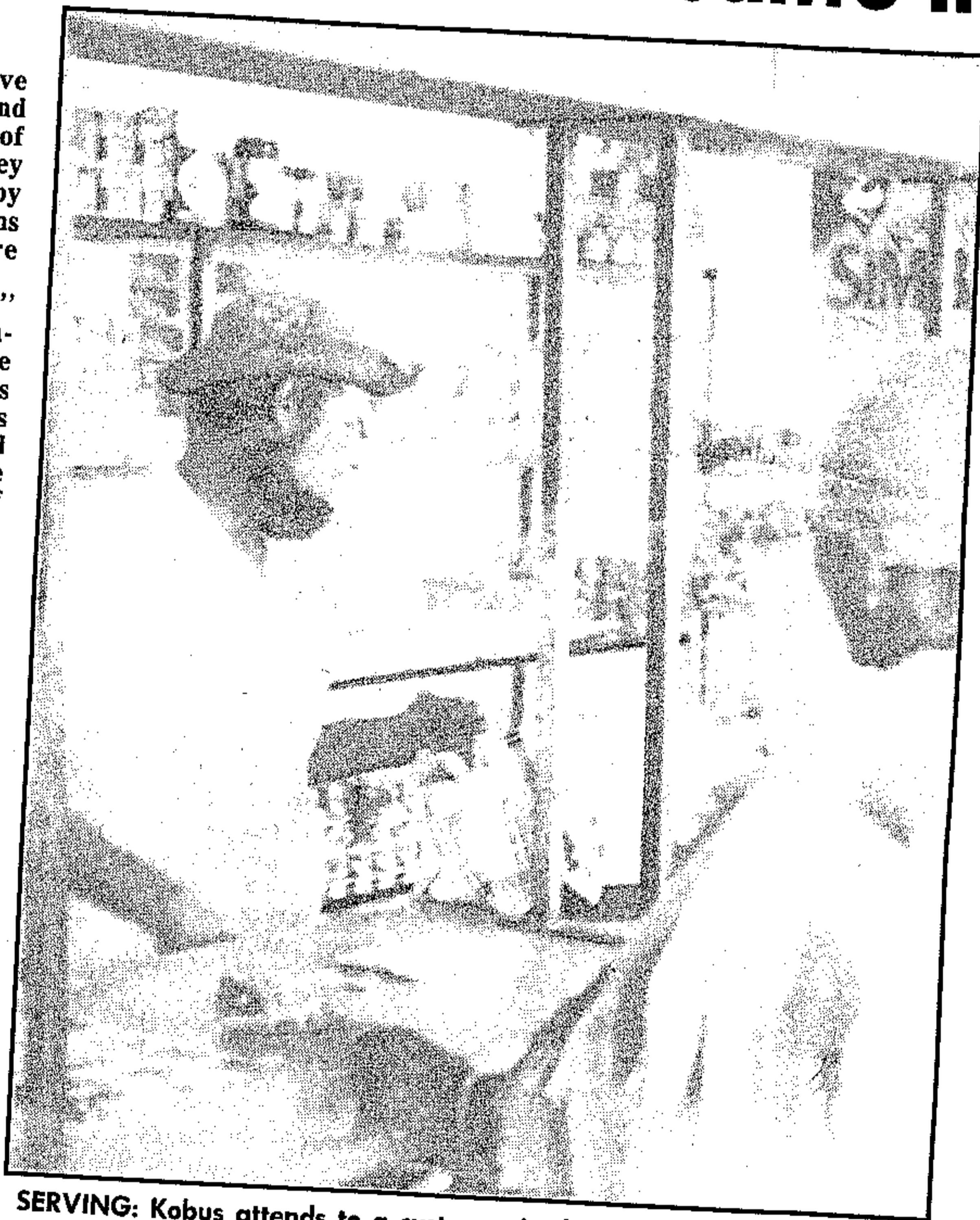
Their homes are tin shacks and their only means of transportation are the overcrowded buses and minibus taxis. But they are happy.

To an extent, Kobus and Pearce could be regarded as "hobos" by fellow whites but to the humble Ndebeles, they are human beings who are loved and respected.

Pearce is an auto-electrician who travels by bus to Pretoria where he works. Over the weekends he repairs the locals' faulty cars.

Kobus works in a local store in Vlaklaagte No 1 where he is a van driver. He also helps carry bags of mealie meal or serve customers in the store.

Kobus, married to a Ndebele woman, father of two sons, speaks the Ndebele language fluently. He is from Ben More in the Eastern



SERVING: Kobus attends to a customer in the rural store in Vlaklaagte. He has lived in kwaNdebele for six years.

Transvaal where his parents have a "huge" farm. He has been in kwaNdebele for the past six years. Asked how he felt about doing menial work reserved for blacks in South Afri-

ca, he responded: "My apartheid is over," he said. "I am feeling on top of the world here. Let South Africans sort out their own problems."

Pearce (32) is from

the Willows, a rich white suburb in Pretoria, and a former pupil of the prestige Pretoria Boys' High School. He left home because his befriending blacks "irked" his con-

servative parents.

"I was forced out and went to live in a flat, but they continued to harass me for my association with blacks. I finally got the break when I bumped into Kathrina who took me in," Pearce said.

Kathrina, a mother of two, is a former domestic servant of the Pearces who worked for the family for five years.

The 39-year-old former domestic servant quit the job with the Pearces in 1977 and they lost track of each other until 1988. They have been living together since.

"I have been accepted in the community. I ride with them in public transport, live it up in shebeens and not one of them has ever called me names or ridiculed me. Blacks can make you feel like a king because they treat others well. People who shun blacks do not know what they are missing."

Asked if he had any regrets of turning his back on his race privileges for the slums of kwaNdebele, Pearce said:

"Sure it hurts to be disowned by those you love, but in the end it is your happiness that counts. I have had my ups and downs, but I have found peace here. If God permits, nothing is going to take me away from this place."

kwaNdebele police 'called for reform'

stay
30/11/90

By Mckeed Kotlolo
Pretoria Bureau

(21)

Several members of the South African Police (SAP) stationed in kwaNdebele during the unrest appealed to a senior National Party leader in Bronkhorstspuit to expose the situation in the territory before it became an embarrassment to the Government, the Parson Commission of Inquiry heard yesterday.

A witness, who may not be named, gave evidence on the gross misuse of the emergency regulations by the kwaNdebele police, including the then Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Hertzog Lerm, who allegedly gave instructions for the arrest of more than a 1 000 people during the state of emergency.

He said several concerned policemen had approached a Mr Prinsloo, chairman of the Bronkhorstspuit branch of the National Party, to expose the situation in kwaNdebele before it became "an embarrassment to the Government".

FREQUENT VISITS

He said it was his wish that journalists should visit the homeland during the state of emergency to expose what was happening there.

The commission further heard how Cabinet Ministers, including former Chief Minister Majozi Mahlangu, and MPs had disobeyed the law, and how Brigadier Lerm and ex-Chief Minister Mahlangu had ignored advice on how to avert the worsening situation.

The witness said the United Democratic Front (UDF) was not involved in the unrest, although there were "comrades" in the area.

He said, however, that the UDF and the Black Sash had been involved in Moutse.

Another witness, Constable Daniel Ndlovu, told the commission how he was detained without trial on August 6 1987 shortly after one of five detainees who had to go to the Dennilton Hospital had escaped.

Constable Ndlovu said the escape was reported to the nearby Dennilton Police Station.

any more

KwaNdebele propaganda bid

stew
3/1/90

By Mekeed Kotlolo,
Pretoria Bureau

121

A Bronkhorstspuit printer yesterday told the Parson Commission of Inquiry that the kwaNdebele government had paid him R20 000 for propaganda pamphlets he printed during the unrest in the territory.

Mr Barry Kleinschmidt, present owner of Eka Printers, said he was approached by the former commissioner of the homeland police, Brigadier Hertzog Lerm, and a number of police officers between 1987 and 1988 to print pamphlets for the government.

Three police officers told the commission that they had received instructions from a Lieutenant Jones to distribute the pamphlets at night when people were sleeping.

Mr Andries Johannes van Strijp, a former policeman in the homeland, told the commission that police had set alight the royal house of Paramount Chief David Mabhoko.

The commission was adjourned to February 20.

Heavy rains cause damage in Maputo

Star 21/2/90 (121)

Madonda killing — accused man ill

The trial of four men accused of murdering a member of the Mandela United FC has been postponed until March 5 because one of the men, Mr Sibusiso Chili, is ill. Mr Chili (25), Mr Lerotodi Andrew Ikaneng (23), Mr Isaac Mazibuko (22) and Mr Sandilo Blanket (22) have pleaded not guilty to murdering Mr Maxwell Madonda in February last year. — Staff Reporter.

Final sequestration

The personal estates of two company directors were finally sequestered in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday.

The estates of Mr Edward Durant Philip and Mr Alexander Dixon Hawes, both of Johannesburg, were provisionally wound up in December, soon after Quality Tyres Ltd and Quality Tyres (1970) (Pty) Ltd were provisionally liquidated.

Mr Philip had been a director of both companies but had resigned as a director of the public company.

full view of nursing staff and patients at the hospital.

An original charge of attempted murder has been changed to one of murder, a police spokesman confirmed last night.

Dr Lazar's ex-husband, Dr Bernard Kaplan (36) of Isipingo Street, Bellevue, appeared in the Protea Magistrate's Court on Monday charged with attempted murder. He was released on R500 bail. Police arrested him on Saturday night after tracing him to his Bellevue address.

The case was postponed until March 6.

Police abused powers — officer

By Mckeed Kotlolo,
Pretoria Bureau

Police in kwaNdebele abused their powers to satisfy the political aspirations of government officials, including former Chief Minister Majozi Mahlangu, the Parson Commission of Inquiry was told yesterday.

Former head of kwaNdebele's Murder and Robbery Unit, Sergeant A J van Schalkwyk, also told the inquiry of his harassment by the authorities because he was opposed to what was happening in the police force.

He was seconded to the homeland police in September 1986 and left in March 1987.

Sergeant van Schalkwyk said that as head of the murder and robbery unit he refused to carry out orders from his seniors, including police commissioner Brigadier Hertzog Lerm and the former Chief Minister, to trace and arrest

people described as activists and terrorists. That was the security branch's duty, he said.

He also refused to detain people named in lists submitted by the ex-Chief Minister. Those listed opposed the government and Mbokotho vigilantes, he said.

Sergeant van Schalkwyk, at present with the SAP's Security Branch in the homeland, said he was stoned by Tweefontein villagers because he was using a government car which villagers had linked to Mbokotho vigilantes.

When he reported the incident to Brigadier Lerm, he insisted that the vehicle be used and that Sergeant van Schalkwyk should shoot anyone throwing stones at the vehicle.

He then instructed his deputy, a Colonel Kuhn, to make sure the sergeant did not escape again when attacked, Sergeant van Schalkwyk said.

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Police abuse 121

POLICE in KwaNdebele abused their powers to satisfy the political aspirations of government officials, including ex-Chief Minister Majozi Mahlangu, the Parsons Commission of Inquiry was told yesterday. *Source 22/2/90*

Former head of the KwaNdebele Murder and Robbery Unit, Sergeant Arendus Johannes van Schalkwyk, also told the commission about his personal harassment by the authorities because he was opposed to what was happening in the police force. He was seconded to the homeland police in September 1986 and left in March 1987.

kwaNdebele boycott

SKA 2/3/10 Pretoria Correspondent

121

Six kwaNdebele chiefs have withdrawn from the self-governing state's legislative assembly, launching the strife-torn area into a constitutional crisis.

The chiefs — Paramount Chief E M Mabena of the Manala tribe, Chief D S Mahlangu of the Pungutsha tribe, Chief A J Mabena of the Mgibe tribe, Chief M Mabena of the Makerana tribe, Chief M J Mahlangu of the Sokhulumi tribe and Chief L S Mahlangu of the Litho tribe — have asked the South African Government to appoint the commissioner-general as administrator-general in an interim measure.

The request was made to the Minister of National Education and of Development Aid, Dr Stoffel van der Merwe, at a meeting yesterday. They demand that kwaNdebele's self-governing status be rescinded.

The chiefs' 51 representatives in the legislative assembly have also withdrawn, leaving the body without a quorum.

The leaders accused the kwaNdebele government of not "climbing on to the bandwagon" after President de Klerk's reform initiatives.

A meeting convened by the South African Council of Churches, between the six chiefs, Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa, kwaNdebele Government, MDM and ANC is to be held in Pretoria tomorrow.

Lerms favoured vigilantes, inquiry is told

By Mckeed Kotlolo,
Pretoria Bureau

The former Commissioner of the kwaNdebele Police, Brigadier Hertzog Lerm, sympathised with the Mbokotho vigilantes during the unrest in the homeland, the Parson Commission of Inquiry heard yesterday.

Captain Johannes Petrus de Jager, former commander of the Siyabuswa police, yesterday claimed to have been given special instructions by Brigadier Lerm to take down statements of vigilantes complaining about "comrades".

Captain de Jager — whose request to remain anonymous was turned down by Mr B J Parson — said he could not remember receiving a single complaint from the "comrades" about the vigilantes.

Dockets

After his transfer to the police headquarters at kwaMhlanga he received dockets from "comrades" who complained about the vigilantes. But these statements had been handled by a Lieutenant van Wyk.

At headquarters he also kept records of local people detained by South African Police under the emergency regulations even if there was a central filing system kept by the security police in Pretoria.

There was no communication between the security police in Pretoria and the homeland police and Brigadier Lerm had formed a local security branch under his control.

The captain said a number of local detainees had complained to the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, about unlawful arrests and arrests outside the homeland by kwaNdebele police. As a result, a Brigadier Cronje had been sent to interview him (de Jager) and Brigadier Lerm gave instructions that a tape recorder should be used to record the conversation.

Captain de Jager blamed the late Minister of the Interior, Mr Piet Ntuli, for the unrest because he had "initiated unrest-related activities".

Vigilantes 'chief cause of unrest'

sta 4/4/90 (121)

By Mckeed Kotlolo,
Pretoria Bureau

The Mbokotho vigilante group was the direct cause of the 1986 unrest which claimed hundreds of lives in kwaNdebele, according to a retired senior police officer in the homeland.

Mr Johannes Jakobus Kloppers, former police station commander at Dennilton and Siyabuswa, told the Parsons Commission of Inquiry at kwaMhlanga yesterday that in his opinion, Mbokotho was the main cause of the unrest in kwaNdebele.

Soft spot

He said the organisation was also responsible for the deaths of many Ndebele people during an attack on Moutse residents for opposing the incorporation of Moutse into kwaNdebele.

Mr Kloppers further told the commission that the former commissioner of kwaNdebele police, Brigadier Hertzog Lerm, had been "too involved" in the politics of kwaNdebele. He had also had a "soft spot" for former Chief Minister Majozi Mahlangu and his government.

He said SA Police members

seconded to kwaNdebele at the request of Brigadier Lerm "enjoyed all the benefits" while he suppressed those who had joined at the time of his predecessor.

He added that his (Mr Kloppers') immediate senior, Captain J P de Jager, had had it very tough under the leadership of Brigadier Lerm.

"He would openly attack Captain de Jager at general meetings or in public," he told the commission.

"I also refused to arrest a man he (Brigadier Lerm) had instructed me to arrest under emergency regulations because I found that the man was blind, and in my opinion the man was innocent. I refused even after Lerm had insisted, saying the man was *vuilgoed* (rubbish)."

Mr Kloppers confirmed that some police cells where emergency detainees were being kept had been overcrowded and some detainees had to be transferred to other police stations. Many emergency detainees had been in prison for a very long time before they appeared in court.

The retired officer added that, from investigations he had conducted and statements received, the UDF and ANC were involved in the unrest in the homeland.

Riot policeman: I trained vigilantes

Ste 2019/90 Pretoria Bureau (121)

The former head of the riot control unit in the kwaNdebele police, Lieutenant Cornelius Jakobus Jones, yesterday told the Parson Commission of Inquiry that he was instructed to recruit Mbokotho vigilantes to join the homeland's special constables.

He had received instructions from the former commissioner of the kwaNdebele police, Brigadier Hertzog Lerm, to get more vigilantes into the special constables unit established to assist the regular police during unrest.

The first group he trained numbered more than 500. The unit grew so big that by mid-1986 its members outnumbered the regular force.

They were ordered by Brigadier Lerm to be loyal to the government of former Chief Minister Mr Majozi Mahlangu, said the lieutenant.

Police captain tells why he destroyed spent cartridges

THEO RAWANA

121

KWAMHLANGA — An SAP captain, who had been seconded to KwaNdebele during the 1986 unrest, said yesterday he did not know that it was irregular to order spent cartridges to be destroyed.

Capt Willie Burger van Wyk, who is attached to the Pretoria fraud squad, was testifying before the Parsons Commission, appointed to investigate riots and corruption in KwaNdebele.

Van Wyk had been seconded to the KwaNdebele government, together with a group of SA policemen, during the height of the 1986 riots.

Cross-examined by Johan Kruger, lawyer for the commission, Van Wyk said he had signed for spent cartridges in the ballistics department in Pretoria. He had ordered the cartridges destroyed because he was not aware this was contrary to police regulations.

Van Wyk said he took dockets directly to the Attorney-General's office in Pretoria, instead of leaving this to the prosecutor. He did this as a cost-cutting measure since he lived in Pretoria. *B 10am 27/4/90*

Kruger asked how delivering the dockets himself could have been cost-effective. Van Wyk conceded it could have been cheaper by mail and he accepted that the week period it took him to deliver the dockets did not save time, since it would have taken the prosecutor just as long.

He confirmed that dockets involving a case of assault against Finance Minister Z D Mnguni had got lost in his office. New documents were made out on May 8 1989. The hearing was postponed until May 2.

10 MINUTE V WORD 7570

Star 4/5/80

KwaNdebele government 'has mandate to rejoin new SA'

By Mckeed Kotlolo, Pretoria Bureau (121)

The KwaNdebele government has for years had a mandate to rejoin a new and democratic South Africa, according to its newly elected Chief Minister, Prince James Mahlangu.

He was elected this week after a motion of no-confidence in the previous Chief Minister, Mr Masana Mahlangu, was passed in Parliament.

Prince Mahlangu said his government had been given "a clear mandate" by its people in 1986 when they rejected independence and demanded South African rights. He said it had always been their wish to be part of a united and democratic South Africa.

Two to die

TWO KwaNdebele men were sentenced to death in the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday for the "necklace" murder of a man they had accused of using lightning to kill a woman in the area. (121)

Mr Justice Weyers found no extenuating circumstances in the case of Jan Mosehle Motsepe (40) and George Moko-mane. *Sunday 4/5/90*

B1 Day 4/5/90

KwaNdebele to stay in SA — leader

THEO RAWANA

121

KWANDEBELE, which rejected independence in 1986, would remain South African and in the future refuse self-governing homeland status, new Chief Minister James Mahlangu said in KwaMhlanga yesterday.

Mahlangu was voted into office on Monday after the Legislative Assembly had passed a vote of no-confidence in former chief minister M J Mabena.

Addressing a Press conference, Mahlangu said the success of any government depended on its ability to entertain the will of the people.

KwaNdebele was a scene of violence in 1986 when the people rejected independence, followed by the ousting of the government under Majozi Mahlangu.

Asked what line KwaNdebele took in relation to the stand taken by KaNgwane and Lebowa, whose leaders had rejected the concept of homelands, Mahlangu said: "We rejected independence and will strive for a new SA. We see ourselves not as part of SA, but as South African."

Announcing his new Cabinet, the Chief Minister said the choice was not affected by group, clan or family considerations as had been the case in the past. "I consider quality," he said.

His Cabinet is Mntungwa Solly Mahlangu, Internal Affairs; Cornelius Mahlangu, Works and Water Affairs; Elias Siyaphi Masango, Education and Culture; Joseph Shifty Mahlangu, Justice; Maphanga Humphrey Mabena, Health and Welfare; Veli Spedwell Mahlangu, Finance and Economics; and Scathi Lucas Mthimunye, Citizen Liaison and Information.

Stc 8/5/90 (121) [scribbles]

NEWS

Five SA homelands support the ANC

By Esmaré van der Merwe,
Political Reporter

Leaders of five of South Africa's 10 self-governing and independent national states yesterday openly expressed support for the African National Congress at a report-back meeting in Johannesburg on last week's Groote Schuur indaba.

ANC executive member Steve Tshwete told pressmen the "consultative" meeting had been attended by the Chief Ministers of Lebowa, KaNgwane, Qwa-Qwa, KwaNdebele and Gazankulu. The governments of Bophuthatswana, Ciskei, Transkei, KwaZulu and Venda had not been invited to attend.

He said the meeting had been held to brief the homeland leaders on the discussions with the Government and to "explore the necessity for further consultations" with homeland leaders with a view to forming a broad political front for constitutional negotiations with the Government.

Lebowa Chief Minister Nelson Ramodike said a united front was necessary to intensify the struggle against apartheid.

Viewpoint

"I want to reiterate my viewpoint that I will not negotiate with the South African Government as a bantustan leader. The ANC has for many years fought for the liberation of the black man. We have only loosened the screws of apartheid and it is only fitting that these men who have sacrificed their lives be honoured for their perseverance."

He added: "It would be unwise to form alliances with anyone but the ANC. We will not negotiate with the Government in the absence of the ANC."

Gazankulu Chief Minister Hudson Ntsanwisi said he agreed with the ANC's position on the Groote Schuur talks.

"We would have adopted the same attitude. All of us here want to work together for a new, peaceful South Africa."

Qwa-Qwa Chief Minister Kenneth Mopeli said political forces should unite to achieve a non-racial democracy.



Unusual accord... five homeland leaders express support for the ANC during a report-back meeting in Johannesburg on the Groote Schuur indaba. Among them were KwaNdebele Chief Minister Prince James Mahlangu (left), Mr Nelson Ramodike, Chief Minister of Lebowa (second from left), Dr Kenneth Mopeli, Chief Minister of QwaQwa (front row, second from right) and Gazankulu Chief Minister, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi (front row, right).

Religious leaders delighted with talks

Church leaders of various denominations yesterday expressed their delight with the progress made at last week's Groote Schuur talks between the Government and the African National Congress.

A broad spectrum of church and religious leaders attended a report-back meeting on the talks at the ANC's head office in Johannesburg yesterday. The Reverend Frank Chikane,

general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, told a press conference that religious leaders from different traditions had been very concerned about political violence and fully supported the joint commitment of the Government and the ANC to put a stop to it.

"We are delighted that the ANC went to discuss the obstacles in the way of negotiations. We are very encouraged by the briefing and fully support the process."

Johannesburg Chief Rabbi C Harris said religious groups had been encouraged by the talks and hoped that a non-racial democracy would be established in which "all people shall realise that we have a common base of humanity".

Other groups represented at the report-back meeting included the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference, the Church of the Province of Southern Africa, the Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa, the World Conference on Religion and Peace and the Council of African Independent Churches.

Students hole in at college

121
Sowetan 13/6/90

STUDENT teachers at Kwandebele's College of Education in Siyabuswa, in the eastern Transvaal, refused to leave campus on Monday following its closure on Friday.

Angry students had earlier on Friday chased the rector, a Dr van Rensburg, from the campus after he had conveyed a message from the Kwandebele Department of Education and Culture, refusing to meet student demands.

"The students defied the order to be off the campus by 6pm on Friday, and have stayed on," a Students' Representative Council spokesman said.

"Students are waiting for the outcome of a meeting, which is still underway, between the college council and the rector," the spokesman added.

He said none of the about 1 400 student teachers at the college had left the campus by Monday afternoon.

The students' major grievance was that the authorities refused to allow pregnant women - married and single - to remain at the college, he said.

"Our grievances started last year, even before the SRC was recognised," he said. - Sapa.

Attack on cop's home ⁽¹²¹⁾

Sowetan 21 7 1980
POLICE were the targets in three of the four incidents detailed in yesterday's unrest report.

The report said that at Davel, KwaNdebele, a policeman's house was petrol-bombed by a mob and extensive damage was done to the property.

At the same place, police were stoned by a group of blacks and one of the SAP members was slightly injured. They dispersed the group by pistol, birdshot and rifle fire, and one black man was seriously injured.

A handgrenade was thrown at the police station at Old Crossroads, Cape Town, but there were no injuries and only minor damage was caused. - Sapa

Hospital blamed for death of patients

By Mckeed Kotlolo,
Pretoria Bureau

KwaNdebele villagers have described the Philadelphia Hospital at Dennilton — the only hospital in the area, and which serves thousands — as a death trap.

Many villagers, including a medical practitioner and other professional people interviewed by The Star, complained about a shortage of drugs and doctors, poor patient care, lack of equipment and an inefficient standard of administration.

Most described the hospital as "a death trap" and said they took serious medical cases to private doctors or to the Kalafong and Ga-Rankuwa hospitals near Pretoria.

The complaints were confirmed by the KwaNdebele Minister of Health and Welfare, Humphrey "Shower" Mabena, who told The Star his government's lack of control over the hospital compounded the problem.

Mr Mabena accused Philadelphia Hospital, which is administered by the Transvaal Provincial Administration (TPA), of refusing to treat patients without referral letters from any of the local clinics.

He said the hospital also refused white doctors working in the territory permission to use hospital petrol when doing rounds at local clinics.

The Minister said his government had approached the Development Bank of Southern Africa for funds to erect a well-equipped general hospital to give the villagers the necessary medical care.

"We hope the bank authorities will see the urgency of the matter," Mr Mabena said.

The deputy director for liaison services, Jan van Wyk, denied that the hospital was under the administration of the TPA.

'Control'

"However, we are in the process of taking over control of the hospital again, but no final arrangements have been made."

The hospital superintendent, a Dr Steyn, has been unavailable for comment since Wednesday. His office said he was attending meetings.

The Star visited the hospital after receiving a number of complaints from individuals who claimed they were not satisfied with medical standards there.

There were complaints about

poor treatment by nurses, lack of medication and having to wait long hours before being attended to by doctors.

Some also blamed the hospital for the deaths of relatives, and said if the staff had attended to patients immediately many lives could have been saved. Some patients said they had to spend days without being attended to by a doctor because of a shortage of doctors and lack of proper equipment.

A KwaNdebele carpenter, Mandla Amos Masombuka, spent three days at the hospital — with a fractured right arm, torn ligaments in a leg and a cut on his chin sustained during a car accident on April 28 this year — without receiving any medication.

Immediately after the accident, Mr Masombuka was rushed to the hospital where he received a number of stitches on the chin.

"I was made to sleep on a bench the whole night. I neither received treatment for the fractured arm nor the leg. They did not even take X-rays or at least give me a tranquiliser during the three days I spent there."

Account

He was unable to wash for the three days and has received an account for R674,34 for the time he spent there.

He said he was not attended to by any doctor for the rest of his stay, in spite of his badly swollen arm and leg. Later he decided to leave because they refused to transfer him to either Kalafong or Ga-Rankuwa.

Mr Masombuka said he went to Kalafong Hospital where he was immediately operated on and both his leg and arm were set in plaster. He claims that his arm no longer functions correctly because of delays at Philadelphia.

Simon Jiyane of Ekangala blamed poor patient care and lack of drugs for his mother's death in April this year.

An asthmatic, his mother had gone to the hospital for treatment of burns after a fire. Mr Jiyane said that when she needed drugs for her asthma, she had been told the hospital did not have any.

The family had demanded she be transferred to Ga-Rankuwa Hospital where she died on arrival, after waiting four hours for an ambulance to transport her from Philadelphia Hospital.

De Beer is opposed to ANC plan

DP CO-LEADER Zach de Beer yesterday supported government's rejection of the ANC call for an interim government and said constituent assembly elections should not take place immediately.

Addressing the annual congress of the National Students' Federation in Midrand, De Beer said he did not believe it would make any sense to replace government until such time as the negotiation process was completed.

However, he said he believed government should start consulting widely on sensitive issues, taking into account the views of its negotiating partners. This would ensure it maintained stability and uniformity in routine matters.

He also told the congress he believed that elections for a constituent assembly should not be held immediately.

"What actually happens if you now order the election by universal suffrage ... of a constituent assembly?"

"I'm willing to bet that the electoral process that will follow will have precious little to do with the terms of a constitution — bill of rights or not, federal structure or

PETER DELMAR

not, protection of minorities, proportional representation or a constituency system and so forth.

"No parties would be formed and (they) would simply go out to get their people elected, by any means available to them. Economic grievances would be exploited, sectional loyalties played upon, and so forth." ~~317790~~ 317790

De Beer said such an election should be preceded by prolonged and wide-ranging debate over the "constitution-making issues". "There must, in other words, be public understanding of what is at stake."

Such debate, he said, would be overseen by an umpire or facilitator.

When alternative constitutional plans had been identified, it would be necessary to invest the new constitution with authority "by bestowing upon it the approval of the people themselves".

Once the constitution has the people's approval, it can be implemented and "the new SA can choose its first government".

Security police detain top KwaNdebele lawyer

KWANDEBELE lawyer and National Association of Democratic Lawyers treasurer J B Sibanyoni has been detained by the Pretoria security police in terms of the Internal Security Act.

A Pretoria attorney for Sibanyoni, Mpho Molefe, confirmed at the weekend that Sibanyoni's wife, Allinah Klaas, had filed an urgent Supreme Court interdict seeking the release of her husband. The application will be heard in Pretoria next Tuesday.

Molefe said Sibanyoni was detained last

Thursday night at his home in Ekangala township in KwaNdebele following the detention of two men, Tshepo Matlala and another named only as Sello.

The arrests of Matlala and "Sello" followed an attack last Wednesday with an AK-47 rifle on a house of an employee of the Ekangala Town Council, Molefe said.

Among police allegations were that Sibanyoni harboured and gave assistance to "Sello", and failed to make a report to the police to this effect. — Sapa.

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A

5 die as car hits protesting crowd

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FIVE people were killed when a car ploughed into a group of people during a bus protest in Kwa-

**SOWETAN
Correspondent**

Ndebele early yesterday morning.

Sowetan 6/7/90
A police spokesman said four people were killed and an unknown number injured at the Bloedfontein crossing,

near KwaMhlanga - about 60km north-east of Pretoria - when a man drove his car into a crowd of protesters.

The incident took place about 4am.

The angry mob dragged the driver from his car and beat him to death, before setting fire to his car and a Putco bus.

About 330 Putco buses and about 4 000 passengers had converged at the crossing earlier to protest against fare increases.

Teargas

About 5am Kwa-Ndebele police fired teargas to disperse demonstrators.

The spokesman said about 1 000 people regrouped and marched to the KwaMhlanga government offices, where they demanded to be heard.

Members of the Northern Transvaal riot unit and a South African Police helicopter were assisting the KwaNdebele police and were monitoring the situation, she said.

None of the dead had been identified.

Teacher killed after ploughing through crowd

Pretoria Bureau

A white teacher was beaten and stoned to death and then set alight with his car in a horror incident in KwaNdebele yesterday.

Danie Malan (55) was killed during an early morning protest against Putco bus fare increases. The company has now suspended the increase.

Mr Malan of Marble Hall is believed to have panicked when he saw thousands of protesters blocking his path. The crowd had forced 330 buses to a halt just before dawn. Two buses were destroyed by fire and 14 others badly damaged.

Witnesses said Mr Malan switched off his car lights and tried to drive through the crowd, killing four protesters and injuring at least 14 others.

The crowd, estimated by Putco at 18 000, forced the car to a halt, pulled Mr Malan out and beat him to death. His body was placed under the car, which was set alight.

The crowd members who were killed have been identified as Elijah Motau, B J Maphosa, Samuel Matukane and a fourth person known only as Sakkie.

Mr Malan was a teacher at Siyabuswa's Ubuhlebethu High School.

In another development yesterday, the KwaNdebele government, which had opposed the tariff increase, said through its Minister of Transport Affairs, Prince Cornelius Mahlangu, that it condemned the teargassing of the crowd by the South African Police, saying it was "sheer provocation of peaceful people who did not want police interference".

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Violence suspends bus fare increase

EDYTH BULBRING

PUTCO temporarily suspended its 18% fare increase on the route from KwaNdebele and Pretoria yesterday following violent demonstrations against the fare increases which left five people dead and six wounded.

An SAP spokesman said over 300 buses travelling to Pretoria from KwaNdebele were stopped by groups of protesting commuters at the intersection of KwaMlangane and Bloedfontein Main Road early yesterday.

A white man travelling along the road, dimmed his lights and drove into the crowd at about 5 am, killing four protesters and seriously injuring six. The man was dragged from his car and stoned and knifed to death. His car and two Putco buses were burnt by the protesters, the spokesman said.

The deaths of the five people would be investigated. 610 61790

The crowd swelled to about 10 000 people and stoned police who arrived on the scene, he said. Teargas was used to disperse the crowd.

Later, about 1 000 commuters marched to the KwaNdebele government offices protesting against the fares. They returned to the intersection where the demonstrations continued.

The crowd was informed later that following a meeting between KwaNdebele government and Putco representatives, Putco had agreed temporarily to suspend the increases in fares until further negotiations had taken place, the spokesman said.

A mass meeting would be held tomorrow in KwaNdebele to discuss the fare hikes, he said.

A Putco spokesman would not confirm or deny that Putco had temporarily suspended the fare increases.

I'm to blame for worker's death, says farmer Flip

By ELIAS MALULEKE

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CJFen
8/7/92

DELMAS farmer Flip van der Walt, named by *City Press* as one of four farmers and two policemen who allegedly tortured and murdered a black farmworker for stealing wheat a fortnight ago, admitted this week he was responsible for the assault, and said he was "sorry".

In his dramatic revelation, and despite being gagged by police "not to speak to the Press", Van der Walt said it was "my fault" that Samuel Ngwenya was killed.

Although statements have been made by three surviving victims of the torture, none of the six whites allegedly involved have been charged with the assault or the murder of Ngwenya, 24.

Van der Walt went a little further than apologising, saying the murdered man, who worked for him, "was a good man".

He said: "I feel very sorry about what happened, but I had to act."

Ngwenya was allegedly killed, his body thrown into a well and covered with stones and soil after he was brutally assaulted with four friends by the farmers on June 18.

A trench-digger was used to dig Ngwenya's body from the well after police launched an investigation following a tip-off from a local doctor.

One of those assaulted with Ngwenya, Stephens Vilakazi, 17, has since disappeared and his family fears he is dead.

However, Van der Walt said Vilakazi escaped, and "is not dead".

Van der Walt said Vilakazi escaped from a motor garage on a Wolvenfontein farm owned by Martiens Oosthuizen and his son Jaco, where the farmworkers "were being held" in connection with bags of wheat in a field.

Aaron Mkwai, who worked for Van der Walt and whose son was also allegedly tortured by the farmers, said that a day after Ngwenya died, Van der Walt had told him Ngwenya had escaped

from police in Kwaggafontein, KwaNdebele.

Mkwai said: "The farmer said Vilakazi escaped from the Wolvenfontein farm during questioning by the police, but he lied to me about Ngwenya, knowing he had been killed and buried."

Van der Walt said he wished to meet with Ngwenya's family "to sort out the matter".

He confirmed that the whole thing started after Ngwenya allowed two youths to operate his harvesting machine without his permission.

Van der Walt said the idea had been to discipline the youths who fled from the machine, which led to the discovery of bags of wheat in a field.

He said: "It appeared as if this was a racial attack, but it was not. It was a mistake and I believe it was an accident. We should be careful because other people are trying to drive a wedge between communities."

Van der Walt said he was not trying to portray himself as "good", but the trust and the relationship he had built with his workers since he went into farming almost 10 years ago was ruined in one day by the "unfortunate" incident.

He also revealed that he is a former policeman who resigned 10 years ago.

Van der Walt told our reporter: "I just want to tell you and all other people that I feel very bad about what happened and I will have to face the consequences."

Of the other attackers, he said: "I also do not want to put the others in a bad light. We must remember that they are also human and, at the time, we thought we were doing the right thing."

"What I have learnt out of this whole experience is that we must never use force to achieve an end, because we also have our faults."

The other five allegedly involved are Martiens "Makapi" Oosthuizen, a farmer, his son

■ To Page 2 P.T.O.

Homeland 'robbing me' - ex-leader

By CHARLES MOGALE

U/News 15/7/90 (121)

KWANDEBELE'S former leader Majozi Mahlangu believes the new homeland government is out to destroy him and "rob me of everything I have got".

Mahlangu, ousted as chief minister in a general election on March 3 last year, is among 63 farmers threatened with eviction by the new government.

Mahlangu said "90 percent" of the remaining 62 farmers "were loyal to my government, and they are being victimised solely for that".

He would refuse to pay a levy of R104 demanded by the government, which is "contrary to a court ruling abolishing tribal levies".

According to Mahlangu, civil servants have been warned never to associate with him - or they would be

subjected to disciplinary action.

KwaNdebele Chief Minister James Mahlangu denied there was any intention to victimise the former head of state.

He said: "The farm story is not true. All our farmers do not have contracts, and what we did was write to them telling them to tender for new contracts."

Majozi Mahlangu, feared by many during his reign, defended the vilified Mbokodo vigilante group, which was accused of widespread brutality in the homeland during 1986 riots.

The former leader and 23 members of Mbokodo are on bail pending charges of murder and attempted murder allegedly committed during his reign. The case has been postponed until August 31.

Koreans in talks to set up projects in Midrand

CHARLOTTE MATHEWS

A BOLT manufacturing pilot project involving a \$1m investment has been set up in KwaNdebele by South Korean businessman Jeung Soo Lee.

And discussions are under way between South Korean businessmen and the Midrand Town Council for a further 100 import replacement projects to be set up in the area over the next three years, a news conference was told in Midrand last week.

Consultant to the South Korean delegation Kurt de Wet said it was impossible to put a figure on the amount of investment this could represent, as there were spin-offs as well.

"But it is potentially vast sums of money," he estimated.

Delegation leader Hyuk Bae Kwan said in an interview several projects were being considered, including housing and property development, manufacturing of electronic appliances and a vending machine assembly plant.

Heavy duties

Asked whether the new projects would all be situated in the Midrand area, he said each industrialist would be guided by his own idea of where he should go.

Kwan himself came to SA two years ago and began to export raw materials to South Korea.

"During that operation I felt definitely we should bring the production factory here to eliminate the heavy custom duties, surcharges, and so on," he said.

"Pricewise we cannot compete with the Taiwanese, but we can compete with the Germans and Italians. Importers here are accustomed to dealing with those countries so we decided to bring a factory here — and sell here — to capture that market."

Midrand mayor Alan Dawson said the Midrand Town Council could not offer specific incentives but could facilitate the introduction of South Koreans into the business environment.

KwaNdebele violence probe postponed

(2)

THE Parsons Commission of Inquiry into the KwaNdebele unrest has been postponed to next week to allow lawyers representing the Legal Resources Centre to make preparation for cross-examination. *Sowetan 14/9/70*
George Bizos (SC), making his first appearance before the Commission, instructed by the Legal Resources Centre to cross-examine the former Commissioner of the KwaNdebele Police, Brigadier Hertzog Cloete Lerm, requested the chairman of the Commission to postpone the inquiry to Monday so that he could obtain some documents from the lawyers representing the Police.

KwaNdebele's anti-homeland battle examined in Festival film

WIC Mail 14/9 - 20/9/90

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ASK most progressive people what they think of tribalism and the answer comes in almost Pavlovian fashion: it is a perpetuation of apartheid.

Surely a concept like "progressive tribalism" must then be put under the same heading as "military intelligence": that of contradiction in terms. Or must it?

By focusing on the bloody turbulence that tore the kwaNdebele homeland apart between 1986 and 1988, director Brenda Goldblatt in the documentary *Grinding Stones* spotlights this question.

The film tries to look in an unblinkered way at tradition by recounting the community's opposition to homeland independence through the experiences of three women, Katie Masina, Paulina Machika and Alsina Ndala. It tries to show that resistance grows out of the experiences of the people involved.

In this instance their experiences are those of people who have been living for a long time in a tribal community, long before the introduction of apartheid.

In 1985 the South African government announced that kwaNdebele was going to join the ranks of other "independent" homelands. Then State President PW Botha, on the recommendation of the homeland's government, excluded women from the vote.

The following year resistance against "independence" started growing and united people — as diverse as youth and women — under the Ndebele royal family against the proposed plan.

Their resistance was violently met by the South African Defence Force, the pro-independence government and its sinister Mbokodo vigilante group.

Thousands of women saw their husbands and sons detained by the homeland government, they watched as they were butchered and the community plunged into war.

The concomitant vigilante terror campaign had a conscientising effect on the people and they started organising themselves.

Five women — two of whom feature in the documentary — brought a case in the Pretoria Supreme Court, seeking to show the kwaNdebele government was illegal because women had been excluded from the vote.

They won the case in April 1988 and the government was forced to stand down.

CHARLES LEONARD looks at Brenda Goldblatt's film on the struggle against the 'independence' of the kwaNdebele homeland

"They allowed me to portray a rich picture of their lives," Goldblatt said. "It is of ordinary people executing extraordinary acts of courage. They entered with their whole lives. They did not enter because of ambition."

What the documentary also tries to portray is that tradition is a form of repression and a form of survival, she said.

Footage includes the initiation ceremony of young men graduating from circumcision school, an event that happens only every four years. Few people outside the community have seen this ceremony.

It also includes disturbing scenes of violence filmed at the height of the struggle against "independence".

"I hope to stimulate debate with this documentary," Goldblatt said. "I hope that people take away from this film the knowledge that issues are complex and that South Africa is made up of people from incredibly different backgrounds. One cannot veer away from this."

"In a way there is a positive and very real side to tradition," she said. "This is without saying that it is the only way for resistance to grow. Also, more than half of the people in the homeland were not Ndebeles. Yet everyone was united in their resistance."

● *Grinding Stones* premieres on Saturday at 10pm at the Cine Corlett.

The "Cinema of Resistance" section of the Festival continues until September 5. Showings take place at the Workers' Library (1st Floor, 57 De Villiers Street) and at Wits University's SH5 Senate House lecture hall, at 1pm. Showings this week are:

Workers Library: Fri 14: Goldwidows; Mon 17: Spear of the Nation; Tues 18: Song of the Spear; Wed 19: Isitwalandwe; Thurs 20: Amakominsi.

Wits SH5: Fri 14: Spear of the Nation; Mon 17: Last Grave at Dimbaza; Tues 18: In Search of Sandra Laing; Wed 19: Six Days in Soweto; Thurs 20: Working for Britain

The Weekly Mail/Fawo short film competition gala evening, at which the audience will vote to select winners, will take place at Cine Corlett on Sunday night at 6pm. The three categories are 12 minutes and under, documentary 12 to 30 minutes, and fiction 12 to 30 minutes.

PAC may not attend Azapo rally

AZAPO's plans to stage a peace meeting in Soweto today suffered another blow yesterday when one of its closest allies, the PAC, said it would probably withdraw from the event because the organisers had excluded vital components.

PAC general secretary Benny Alexander said his organisation was having serious doubts concerning its participation because the ANC had withdrawn and Inkatha had not been invited.

The Azanian People's Organisation on Sunday announced its plans to stage the peace meeting to end the violence on the Witwatersrand which has claimed more than 740 lives over the past six weeks.

The ANC on Monday declared it would not participate in the meeting, saying it had not been given sufficient notice.

PETER DELMAR reports that an ANC spokesman said yesterday the organisation was unable to send a high-level delegation in view of the national executive commit-

tee, which continued its emergency meeting today.

Azapo's Strini Moodley reportedly said Inkatha had not been invited out of deference to other political organisations.

Alexander said a peace meeting without Inkatha and the ANC — the two main parties involved in the Zulu/Xhosa clashes — would be ridiculous.

The PAC and Azapo have opposed the ANC on the issue of negotiations with government. Azapo at the weekend rejected a government invitation to exploratory talks on a new constitution.

Meanwhile, the UDF has invited its affiliates to a "general council" in Johannesburg on Saturday to discuss ways to end the violence.

UDF Southern Transvaal branch secretary Ronnie Mamoepa said yesterday representatives from the ANC, Cosatu and the SACP were also expected to attend the council. — Sapa.

Maduna attack suspect held

POLICE have arrested a man they suspect was involved in a recent assassination attempt against a senior ANC official.

The unidentified suspect was arrested after investigations into a gun and panga attack on Penuel Maduna, 38, in Soweto during July, police spokesman Maj-Gen Herman Stadler said in a statement.

Maduna is a member of the joint steering committee formed to deal with issues related to talks between the ANC and government.

Four attackers followed Maduna's car and launched the attack moments after he left a petrol station. A day later Maduna claimed the attack had been orchestrated by police. Police denied involvement.

Stadler said officers investigating the attempted murder were hunting for three other suspects. "These suspects are known robbers and they are also being sought in connection with other robbery cases," he said.

"In the light of the above, it would not be asking too much for Mr Maduna to publicly apologise for his unfounded attack on the police." Maduna had no concrete grounds on which to base his allegations of police involvement, Stadler said. — Sapa.

Politician (121)

wins lawsuit

PRETORIA — The Supreme Court has awarded R15 000 in damages to a former KwaNdebele chief minister, Majozi George Mahlangu, following publication of an article claiming he had tortured children and helped found a "murderous" organisation.

Mahlangu instituted a claim for R75 000 against CTP Limited, CTP Web Printers and Force Khashane — publisher, printer and editor of Pace magazine — after the publication of an article in the November 1988 edition of Pace magazine. — Sapa.

BY GAVIN EVANS

THE shaky foundation of South Africa's 'homelands' was highlighted this week by three judicial commissions of inquiry looking into corruption in the Ciskei and Venda and violence in kwaNdebele.

In Pretoria the Parsons Commission of Inquiry, looking into the causes of the unrest in kwaNdebele in 1986 and 1987, reached a climax this week when Brigadier Hertzog Lerm, the police commissioner accused of backing the notorious Mbokotho vigilante group, was cross examined.

In Bisho, in the Ciskei, the Jardine Commission of Inquiry, investigating malpractices by present and past Ciskei public servants, heard how the homeland's Department of Works had been

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Corruption, mismanagement revealed in homelands probe

disbanded because of the 'arrogance' of its officials.

And in Thohoyandou, the Taylor Commission of Inquiry into corruption in Venda heard about a cabinet minister "borrowing" a quarter of a million rand from the homeland's agricultural corporation and senior state officials going on spending sprees with government money.

The Parsons Commission, which has been in session since last year, heard on Monday that the former kwaNdebele Police Commissioner, Brigadier Hert-

zog Lerm, deliberately closed his eyes and ears to complaints of police brutality on detainees during the 1986/7 unrest.

The charge was made by George Bizos, QC, representing the Legal Resources Centre.

Lerm acknowledged that no policemen had been brought to trial despite eyewitness reports of police assault in the Star in May 1987.

The Jardine Commission of Inquiry heard evidence from the Ciskei Councilor for Works, Mzimkhulu Mjolo, that his department had been disbanded be-

cause "its officials were arrogant" and overruled him.

Majolo, a director of property development and a building contracting companies, acknowledged that he had been contracted to rebuild the Mdantsane rent offices burnt down after this year's military coup in the homeland, but said he did not know who approved this.

The Taylor Commission of Inquiry was told by Venda's head of economic services, A T Naledzani, that former Venda cabinet minister Headman T T Ramabulana owed the homeland's Agricultural Corporation R233 000. He also said that despite budget constraints, luxury cars were still being purchased for senior personnel — last Friday, the corporation bought a R52 000 car in cash for a manager.

Former police chief accused of violations

Star 27/11/90
By Mckeed Kotlolo,
Pretoria Bureau

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The former Commissioner of the KwaNdebele Police, Brigadier Hertzog Lerm, violated court orders while he was still head of the force, the Parsons Commission of Inquiry into police activities was told yesterday.

Mr George Bizos, QC, told Brigadier Lerm he had ignored an order by Mr Justice de Klerk prohibiting the homeland police from interfering with a trip organised by Moutse residents to Bloemfontein, where an appeal by the residents was to be heard.

The commission heard that police tried to prevent buses from going to Bloemfontein.

Brigadier Lerm denied giving such instructions, but Mr Bizos showed him documents which prohibited residents from leaving Moutse.

Brigadier Lerm denied having signed the documents, but admitted that they were signed

by the commissioner of the local police during his term of office.

About 28 claims of unlawful detention and assaults on detainees by police have been made. The total claims amount to about R300 400.

Fifteen claims have been settled and the remainder are still pending.

Brigadier Lerm denied having downed Ben Andries Skosana with a punch on the jaw.

He said he had never assaulted any person and had not even been involved in the case. The respondent in the case was the homeland's Minister of Law and Order.

The brigadier said he had not instructed police to prohibit current Chief Minister, James Mahlangu, and other anti-independence groups from holding meetings.

The brigadier also said he could not remember making suggestions to prohibit the Legal Resources Centre from entering KwaNdebele.

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Thousands of families face housings squeeze

By CHARLES MOGALLE and Sapa

BLACK housing is faced with one of its major crises following the announcement that eight large housing concerns are gradually pulling out of the townships.

The announcement this week by Planning and Provincial Affairs Minister, Herrus Kriel, comes while more than 3-million people are believed to be homeless.

Although Kriel would not name the companies involved, at least seven concerns have indicated they will be shifting from the black to the white market. They are Grinaker Construction, Stocks Housing, Time Holdings, Gough Cooper, Bester Homes, LTA and Omhat.

Making the shock announcement, Kriel said the companies were forced to move out of the black areas because of losses incurred through unrest.

Kriel said financial institutions were refusing to lend money for development in the townships because of increasing bond boycotts.

He blamed the South African Communist Party, the ANC and its allied organisations for the development, and warned people to "realise they are being used for political purposes".

However, Sapa reports that the ANC attacked Kriel for attempting to blame the "dire housing crisis on the people's resistance to apartheid".

It stated the lack of housing, welfare, education and social services that existed today were a direct result of the policies of apartheid.

"Our people's resistance to apartheid has included rent and service boycotts, consumer boycotts and the total rejection of dummy institutions, particularly the community councils. We have consistently refused to pay for our

Cliffers 21/10/90 (121)

Homebuilders pull out of the 'high risk' black market

own oppression," the statement said.

"Since the early 1970s the Nationalist Party government has virtually stopped all building programmes of rented accommodation for black people. Even the so-called low-income housing schemes built by the private sector are beyond the means of most families."

The ANC said it was the responsibility of any state to provide for all its people. Housing was a fundamental right. Other initiatives, including the important role of the private sector, should complement state housing programmes, not substitute them.

"Furthermore, Minister Kriel's statement that political parties, such as the ANC, have a lot of money at their disposal and should therefore provide housing, is preposterous. The solution to the housing crisis lies in a fundamental transformation of South Africa.

"There can be no piecemeal addressing of this issue. Legislation such as the Group Areas Act must be repealed for there to be any meaningful change in access to housing," the statement said.

A statement by the Urban Foundation said it viewed "with concern" the withdrawal of major private-sector homebuilders from the black market.

Managing director Matthew Nell said the potential to meet the

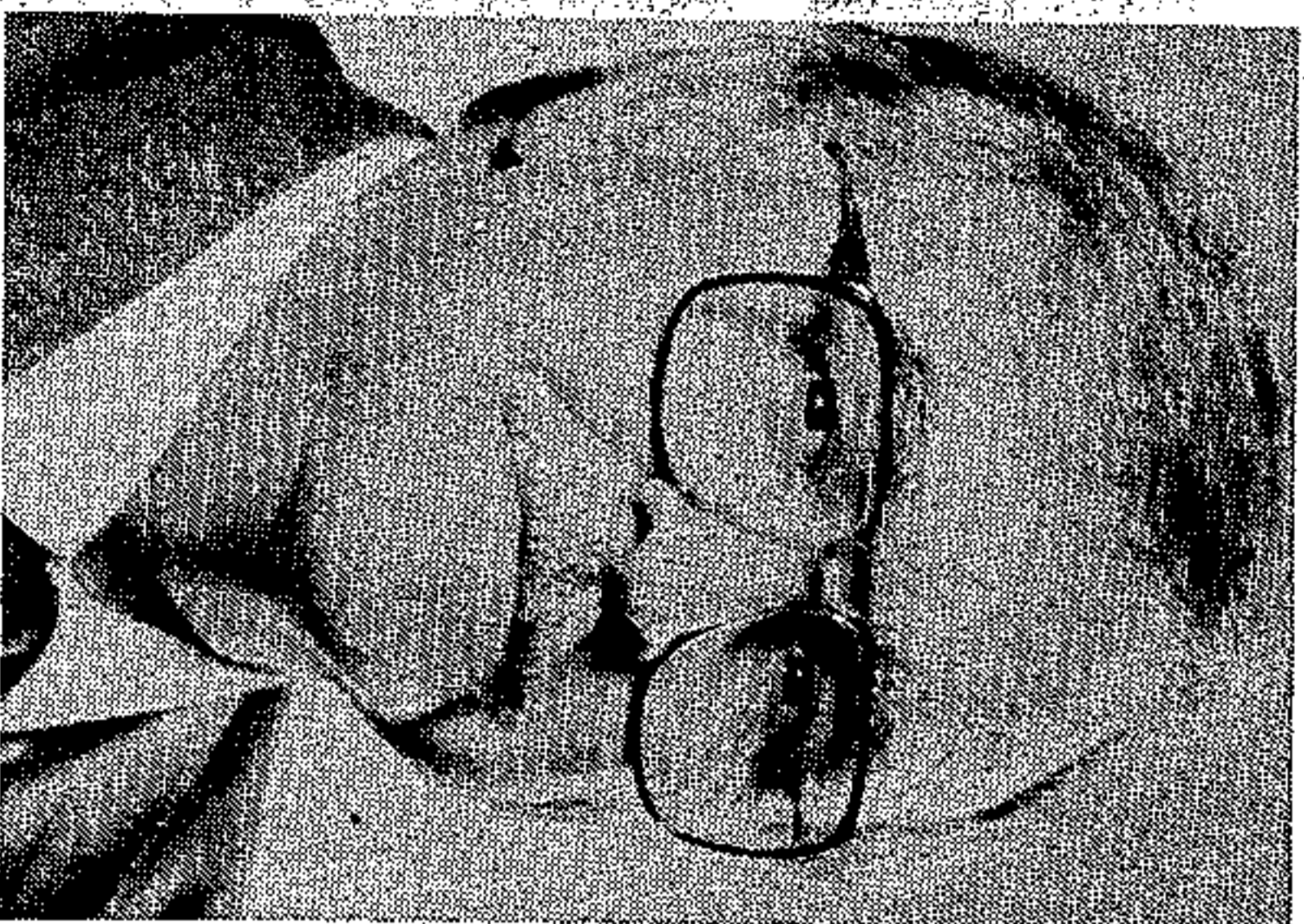
immense housing needs of low-income segments of South African society was limited.

He said: "At the same time the Urban Foundation recognises the difficulties of operating in the current environment and that, without an improvement in these conditions, the potential for private sector home builders to operate viably is severely curtailed."

The Urban Foundation's joint initiative with the Mortgage Lenders' Association of South Africa to establish the Home Loan Guarantee Fund was, he said, an effort to secure mortgage finance for low-income families. "The most productive route to resolving these issues is to promote debate between the housing industry, government and community leadership over both national housing policy issues and detailed operational problems," Nell said.

To stimulating this debate the Urban Foundation will release its proposals for a national housing strategy next month.

"The announcement by Minister Kriel that he has commissioned the South African Housing Advisory Council to prepare a proposed national housing policy is welcomed. It is hoped that this will provide a basis for necessary debate and discussion between all interested parties to develop an effective, widely supported housing process," he said.



Minister Herrus Kriel...builders forced out because of unrest.



Joe Slovo...SACP and ANC blamed for developments.

R205 000

Sowefen
8/11/90

payout for 4 ex-detainees

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FOUR former detainees in KwaNdebele have received damages totalling R205 000 after they sued the homeland government for assault and the conditions of their detention.

The four - opponents of the incorporation of Moutse into KwaNdebele - were detained in 1987.

Pretoria Legal Resources Centre attorney Carrie Kimble said yesterday the out-of-court settlement was made after the four had sued for the "sub-human" conditions of their detention.

Mr Charles Mathebe was handcuffed to a safe, punched in the kidneys, and sensitive parts of his body were pinched. He received R70 000.

Mr Sphiwe Mtshali (24) had a bag placed over his head, which was then dipped into a toilet. He received R42 500.

Mr Johannes Makitla and Mr Nkopodi Phahlane were also badly assaulted and their settlement amounted respectively to R50 000 and R42 500. - Sapa.

You can stay as
rest of your life

Change

MAIN

INTERNATIONAL

No

the way

THE ANC-affiliated KwaNdebele Youth Congress at Siyabuswa is concerned by allegations that its chairman, Snyman Ntuli, had passed on an order from a cabinet minister to "comrades", that property belonging to the homeland's opponents be destroyed.

Comrade X, who has asked not to be identified, claimed in an affidavit that Ntuli had passed on messages from KwaNde-

KwaNdebele ANC man denies claim

City Press 18/11/90 (121)
bele's Minister of Police, JS Mabona.

He also claimed Ntuli pointed out which properties had to be attacked.

Repeated attempts to reach Ntuli before the allegations were published in *City Press*, failed.

A statement released through Ntuli's lawyers this week stated: "The Siyabuswa Youth Congress is puzzled by the allegations published in *City Press* of November 11, 1990, that their acting chairman Samuel Snyman Ntuli, was responsi-

ble for the transmitting of orders from Police Minister JS Mabona, concerning the destruction of property of members of opposing organisations and that Ntuli pointed out properties to be destroyed.

"These allegations are rejected as untrue and without substance.

"Comrade X is presently before court on a range of charges ranging from murder to arson."

KwaNdebele teachers stage sit-in

STC 23/11/90
Ten teachers began a sit-in at the Education and Culture offices in KwaMhlanga yesterday after the Minister failed to arrive for an appointment with the SA Democratic Teachers Union, according to a union spokesman, Willie Kutu-

mela.

The union wished to discuss alleged intimidation of teachers, deducted monies, and teachers' dismissal and transfer.

Mt Kutumela said they planned to stay until the Minister spoke to them. — Staff Reporter.

No. 206, 1990**SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES CONSTITUTION ACT, 1971 (ACT No. 21 OF 1971)****AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATION No. R. 205 OF 1979.—ESTABLISHMENT OF KWANDEBELE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

Under section 1 (2) of the Self-Governing Territories Constitution Act, 1971 (Act No. 21 of 1971), I hereby amend the area for which the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly has been established as indicated in the Schedule hereto.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Twelfth day of November, One thousand Nine hundred and Ninety.

F. W. DE KLERK,

State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Cabinet:

C. J. VAN DER MERWE,

Minister of the Cabinet.

No. 206, 1990**GRONDWET VAN DIE SELFREGERENDE GEBIEDE, 1971 (WET No. 21 van 1971)****WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIE No. R. 205 VAN 1979.—INSTELLING VAN KWANDEBELE-WETGEWENDE VERGADERING**

Kragtens artikel 1 (2) van die Grondwet van die Self-regerende Gebiede, 1971 (Wet No. 21 van 1971), wysig ek hierby die gebied waarvoor die KwaNdebele-Wetgewende Vergadering ingestel is soos in die Bylae hierby uiteengesit.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Twaalfde dag van November Eenduisend Negehonderd-en-negentig.

F. W. DE KLERK,

Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staaspresident-in-Kabinet:

C. J. VAN DER MERWE,

Minister van die Kabinet.

SCHEDULE

Schedule I to Proclamation No. 205 of 1979 as substituted by Proclamation No. R. 128 of 1982 and amended by Proclamations Nos. R. 44 of 1986, R. 176 of 1986, R. 217 of 1986, R. 223 of 1986, R. 77 of 1987, R. 165 of 1987, R. 170 of 1987 and R. 154 of 1989, is hereby amended by the addition at the end of paragraph (d) thereof of the following words:

“Enkeldoorn 217 JR.....	Portion 2 (portion of Portion 1)	612,2562 ha.
Enkeldoorn 217 JR.....	Portion 3 (portion of Portion 1)	306,1359 ha.
Enkeldoorn 217 JR.....	Portion 4	306,1416 ha.
Enkeldoorn 217 JR.....	Portion 5	861,1687 ha.
Enkeldoorn 217 JR.....	Portion 6	984,8059 ha.
Enkeldoorn 217 JR.....	Portion 7	453,3407 ha.”

BYLAE

Bylae I by Proklamasie No. R. 205 van 1979, soos vervang deur Proklamasie No. R. 128 van 1982 en gewysig by Proklamasies Nos. R. 44 van 1986, R. 176 van 1986, R. 217 van 1986, R. 223 van 1986, R. 77 van 1987, R. 165 van 1987, R. 170 van 1987 en R. 154 van 1989, word hierby gewysig deur aan die end van paragraaf (d) daarvan die volgende woorde by te voeg:

“Enkeldoorn 217 JR.....	Gedeelte 2 (gedeelte van Gedeelte 1)	612,2562 ha.
Enkeldoorn 217 JR.....	Gedeelte 3 (gedeelte van Gedeelte 1)	306,1359 ha.
Enkeldoorn 217 JR.....	Gedeelte 4.....	306,1416 ha.
Enkeldoorn 217 JR.....	Gedeelte 5.....	861,1687 ha.
Enkeldoorn 217 JR.....	Gedeelte 6.....	984,8059 ha.
Enkeldoorn 217 JR.....	Gedeelte 7.....	453,3407 ha.”

No. 207, 1990**DEPROCLAMATION OF LAND AS AN ALLUVIAL DIGGING**

Under section 25 of the Precious Stones Act, 1964 (Act No. 73 of 1964), I hereby determine that a portion of the remaining extent of Portion 1 of the farm Klipfontein 344 HO, District of Bloemhof, Mining District of Klerksdorp, Province of the Transvaal, in extent approximately 2 188,5947 hectares, as shown on a sketch plan copies of which are filed in the office of the Mining Commissioner, Klerksdorp, and the Mining Titles Office, Johannesburg, under RMT No. R70/90, being a portion of the land proclaimed as the Bloemhof Townlands Alluvial Digging by Proclamation 236 of 1953, shall be closed and deproclaimed as an alluvial digging for precious stones with effects from the first day after the date of publication of this proclamation in this *Gazette*.

No. 207, 1990**DEPROKLAMERING VAN GROND AS 'N ALLUVIALE DELWERY**

Kragtens artikel 25 van die Wet op Edelgesteentes, 1964 (Wet No. 73 van 1964), bepaal ek hierby dat 'n gedeelte van die resterende gedeelte van Gedeelte 1 van die plaas Klipfontein 344 HO, distrik Bloemhof, myndistrik Klerksdorp, provinsie Transvaal, ongeveer 2 188,5947 hektaar groot, soos getoon op 'n sketskaart waarvan afdrucke in die kantoor van die Mynkommissaris, Klerksdorp, en in die Mynbriewekantoor, Johannesburg, onder RMT No. R70/90 bewaar word, synde 'n gedeelte van die grond wat by Proklamasie 236 van 1953 tot die Alluviale Delwery Bloemhof-dorpsgronde geproklameer is, met ingang van die eerste dag na die datum van publikasie van hierdie proklamasie in die *Staatskoerant* as 'n alluviale delwery vir edelgesteentes gesluit en gedeproklameer word.