

Home Lands - Ndebele - Labour

1991 - 1994

Suspensions halt schoolwork

BY LULAMA LUTI ^{Cl Press} 3/3/91

VUMABESALA Senior Secondary School at Gembokspruit in KwaNdebele ground to a halt this week following the suspension of 11 teachers and a clerk pending the outcome of an inquiry.

Their suspension follows an alleged defiance campaign in which they

demanded the resignation of their principal. They are also allegedly refusing to serve under him.

(122) The 11 teachers are demanding, through a lawyer, immediate reinstatement by the homeland's Department of Education and Culture. They have denied any misconduct.

Pupil killed in police clash

Sowetan
22/10/90

POLICE confirmed the killing of a schoolboy during Friday's violent confrontation between police and residents of the Vryburg township of Huhudi in the Northern Cape.

"Killer" Jakwe was shot dead on Friday when police dispersed a crowd marching to the police station, residents said.

Police said about 700

people took part in the march.

"These people were asked to disperse but refused," said the SAP public relations division. Police then fired teargas.

Several incidents occurred after the crowd dispersed. A policeman's house was stoned, three vehicles petrol-bombed and set alight.

In other incidents a

clinic and the house of a councillor were damaged by youths. Several people were injured in the conflict - one is believed to be in a critical condition in hospital.

According to the convenor of the ANC Northern Cape region, Mr Jomo Kgasu, four of the injured were under police guard in hospital. The police have denied this.

The violence, residents claimed, was triggered by the alleged assault by police of an activist and uncle of the dead boy, George "Yster" Jakwe, the previous night. - Sapa.

Strikers appear in court

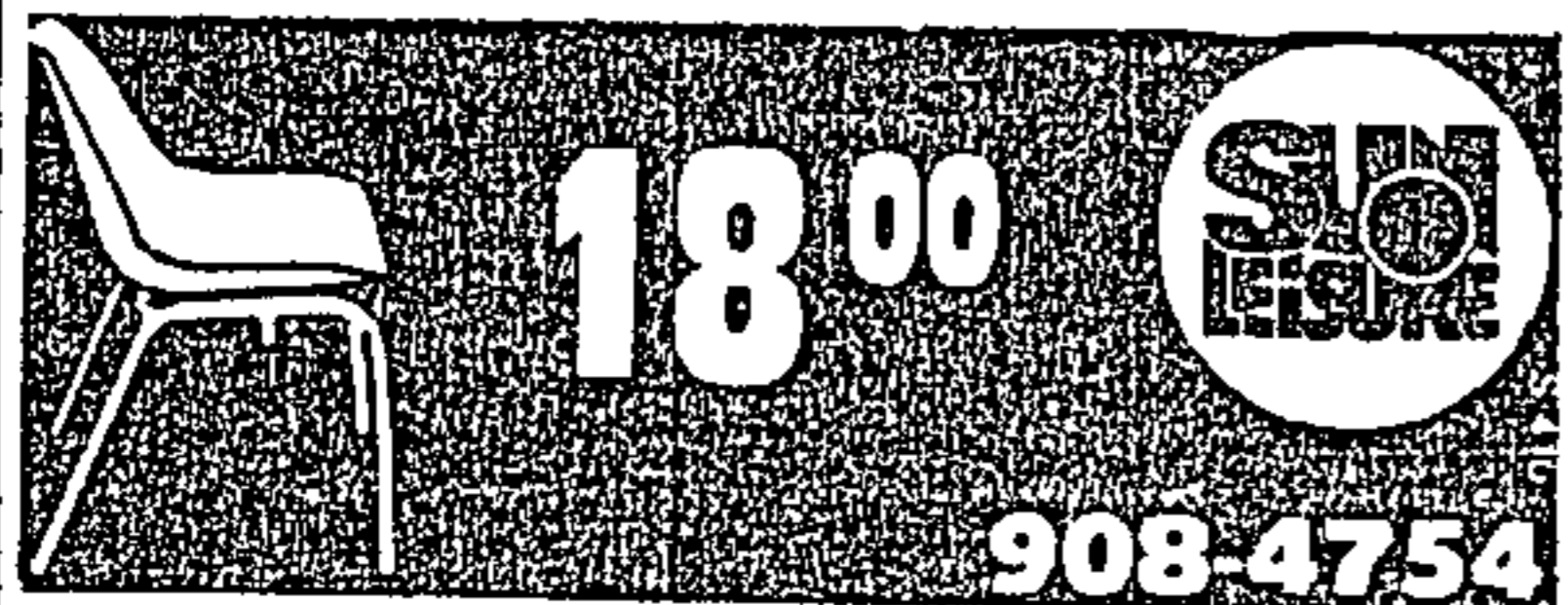
Sowetan
22/10/90

MORE than 140 National Explosive workers in Ekandustria, Kwa-Ndebele, will appear in the Ekangala Magistrate's Court on Monday on charges of murder, assault, and intimidation arising from a five-week old strike.

122

Chemical Workers Industrial Union said National Explosives employees downed tools last month, demanding better wages and working conditions.

The union accused management of refusing to enter into negotiations. They said the company employed "scab" labour from other areas. - Sapa



1800

SLO LEISURE

908-4754

New-look labour proposals

S1 Times 22/4/90

RECOMMENDATIONS for a new labour dispensation in KwaNdebele were made public this week.

Nic Wiehahn, chairman of the commission of inquiry into KwaNdebele labour affairs, handed his 95-page report to the Government.

Professor Wiehahn says the unique feature of the recommendations is that they combine all the regulations governing labour relations into five comprehensive laws.

These are the Placement and Employment Insurance Act, the Labour Relations Act, the Wage and Basic Conditions of Employ-

ment Act, the Protection of Safety and Injury Insurance Act and the Career Guidance and Manpower Training Act.

"The labour system and laws have been designed to harmonise and dovetail as much as possible with those of SA with the objective of achieving the greatest degree of uniformity."

Provision is made for the recognition and registration of trade unions, employer organisations and industrial councils, for collective bargaining, mediation, arbitration and conciliation boards.

In addition, provision is made for the introduction of a labour code, a diminished role for gov-

ernment in labour relations, the introduction of a dynamic training programme and upgrading of the division of manpower in the Department of Internal Affairs to a fully independent Department of Manpower.

Professor Wiehahn says the commission decided not to recommend the introduction of an independent labour or industrial court separate from that of SA because the cost would be prohibitive.

"Instead, we believe the KwaNdebele Government should negotiate with the SA Department of Manpower to extend its industrial court's jurisdiction to KwaNdebele or, alternatively, the magis-

trates' courts of KwaNdebele be commissioned to hear and decide labour cases."

The commission also recommends an urgent investigation into the minimum levels of wages in KwaNdebele.

Employers should be persuaded to introduce labour relations structures in their enterprises with a view to negotiating wages, conditions of employment, benefits, grievance and disciplinary procedures.

Professor Wiehahn says the new labour dispensation will put an end to the trend of cheap labour and the lack of organised trade unions in the area.

Labour probe by Ndebele commission

By Mckeed Kottolo, (r)
Pretoria Bureau

STW
23/10/84

The continued labour disruption at Ekandustria in kwaNdebele has prompted the homeland government to appoint a one-man commission of inquiry which will sit next year.

The Minister of Information in the territory, Mr Lucas Mthimunye, has announced the appointment of Professor Nic Wiehahn as the sole member of the commission.

According to Mr Mthimunye, the commission would investigate the possibility of allowing trade unions to operate in the homeland. (122)

He said the government believed in the protection of both employer and employee rights and said a draft Bill on the legislation could be considered in the next parliamentary session.

He said the move would avert the exploitation of workers and allow both employers and employees equal bargaining power and official recognition.

Representation is expected from both employer and employee associations when the inquiry begins on January 2.

kwaNdebele ^{STAR}

workers in ⁽²²⁾
Sandton demo ^{10/09/89}

By Drew Forrest ⁽¹²²⁾

About 300 workers travelled from kwaNdebele to Sandton yesterday to stage a placard protest outside the headquarters of Anglo American's Boart International.

The workers, from Strata Control Systems, near Bronkhorstspuit, were fired after downing tools on Thursday over the disciplining of a colleague. Boart has a controlling interest in the firm.

Mr Zithulele Cindi, of the Metal and Electrical Workers Union, said the root problem was management's refusal to recognise the union on the grounds that the factory was located in a homeland. The union represented 90 percent of the workforce, he said.

Boart public relations manager Mr Ted Scannell confirmed a dispute at Strata.

'Firms abuse union-free zones'

By LEN MASEKO

IN one of the few strikes in KwaNdebele, more than 400 workers employed by Strata Control Systems have downed tools in protest against management's refusal to recognise their union.

Their union, the Metal and Electrical Workers Union of South Africa (Mewusa), has been battling for months to gain recognition at the Anglo American subsidiary.

Management insists that they cannot enter into any recognition talks with the union because of the bantustan laws which prohibit union activities, according to Mewusa.

Strata Control Systems is a subsidiary of an Anglo American firm, Boart International.

The company relocated from Heidelberg to the homeland in 1987, laying off dozens of workers in the process.

Mewusa official Mr Johnny Mokoena says the move was nothing but a "clever ploy" by Boart to take advantage of the cheap labour in the area.

batting - without success - to secure a meeting with the managing director of the company, Mr Barry McMore, to discuss the matter.

But Bramley management refuses to meet the union: "We will not negotiate with Ccawusa, simply because we don't want to break KwaNdebele laws," they say.

The company claims it pays "higher than average" wages compared to other firms in KwaNdebele's industrial areas.

The union claims that some of the Bramley employees of the company's employ-

ment and Ccawusa collude to resolve the dispute between management and Ccawusa.

Conciliation board talks to resolve the dispute between management and Ccawusa.

But McMore denied this, saying "one worker only had been transferred and with full pay".

"The disturbing trend is that companies are relocating to union-free places like KwaNdebele to take advantage of cheap labour," Seema says.

Under the National States Constitution Act, trade unions are not allowed to operate in trust areas such as KwaNdebele.

In general, unions are not permitted to operate legally in the bantustans, and the one exception - Bophutatswana - requires

other homeland not governed by such labour laws as the Labour Relations Act and Wage Determination Act, seems to have become an attractive option to investors facing a strong labour movement in other parts of South Africa.

What is frustrating is that companies duck unions by relocating their subsidiaries in bantustans, where they pay low wages," says Mr Maphalaha Secma of the Commercial Catering and Allied Workers Union of South Africa (Ccausa).

Secma's union is presently involved in a row with a Johannesburg company, Bramley Cane, over wages and working conditions at its KwaNdebele subsidiary.

Workers at the company earn a little as R20 a week.

Ccausa has been

the union to be registered in the homeland.

A legal source in the KwaNdebele government says there is nothing authorities can do about the row between Ccawusa and company.

"It's a matter between the employer and the employee," he said.

The only forum they could use to articulate their grievances is the works council or liaison committee, he says.

Only whites or coloureds, under the South African labour legislation, are allowed to belong to trade

unions in the self-governing states, the source said.

"Even then, whites and coloureds can belong only to unions which registered between 1967 and 1981," the government source says.

In another case, the Chemical Workers Industrial Union (CWIU) has finally reached agreement with Matthey Rustenburg Refinery on the company's planned relocation from Germiston to Bophutatswana.

The two reached agreement after months of bitter negotiations.

The company intends to close down its local plant and move to the bantustan, where South African-based unions are banned.

The move is expected to affect 400 Matthey Rustenburg employees, who will receive severance pay.

CWIU official Ms Chris Bonner said: "We eventually came to an agreement whereby the company will be given a retrenchment package".

Grievances

But Boart management refuses this claim, saying the move was part of rationalisation within the group. Three companies were "consolidated" and relocated to the bantustan, according to management.

Strata employees' grievances - apart from the row over the recognition of Mewusa - range from low wages and racial discrimination to what they described as bad working conditions at the firm.

Last week, a busload of the company's employees "crossed the border" to picket and deliver a petition at Boart headquarters in Sandton.

Their placards read: "Homeland management pays peanuts"; "Working like slaves at Strata"; and "Management and worker representatives started negotiations in an attempt to resolve the row."

Investors

KwaNdebele, like any other homeland not governed by such labour laws as the Labour Relations Act and Wage Determination Act, seems to have become an attractive option to investors facing a strong labour movement in other parts of South Africa.

What is frustrating is that companies duck unions by relocating their subsidiaries in bantustans, where they pay low wages," says Mr Maphalaha Secma of the Commercial Catering and Allied Workers Union of South Africa (Ccausa).

Secma's union is presently involved in a row with a Johannesburg company, Bramley Cane, over wages and working conditions at its KwaNdebele subsidiary.

Workers at the company earn a little as R20 a week.

Ccausa has been

Judge says probe needs time

THE PROBES into KwaNdebele unrest, school boycotts and work stayaways look like being drawn-out affairs

Former Transvaal Judge President Mr Justice Boshoff, commission of inquiry chairman, said: "It will definitely not be this year as it will take time to sort out evidence. We still have to decide who the witnesses will be."

The commission was appointed last month to probe factors behind 1986 unrest and allegations of mismanagement of government services

Mr Justice Boshoff said he had received papers relating to the inquiry only recently and "the commission has wide terms of reference"

It is also to investigate reasons for school boycotts and work stayaways.

Special attention is also to be given to any irregularities — including any non-

(122) B/duy
THEO RAWANA 27/12/88

compliance with financial and other instructions — in the administration of a government department, KwaNdebele National Development Corporation or KwaNdebele Utility Company

The commission is to look into any irregular or improper favouring of individuals by a department, the corporation or the company, abuses of authority by their managements to influence decisions in the KwaNdebele government, and any losses sustained as a result of misappropriation of funds

Part of the inquiry will deal with whether any mismanagement found by the commission resulted in loss of — or non-beneficial use of — funds of the KwaNdebele Revenue Fund or the SA Housing Trust.

28 JUNE 1983

TUESDAY, 28 JUNE 1983

Indicates translated version.

For written reply. Hams and 28/6/83

100 National states: persons employed

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

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

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

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

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

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

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

KwaZulu	10 967
QwaQwa	1 019

as in areas not allocated to a specific National State

National States: investments

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

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

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

(a) State

Lebowa	6 342
Gazankulu	3 513
KaNgwane	2 195

(b) Foreign Concerns

KwaZulu	11 753 000
QwaQwa	110 400
Lebowa	1 020 400
Gazankulu	168 100
KaNgwane	—

(c) Overseas Companies

KwaZulu	1 041 600
QwaQwa	—
Lebowa	—
Gazankulu	—
KaNgwane	—

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

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

R9 702 accrued to the Central Transvaal Development Board.

Influx control/identity documents

781. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) How many persons were (a) tried for and (b) convicted of offences relating to influx control and identity documents at the commission's courts falling under the jurisdiction of the Highveld Administration Board in the 1983 calendar year;

(2) (a) what was the average daily number of such cases heard in the said courts in that year and (b) what amount accrued to the State in 1983 from fines imposed for these offences?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) 7 131.

(b) 6 493.

(2) (a) 7,111.

(b) R25 874 accrued to the State. R103 948 accrued to the Highveld Development Board.

Howard Q.61.1191

KwaNdebele: shopping facilities

9/5/84

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

(1) How many trading stores are there in KwaNdebele;

(2) whether any other shopping facilities are provided in KwaNdebele; if not, why not; if so, (a) what facilities and (b) where are they situated in each case?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) 127.

(2) Yes.

(a) Cafe's and Fresh Produce Dealers 104
Butchers 50
Bottle Stores 24
Restaurants with liquor licence 20
Restaurants without liquor licence 20
Hotels 1

(b) The Hotel is situated on the farm Goederede 60 JS in the District of Mdujiana in KwaNdebele. Information regarding the situation of the other facilities within KwaNdebele is not readily available.

KwaNdebele: houses built

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

(a) How many houses were built in KwaNdebele by (i) his Department, (ii) other specified statutory bodies, (iii) the KwaNdebele authorities and (iv) private builders in each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available, (b) what type or types of housing were built and (c) what was the total cost involved to each in each of those years?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) (i) Nil

(ii) The Highveld Development Board.
1979— 34
1980— 37
1981— 36
1982— 14
1983— 201

(iii) Nil.

(iv) Approximately 35 000 houses were erected by private builders during the past five years. In order to ascertain

the actual number a survey would have to be carried out at a cost which cannot be justified.

The KwaNdebele Development Corporation has in the past five years granted housing loans as are set out hereunder.

	Nos. of loans	Amounting to
1979/80	9	R 75 493
1980/81	23	R163 780
1981/82	29	R237 185
1982/83	22	R228 900
1983/84	28	R290 350

(b) Conventional, traditional and core houses.

(c) Figures are not available and can only be obtained by a survey at a cost that cannot be justified.

KwaNdebele: water supply scheme

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

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

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

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) No. Approximately during February 1985

(2) (a) Approximately 900.

(b) (i) Approximately 2 700.

(ii) Approximately 42 500.

KwaNdebele: secondment of officials

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

How many officials from his Department were on secondment to the KwaNdebele Government Service as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

75 as at 4 April 1984.

854. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) How many (a) Black, (b) White, (c) Coloured and (d) Indian school boys had joined the junior police reservists as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) whether school girls are entitled to join the junior police reservists; if not, why not, if so, how many in each race group had joined as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(3) what is the nature of the duties performed by these junior reservists?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) On 25 April 1984

(a), (c) and (d) None

(b) 1 194.

(2) No, because a decision in this regard will only be taken after thorough investigation. At this stage no fundamental need exists for the engagement of school girls as junior reservists.

(3) Ordinary police functions in charge offices and routine outside duties, but at all times only under the direct and strict supervision and control of a

permanent member of the Force or a trained senior reservist

Uniform accessories

855. Mr J H VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) Whether the South African Army recently introduced the wearing of certain uniform accessories; if so, (a) why, (b) when and (c) what uniform accessories;
- (2) whether members of the South African Army are required to purchase these accessories; if so, (a) why and (b) at what price in each case;
- (3) whether any exceptions are made in this regard; if so, what exceptions;
- (4) whether such members may take part in parades without these accessories;
- (5) whether the (a) wearing and (b) purchasing of uniform accessories also apply to members of the (i) Permanent Force, (ii) Citizen Force and (iii) Commandos; if not, why not, in each case?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) Yes.
 - (a) Because the service dress, also called step-out dress, was so seldom worn by national servicemen during their initial service period of two years and following service periods in the Citizen Force and Commando's that the cost of issuing and replacing thereof during national service was not justified. It was consequently decided to discontinue the issue of service dress to certain categories national servicemen with effect from January 1983 as an economizing measure. They are now only issued with the brown field-dress. Because this brown dress appears dull during ceremonial parades,

at an amount which varies from unit to unit—the maximum amount is about R26 per member. Members make a direct voluntary contribution, which also varies from unit to unit and the balance is paid out of from unit funds.

- (3) Yes. Members who refuse to buy the unit accessories are issued with them on loan. In general members prefer to make the contribution and then to keep certain items. It has, however, already been decided in future to also purchase these accessories out of state funds, and to issue them on loan to members as in the case of those items for the SA Army ceremonial parades.

(4) No.

(5) (a) and (b)(i) Yes.

(ii) and (iii) The directives regarding Citizen Force and Commando's are still under consideration and no instructions in this regard have as yet been issued.

Abortions

867. Mr G B D MCCINTOSH asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

- (a) How many psychiatrists were employed by the State in 1983 and (b) how many of them (i) gave certified opinions for lawful abortions and (ii) gave more than (aa) 20 and (bb) 50 such certified opinions in that year?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

- (a) 112.
- (b) (i) 98.
- (ii) (aa) 2.
- (bb) 1.

Military warrant vouchers for meals

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

- (1) How many meals were served against military warrant vouchers to national servicemen in the latest specified year for which figures are available;
- (2) what is the (a) present face value of vouchers for (i) breakfast, (ii) dinner and (iii) lunch on trains, (b) full amount payable by the South African Defence Force to the South African Transport Services in this regard and (c) actual menu price of each of the meals so served?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (1) 241 189 for the period 16 April 1983 to 15 March 1984.
- (2) (a), (b) and (c)
 - (i) R6,00.
 - (ii) R9,00.
 - (iii) R9,00.

Refresher courses

882. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence:

Whether any refresher courses were presented in 1983 in terms of section 51 of the Defence Act, No 44 of 1957; if so, (a) how many in each arm of the South African Defence Force, (b) what was the average length of these courses in respect of each such arm and (c) how many members of the Permanent Force Reserve were required to attend these courses?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- No.
- (a), (b) and (c) Fall away.

1235

MONDAY 14 MAY 1984

1236

1237

MONDAY 14 MAY 1984

1238

figures for Soweto and Diepmeadow are not available.

In respect of (1)(b) separate figures for Kagiso and Munsterville are not available.

The reason for the non-availability of separate figures is that the Development Board keeps its records where its regional offices are situated. The Johannesburg office deals with Soweto, Diepkloof and Meadowlands as a unit and the Krugersdorp office deals with Kagiso and Munsterville as a unit.

The figures in respect of (1)(a)(i) are based on the payment of a deposit and the signing of an agreement to purchase by the parties. Consequently the figures given may not correspond with the number of registrations of leasehold.

Handwritten: Influx control/identity documents

782. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) How many persons were (a) tried for and (b) convicted of offences relating to influx control and identity documents at the commissioners' courts falling under the jurisdiction of the Southern Orange Free State Administration Board in the 1983 calendar year;
- (2) (a) what was the average daily number of such cases heard in the said courts in that year and (b) what amount accrued to the State in 1983 from fines imposed for these offences?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) 8 105.
- (b) 7 537.
- (2) (a) 35.
- (b) R28 948 accrued to the State, R93 129 accrued to the Southern

Orange Free State Development Board.

Influx control/identity documents

783. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) How many persons were (a) tried for and (b) convicted of offences relating to influx control and identity documents at the commissioners' courts falling under the jurisdiction of the Orange Vaal Administration Board in the 1983 calendar year;
- (2) (a) what was the average daily number of such cases heard in the said courts in that year and (b) what amount accrued to the State in 1983 from fines imposed for these offences?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) 13 267.
- (b) 13 045.
- (2) (a) 60.
- (b) R9 968 accrued to the State R75 690 accrued to the Orange-Vaal Development Board.

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

- (1) How many persons in KwaNdebele received (a) old-age pensions, (b) disability grants, (c) pensions for the blind and (d) war veterans' pensions as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;
- (2) whether there are any facilities in KwaNdebele for (a) aged persons, (b) disabled persons and (c) children in need of care; if not, why not; if so, what is the nature of these facilities in each case;

(3) whether there are any institutions in KwaNdebele for (a) aged persons and (b) children in need of care; if not, why not; if so, what types of institutions in each case?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) 7 962
- (b) 868.
- (c) 75 and
- (d) 7.

As at 31 March 1984.

- (2) (a) No.
- (b) No.
- (c) No Persons are still being cared for in the extended family system
- (3) (a) No.
- (b) No. Persons are still being cared for in the extended family system. In cases where no other care exists use is made of existing institutions elsewhere. A White social worker has been seconded to the KwaNdebele Department of Health and Welfare, with effect from 1 May 1984

828. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

What was the unit cost per prisoner per day in 1983 for Blacks, Whites, Coloureds and Indians respectively?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The estimate of expenditure is done per responsibility and objective and therefore it is not possible to calculate the average unit cost for the different race groups.

separately. The average daily unit cost amounts to R8,05 35 (805.35 cents)

Awaiting-trial prisoners

829. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

What was the average number of awaiting-trial prisoners in custody on the last day of each month of 1983?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The figures concerning awaiting-trial prisoners who were incarcerated in South African prisons on the last day of each month during 1983, were as follows:

31 January	20 428
28 February	20 371
31 March	18 852
30 April	19 422
31 May	19 354
30 June	18 199
31 July	18 187
31 August	17 673
30 September	17 402
31 October	18 308
30 November	17 494
31 December	18 162

Adoption 14/5/84
840. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Co-Operation and Development:

How many Black children were placed in adoption in terms of the Children's Act in 1983?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

331.

Children's homes

888. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

- (1) How many (a) State and (b) privately administered children's homes were there for (i) Indian and (ii) Coloured children in the Republic as at the

122
Henwood Q. G. 1. 1659
 814. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(a) How many residents of KwaNdebele were employed (i) within and (ii) outside its borders in each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available, (b) in which sectors of the economy were these persons employed in each case and (c) what employment opportunities are (i) available at present to and (ii) planned for the unemployed residents of KwaNdebele?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

(a) (i) Labour is a function that has, in terms of the National States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), been transferred to KwaNdebele and this information is therefore not kept by the Department of Co-operation and Development.

(ii) 1979 172 698
 1980 203 006
 1981 191 857
 1982 200 549
 1983 96 525

(b)

Agriculture	1979	1980	1981	1982
Mining	28 377	37 246	26 153	25 975
Manufacturing	8 632	13 399	9 643	8 088
Construction	23 896	28 874	30 876	37 689
Wholesale/Retail	20 617	27 566	31 105	32 960
Government Service	15 074	16 306	15 768	17 407
Domestic Services	16 631	22 185	21 210	22 986
Other	34 750	39 414	38 021	37 898
TOTAL	24 721	18 016	19 081	17 546
	172 698	203 006	191 857	200 549

1983

Agriculture	6 759
Mining	4 984
Manufacturing	11 055
Electricity/Gas/Water	5 029
Construction	20 636
Wholesale and Retail Trade	7 719
Transport	5 933
Financing and insurance	3 396
Domestic Services	22 604
Other	8 410
TOTAL	96 525

(c) (i) and (ii) As stated under (a) (i) above labour matters have been transferred to KwaNdebele and it is not known

how many employment opportunities are available or what steps the Government of KwaNdebele has taken or will still take in this regard As a result of financial assistance rendered by the RSA Government to KwaNdebele for the creation of job opportunities 1 816 unemployed persons will be employed temporarily.

Unemployed residents of KwaNdebele are also as far as possible placed in employment in the Pretoria area by the Central Transvaal Development Board.

Henwood Q. G. 1. 1660
 Patients: per capita expenditure
 896. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

What was the average per capita expenditure on (a) White, (b) Asian, (c) Coloured and (d) African (i) in-patients and (ii) out-patients in 1983 or as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

Henwood Q. G. 1. 1661 15/6/84
 920 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

In the annual reports of the Departments of Hospitals Services and the Department of Health and Welfare there are no separate statistics available for White, Asian, Coloured and Black patients. It is therefore not possible to estimate the average per capita expenditure for the different race groups. Costs are not divided between in- and out-patients.

Hotel schools
Henwood Q. G. 1. 1662 15/6/84
 967. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism:

(b) KwaZulu	9 650	25 792
Lebowa	1 321	1 703
Owaqwa	4 997	6 898
Gazankulu	527	635
KaNgywane	2 242	2 271
KwaNdebele	52	52

How many citizenship certificates (a)(i) had been issued and (ii) remained to be issued to citizens of each national state as at 31 December 1983 and (b) were issued in 1982 and 1983, respectively?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

(a) (i) KwaZulu	1 567 683
Lebowa	258 042
Owaqwa	144 564
Gazankulu	96 654
KaNgywane	4 513
KwaNdebele	52

The following figures are estimates:

(ii) KwaZulu	1 887 401
Lebowa	1 368 799
Owaqwa	999 099
Gazankulu	467 174
KaNgywane	515 031
KwaNdebele	256 348

(1) How many (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Indian and (d) Black persons (i) applied for admission to and (ii) were accepted for study at each specified hotel school in the Republic in 1984;

(2) whether his Department has received any representations regarding these schools in 1983 and 1984; if so, (a) from whom, (b) when and (c) what was (i) the nature of the representations and (ii) his response thereto;

(3) whether he plans to extend the facilities at these schools to cater for more students; if not, why not; if so, when?

The MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND TOURISM.

(1) Witwatersrand	(i)	(ii)
Technikon	(a) 431	143
	(b) —	—
	(c) —	—
	(d) —	—
Sasri College	(a) —	10
	(b) 10	10
	(c) —	—
	(d) 297	206
ML Sultan	(a) 41	30
Technikon	(b) 6	3
	(c) 59	39
	(d) 61	6

(v) Personnel for Local Authorities 9 878

(vi) Control over Local Authority Institutions 59 247

(vii) Additional Sources of Revenue ... 3 122

(viii) Conditions of Services of Scientific Councils 800

(ix) Welfare Policy 12 920

(x) Family Enrichment 655

Handwritten: **Q-601, 1067**
15/4/85
Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

- (1) Whether his Department controls the issuing of identity documents to members of all race groups, if not, (a) in respect of which race groups does it not issue these documents and (b) why; if so, how many (i)(aa) original and (bb) duplicate applications for documents were received, and (ii) for documents were issued, in respect of each race group in the latest specified year for which figures are available;

not, (a) why not and (b) what information is required from any one population group that is not required from another;

(6) whether his Department issues identity documents to residents of national states; if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes (a) and (b) Fall away

For the period 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984

(i) (aa) Blacks 299 162; Other population groups 325 520

(bb) Blacks 504 735; Other population groups 245 980

Separate statistics for population groups other than Blacks are not available

(ii) Blacks	796 738
Whites	420 000
Coloureds	81 200
Indians	48 100
Malays, Griquas and Chinese	3 193

(2) No. (a) and (b) Fall away. However, I wish to add that the normal time to process an application is 6 to 8 weeks, provided the application is correctly completed and no additional information or substantiating documents are needed. Should additional information or substantiating documents be required the time needed to finalize an application is dependant on the time taken by the applicant to respond to the Department's inquiries.

(3) Yes.

(a) All population groups.

(b) Two months in respect of Blacks. Six months in respect of other population groups.

(5) whether members of all population groups are required to submit the same items with their applications, if

(1) (a) If the applicant is a Black person and if he is resident in one of the national states, at the nearest magistrate's office in the national state concerned. If he is resident outside the national states, at the nearest office of the Commissioner of Co-operation and Development. If the applicant is not a Black person, at the nearest regional office of the Department of Home Affairs

Handwritten: **Q-601, 1070**
15/4/85
Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(a) 515 000

(b) October 1984

Handwritten: **Q-601, 1071**
15/4/85
Mr A L BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

Whether his Department keeps statistics of the number of Black residents of KwaNdebele who are unemployed, if not why not, if so, how many such residents were unemployed as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Statistics on the number of Black residents of KwaNdebele who are unemployed are being kept on the basis of the Current Population Survey of the Central Statistical Services. An estimated 4 152 Black residents of KwaNdebele were unemployed during September 1984

Tsitsikamma Toll Road Project

742 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

Whether any gifts were presented to any persons by his Department on the occasion of the opening of the Tsitsikamma Toll Road Project, if so, (a) to whom, (b) what was the value of the gift in each case and (c) from what account were the funds drawn to pay for these gifts?

reservoirs of skills, technology and energy in the Soviet Union, Gorbachev will prove a very formidable opponent for the West," said Ericson.

Sir Anthony Kershaw, chairman of the House of Commons Foreign Affairs Select Committee, who has met Gorbachev, commented: "He is more dangerous because he is better up to the job than the old men. He is less dangerous because the Soviet Union won't blunder into danger by mistake because he will be more likely to see the implications of his actions. I think one can expect the same policies more intelligently applied."

Other Western observers say Gorbachev leads a "school" of new-generation thinkers in the middle levels of the Soviet power structure who believe in building greater détente with Western Europe. This has a dual purpose of gaining access to the technology needed to revitalise economic growth and of putting pressure on the US over arms negotiations.

No one expects any significant shift in the Soviet position at the Geneva arms talks. But at the same time Gorbachev is known to be anxious about the drain on economic resources caused by the arms race — and his technical fluency makes him better equipped than his predecessors to argue with the Soviet military establishment.

A significant clue to Gorbachev's thinking came in a speech in December to a conference on Soviet ideology. He emphasised the need for "profound transformations and creative approaches" in the economy and in "the entire sphere of social relations."

Gorbachev also called for more openness in information within the Soviet Union. Little change, however, is likely in the rigid ideological control of the Communist Party and its enforcement by the KGB. The only blot on Gorbachev's trip to Britain was his reaction to MPs who criticised Russian repression of dissident thinkers and Jews, and its actions in Afghanistan. He angrily dismissed the charges saying the UK's unemployed and Roman Catholics in Northern Ireland represented "oppressed minorities."

POPULATION

Mass resettlement

While arguments rage about resettlement and influx control, government is quietly going ahead with the development of "deconcentration points" to house overflow population from the urban townships. Hundreds of thousands of people have already been settled in these areas.

So far, however, there has been little outcry over the policy, mainly because government has undertaken to preserve the urban residential rights of people settled in the new townships. There are, however, some doubts about the precise meaning of the undertaking.

These doubts have led to a threat by some 3 000 residents of the Ekangala township that they will return to the PWV area if Ekangala is incorporated into KwaNdebele.

While most families in the "deconcentration settlements" seem to accept the government's word that their own urban qualifications will be protected, they doubt that children born in the new areas will enjoy the same legal protection.

They also point out that it seems to be the intention to incorporate many of the settlements in various homelands, and although government has said it will protect the rights of non-homeland citizens in such areas, there is no comparable undertaking about the rights of homeland residents.

Rights threat

Thus the wording of an undertaking given to Ekangala residents by the East Rand Development Board says that provision will be made for the protection of Section 10(1) rights of "non-Ndebeles" living in Ekangala when the area is incorporated into KwaNdebele. This implies that Ndebeles in the area could lose their rights when KwaNdebele becomes independent.

It is estimated that there are now about 325 500 people living in the "deconcentration" areas of Ekangala on the KwaNdebele border and in Soshanguve and Bochabelo near Bophuthatswana borders. Ekangala, a new area with only some 5 500 residents so far, is intended to eventually accommodate 750 000 people.

Soshanguve, situated on trust land about 40 km north of Pretoria, houses 80 000 people, most of them former residents of Pretoria's black townships. Bochabelo, which is about 65 km east of Bloemfontein, is only six years old and already has 240 000 residents. In most cases people were moved, or moved voluntarily, because of the shortage of housing in existing areas.

Co-operation and Development Minister Gerrit Viljoen has said: "Provision is being made for legislative amendment so that black people enjoying privileges under Section 10(1) of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act of 1945 will not lose such privileges if they move to a trust area of a national state." On the face of it this is an explicit promise, although it does not include the children of such people.

Referring specifically to Ekangala, Viljoen said: "Provision will be made by agreement with the KwaNdebele government for the protection of the rights of non-Ndebeles living in the town as well as for the settlement of non-Ndebeles in the multi-ethnic part of the town."

The Black Sash's Sheena Duncan says she doesn't see how the government can put thousands of SA citizens into what will soon be a foreign country and still talk of protecting their rights. "This matter is serious," she says, "but it will not be possible to say what the future holds for these people until the wording of the proposed legislative amendment is known."

Ekangala residents, who, through the Ekangala Residents' Action Committee,

wrote to Viljoen at the beginning of the month asking for a clarification of his intentions are now threatening to move back to the towns if they are not satisfied with his reply.



Viljoen ... promising to protect 'rights'

Audacity pettinge for the harassed

Mail Reporters

CAMPED virtually on the doorstep of the PWV area — and growing daily — is an "army of the poor", which sends workers into the cities of the rich every day.

They are bivouacked in KwaNdebele, the designated homeland of South Africa's 700 000 Ndebele, but many of them are not Ndebele.

Their houses, progressing from tin shanties through mud huts to modest brick buildings, are rising beside a main road being built from Pretoria to Syabuswa, the temporary capital of the embryonic independent state.

Situated between Cullinan and Groblersdal, Syabuswa is only 100km from Pretoria. But it is so different that it might be another world.

Thousands of workers commute to the PWV area every day on 75 buses, some of them rising at 2am for a journey of at least two hours. Many of them arrive at work before dawn — and return home after dark.

They have trekked to KwaNdebele because it is the closest point to the Eldorado

of the PWV where they can settle without being harassed by the authorities as "illegals".

As a homeland in the making, KwaNdebele offers black settlers rights to permanency, including — eventually — rights to freehold tenure.

That is its attraction, in spite of the pervading dust, the shortage of water and the hardship of starting life anew on the bleak highveld.

From its meagre R28-million budget, KwaNdebele's rulers are trying to meet the daunting challenge of providing facilities for an influx which they describe as overwhelming.

Thousands of the settlers suffered harassment as illegal squatters on white-owned farms, or as aliens in established homelands before they made the trek to KwaNdebele.

● A Rand Daily Mail team spent three weeks assessing KwaNdebele.

A full report of their investigation will be published tomorrow.

on Press law

The Newspaper Registration Amendment Bill was rushed through all stages in Parliament during the marathon 22-hour sitting on Friday and Saturday.

Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Internal Affairs, accepted last-minute amendments.

This followed intense pressure from the Opposition, the Newspaper Press Union and the Conference of Editors, which includes Government-supporting editors.

The amended legislation now does not include such blatant State control as the proposed, but as yet undefined, Media Council to discipline the Press.

Transfer: no link with Aggett

Man Reporter

POLICE have denied that there is any connection between the death in detention of trade unionist Dr Neil Aggett and the transfer of Colonel Daniel Oosthuizen from his post as station commander of John Vorster Square.

An Afrikaans paper reported yesterday that Col Oosthuizen was transferred on May 1, about two weeks after the inquest into Dr Aggett's death began.

Dr Aggett, 29, was general

Secretary of the Transvaal branch of the Food and Clothing Workers' Union when he was detained in November last year.

On February 5 this year, he was found hanged in his cell in John Vorster Square.

The Divisional Commissioner of the Witwatersrand, Brigadier J H du Plessis, said yesterday that although it was true that Col Oosthuizen had been transferred to "a senior post as a district officer", this had no connection with the Aggett case.

"His transfer was a normal departmental transfer," Brig du Plessis said. Col Oosthuizen told the Aggett inquest court last week that he asked Dr Aggett whether he had any complaints when he visited the cells every day. Dr Aggett never had any complaints, Col Oosthuizen said.

He also said that the Security Police would not be able to stop him from calling a district surgeon if he thought a detainee needed medical attention with the Aggett case.

The Sunday Tribune said there was no justification for a new disciplinary body to control the Press. Of the eight complaints made to the Press Council by State officials or departments in 1980, seven had either lapsed or were withdrawn.

The Southern African Society of Journalists has expressed concern at the lack of consultation with them by the Newspaper Press Union and the Conference of Editors' in their negotiations with the Government on issues of vital concern to journalists.

dition was far less draconian than the original draft, the principle of State regulation was still strongly opposed.

Mr Stuart said the amendments were welcome but an element of Government control remained in the legislation and that was not welcome.

Mr Tertius Myburgh, editor of the Sunday Times, yesterday appealed to Mr Heunis to scrap the Bill when Parliament reconvenes in January.

Both the Sunday Express and the Sunday Tribune voiced their opposition to the Bill in editorials yesterday. Rapport, the Afrikaans Sunday newspaper, said although the Press Union had

CAR RADIOS

at

BELOW WHOLESALE

SOON! — NO MAIL ORDERS

WE IMPORT DIRECT

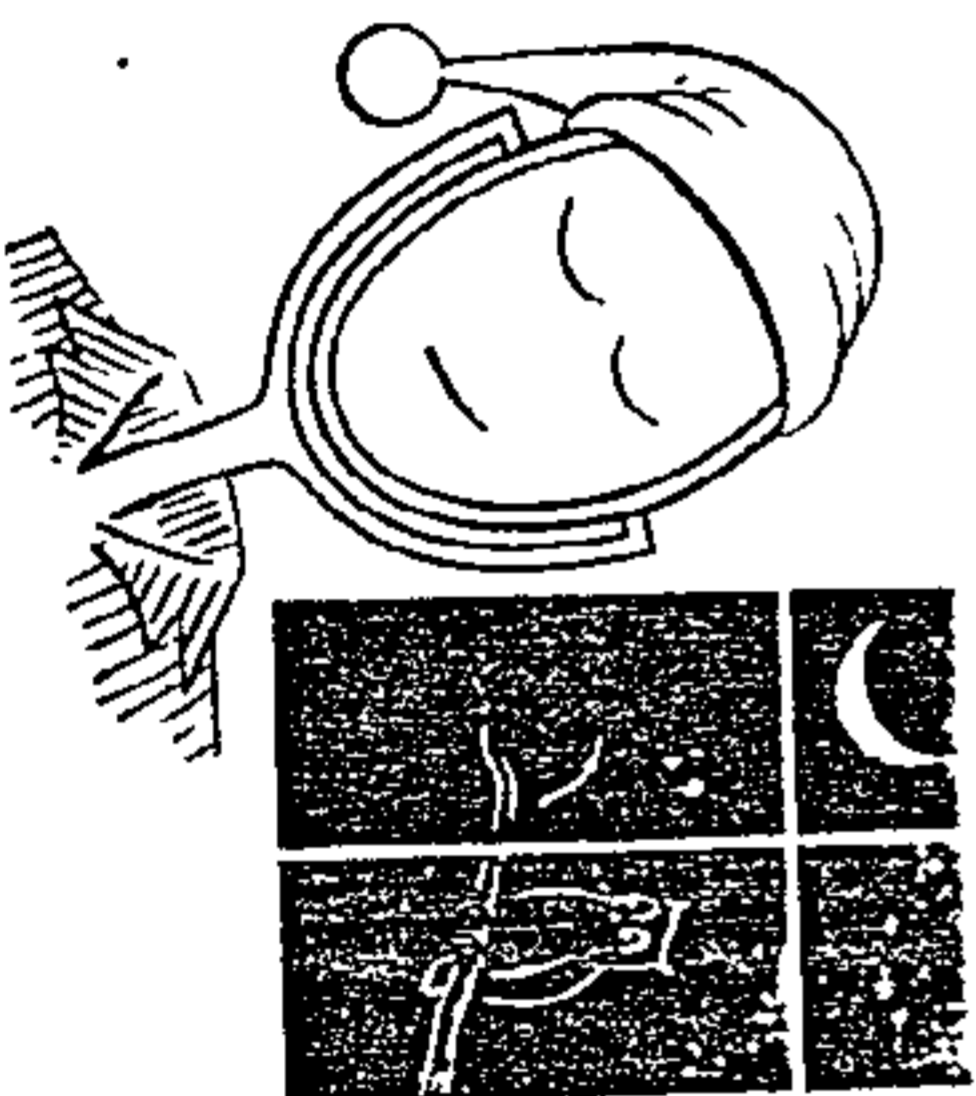
UK first

with new insulin

Mail Correspondent

NEW YORK — A new and pure form of insulin, the drug which enables millions of diabetics to enjoy a near normal life, is to be made in Britain.

The country's 600 000 diabetics will, from September, be the first patients in the world to benefit on a regular basis from the new drug. It is the first of a new generation of drugs to be created by genetic technology.



Whether to stay

Yoking together those who'd rather be apart

THE chief's aide leaned forward in his chair and said vehemently "The apartheid system is working backwards and forwards. It is so confused. It is impossible to understand." Chief Tokwe Mathebe and his councillors nodded in agreement.

They were protesting at the illogicality of Pretoria's decision to cede the predominantly Sotho-speaking region of Moutse to KwaNdebele, the designated "homeland" of the 800 000 strong Nguni-speaking Ndebele people.

The chief's aide, Elias Makitla, leaned even further forward in the simple office which served as the tribal administration centre. "They used to say, 'No people, however small, should be dominated by another.' But now they say we must become part of KwaNdebele."

Earlier in the day, in a far more comfortable office in Siyabuswa, capital of KwaNdebele, Gerrie van der Merwe, South African Commissioner-General to KwaNdebele, declined an invitation to explain why the nearly 120 000 Sotho-speaking people of Moutse had been placed under KwaNdebele rule. "I could answer you if I was still a politician," he said, smiling knowingly. "All I can say now is that it makes administration much easier."

Until the task of consolidating South Africa's "black homelands" was taken over by Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development, separate development, or apartheid, used to be justified as a process of — in the words of the former Prime Minister D F Malan — "bringing together those who belong together." Heunis van der Walt, who was previously responsible for homeland consolidation, used to speak of "ethnic consolidation."

A clue to the switch in policy hung on the wall over Van der Merwe's head. It was KwaNdebele's coat of arms. The inscription underneath it read "Independence — 1986".

KwaNdebele, which lies about 80 km north-east of Pretoria, is due to become South Africa's fifth supposedly independent homeland. No date has been set, but the common assumption is that it will be soon, with 1986, as the framed coat of arms indicated, the target date.

One reason for abandoning the slow process of "ethnic consolidation" is the need to give KwaNdebele a credible territorial base as soon as possible. Hence Moutse, which will substantially increase the size of KwaNdebele, has been added in the teeth of opposition from the majority of Moutse's Sotho-speaking inhabitants.

Officially Moutse ceased to exist on January 1, when it formally became part of KwaNdebele. But its legal incorporation has been marked by bloodshed. At least 16 people have been killed since the New Year, including two black police constables.

A burnt-out van adomed the entrance to Chief Mathebe's kraal at Kwarilaagie. Three of the van's six Ndebele occupants were killed on New Year's Day. Two of their lucky fellow tribesmen escaped. A third is still missing.

Chief Mathebe's powerfully built kinsman, M M Mathebe, charged that the Ndebeles were armed and on a mission to abduct his leader when they were intercepted and killed. But Brigadier Chris van Niekerk, who was present during the earlier interview with Van der Merwe, insisted that the Ndebeles were on a peaceful mission to a monument to one of their tribal heroes when they were attacked and murdered.

Whatever the truth behind that killing, there is no doubt that tempers were still running high in Moutse. The arrival of police reinforcements under Brigadier D J van Wyk was one indicator; Makitla's resignation to the prospect of continuing conflict was another. "We live in a bloody situation," he said. "We are not going to move and we are not going to allow incorporation."

The decision of KwaNdebele to opt for independence has exacerbated tribal opposition from Moutse's Sotho people to rule by Ndebele. They fear they will be deprived of their South African citizenship when KwaNdebele becomes independent.

President P W Botha has pledged either to restore or to protect the South African citizenship of all blacks living in South Africa and, with it, their right to a share in the central government. But when KwaNdebele becomes independent Moutse's inhabitants will be living in

Has apartheid forgotten its own credo? That those who are different must live apart? Pretoria has certainly let slip its own ideology at Sotho-speaking Moutse, ceded amidst bloodshed to KwaNdebele

PATRICK LAURENCE reports



A Moutse resident shows scars on his back as he tells Black Sash members and Helen Suzman of his sjambok beating (See story below)

Picture ERIC MILLER

KwaNdebele: Their position, and right to South African citizenship, is ambiguous.

Many Sotho-speakers despise the KwaNdebele Chief Minister, Simon Skhosana, because of his limited formal education. They see him as a "puppet" who is manipulated by Pretoria for its own ideological ends.

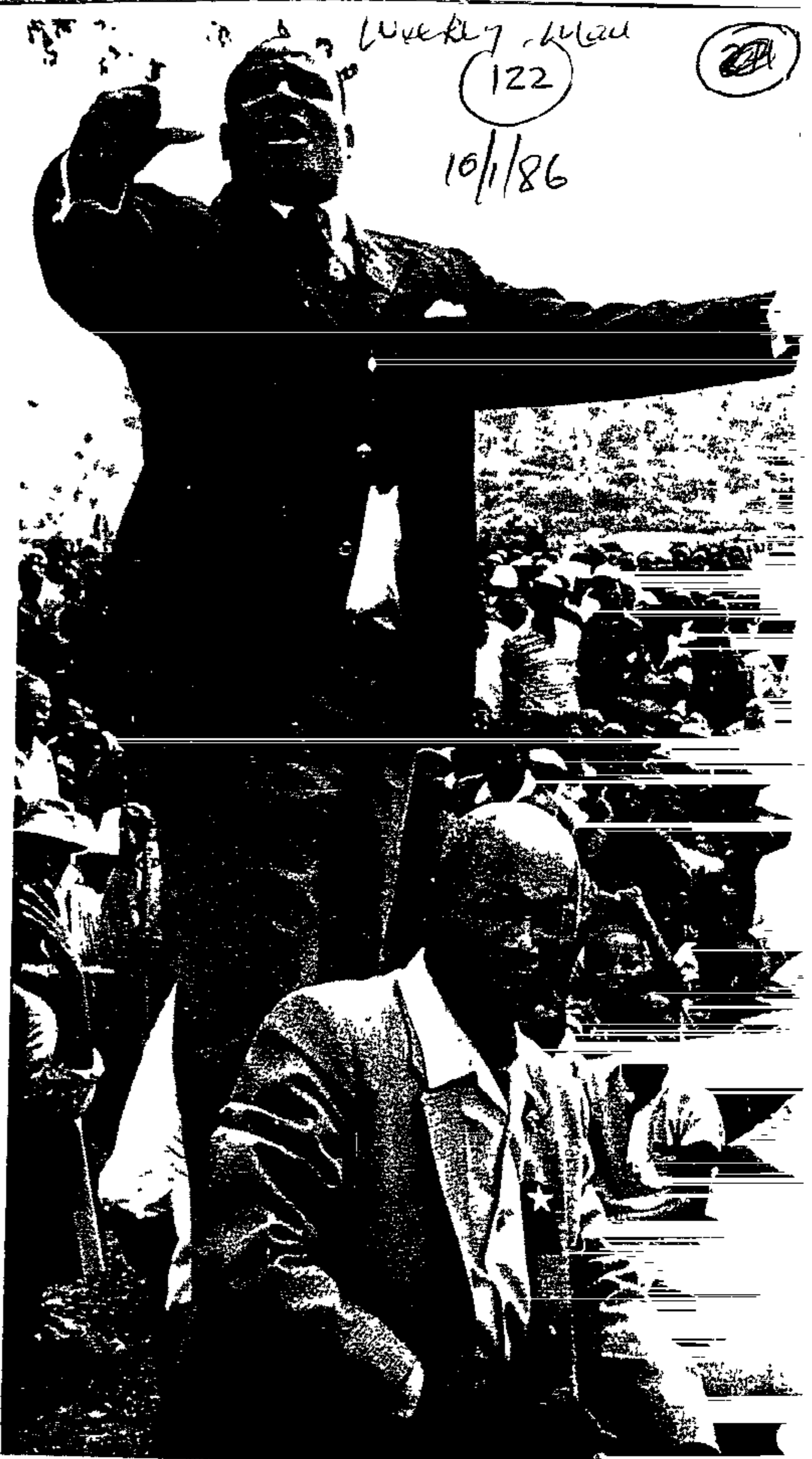
Makitla referred contemptuously to Skhosana's rudimentary education. "Skhosana only has standard four. He is a blind man. How can he guide people who can see when he is blind?"

The earlier interview at Siyabuswa with Van der Merwe and Brigadier van Niekerk took place in Skhosana's office. He sat behind a large desk, nonchalantly flipping through a book with pictures, content to leave the talking to the white men. He replied to questions when they were directed to him specifically. His responses were short, even monosyllabic.

He became animated only once. It was when he interpreted a question to imply he should negotiate with Moutse's leaders on a government to government basis. His hands flailed dangerously near his nose as he belittled the status of Moutse's leaders. Eventually he knocked his gold-rimmed spectacles from his nose. It brought the outburst to an end as he grabbed for his glasses. He began to flip desultorily through the book again.

Towards the end of the interview in Skhosana's office, Van der Merwe disclosed, apparently unintentionally, that the new industrial growth point of Ekandustria and its twin black township of Ekangala would become part of KwaNdebele on April 1. Situated only about 40 km from Pretoria, Ekangala has been earmarked as the site of a black township the size of Soweto, near Johannesburg.

Soweto is South Africa's largest township. But the ideologues in the corridors of power seem determined that the next black township of that size will fall just inside an "independent homeland". It will mean a million fewer black people to accommodate politically in South Africa.



Faces from Moutse ... Community leader Jack Makitla breaks the news that the government

Enter the Chief Minister

A NEW and vicious authoritarianism appears to have taken hold in the overcrowded, poverty-stricken homeland of KwaNdebele which is to take its "independence" from Pretoria this year.

"Independence" for KwaNdebele — an entity created through massive resettlement of blacks from cities, farms and the movement of Ndebeles from other homelands — is a dubious concept in itself.

But the alleged behaviour of KwaNdebele vigilantes, the notorious *Imbolotho*, in Moutse on New Year's Day has provided scant comfort that the men appointed by Pretoria to rule KwaNdebele will create a beacon of peace and democracy.

The incorporation of the 120 000-strong Moutse and the "independence" of KwaNdebele is seen as proof that, regardless of its reform promises, Pretoria is not deviating from the homelands policy, the cornerstone of grand apartheid.

Even after the fighting at the New Year — which left an estimated 22 dead and which came after a decade of warnings that incorporation would lead to bloodshed — Constitutional Development and Planning Minister, Chris Heunis, stuck to his guns and insisted that incorporation was in the "best interests of all concerned".

Commented Joanne Yawitch, of the Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac): "Unless the government reverses its decision to incorporate Moutse into KwaNdebele, it could turn Moutse into a battleground more bloody than any urban township in South Africa."

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

According to eye-witness reports, fighting in Moutse started with an "invasion" by KwaNdebele government vigilantes in the early hours of the morning on New Year's Day, when some 261 men from the district were abducted from their homes.

They were taken to the KwaNdebele capital, Siyabuswa, where they were flogged and made to lie naked in soapy, and increasingly bloodied, water while vigilantes kicked and beat them. Two men reportedly died.

In sworn affidavits, a number of the men who were beaten have claimed that the Chief Minister and soon-to-be Prime Minister, Simon Skhosana, and his Minister of Interior, Piet Ntuli, oversaw and participated in the floggings.

Asked to comment on allegations that he was involved, Skhosana said "That is a secret of government," and slammed the telephone down.

Later, in a carefully prepared statement, Skhosana said it was a "gross deviation from the truth" to say KwaNdebele was forcing residents of Moutse "to be subject to the authority of the KwaNdebele government."

"The impression being created, among others by the Black Sash, that Ndebeles are instigators, is devoid of all truth and can rather be subscribed to revolutionary elements who represent only a small minority in Moutse."

He said about 80 percent of Moutse residents were satisfied with being incorporated into KwaNdebele.

Weekly Mail
122
10/1/86





Pictures: WENDY SCHWEDMANN, Report

... Community leader Jack Makilla breaks the news that the government will push ahead with incorporation. Nearby, armed soldiers stand watch

the Chief Minister, bearing his whip ...

authoritarianism appears to the overcrowded, poverty-stricken KwaNdebele which is to take Pretoria this year — an entity of blacks the movement of Ndebeles is a dubious concept in behaviour of KwaNdebele Imbolotho, in Moutse on provided scant comfort that by Pretoria to rule a beacon of peace and the 120 000-strong Moutse of KwaNdebele is seen as of its reform promises, from the homelands grand apartheid at the New Year — 22 dead and which came warnings that incorporation Constitutional Planning Minister, Chris Yawitch, of the Transvaal (Trac) "Unless the its decision to incorporate KwaNdebele, it could turn Moutse more bloody than any urban Africa"

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

According to eye-witness reports, fighting in Moutse started with an "invasion" by KwaNdebele government vigilantes in the early hours of the morning on New Year's Day, when some 261 men from the district were abducted from their homes.

They were taken to the KwaNdebele capital, Siyabusa, where they were flogged and made to lie naked in soapy, and increasingly bloodied, water while vigilantes kicked and beat them. Two men reportedly died.

In sworn affidavits, a number of the men who were beaten have claimed that the Chief Minister and soon-to-be Prime Minister, Simon Skhosana, and his Minister of Interior, Piet Ntuli, oversaw and participated in the floggings.

Asked to comment on allegations that he was involved, Skhosana said "That is a secret of government," and slammed the telephone down. Later, in a carefully prepared statement, Skhosana said it was a "gross deviation from the truth" to say KwaNdebele was forcing residents of Moutse "to be subject to the authority of the KwaNdebele government."

"The impression being created, among others by the Black Sash, that Ndebeles are instigators is devoid of all truth and can rather be subscribed to revolutionary elements who represent only a small minority in Moutse."

He said about 80 percent of Moutse residents were satisfied with being incorporated into KwaNdebele.

But one young man who was kidnapped from his home on New Year's Day — and who is scared of being named — described how he was beaten with a hammer before being carted with others in a truck to the Siyabusa Community Hall where they were addressed by Skhosana.

"Mr. Skhosana was standing next to a strongman at the door of the hall. Skhosana had a whip in his hand and as we were marched in he asked us where we were from. Those from Johannesburg — whom he considered to be outsiders and troublemakers — he flogged heavily.

"After we were all in the hall, the door was shut and Skhosana addressed us. He said he was not fighting us, provided we accepted his rule. He said we must fight the whites, not each other."

"After he left we were asked to strip naked, a hosepipe was put through the window and soap powder sprinkled on the floor.

"Then Skhosana put his head through the window and said we must put underpants on in case the children see us naked."

"We were made to lie down in the water while the vigilantes flogged and kicked us so that we slipped around the floor, unable to hold onto anything. We were made to do physical jerks while the vigilantes hurled insults at us."

"When we were released, we were given petrol bombs and told to use them against our chiefs and leaders."

The Moutse invasion was just the latest occasion in which the vigilantes were set loose on the population of KwaNdebele and the surrounding areas. People from Ekangala, also due to be

incorporated into KwaNdebele, are reported to be fleeing the area for fear of being beaten up.

The one by-product of Pretoria's insistence on incorporation is the development of militant youth organisations.

Militant youths from Moutse say the incorporation and independence — in which several hundred thousand people will be deprived of their South African citizenship — is like changing from a "stuck to a scorpion."

They say, however, they are attempting to politicise people into seeing that it is not just Skhosana, but the central government in Pretoria, who is responsible for the poverty and repression.

KwaNdebele is the last and probably the poorest of the 10 homelands, a vast rural squatter slum where the population has tripled since 1975. In 1980 there were 1.5 people per hectare. By 1984, the ratio had climbed to almost three per hectare.

People have been forced off white farms in the surrounding area and Ndebele-speakers have been squeezed out of other black homelands in terms of Pretoria's ideology of ethnic separation.

In its summary on KwaNdebele, the Surplus People's Project says "KwaNdebele is a rural ghetto where the unemployed and old are forced to live in dire poverty. For those who manage to find work, life is lived in factories and in buses with little respite from either."

It is this entity that Simon Skhosana and his cohorts will be leading into "independence" this year — whether the local population likes it or not.

ing, with preference being given to Ndebele people."

Says Van der Wall: "For practical and political reasons, it is not feasible that the Ndebele component and the multi-ethnic component of Ekangala be developed and administered under two different authorities. Therefore, the town will be administered and developed as a unit and the town as a whole will in due course be included in KwaNdebele."

Ekangala residents are understandably suspicious — and will remain so until the provisions of the proposed legislation are known.

Government has never before given urban residential rights to anyone on the basis of residence in part of an independent state that was at one time part of SA

Whether it will do so now remains to be seen. If the legislation to be introduced does not provide for people in townships like Ekangala to retain their rights after independence, the development of "deconcentration" points of this type will be seen as yet another example of influx control by sleight of hand.

DECONCENTRATION Question of rights

Ekangala is an unhappy place. Residents of this commuter township, rising in a bare hollow 17 km north-east of Bronkhorst-spruit, are worried about government plans to incorporate them into KwaNdebele. The township is expected, ultimately, to be as big as Soweto.

Most of the residents used to live in East Rand townships, although there are some from Pretoria. All have urban residential rights in terms of Section 10 of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act. They now fear being made "citizens of a foreign state" and so losing their rights.

Gillif van de Wall, Director-General of the Department of Co-operation and Development, says they have nothing to fear — although Ekangala will indeed become part of KwaNdebele.

He says: "The government will amend relevant legislation during the present parliamentary session so that people with urban rights can retain these qualifications when they reside or work in prescribed areas such as Ekangala."

Whether that will continue to apply when KwaNdebele becomes independent remains to be seen. Much will depend on the wording of the legislation.

Most people who move to Ekangala do so because they cannot find housing in their original townships. They say families which apply for housing in Ekangala are asked by officials whether they would mind becoming citizens of KwaNdebele. If they object, their applications are refused.

Rentals at Ekangala range from R100 to R200 a month, depending on monthly earnings, and there are no 99-year leasehold rights. However, Van de Wall says the department is waiting for approval from the Minister before houses can be sold under the 99-year scheme.

Ekangala is a "deconcentration point" for the PWV area. It is intended to absorb excess population from townships within the complex. It also serves "the promotion of industrial development in the interest of KwaNdebele."

Says Van de Wall: "Ekangala has two development goals, an urban development for Ndebele and partly also as a multi-ethnic town to provide job opportunities and hous-

swamped by municipalities to the north, but will find favour with those on the council (including town planning chairman Clive Keegan) who believe in the larger areas for benefits from economies of scale.

Sources at the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning say final sizes could shrink after representations are heard on the proposals. "We decided to advertise wide, but we can still demarcate narrow," noted a department official, who maintained the reverse would be impractical.

The proposed Cape metropole RSC comprises the Divisional Councils of the Cape, Stellenbosch, Paarl and Swartland. The RSC for the Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage, Humansdorp area is made up of the Divisional Councils of Dias, Winterhoek and Humansdorp.

The areas presumably meet the requirements of Schedule 1 of the RSC Act, which stipulates that economic interdependence, development potential and the nature of services rendered in the area should constitute the most important criteria for boundaries.

Representations on the demarcations are called for by February 28. If past experience is anything to go by, red tape will probably tie up the matter for some time.

But perhaps even more daunting is the obstacle of black political opposition to the new dispensation. Inevitably, as Natal University's Lawrence Schlemmer points out, government opponents perceive the further institutionalisation of group areas and separate local authorities in the RSCs' make-up, as thinly disguised apartheid.

Some no doubt fear the credibility boost the new structures could give to establishment orientated black leaders; and others suspect that the claimed goal of devolution of authority is secondary to real power still vested in the hands of central government.

Black local authorities (BLAs), Schlemmer adds, have manifest problems of political acceptance. The success of RSCs will depend largely upon BLAs being able to deliver the goods.

According to Schlemmer, the new RSCs should consult as widely as possible among the various interest groups and communities on the kind of local government they want. The RSCs should approach their own future with as open an agenda as possible, he advises.

  FM
NELSON MANDELA 7/2/86

Letting him go

By means of legerdemain which does not seem to have taxed the meanest intelligences around the world, the modality for the release of African National Congress (ANC) leader Nelson Mandela (67) appears to have been engineered in the nick of time.

The suggestion of linking the release of Soviet dissidents — one of whom carries vital nuclear data in his head — to the release of Mandela and a South African "recce"


seemed so outrageous at the time that foreign papers called it a "stunt" and a "gimmick." Which, upon sober appraisal, it clearly is. But little in the sombre, shadowy world of espionage — and the Byzantine intrigue that accompanies efforts to rectify its blunders — makes sense to ordinary people.

The offer had some odd side-effects. Said the *New York Times*: "He surely didn't intend it, but South Africa's President P W Botha now grants at least some resemblance between his and the Soviet Union's taking of political prisoners."

But there clearly is a genuine desire in the Cabinet to let Mandela go. Inside knowledge (provided by the US State Department) that a complicated exchange of dissidents and spies was on the cards, did offer an opportunity to extend a release proposal unrelated to government's previous offer that the taking of freedom by Mandela would be conditional upon his repudiation of violence for political ends. The latter, for Mandela, must have been the easiest offer imaginable to refuse.

Botha's latest offer, if that is what it is, rewrites the ground rules. If government now feels that Mandela should be released on humanitarian grounds, having served more than "life," then there is little the ANC or Mandela himself can do to avert such a humane gesture.

There may well be more to it, such as the lingering doubts about Mandela's health despite the favourable bill of health delivered

 7/2/86
122 LABOUR LAWS FM

Notwithstanding internal opposition and international condemnation, the homelands system — long the backbone of grand apartheid — apparently becomes more entrenched by the day. The fact that KwaNdebele will become the fifth "independent national state" sometime this year seems proof enough of this.

The result, as time passes, is that the legislation applying in the various homelands is significantly different to that in SA itself. But keeping track of what has happened is no easy task. That is why employers and trade unionists alike will find a comprehensive new study which analyses the labour agreements and laws in the homelands and SA an invaluable guide.

The report, "Some aspects of labour relationships between the Republic of SA and Neighbouring States" is by Alan Whiteside of Natal University's Economics Research Unit. It was commissioned by the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) and is the first in a series on manpower issues. A second report by Whiteside will look at the problems arising from these differences.

Inquiries should be directed to the HSRC in Pretoria.

by surgeons who attended him in the Volks-hospitaal in Cape Town. The potential terror and violence implicit in the reaction to his death in captivity by far outweighs the potential for mischief that would be wrought after he were told to leave prison a free man.

So, looking around for a *deus ex machina*, it may have seemed a good idea to create some form of linkage between Mandela's release and the advanced negotiations between the US, East Germany, West Germany and the Soviet Union to secure the freedom of Shcharansky at least.

Secret talks

Information that agreement in principle had been reached in the case of Shcharansky appears to have reached the South Africans just in time for Botha to have made such a confident offer when he opened Parliament last week.

On January 21, the *International Herald Tribune*, quoting a highly placed German Chancellery official, reported secret talks between the US and the Soviet Union on the release of the Soviet dissidents.

These were apparently a resumption of negotiations which had started before the Reagan-Gorbachev summit of November 29-30. In fact, the West German newspaper *Bild* had claimed at the beginning of November that Gorbachev would "give a signal" on the release of the dissidents if the summit was a success. *Bild* also reported that it would be part of a package, with the US releasing Soviet spies. So too would West Germany.

Maybe this is what Chester Crocker told the South Africans when he was here recently.

PASS LAWS  FM

Up in smoke 7/2/86

Government has announced that SA's pass laws, in terms of which some 238 000 blacks were arrested in 1984 alone, are to be scrapped by July 1.

Whether President Botha's commitment will pre-empt a Congress of SA Trade Unions threat to launch a mass burning of the *dompas* in June remains to be seen.

Doubts persist, however, whether the dismantling of the pass law-influx control system will, in fact, take place by July 1. There are also doubts whether the mooted new common identity document will not represent some form of racial control.

The African National Congress (ANC) has, perhaps predictably, maintained that the pass laws will be replaced by another type of identity card to continue restricting the movements of black people in urban areas.

A sceptical Bishop Desmond Tutu says it is "nothing to crow about," and to black people it will just be a "*dompas*" by another name.

Details of precisely how the pass system is

try. — AP-DJ.

Soviet economics specialist Eric Reuter.

BUS DAY
6/1/86
(122)
More room for new industry

STEPHEN CRANSTON

THERE has been considerable progress in the establishment of industry at the Ekandustria industrial deconcentration point, KwaNdebele, during the past 18 months.

Forty-five companies have been established and a further eight industrialists are moving into their factories.

The KwaNdebele National Development Corporation is building another 13 factories.

Private sector investment is estimated at R48m and 5 600 jobs are likely to be created.

Not all companies have been South African. There are two Israeli and two Far East ventures.

Plans are underway to extend Ekandustria from its present 100 ha to 314 ha and 23 industrial applications are being processed.

BUS DAY
6/1/86
SA Washington embassy launches US newsletter

SIMON BARBER

WASHINGTON — To combat the predicted 1986 crop of sanctions and disinvestment legislation the SA embassy in Washington has begun issuing a monthly newsletter under the byline of ambassador Herbert Beukes.

The January 1 edition was sent to a list of 4 000 decision-makers at the end of last week.

It opens with a quote from Abraham Lincoln: "The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present. As our case is new, so we must think anew and act anew. We must disenthrall ourselves and then we shall save our country."

Beukes compares the ANC with the Palestine Liberation Organisation and urges the US not to push for talks between Pretoria and the ANC until

the latter renounces violence.

President P W Botha "stretched out his hand, offering to negotiate", he writes, "but the extremists refused. Instead they called for — and have carried out — a campaign of violence, terror and intimidation, aimed more at blacks than at whites".

The newsletter also contains news items from Southern Africa which the embassy deems to have received insufficient attention in the US Press.

The snippets include: "Blacks can now own land", "Castro reported to seek war against SA", "Government incentive plan may create 77 000 new jobs" and "Inkatha refuses to accept African national conference violence".

J
S
B
cr.
de
fu
co
th
m
be
to
th
re
fo
ly
at
re
c
al

STAR 17/3/86

Labour laws mean little to workers like Mary X

By Sheryl Raine

Early each morning, Mary X scurries to a bus stop in the bush, boards a bus and travels 60 dusty kilometres from her small hut in Kwaggafontein, kwaNdebele, to work in the new industrial jewel of Ekandustria.

Her bus fare costs her R10,60 a week. Her wages as an unskilled worker, competing for work with thousands of unemployed, are R25 a week. She is left with R14,40 a week (R57,60 a month) after spending 46 hours a week at her work bench.

A bag of mielie meal costs R8,50. There is little left for her three children. Savings remain a remote dream. Her husband is unemployed.

Some of her colleagues are luckier. They earn R35 or more a week. Skilled colleagues in key jobs earn as much as R200 a week and can afford to live in the new model township of Ekangala, a few kilometres from the Ekandustria factory gates. Some have been transferred from Johannesburg with all expenses paid. But key personnel are in the minority at Ekandustria.

Mary says there is no morally defensible argument which can explain her low wages. She cannot accept the argument that a pitifully low wage is better than no wage at all. She says employers should pay what they can afford to pay, not a unilaterally-defined going rate.

NO LABOUR PROTECTION

For her there is no such thing as a statutory minimum wage, trade unions talking of a "living wage", wage negotiations, formal grievance procedures or employment codes.

In Ekandustria the relatively enlightened labour dispensation of South Africa has not penetrated.

This industrial deconcentration point, outside Bronkhorstpruit, is scheduled for incorporation into kwaNdebele soon. According to a kwaNdebele Development Corporation (KNDC) official, it is at present in transition between South Africa and kwaNdebele. Only if the homeland government introduces its own labour laws will people like Mary have any form of statutory protection.

The KNDC has recommended to the kwaNdebele government that it introduce regulations to improve labour practices.

INHERITED LAWS

In kwaNdebele, the following labour legislation, inherited from South Africa, is in operation: The Black Labour Relations Act of 1953 (which was repealed by South Africa in 1981), the Wage Act of 1957 (which excludes wage determinations but does empower the homeland government to establish a wage board and make its own determinations) and most of South Africa's labour laws up to 1981, excluding welfare and wage provisions.

● Names and identities have been omitted to prevent the possibility of victimisation.

sleeping accommodation

Cart 5 20/11/66 222
KwaNdebele boycott

SIYABUSHWA. — Most civil servants in KwaNdebele were still boycotting work yesterday, an administrative spokesman said. The stayaway, which started on Monday, was apparently prompted by the detention of two members of the Ndebele royal family — which opposes independence for the region — and nine others. The two members of the royal family detained were named as Prince James and Prince Andries Mahlangu.

RIGHT ROYAL ROW

Sowetan
19/11/86

122

Mass stay-away over princes

THOUSANDS of KwaNdebele civil servants have been boycotting work since Monday in protest against the continued detention of the two Mahlangu princes and nine other residents.

Reliable sources in the homeland told the *Sowetan* yesterday that the mass stayaway followed a call for the unconditional release of all detained citizens.

The call, they said, was made at the weekend in pamphlets distributed by unknown persons who also urged employees at all government departments not to go to work until the release of Prince James Mahlangu and Prince Andries Mahlangu.

Some of the people who work in Pretoria said the meeting which was held on Sunday resolved that those

By ALINAH DUBE

employed outside the homeland, as well as medical personnel, be exempted from the boycott.

Schools are also not affected, they said.

A spokesman for the Department of Internal Affairs confirmed the stay-away but refused to discuss the matter further.

Detained

Detained with the two princes are Mr Fanie Molapo, a deputy sheriff and the only messenger of the court in KwaNdebele; Mr Joe Morgan, a public relations officer for Witbank Black Aces Football Club; Mr Joe Aphane, a Siyabuswa businessman, Mr Abram Skosana, a Kameeldrift village councillor and businessman; Mr Jabu Mahlangu, a manager of businesses owned

To Page 2

Royal
row

From Page 1

by both Prince James Mahlangu and Mr Cornelius Mahlangu; Mr Harold Skosana, a clerk at the circuit office; a teacher, Mr Aaron Mahlangu; Mr Charles Skosana, a member of the ruling tribal council; and businessman Mr Lucas Mthimunye.

23/11/85 29/12/85

US congressmen urge rethink on kwaNdebele plan

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Twenty-six United States congressmen have urged the South African Government to reconsider a decision to redraw the boundaries of kwaNdebele, saying this would make a mockery of the State President's words earlier this year.

The congressmen also called, in a letter to South Africa's Ambassador to Washington, Mr Herbert Beukes, for a referendum to determine the will of those involved "in what would amount to a forced removal".

The letter was signed by 21 Senators and five members of the House of Representatives, including former presidential candidates, several foes of the South African Government, moderates and conservatives.

It said the Government intended on January 1 to incorporate the Moutse and eKangala areas into kwaNdebele, slated for "independence" next year.

"We have long considered the 'homeland' policy one of the most inhumane manifestations of apartheid," the writers said. They said Mr Beukes had tried particularly to draw the attention of Congress to the September 30 speech by the State President, Mr P W Botha. Among the key points Mr Botha had made "on the agenda for continued political and social reform" were: a commitment to one citizenship and a universal franchise within a united South Africa; and the restoration of South African citizenship to all who lost it in the creation of the homeland states.

"A decision to proceed with the forced incorporation would make a mockery of those stated intentions," they said.

The signatories included Senator John Glenn, outspoken critic of forced removals; Senator Nancy Kassebaum, chairman of the Foreign Relations Sub-Committee on Africa and possible Republican candidate for the vice-presidency in 1988; Senator Edward Kennedy, a key player in the campaign against Pretoria's policies; Senator Alan Cranston, former presidential candidate from California and arch-foe of the South African Government; and Senator Gary Hart, tipped as a front-runner for the Democratic presidential candidacy in 1988.

Representatives who signed the letter included the chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Sub-Committee on Africa, Mr Howard Wolpe; Mr Stephen Solarz of New York, a tough critic of apartheid; and Mr William Gray, anti-apartheid campaigner and leading member of a congressional group due to visit South Africa early in the New Year.

(v) Personnel for Local Authorities	9 678
(vi) Control over Local Authority Institutions	59 247
(vii) Additional Sources of Revenue	3 122
(viii) Conditions of Services of Scientific Councils	800
(ix) Welfare Policy	12 920
(x) Family Enrichment	655

Hansard Q-601 1067
 Identity documents 15/4/85
 566 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Home Affairs.

(1) Whether his Department controls the issuing of identity documents to members of all race groups, if not, (a) in respect of which race groups does it not issue these documents and (b) why; if so, how many (i)(aa) original and (bb) duplicate applications for documents were received, and (ii) documents were issued, in respect of each race group in the latest specified year for which figures are available,

(2) whether there is a delay in issuing these documents, if so, what is the (a) average and (b) maximum delay between the receipt of an application and the issuing of a document in respect of each population group,

(3) whether temporary identity documents are issued to any persons, if so, (a) in respect of which population groups and (b) for how long are these documents valid in each case,

(4) (a) from where are applicants required to submit their applications for identity documents and (b) where is the completed document sent to in respect of each population group,

(5) whether members of all population groups are required to submit the same items with their applications, if

not, (a) why not and (b) what information is required from any one population group that is not required from another;

(6) whether his Department issues identity documents to residents of national states; if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes (a) and (b) fall away

For the period 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984

(i) (aa) Blacks 299 162. Other population groups 325 520
 (bb) Blacks 504 735. Other population groups 245 980

Separate statistics for population groups other than Blacks are not available

(ii) Blacks	796 738
Whites	420 000
Coloureds	81 200
Indians	48 100
Malays, Griquas and Chinese	3 193

(2) No (a) and (b) fall away. However, I wish to add that the normal time to process an application is 6 to 8 weeks, provided the application is correctly completed and no additional information or substantiating documents are needed. Should additional information or substantiating documents be required the time needed to finalize an application is dependant on the time taken by the applicant to respond to the Department's inquiries

(3) Yes

(a) All population groups

(b) Two months in respect of Blacks. Six months in respect of other population groups

(4) (a) If the applicant is a Black person and if he is resident in one of the national states, at the nearest magistrate's office in the national state concerned. If he is resident outside the national states, at the nearest office of the Commissioner of Co-operation and Development. If the applicant is not a Black person, at the nearest regional office of the Department of Home Affairs.

(b) If the applicant is a Black person, to the magistrate's office in the national state or the office of the Commissioner of Co-operation and Development where the applicant submitted his application. In respect of applicants who are not Black persons, to the postal address of the applicant furnished in the application.

(5) No.

(a) The issue of identity documents to Black persons and to members of the population groups other than the Black population group is governed by two different Acts, namely the Blacks (Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents) Act, 1952 (Act 67 of 1952) and the Population Registration Act, 1950 (Act 30 of 1950), respectively. These two Acts have different requirements and the application forms that are prescribed, also differ substantially. Copies of the different application forms can be made available for the honourable member's perusal.

(b) Black persons, except those exempted by Section 3(4) of Act 67 of 1952, are required to submit full sets of fingerprints whilst persons other than Black persons, are required to submit marriage certificates or copies thereof if they are married.

(b) Yes

Hansard Q-601 1070
 Unemployed persons 15/4/85
 585. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(a) How many Black persons were unemployed as at the date of the latest population survey and (b) what is the date of this survey?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(a) 515 000

(b) October 1984

Hansard Q-601 1071
 KwaNdebele: unemployed persons 15/4/85

662 Dr A L BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether his Department keeps statistics of the number of Black residents of KwaNdebele who are unemployed, if not, why not, if so, how many such residents were unemployed as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

Statistics on the number of Black residents of KwaNdebele who are unemployed are being kept on the basis of the Current Population Survey of the Central Statistical Services.

An estimated 4 152 Black residents of KwaNdebele were unemployed during September 1984.

Tsitsikamma Toll Road Project

742 Mr D J N MALCOLMSS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

Whether any gifts were presented to any persons by his Department on the occasion of the opening of the Tsitsikamma Toll Road Project, if so, (a) to whom, (b) what was the value of the gift in each case and (c) from what account were the funds drawn to pay for these gifts?

SCHOOL WATCH

THE confrontation between principals, students and teachers which began last year in kwaNdebele, has plunged education in the homeland into a crisis that could have disastrous results.

The kwaNdebele Department of Education and Culture (DEC) has been accused of handling the crisis irresponsibly, by supporting the principals and failing to analyse the situation.

SCHOOL WATCH learnt that conditions at the kwaNdebele College of Education were worse than at other institutions in the homeland. The college, which has 1 200 students, re-opened this week after more than a month. Students had chased the rector away. *New Nation (Learners)*

Dissatisfaction

Problems at the college started last year, when students expressed dissatisfaction with the rector. Among issues which angered the students, was the alleged R5 fine for students who reported late for classes.

Subsequent to this and other irregularities, the students complained to the homeland administration and a commission of inquiry was appointed to investigate the allegations against the rector and some white staff members. *24/5 - 29/5/71*

The commission was established in July last year and was scheduled to report its findings a month later.

But, according to the Students' Representative Council (SRC) spokesperson Sello Shabalala, the commission failed to meet the deadline and another crisis erupted at the beginning of this year.

Failed

The homeland authorities were reportedly drawn in and various meetings with students and parents were held. But these failed to resolve the crisis.

Shabalala said that the kwaNdebele chief minister, James Mahlangu, had addressed one of the meetings, where some students were allegedly pointed at with pistols by Mahlangu's body guards.

Mahlangu confirmed that he addressed the meeting, but denied that his body guards chased students with pistols.

Shabalala said the meeting, which was supposed to be a parents meeting, was poorly organised with only a five percent attendance.

"We objected to the the meeting because it was on a Friday morning. Most parents were not informed and we felt it would be difficult for most of them to attend a school meeting on a working day," said Shabalala.

The Southern Transvaal region of the National Education Co-ordinating Committee (NECC) said it was trying to hold a meeting with the homeland's DEC.

NECC regional secretary, Amon Msane, said his organisation had wanted to meet with the homeland education minister several months ago, but the meeting never materialised.

Racism

There have also been allegations of racism involving white teachers towards their black colleagues and students.

It has been reported that the DEC was helpless because the white teachers had been seconded by the central government's Department of Education and Training (DET).

Closures and disruptions in other high schools have been the order of the day, said SA Democratic Teachers Union spokesperson, Willie Kutumela. The reason for this was the headmasters' negative response to the grievances of students and teachers.

He added that the kwaMhlanga area was the most affected by the crisis as it was experiencing a massive shortage of teachers and learning materials.

Rockman bids for new post

CONTROVERSIAL former police lieutenant Gregory Rockman has applied for a post in the Kwandebele police force.

Kwandebele's Minister of Law and Order, Mr Jabulani Mabona, said his application was still being studied. "It would be nice to have a policeman of his calibre in our force," he said.

Mr Rockman made world headlines in 1989 when he spoke out against the actions of riot police in Mitchell's Plain.

He was suspended from the police force without pay in October 1989 after taking part in an illegal march protesting against alleged riot police violence.

He was transferred to Pinelands police station, but refused to go.

16/1/89
Times

Star 20/9/91
**KwaNdebele may
employ Rockman**

Dissident former policeman Gregory Rockman may join the KwaNdebele government. (122)

KwaNdebele authorities are to decide whether to employ the former SAP lieutenant and, arrested leader of the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union.

The homeland's Minister of Law and Order, Steve Mabona, yesterday confirmed the application and said Mr Rockman had been in the tiny homeland about a week ago for an interview.

Mr Mabona said no decision had been taken yet on his employment.

Mr Rockman made a formal application to the homeland government for employment on July 26 this year. — Pretoria Correspondent.

15 000 mean to get what they want

Soviet
4/10/91
122

THE strike by about 15 000 factory workers in KwaNdebele could last for weeks if their grievances are not addressed soon, the Congress of South African Trade Unions warned yesterday.

Mr Donsie Khumalo, Cosatu's general secretary for the Northern Transvaal region, said industrial action by workers at more than 100 Ekandustrial factories was continuing.

By ALINAH DUBE

"The workers are prepared to go on for two weeks if their demands are not met. This time they are stopping at nothing to register their protest against unfair labour practices," Khumalo said.

The stayaway in KwaNdebele started this week. Between 12 000 and 15 000 workers are involved.

Their grievances in-

clude retrenchments, the Labour Relations Act of KwaNdebele has not yet been promulgated and allegations that a Numsa official, Mr Moses Moe-rane, was threatened with a firearm at one of the companies.

Workers are demanding that a charge be laid against the officials who produced the gun and that the concerned company should take action against the person.

Teachers 'must set example'

By Sapa and
MONWABISI
NOMADLO

122

THE president of the South African Democratic Teachers' Union (Sadtu), Shepherd Mdladlana, on Thursday issued a fresh call for pupils and teachers to revive a culture of learning to prevent further catastrophes in black education. C/Pren 13/10/91

Mdladlana's appeal was made in his presidential address at the first national congress in Johannesburg of the fledgling union.

"We have to set an ex-

ample to our communities and schools. The culture of learning is gone. We must bring it back," he urged about 700 delegates and observers at the congress.

Mdladlana blamed the South African Government for the crisis in black education, charging that its attempts to normalise schooling had failed.

"We, instead, must make sure that our children go to school to learn and we, as teachers, go to school to teach.

Meanwhile, education in KwaNdebele ground to a halt this week as teach-

ers went on strike in solidarity with four of their colleagues who have been suspended without pay by the homeland's education authorities.

According to a source, the four were suspended for allegedly refusing to be transferred from their schools as a disciplinary measure after they had taken part in a march on May 16 in which teachers demanded the opening of the Kwandebele College of Education.

He said the teachers were also demanding that schools be allowed to set their own examination papers.

day, October 18, 1991

Strike ¹²²

is over

Sowetan 18/10/91
THE strike by

Ekandustria's entire work-
force ended on its 15th
day this week after the
KwaNdebele Government
intervened.

Negotiations between
employee representatives,
Cosatu and employers had
deadlocked on two occa-
sions.

Internal Affairs Minis-
ter Mr Lucas Mthimunye
stepped in on Tuesday, as-
king employers to
reinstate workers without
punitive measures. -
Sapa

Property



BY JOSHUA RABOFOKO

Swelani 513192

EXCELLENT results are being achieved by small manufacturers who have been established by the KwaNdebele National Development Corporation

Most of the small businesses are housed in nine industrial parks spread throughout the area, involving a total investment of R3,4 million, providing new job opportunities for more than 1 000 Ndebeles.

Future plans include an industrial park at KwaMhlanga, extensions to existing parks and motor-town at Tweefontein at a total cost of about R2,5 million, and will provide premises for an additional 35 small manufacturers.

This project began in 1983 and today more than 150 have already been successfully established, according to public relations consultant Mr Hans Lombard

The buildings in each park are spacious factory units, varying from 50 to 250 sq m

Senior manager of the KNDC small business development division Mr Poelie Smith said each applicant was thoroughly screened for technical ability before being allocated a factory unit.

Only after the applicant was well established and the enterprise running smoothly, may he apply for financial assistance from the small business development division of the KNDC

Interest rates vary from 14,5 to 22,5 percent. Workers receive specialised basic training in various skills at training centres run by the corporation.

Courses including administration, financial control and bookkeeping are available to the business owners.

One of the first small businessmen to start in the Siyabuswa industrial park was Mr Frans Malaka, who owns the BB Furniture Manufacturers

A wide range of home and office furniture is made by nine fulltime workers whose wages are subsidised by the Department of Trade and Industry.

Malaka began his operation in 1983 as one-man business equipped with a hammer, a hand-saw and other small hand tools.

"My small business in KwaNdebele is booming," he said.



Mr Frans Malaka - owner of BB Furniture Manufacturers - with one of the headboards manufactured in his factory



Drive to stimulate business

Southern 26/3/92

122

~~122~~

~~122~~

THE KwaNdebele National Development Corporation has embarked on a major drive to stimulate development in the small business and informal sectors.

In his chairman report, Mr J Nieuwoudt says the small business development was completely restructured during the year to provide a better service to these sectors.

A number of business consultants are being trained in conjunction with the University of Potchefstroom's Small Business Advisory Bureau, he said.

These advisers will give personal training to entrepreneurs, thus greatly increasing their chances of business survival. During the year the KNDC provided loans to the value of R4,3 million to local entrepreneurs, thus creating 275 jobs.

To date the corporation has financed 438 KwaNdebele entrepreneurs and so injected R24,6 million into the local economy. A further R114,9 million has been invested to support the growth of small business.

Nieuwoudt said eight small industrial parks provide 178 modern factory flats for use by local manufacturers, while an industrial hive in Siyabuswa offers an affordable starting point for those wishing to go into business for the first time.

The corporation has helped to create 633 jobs in the small business sector since 1985.

The corporation has a vital role in the development of a balanced economy within the region.

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

To do this, the corporation must pay careful attention to all sectors of the economy including agriculture, commerce, finance, industry, mining, tourism and transport.

"The KNDC has a responsibility to promote community development in KwaNdebele and ensure that adequate quality housing is provided," he added.

Traditionally, industrial development has formed the main thrust of the KNDC's development programme. Unfortunately, like the rest of South Africa, KwaNdebele has experienced a sharp decline in industrial investment during 1990/91.

Nieuwoudt said that has contributed to the prevailing unfavourable economic climate due to continued economic sanctions and a drop off in local and overseas investor confidence brought about by the politicisation of labour and the general increase in township violence.

The capping of concessions and imposition of a blanket embargo on new investment aggravated this situation. As a result the KNDC was forced to close its Taiwan marketing office and curtail its media advertising.

He said that the corporation believed that the availability of trained manpower was a key factor in any economic development programme. For that reason it had invested heavily in training.

New factory in Ekangala

Sowetan 11/12/92
By Joshua Raboroko ■ Whites are unhappy after the biggest job creation project in KwaNdebele:

THE NATIONAL Association of Cooperative Societies of South Africa has opened its first coffin manufacturing company in KwaNdebele in the northern Transvaal.

The factory is in Ekandustria in Ekangala and is geared to be the biggest job-creation project in the destitute KwaNdebele homeland.

It comes after protracted negotiations between the organisation and a private company in the area and has been described as "a major breakthrough towards black advancement".

It comes amid threats by white rivals that they will sack and retrench hundreds of black workers if Nacssa continues with the project.

The factory is the brainchild of Letsema Investment Corporation, which is controlled by Nacssa and chaired by Dr Nthato Motlana.

Nacssa's chief executive, Mr Sam Mofhe, said the acquisition of the R300 000 coffin manufacturing company was a big success for the organisation's 200 000 members.

He said it would serve many undertakers and have a 60 percent market share in the industry.

Employment opportunities, a major task of the Nacssa, would be created for many disadvantaged people, Motlana added.

Motlana said as a business organisation, they encouraged burial societies, women's and meholisano clubs

to establish businesses.

"The object was to show them that we can create jobs and wealth for the community," he said.

"We helped 27 societies or clubs in initiating different business projects. These projects inter alia included paying, catering in functions and funerals, curtains and bed covers manufacturing, floor tiling, fruit and vegetables vending."

He said about 125 people who would otherwise be unemployed found employment through this exercise. "We assist these societies in marketing, management, book-keeping and banking."

FREE
CONFIDENTIAL
PERSONALISED
COUNSELLING

Contact
L M MOOTA DRIVING SCHOOL



New factory in Ekangala

Sowetan 11/12/92
By Joshua Raboroko

■ Whites are unhappy after the biggest job creation project in KwaNdebele:

THE NATIONAL Association of Cooperative Societies of South Africa has opened its first coffin manufacturing company in KwaNdebele in the northern Transvaal.

The factory is in Ekandustria in Ekangala and is geared to be the biggest job-creation project in the destitute KwaNdebele homeland.

It comes after protracted negotiations between the organisation and a private company in the area and has been described as "a major breakthrough towards black advancement".

It comes amid threats by white rivals that they will sack and retrench hundreds of black workers if Nacssa continues with the project.

The factory is the brainchild of Letsema Investment Corporation, which is controlled by Nacssa and chaired by Dr Nihato Motlana.

Nacssa's chief executive, Mr Sam Mofhe, said the acquisition of the R300 000 coffin manufacturing company was a big success for the organisation's 200 000 members.

He said it would serve many undertakers and have a 60 percent market share in the industry.

Employment opportunities, a major task of the Nacssa, would be created for many disadvantaged people, Motlana added.

Motlana said as a business organisation, they encouraged burial societies, women's and meholisano clubs

to establish businesses.

"The object was to show them that we can create jobs and wealth for the community" he said.

"We helped 27 societies or clubs in initiating different business projects. These projects inter alia included paving, catering in functions and funerals, curtains and bed covers manufacturing, floor tiling, fruit and vegetables vending."

He said about 125 people who would otherwise be unemployed found employment through this exercise. "We assist these societies in marketing, management, book-keeping and banking."

122

Nehawu picket (122) WMS-11/11/93

MEMBERS of the National Education, Health and Allied Workers' Union (Nehawu) this week picketed in the kwaNdebele capital of kwaMahlangu in protest against the alleged victimisation of members by the kwaNdebele government.

Nehawu spokesman Alfred Malefo said members had demonstrated on Tuesday against a government minister's refusal to reinstate workers fired after striking over wages in August. — Sapa

Meeting on casino dispute is stillborn

A LAST-ditch attempt to resolve the six-month pay dispute at the casinos in KwaNdebele failed when Rean International management did not attend a government-brokered meeting this week.

A spokesman for the workers, who attended the meeting at KwaMhlanga on Monday, said they waited for four hours for management representatives before leaving.

"This proves to us once again that management is not prepared to resolve the issue," he added.

The workers at two casinos, in Siyabuswa and Kwaggafontein, went on strike more than six months ago.

Management had said its income from the casinos had come under pressure, and promised a review as soon as earnings picked up. Workers also took a salary cut to avoid retrenchments. One worker said: "All this talk of retrenchments occurred

JOHN DLUDLU

even though management had opened another casino in Nelspruit."

At the beginning of the strike workers were locked out and the casinos closed. A new company, Eurocoin, took over and reopened the casinos with new staff.

The striking workers complained that management was reluctant to meet them, and had failed to attend several meetings.

Workers threatened to use force. Yesterday morning they gathered at the Siyabuswa casino with the intention of closing it.

Rean International legal representative Michael Werner said he had not been aware of the meeting.

As far as his client was concerned, the matter had been resolved. "My client dismissed the workers for going on an illegal strike. They were

paid money due to them and a severance fee, and signed a form acknowledging that the matter had been settled." (122)

By signing the forms, the workers agreed their dismissal had been "lawful and did not constitute unfair labour practice". They agreed to desist from civil or industrial action.

"I understand that they now want their jobs back. And we've told them to apply to the new company," Werner said.

He said he was prepared to meet the workers, and another meeting had been arranged for January 20. "However, I'll not negotiate at the barrel of a gun. If force is used I'll go to court."

The Parsons commission of inquiry into KwaNdebele last month found the casinos to be operating illegally under the law of both SA and the homeland.

Ndebele cops out on strike

Sowetan 11/4/94

By McKeed Kottolo

HUNDREDS of disgruntled Kwa-Ndebele police have embarked on an indefinite strike after the authorities failed to meet their demands.

A spokesman for Popuru's Eastern Transvaal region confirmed that they embarked on a sit-in on Friday—a day after they had received a “negative response” to their demands.

Their demands include the repayment of pension money and the suspension of recent promotions until an independent commission of inquiry has investigated all promotions dating back to 1986.

“Now that the authorities were not shaken by Friday's sit-in, we are going on a full-scale strike from today,” said the spokesman.

Scores of junior policemen had aban-

doned their posts at police stations at the weekend as part of the rolling labour action. The homeland's deputy commissioner of police, Colonel Mandla Mahlangu, confirmed the incident and said only the Vaalbank and Kwaggafontein police stations were left unmanned.

122

However, sources in Siyabuswa said the local police station was not manned yesterday.

Mahlangu said “loyal senior officers” manned the affected police stations. He condemned the action of the police as a sign of resistance to the forthcoming democratic system of government.

He said: “It is too late to embark on such an action because freedom is already on our doorstep. For 75 years, policemen in this country survived the apartheid rule.”



ODD PARTNERS. Police officers and Umkonto we Sizwe commanders toyi-toyi together during a Popuru march in Pretoria on Saturday.