

HOMELANDS — LEBOWA — GENERAL

1984

JANUARY — DEC.

# Chief's release brings order after two are burnt at stake

Law and order seem to have been restored in the strife-torn Bolathakgomo village near Zebediela, where angry tribesmen who had burnt two inyagas to death threatened to burn more if the police did not release their detained chief.

After being released by the Zebediela police at the weekend, Chief Jan Ledwaba received a hero's welcome from some 500 of his tribesmen, who had waited for him for hours in the scorching heat of the Northern Transvaal after he had spent two days in the police cells at Zebediela.

By Revelation  
Ntola



In a passionate appeal to the villagers not to carry out their threat of burning more people, Chief Ledwaba said this was no longer necessary since he had been released by the police.

"Killing more people can only besmirch our good name as Bolathakgomo peace-loving people," he said amid wild cheers.

A spokesman for the tribesmen promised the chief that everything would now return to normal, and that their threats of burning more people had been withdrawn.

He also announced that each villager was expected to collect money towards the legal defence and bail money for the 12 inyagas and five fellow tribesmen, who were still in police custody following the death of the two other inyagas. More than R600 was collected within half an hour.

The arrest of Chief Ledwaba and 17 others was a sequel to the burning to death of Mrs Maria Kekana (40) and Mr Joshua Morwamotse (75) last week.

They had been sentenced to death by a 200-strong mob after the village inyagas had sniffed them out as being responsible for causing lightning to strike Mrs Nkgwane Mahlobaagwane (40) and her daughter, Johanna (14).



Top left: A woman holds up the stake at which two people were burnt to death last week. Top right: Chief Jan Ledwaba, who spent two days in police custody following the death of two inyagas at his Bolathakgomo village. After his release from custody at the weekend, Chief Ledwaba appealed to his tribesmen to refrain from threatening to burn more inyagas. Above: the 500-strong crowd decided to collect money for those still in police custody after the chief was released at the weekend. More than R600 was collected within half an hour for their defence and pending bail.

22/1/84



111

City Press

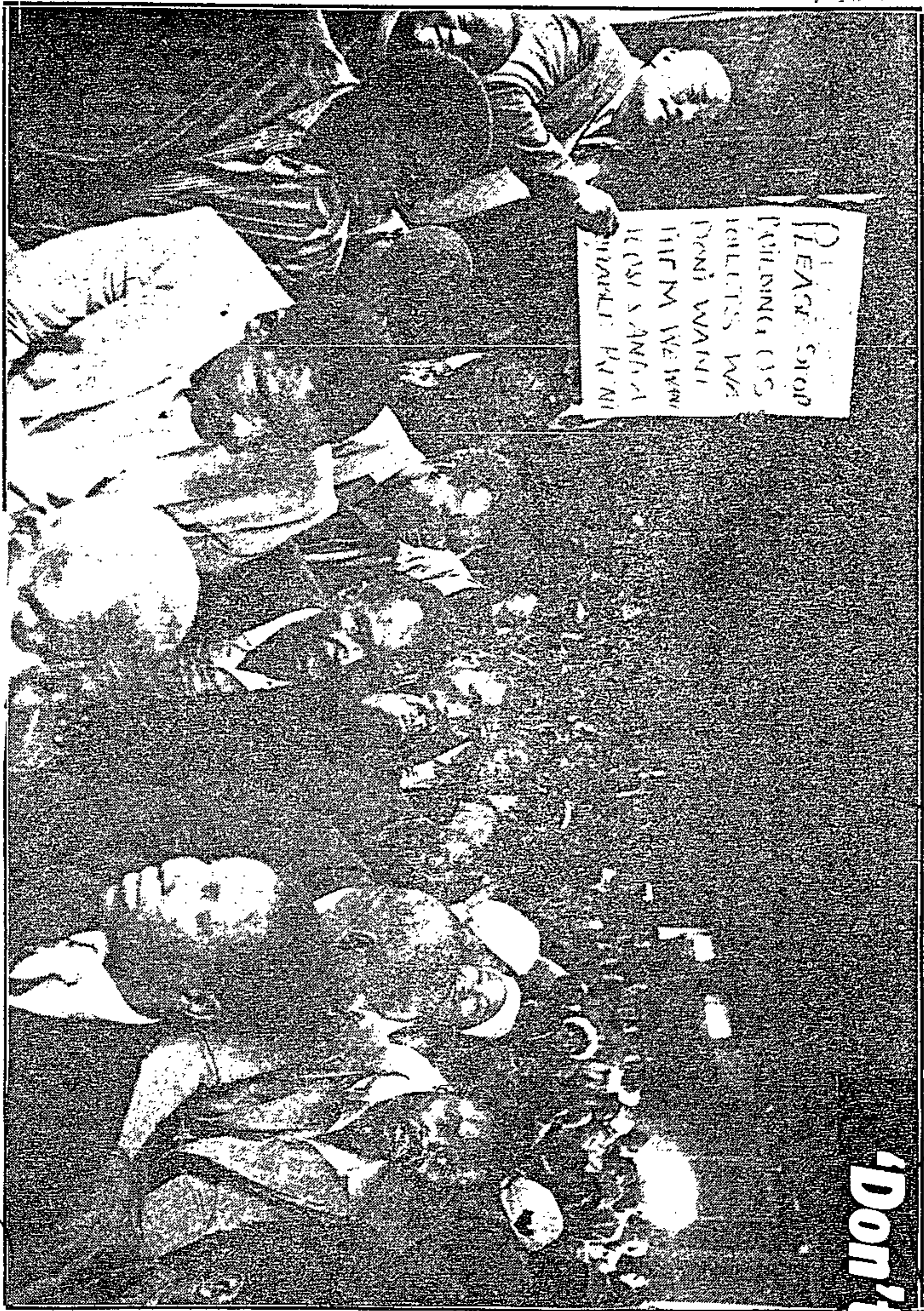
# 'Don't flush us away'

The sign says it all as Leandra residents protest against their pending removal to KwaNdebele.

The protest reached a climax this week when about 2 000 residents agreed to send a delegation to meet Highveld Administration Board director Thys Jonker.

Residents say the Government wants to deprive them of their South African citizenship by moving them to a new township a kilometre away, just inside KwaNdebele.

They also object to the standard of housing being provided in the township and the high rent they are expected to pay.



RDM 21/1/84

# Drought hastens pace of a family's starvation

By PAT SIDLEY

MOSANI MAGOPA and her two children are slowly starving in the Grootklip district of Lebowa — one of the so-called "homelands".

The drought has merely hastened the pace of her family's starvation.

She doesn't know her age, believes her son Jarvey is about 10, and her daughter Veronica about 4 years old. Veronica is the size of a two-year-old.

They have had almost no income and inadequate food, for some years. To start with, life has offered her few choices: influx control forces her to live in a homeland; her husband is dead, there are no young men left at home to marry, and there are hardly any jobs.

Then, last year the drought hit. Now all there is to eat is mealie-meal.

Sometimes Mrs Magopa and her children feel full with mealie-meal — but that supplies them with no protein at all, and very few vitamins.

Her income is R20 a month. It began to arrive after her husband, David, died in a work accident in 1976, and she thinks the firm sends this money to her, although she is not quite sure.

The payment could go on indefinitely. Or it could stop tomorrow.

He had been a contract worker at an Alberton furniture factory for a year, and used to send home between R80 and R100 a month. "He was killed by a machine," Mrs Magopa said.

Every month, she gives R10 to the store up the road. In return, the store gives her a 50kg bag of mealie meal every two months to three months. The bag costs R25. Her "credit arrangement" with the store means that sometimes she can also



Mrs Mosani Magopa with 4-year-old Veronica. The infected Kwashiorkor sores can be seen on Veronica's scalp.

get some tea or sugar.

The only other food she and her children eat is the tiny crop of mealies from the field outside her house.

It is not her field — it appears to be communally owned — but she is allowed to cultivate a patch of it.

Last year there were no mealies at all — the drought made sure of that.

In a good year, she would have been able to fill one bag from the crop. This would have lasted three to four months, backed up by the mealie meal from the store.

Grootklip is a small community. Its only organised agricultural "programme" comprises an experimental citrus plantation run by the Lebowa Department of Agriculture, and a small plot of land given to the local Black Housewives' League to grow maize or vegetables.

This year, the Housewives' League plot, fertilized and farmed with a

more modern approach, will yield twice as much as Mrs Magopa's plot. Members are to share the crop; Mrs Magopa would normally not receive a cut, unless given some.

The village has one tap, which receives only an intermittent supply of water. The only other sources are a river a few kilometres away — which is often dry — and a well in another village.

There is also an irrigation scheme for the agricultural project, incomplete because there is no water for it.

Daughter Veronica has a swollen belly, thin arms and legs and a mass of infected and bleeding sores on her sparsely covered scalp.

Mrs Ina Perlman of Operation Hunger, who took the Mail to Grootklip, said the child has kwashiorkor — and the sores on her head are part of the symptoms.

Things were bad before the drought for the small

family — now they are devastating.

Before it began, there was water, the tiny pension bought more mealie meal than it does now, and her own mealie crop was adequate. There was never any meat or chicken or eggs, but there was a bit of milk now and then.

In 1982 a 50kg sack cost about R18. Last year she was paying R20. This year it's costing R25. Soon, the price will go up yet another 7% when the latest maize price increase filters through to consumers.

A large portion of the increased costs in mealie meal over the past couple of years has been due to the drought and a national failure of the maize crop.

The new increase, which Mrs Magopa has yet to face, is a direct result of the condition, which has necessitated a need to import expensive maize.

But for Mrs Magopa, the drought boils down to a dry tap, the failed crop in her back yard, and the price of mealie meal at the nearby store.

The only work available was occasional fruit picking on the experimental farm, and labour on the irrigation scheme. Two years ago, this brought in up to R25 a month for five to six months in the year.

But last year, the fruit crop failed and the water dried up, and there was no work for her at all.

She should be on relief from an Operation Hunger programme, and the local clinic is supposed to give her some fortified soup and mealie meal for the child.

But, on her last trip to the clinic, she was given mealie meal, an ointment for the baby's scalp, and charged 20c for the tin of soup — enough for a cup a day for a month.

The 20c was too much. She hasn't been back.

THE Du Toit's of Grootklip have no income.

They are desperate poor.

The Du Toit's (the white family — the relatively little economic standing has been at the heart of the problem) and the inflation rate. Mr Geoff Du Toit and his wife, with their four-year-old son, live in a one-room flat in Grootklip.

They pay R55 rent a month. If Mr Du Toit does not work, the family will not be able to pay the rent. Mr Du Toit referred to the problems of blacks must be having a hard time.

Pieter is the same age as Jarvey, but gopa of Grootklip, is a child and physically weak. He is strong and healthy, but has a chance of suffering from kwashiorkor — with all its horrors.

Mr Du Toit was a contractor until recently, but he has no savings.

He expects to be able to take his family to a better place, but he knows when he can't.

He was earning R950 a month on his job last November. The family had to move to a small flat.

There was little left after they had to sit on their present flat. A Christmas scooter for the rest.

So they're relying on help from relatives.

"A few rand here and there. Now, at current food prices, they can buy to eat for a month.

In town, these food prices have risen because of inflation. Drought has not yet had its effect on overall food prices, according to spokesmen.

Fruit and vegetables are particularly expensive.

The food inflation rate in 1982 and November 1983 is the same as the general inflation rate around 10,5%.

But during that period, the price of vegetables and fruit has risen — mostly due to inflation.

And yet sometimes, food is actually cheaper and more available than the year before.

The Du Toit's have been helped from the direct impact of the drought because not all foods are affected all the time.

Room 21/1/84

# Drought hastens pace of family's starvation

**T SIDLEY**  
**MAGOPA** and children are living in the district of "one of the homelands". She has merely pace of her starvation. I know her age, son Jarvey is her daughter 4 years old. the size of a had almost no inadequate years. To life has offered her to live in a her husband is are no young home to marry, hardly any last year the Now all there is mealie-meal. Mrs Magopa children feel full meal — but them with no and very few is R20 a began to arrive husband, David, an accident in she thinks the firm money to her, al- not quite sure. could go on Or it could stop for a contract — Alberton fur- for a year, send home be- and R100 a was killed by a Mrs Magopa month, she gives here up the road. the store gives bag of mealie two months to . The bag costs credit arrange- the store means she can also



Mrs Mosani Magopa with 4-year-old Veronica. The infected Kwashiorkor sores can be seen on Veronica's scalp.

get some tea or sugar. The only other food she and her children eat is the tiny crop of mealies from the field outside her house. It is not her field — it appears to be communally owned — but she is allowed to cultivate a patch of it. Last year there were no mealies at all — the drought made sure of that. In a good year, she would have been able to fill one bag from the crop. This would have lasted three to four months, backed up by the mealie meal from the store. Grootklip is a small community. Its only organised agricultural "programme" comprises an experimental citrus plantation run by the Lebowa Department of Agriculture, and a small plot of land given to the local Black Housewives' League to grow maize or vegetables. This year, the Housewives' League plot, fertilized and farmed with a

more modern approach, will yield twice as much as Mrs Magopa's plot. Members are to share the crop; Mrs Magopa would normally not receive a cut, unless given some. The village has one tap, which receives only an intermittent supply of water. The only other sources are a river a few kilometres away — which is often dry — and a well in another village. There is also an irrigation scheme for the agricultural project, incomplete because there is no water for it. Daughter Veronica has a swollen belly, thin arms and legs and a mass of infected and bleeding sores on her sparsely covered scalp. Mrs Ina Perlman of Operation Hunger, who took the Mail to Grootklip, said the child has kwashiorkor — and the sores on her head are part of the symptoms. Things were bad before the drought for the small

family — now they are devastating. Before it began, there was water, the tiny pension bought more mealie meal than it does now, and her own mealie crop was adequate. There was never any meat or chicken or eggs, but there was a bit of milk now and then. In 1982 a 50kg sack cost about R18. Last year she was paying R20. This year it's costing R25. Soon, the price will go up yet another 7% when the latest maize price increase filters through to consumers. A large portion of the increased costs in mealie meal over the past couple of years has been due to the drought and a national failure of the maize crop. The new increase, which Mrs Magopa has yet to face, is a direct result of the condition, which has necessitated a need to import expensive maize. But for Mrs Magopa, the drought boils down to a dry tap, the failed crop in her back yard, and the price of mealie meal at the nearby store. The only work available was occasional fruit picking on the experimental farm, and labour on the irrigation scheme. Two years ago, this brought in up to R25 a month for five to six months in the year. But last year, the fruit crop failed and the water dried up, and there was no work for her at all. She should be on relief from an Operation Hunger programme, and the local clinic is supposed to give her some fortified soup and mealie meal for the child. But, on her last trip to the clinic, she was given mealie meal, an ointment for the baby's scalp, and charged 20c for the tin of soup — enough for a cup a day for a month. The 20c was too much. She hasn't been back.

THE Du Toit's of central Johannesburg have no income except handouts. They are desperate, miserable and poor. The Du Toit's (the names have been changed at their request) are a poor white family — the drought has had relatively little impact on their socio-economic standing — instead, their fate has been at the hands of the recession and the inflation rate. Mr Geoff Du Toit and his wife Emmie live with their four-year-old son Pieter in, literally, one room in a central Johannesburg flatblock. They pay R55 rent a month. If Mr Du Toit does not get a job soon, he will not be able to pay that rent. Mr Du Toit referred several times to the problems of blacks who he believes, must be having a tougher time than he is. Pieter is the same age as Veronica Magopa of Grootklip, but is a much larger child and physically far more active. He is strong and healthy and stands little chance of suffering severe malnutrition — with all its horrendous consequences. Mr Du Toit was a hardware salesman until recently, but he lost the job and has no savings. He expects to be able to get another one and to take his family out of their miserable surroundings — but he doesn't know when. He was earning R950 a month until he lost his job last November. The family had to move out of their Hillbrow flat. There was little left after paying the deposit on their present room. A Christmas scooter for Pieter wiped out the rest. So they're relying on handouts — mostly from relatives. "A few rand here and there," he said. Now, at current food prices, there is not a lot they can buy to eat. In town, these food prices have largely risen because of inflation. Drought has not yet become a major factor in overall food price increases, according to spokesmen for supermarket chains and the fresh produce market. Fruit and vegetables are, however, markedly different. The food inflation rate between November 1982 and November 1983, measured by the Consumer Price Index, ran at about the same as the general inflation rate: around 10,5%. But during that period, the inflation rate on vegetables and fruit was about 19% — mostly due to the drought, partly because of inflation. And yet sometimes, some vegetables were actually cheaper and in better supply than the year before. The Du Toit's have been largely shielded from the direct impact of the drought, because not all foods have been affected all the time.

Handwritten marks: three vertical lines and a scribble.

# FARE UP WITHOUT WARNING

COMMUTERS in Lebowa were caught by surprise when Lebowa Transport announced a bus fare increase to be introduced on Sunday next week. The increase was announced without warning.

Mr W T Wingate, development manager of Lebowa Transport, a subsidiary of the Co-operation for Economic Development (CED) said yesterday the company had authority from

By KHANGELA  
MAKHADO

the Lebowa Transportation Board and that they were going ahead with the introduction of the fares.

Mr Wingate said that the fares, to be effective from Sunday, January 29, would be increased by about 14 percent.

"This would mean that the fares for daily commuters would go up by between 30 cents and R1 a week depending on the distance.

Meanwhile, the fare increase has been condemned by commuters who said that despite the short notice given to them, there was also no cause for the fare increases.

However, Mr Wingate also said that it was now almost 18 months since the last increase in 1982 and that the price of tyres, increased staff salaries, increased rates, spares and the price that they have to pay for the buses caused the fare hikes.

Areas that will be affected are Seshego, Mahwereleng, Leeufontein, Motetema, Lenyenyene, Lamakgale, and Sekhukhuni. Meanwhile Azapo, through its Northern Transvaal region, has attacked the actions by "capitalist Lebowa Transport" and all that it stood for.

Sowetan

25/1/84

111 *Hansard Q. Col. 32*  
Lebowa Development Corporation  
*1/2/84*

33. Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:†

What are the (a) salary, (b) conditions of service and (c) fringe benefits of the (i) chairman and (ii) members of the board of directors of the Lebowa Development Corporation?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(i) *Chairman*

(a) Salary: R3 600 per annum.

(b) Conditions of service: Reimbursement for Transport and Subsistence expenses when on Corporation business.

(c) Fringe benefits: I am waiting for information, and as soon as I receive it I will send it to the hon member.

(ii) *Members of the Board*

(a) Salary: R3 000 per annum.

(b) Conditions of service: The same as those of chairman.

(c) Fringe benefits: The reply to (i)(c) is also applicable here.

**Commission of Inquiry into Ingwavuma**

\*21. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) (a) On how many occasions has the Commission of Inquiry into Ingwavuma under the chairmanship of Mr Justice F L H Rumpff met and (b) what was the date of its last meeting;
- (2) whether it is anticipated that the commission will make recommendations in regard to the final consolidation proposals for Natal and East Griqualand?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) On one occasion.
- (b) 8 September 1983.
- (2) No, as those matters do not fall within the terms of reference of the commission.

(111) *Hansard Q. Col. 21*  
*Lebowa Development Corporation*  
*1/2/84*

\*22. Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:†

- (1) Whether the Lebowa Development Corporation recently approved a loan in favour of a company whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purposes of his reply; if so, (a) what is the name of the company, (b) what is the capital amount of the loan and (c) in what manner is the (i) capital amount and (ii) interest being repaid;
- (2) whether any security was offered in respect of the loan; if so, what are the details of the security;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) Yes. →

- (a) Packsure Pietersburg (Pty) Ltd;
- (b) R900 000 subject to compliance with set conditions;
- (c) (i) Nine annual payments of R100 000
- (ii) Annual arrears calculated on the amount outstanding.

- (2) Yes.

Securities offered were as follows:

- notarial bond over production equipment, vehicles and office equipment
- cession of all monies, debits and decentralization benefits
- cession of shares in Packsure Pietersburg (Pty) Ltd
- In the case of a subsidiary company an intercompany guarantee is required.

Lebowa Development Corporation evaluates the securities at 1,5 times the amount of the loan.

Conditions were set by the Lebowa Development Corporation to guarantee the securities, in addition to the standard conditions.

- (3) No.  
 I received an anonymous letter about this matter and have heard that gossip is going round about it.  
 For these reasons I have made enquiries and have decided to discuss the detail of the matter with the chairman of the Board of the Lebowa Development Corporation.  
 A meeting between the Chairman, the Director-general for Co-operation and Development and myself has been arranged for 7 February 1984.  
 This Government stands for a clean administration and will maintain that ideal scrupulously.



111 ROM  
13/2/84

# Bone-dry Lebowa facing disaster

Mail Reporter

PIETERSBURG. — Unless heavy rains fall in the next few weeks in Lebowa, thousands of domestic animals are going to die and farmers will be in desperate trouble.

And hundreds of children will face death through malnutrition and related diseases.

According to Dr Mashupye Mphahalele, secretary of Lebowa's Department of Agriculture, and the chairman of Drought Relief, Mr Boet Fick, money allocated to Lebowa by the Central Government last year had been exhausted and more funds were needed to help the people of Lebowa.

He said grazing in most parts of Lebowa was at a minimum and if it did not rain within the next two months "the situation will be desperate".

He said the Department of Agriculture had started drilling for water at most points of the homeland, but it appeared the underground water would not be sufficient for the needs of man and beast.

Mr Fick said Lebowa would be forced to ask for more funds from the Central Government to assist its desperate citizens.



**Lebowa Govt is defensive**

# Scepticism on R600 000 <sup>Stan 13/2/84</sup> <sup>(111)</sup> 'watermakers'

By Dirk Nel

A R600 000 investment by the Lebowa Government in two Japanese "watermakers" that produce about 50 litres of water an hour each has sent a buzz through the Northern Transvaal.

It all began with a trip last year by officials of the Lebowa Development Corporation and some members of the Lebowa Cabinet to countries of the Far East, the US and Britain.

In Japan the group was shown a water-collecting system which had been developed for Saudi Arabia. A deal was clinched: four units costing R1.2 million to be delivered to Lebowa.

Last week, after much local speculation and some defensive footwork by Lebowa

Government officials, two watermaking machines were unveiled in a demonstration before Lebowa dignitaries. The other two remain in Japan, unlikely ever to arrive. Resembling huge airconditioners on wheels, the watermakers are reputed to produce about 1 200 litres each every 24 hours through a process of condensation. The machines are powered by a normal electricity supply or a diesel-powered generator.

The two units have been operating at a school and a hospital in Lebowa and have proved to be satisfactory, said Mr Boet Fick, Lebowa's Secretary for Agriculture. "They will be particularly valuable as emergency water supplies," he said.

Stung by the criticism voiced in some circles in Pie-



Dr Cedric Phatudi (centre), Chief Minister of Lebowa, and Mr Yoshiori Taira of Japan celebrate the arrival of a "watermaker" in Lebowa with a drink of ice-cold "rainwater" from the machine's cooling system. With them is Mr Boet Fick, Secretary for Agriculture in Lebowa.

tersburg over the purchase of these sophisticated machines, Dr Cedric Phatudi, Lebowa's Chief Minister, said the critics were ignorant and amusing. "They have simply displayed their lack of feeling for the needs of the people," he said.

He had no regrets about buying the units and wished there were money for more as they would help to combat cholera and other waterborne diseases, he added.

But a chemist in Pietersburg, critical of the expensive purchase, pointed out that it

cost only a few cents to destroy the cholera bacteria in 1 000 litres of water by means of chlorine tablets.

The water produced by the machines is cool, fresh and pleasant. But critics have weighed the cost of the machines against the R2 000 or so it would take to drill and equip a borehole.

"Allowing for the fact that nearly half the holes drilled may be dry, 150 to 200 boreholes could have been established all over Lebowa with the R600 000 spent on these machines," one said.

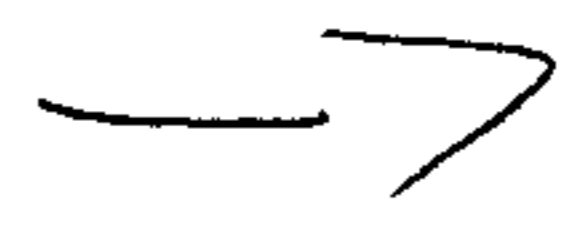
Was the new system really economical, Lebowa's Minister of Finance, Chief Chris Mothiba, was asked. "It depends on how highly you value the health of your people," he answered.

Officials were unable to give a price for the water produced by the machines, as this was still being worked out.

Final word from one of the locals as he watched the demonstration: "They've got some bloody good salesmen in Japan."

111) Hansard Q. 61. 248  
Lebowa: water condensation machinery  
17/2/84  
83. Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:†

(1) Whether the Lebowa Government purchased water condensation machinery recently; if so, (a) how many such appliances were purchased, (b) what was the purchase price per unit, (c) from what source was the purchase financed and (d) by what person or body was the Lebowa Government advised in respect of the purchase thereof;



- (2) whether such appliances were suitable for South African conditions; if not.
- (3) whether any modifications had to be made to them; if so, (a) what was the (i) nature and (ii) cost of such modifications, (b) what type of fuel is required for such appliances and (c) what will be the (i) production capacity and (ii) unit cost per litre of water in respect thereof?

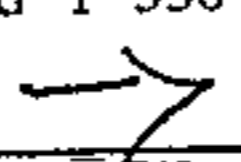
(ii) Tests are being conducted to determine the average unit cost.

The use of these machines is necessary in emergencies because of the high prevalence of cholera. They will only be used where communities are exposed to the danger of cholera and where there is no other source of water available.

I have to point out that in terms of the provisions of the National States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971) the Lebowa Government has the power over matters of this nature, and exercises this power without reference to the Department of Co-operation and Development or to myself.

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) Yes.
  - (a) Two units were purchased and the Lebowa Government intends to buy two more.
  - (b) R130 000.
  - (c) Lebowa Government funds.
  - (d) During the visit of Chief Minister Phatudi to Japan Japanese industrialists recommended the purchase of these machines.
- (2) A Lebowa Government source indicated that the machines were suitable for South African conditions.
- (3) No.
  - (a) (i) Falls away.
  - (ii) Falls away.
  - (b) Petrol.
  - (c) (i) Between 1 260 and 1 330 litres per 24 hours.



# Lebowa may get executive President

Own Correspondent

Lebowa should create the post of executive State President along South African lines, says a committee set up to propose a development strategy for the homeland.

"The State President must be appointed by the Legislative Assembly to be, beyond any doubt, head of state and chief executive official," the committee, composed of University of Pre-

toria experts, recommends.

The executive State President should be backed up by an executive vice-State President.

The committee recommended that town councils become independent and self-reliant political structures, and that Lebowa eventually change to a decentralised constitutional system.

The highly centralised system should be maintained in the short term, however, to ensure the success of a co-ordinated de-

velopment programme.

The committee, commissioned by the Department of Co-operation and Development at the request of the Lebowa Government, warns about the high population growth rate in the homeland.

The implied possible doubling of the population every 16 years would alone make any progress in Lebowa "totally impossible".

A far-reaching population policy and the promotion of family

planning is recommended and the urgent priority of developing the human potential in Lebowa is also considered.

In this regard, the provision of one new primary school a week, and a new high school every month over the next six years is recommended.

The committee found that the tertiary sector (trade and services) was harmed because of the loss of 86 percent of the country's buying power to outside the area.

# Concern as murders rise

From Page 1

What we need is the co-operation of the people. In the past we have



**COLONEL MOLOTO:** Liaison officer of the Lebowa police... "This has become a national problem."

intervened when villagers were about to execute people and we managed to save lives. If we could get the people to inform us as soon as there is talk of executing somebody, we might

save more lives. **The SOWETAN?** "Is intervention at that point in the process not too late? Why not, for example, assemble all the witchdoctors in Lebowa?"

**Col Moloto:** "Very few of the witchdoctors involved in these cases are from around here. The witchdoctors that are misleading our people are from outside. It is still a mystery why the witchdoctors are mostly outsiders."

**Col Moloto said fighting the problem will be a long-term process. "A people's beliefs cannot be changed overnight."**

See pages 8 and 9.

SINCE last November nine people have been executed by angry villagers in Lebowa after they had been "sniffed out" by witchdoctors and accused of killing others by lightning. What type of person is a victim of these beliefs? In this article The SOWETAN reports on our visit to a village where two men were hanged by an angry mob...

MR MOGALE Solomon Shai, 70-years-old, with 24 grandchildren, had complete faith in the witchdoctor's bones, and his own innocence. Now he is dead, hanged from the branch of a morogo tree by an angry mob while his aged mother, his wife and three of his sons looked on helplessly.

First he had to look on as his co-accused, Chemist Rakgoale, was strung up, untied, and then had his head smashed with two big stones. Then he was called to the rope and when his weeping, aged mother tried to move forward to hug him, to say goodbye, she was hit with a Kierie and told to stand back.

And then he died in this lovely village in a bushy basin surrounded by hills, only seven km from the very urbanised Lenyenyene, a township 20 km from Tzaneen. Over a hill from Lenyenyene and you descend into this pastoral scene.

# Simple people caught up in events they cannot fathom

Story: JOE THLOLOE  
Pics: LEN KUMALO

The custom is to get a delegation to drive a great distance from the village, and when they get to a place they believe is far enough for them to be known, they inquire about the best witchdoctor in the area and then consult him.

"The four delegates that were sent returned at 2 am on January 30," Albert tells us. "We were awakened by the car hooting like they do when there is a wedding in the townships."

"They came to get my father and at the meeting they accused him of killing Mashai. They also said the witchdoctor had said there was another man who was with him and they demanded that my father point him out. After a rowdy meeting it was decided that the men return to the witchdoctor with my father the following Saturday, February 4."

Shai had seven days within which to call the police or to run away, but he sat tight. His wife, Melita, explains: "He told us he would not fetch the police nor would he run away even when we knew they wanted to kill him. He said he knew nothing about witchcraft and his innocence would be proved."

He and Chemist Rakgoale were hanged by the mob on Sunday February 5 when they and the delegation returned from consultations with a witchdoctor. The police had to cut Shai's body from the tree and a piece of the blue rope is still around the branch of the tree.

Her husband works in Tzaneen and comes home at weekends. When her father-in-law was killed, Albert was home and went down to the tribal meetings. He was there when his father was hanged. Both the Mrs Rakgoales were not in mourning, and we asked why not. Jeria explained that she and her husband are members of the Assemblies of God Church, and their church does not allow them to mourn the dead. The senior Mrs Rakgoale and her late husband were not members of the church.

was sounded for a tribal meeting. At the meeting it was decided that each family contribute R1,00 for a witchdoctor to tell who had struck the women with lightning. Shai was one of those who contributed to the more than R480 that was raised.

round her head, would not talk to us and did not seem to understand when we said we were reporters. She was on her way to see her grandson, Tshopo (which means hope) at the home where he is being cared for.

Tshopo, now a month old, survived the bolt of lightning that killed his mother, Mashai. Mashai's priest asked the leader of the Catholic community in the village, Mr Daniel Nkgapela, and his wife, Evelina, to look after the child.

Mrs Maeneja, barefooted, walked down the road, down the hill, ignoring all that we were saying. A simple, illiterate people caught up in events they cannot

fathom... We walked to the shopkeeper, Mr Frank Mahlo, who saved Maite's life when he provided the car to take her to hospital. He is educated. "Yes, I contributed the R1,00 that was levied first and then the R2 that was levied when the delegation went back to the witchdoctor," he told us. "I did not believe in these things until the delegation came back and reported on what the witchdoctor had done and said. They convinced me and if you had been here you would have been convinced too."

Do you seriously believe that a man can ride lightning and kill with it? Answer: "The old people know things that we younger people do not know and cannot understand because we have come to accept the Western ways we are taught at schools."

How often does lightning strike in this valley? "I came here in 1979 and since then two children—that is, two before Mashai—died, a cow was killed, and three homes were struck, six all in all in this period." Is it not obvious that this valley is susceptible to lightning? A shake of the head and: "Yeah, now that you say it..."

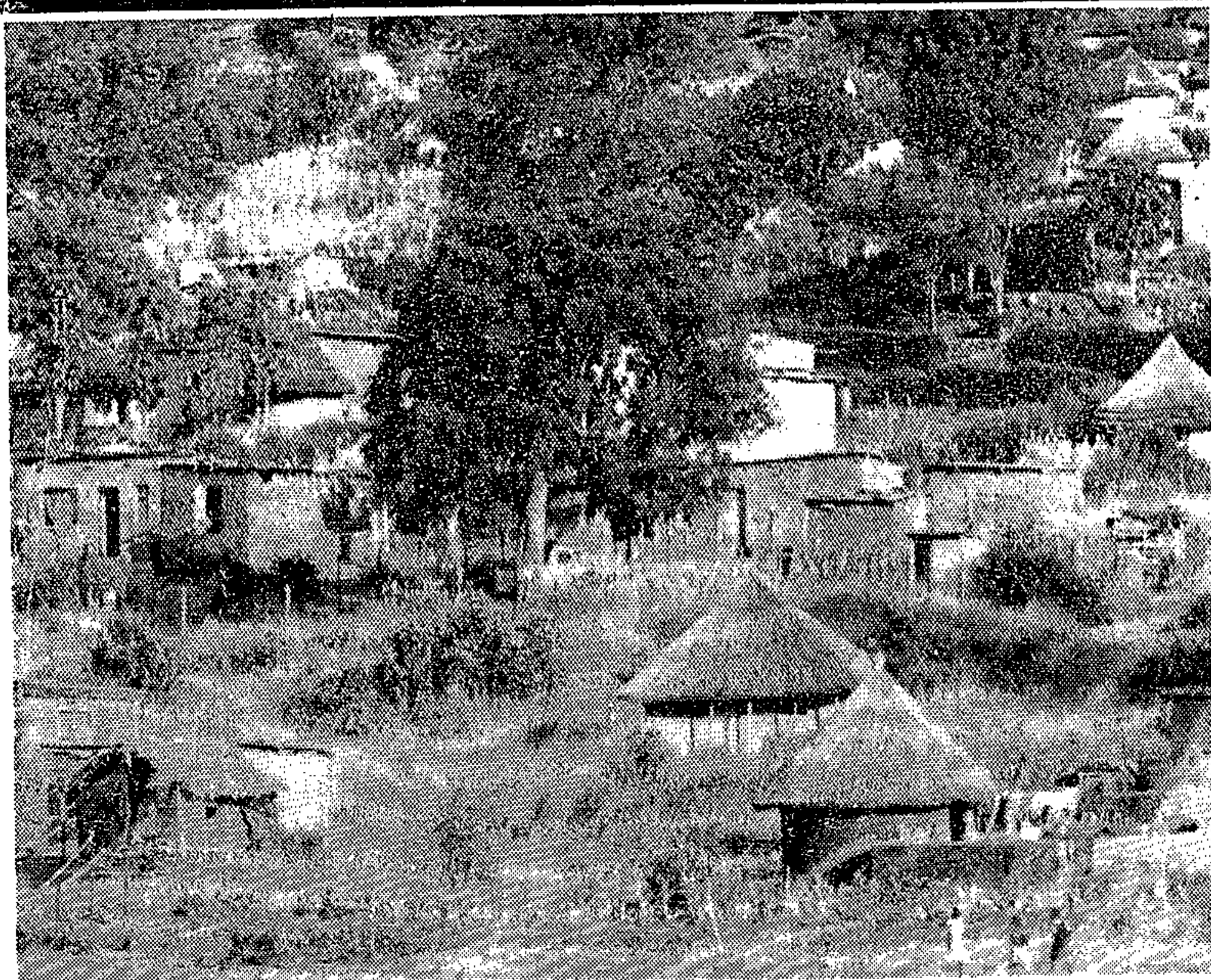
Eight people have been arrested in connection with the deaths of Mr Shai and Mr Rakgoale. From the Shai home we walked to the Rakgoale home. Clouds are gathering on one of the hills, and there is the rumble of thunder and flashes of fork lightning from the south. All around us is a mixture of smells, mainly that of the wood fires and that of ripening morogo. We walk through a garden of mieties to the lapa with huts all around. Mrs Rakgoale is sitting flat on the ground, her legs stretched before her as she prepares morogo for the pot. She answers our greetings in a tired voice and is confused by our explanations and questions. She calls her daughter-in-law, Jeria. Jeria is married to Chemist's only son, Albert, and they have six children. She does not know the ages of her children. She does not know her own age.



MRS CHEMIST Rakgoale sits on the floor of the lapa getting morogo ready for the pot while Mrs Jeria Rakgoale, her daughter-in-law talks to us. A simple, illiterate people caught up in events they cannot fathom.



ALBERT, dry, matter-of-fact, as he describes the tragedy that hit the Lephaphane village.



THE lovely village of Lephaphane in a bushy basin surrounded by hills only seven kilometres from the very urbanised Lenyenyene.

# Students' letters, can be opened by college

27/2/84  
D. Rasputh

JOHANNESBURG — The rector of the Kwena Moloto College of Education in Lebowa has the right to open letters which have been addressed to students at the college, if he feels he has good reason to do so.

This is stipulated in the college's 1984 prospectus which includes information on the courses available to students, college and book fees, and the requirements with which all applicants have to comply.

The rector said, however, "The regulation exists as a safeguard and the college has never in the past had the need to investigate one single letter."

Another regulation states that the college can send any female student, suspected of being pregnant, for a medical examination at her own cost.

If she was found to be pregnant, she would automatically be sent home and her studies terminated.

The vice-rector of the college, Mr J. A. A. Basson, said this regulation was in accordance with the policy of the Lebowa Education Department.

He confirmed that the women had to pay for their own medical examinations if they were found to be pregnant. This, he said, was be-

cause they were the "culprits".

Also, applicants to the college are obliged to submit a medical certificate completed by a district surgeon. Medical certificates from a private medical practitioner are not acceptable.

Applicants accepted to the college must have cash available to buy all their required books sold by a private firm at the college. The estimated costs of the books for first year students was R180 and R80 - R90 for second year students.

This, according to Mr Basson, was arranged for the convenience of the students. — DDC.



**Lebowa Development Corporation**

\*4. Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:†

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 22 on 1 February 1984, the meeting among him, the chairman of the Lebowa Development Corporation and the Director-General of his Department has taken place; if so,
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) Yes.
- (2) No, except to say that the whole matter was thoroughly discussed and that I thereafter received written assurances in respect of the matters mentioned, as a result of which the Department and I have no reason to doubt the honesty and the integrity of the chairman concerned.

**Lebowa: water condensation machinery**

\*5. Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:†

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 83 on 17 February 1984, the Lebowa Government negotiated directly with the Japanese industrialists about the purchase of the water condensation machinery; if not, (a) on what basis and (b) through whom were the negotiations conducted;
- (2) whether commission was paid in respect of this purchase transaction; if so, (a) what amount was paid in commission and (b) by what person or body was the commission paid?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) Yes, the Lebowa Government nego-

*Handwritten:* (111) Hansard Q. 601. 377  
Lebowa Development Corporation  
29/2/84

\*3. Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:†

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 33 on 1 February 1984, he has received particulars of the fringe benefits of the (a) chairman and (b) members of the board of directors of the Lebowa Development Corporation; if so, what are the fringe benefits in each case?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

The chairman and other members of the board of directors receive no fringe benefits.

WEDNESDAY, 29 I

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tiated directly with the Japanese industrialists. In the course of Chief Minister Phatudi's visit to Japan a visit was paid to the factory and after viewing a demonstration of the machinery a deed of sale was signed there by Chief Minister Phatudi on the one hand and a representative of the manufacturer on the other.

- (2) According to information furnished no commission was paid.

†Dr W J SNYMAN: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I want to point out that on 17 February of this year in reply to Question 83 he indicated that the machines involved are petrol driven and that between 1 260 and 1 330 litres of water per 24 hours would be produced but that tests were being undertaken to determine the average cost per unit. Can the hon the Minister tell us whether those costs have been determined?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I would gladly provide the hon member with the facts, but at the moment I honestly do not know what they are. I will find out, however, and provide him with the information. X

X

111 Stan 1/3/84

# Jaycees give Lebowa boreholes and pumps

By Anthony Duigan

The efforts of a service organisation, Sandton Jaycees, to help the many thousands of people afflicted by drought in the Northern Transvaal have borne their first fruits — three successful boreholes in Lebowa.

The Sandton Jaycees Water Project was launched about seven months ago to raise donations for drilling and equipping boreholes in the drought-stricken Northern and north-eastern Transvaal.

It has so far collected R70 000 in cash and kind, says Mrs Chip Bowring, chairman of the Water Project. "We are now

busy equipping the first boreholes with hand-pumps and will soon officially hand them over."

The need for a proper water supply in many rural areas had greatly increased in the last few months because the drought had not been broken in several parts of the Transvaal, she said.

"Some areas of Gazankulu have had less than 180 mm of rain in the past two years, making it impossible to plant crops this year," she said. "More than 182 000 head of cattle have died in these areas and diseases like trachoma, which blinds, are rampant.

"As a result water is the most precious — in many places unobtainable — commodity and the plight of many people is desperate.

"The Sandton Jaycees, with the help of generous public and private sponsors, would like to help alleviate this suffering by putting down boreholes with handpumps where they are of most use to local people."

Once the three boreholes are handed over there will be further drilling in Lebowa, Gazankulu and kwaNdebele, Mrs Bowring said.

"To ensure a success rate of at least 60 per cent modern hydrological methods including aerial photography are used before drilling begins."

Sandton Jaycees' address is P O Box 961, Wendywood 2144, and Mrs Bowring's phone number is 803-3777. All money collected goes towards the water project and the books are open for inspection.

# The daily ration that saves hundreds from starvation

*In a land ravaged by drought, people rely on feeding schemes for survival*

A PLATTERFUL of mealie meal with a jug of water a day is all the food there is for hundreds of starving women and children in drought-ravaged Lebowa.

Occasionally, if they are lucky, they receive a cup of sour milk and an egg as well.

More than 700 people scattered throughout a 20km radius between Mellopo and Mothapo — near Pietersburg — depend on the Subiaco Mission station for the distribution of their food and water.

Run by Benedictian nuns, the mission has been a distribution point for Operation Hunger's feeding scheme since June last year. Before the provision of food began, at least one person a week died from malnutrition in the area. Mrs Ina Perlman, director of Operation Hunger, said 180 000 people in Lebowa were surviving on the scheme.

Sister Walburga, in charge of Subiaco Mission, said this week that in addition to the 700 people who relied on the mission for their food there were thousands of others who could not be catered for.

Although a lot of rain fell in December, lack of it in January caused crops to fail.

As a result, the situation was critical, and without the food parcels hundreds of people would have starved to death, she said.

Water rations are supplied from the mission's single borehole which the sisters are forced to control by locking it during the day.

The mission runs a school which provides a feeding scheme for children. Sister Walburga said before the feeding scheme began many children collapsed from hunger and many found it difficult to concentrate on their work.

The prevalent malnutrition disease afflicting children is kwashiorkor. Old people suffer from pellagra — a vitamin B deficiency.

Sister Walburga also runs a malnutrition clinic — the only one in the Subiaco district. The children arriving for aid have swollen bellies, peeling skins, sores and severe diarrhoea.

On average, a four-year-old kwashiorkor child weighs about 4kg. Sister Walburga said she had followed the progress of many children

who came to the centre over the years, and she believed they had suffered retardation as a result of malnutrition.

The clinic has 17 in-patients but about 400 out-patient children are brought for treatment every week. The recuperation cost for one child is between R70 and R100 a month and recovery takes about a year.

Funds come mainly from relief organisations such as World Vision and the Roman Catholic Church. Some children however, return to the hospital with the same problem after initial recovery.

Father Faust Venteuten, of Fatima Mission near Bochnum, about 75km west of Pietersburg, said only 10% of the cattle in that area had survived the drought.

A family of four had to survive on a 12.5kg bag of mealie meal for three weeks, he said.

"But the mealie meal does not always arrive. Sometimes the suppliers run out of funds."

There were no rivers in the area and the water table was very low due to "uncontrolled exploitation by farmers", Father Faust said.

**Amelia de Stefano**



# Lebowa rain-maker row rages

By THOMAS LEKGOTHOANE

PIETERSBURG. — The Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr C N Phatudi, has come in for a scathing attack from the former Minister of Education, Mr I K Moloko, for buying a rain-making machine which cost R1 500 000.

Mr Moloko said Dr Phatudi had criticised five newspapers, The Pietersburg Review, The Lebowa Times, The Rand Daily Mail, Die Noord Transvaler and Drum Magazine, and said that "they had a kafferkraal mentality".

Mr Moloko said if criticism was a "kafferkraal mentality" then thoughtless appreciation of the gigantic condensers was "baboon mentality".

Mr Moloko said the people of Lebowa wanted to know the truth about the Lebowa Cabinet's rain-making machine "rather than receiving televised insults".

He said the machines had been bought with the people's hard-earned taxes.

They should be sent back to Japan.

"What advice did Cabinet Ministers, Lebowa officials, economic advisers and the Lebowa Development Corporation (LDC) give to Dr Phatudi? This substantial sum was not included in the 1983/84 estimates and a trip to Japan itself was extravagantly expensive," said Mr Moloko.

In his reply to Mr Moloko's allegations, Dr Phatudi said Mr Moloko ran away from attending the congress of the ruling Lebowa Peoples Party, which was attended by more than 1 500 people at ga-Matlala in Mr Moloko's constituency over the weekend.

Dr Phatudi said Mr Moloko was speaking for nobody, because he had failed the people while he was the Lebowa Minister of Education.

"He does not like people. He hasn't the courage of his convictions. The whole Cabinet and myself got a mandate from the congress to go ahead and buy another rain-making machine, if there is money," said Dr Phatudi.

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\*24. Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:†

Whether any (a) members of the Board of directors of the Lebowa Development Corporation and (b) officials employed by this corporation paid visits abroad in the 1983 calendar year; if so, (i) who in each case, (ii) which countries were visited, (iii) what was the (aa) purpose, (bb) duration and (cc) cost of each visit and (iv) how many of the persons concerned were accompanied by their wives?

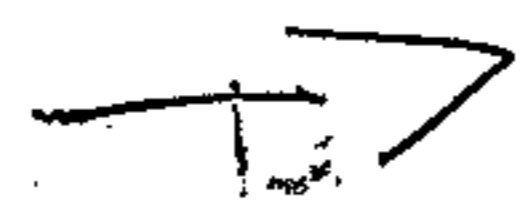
†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

- (a) Yes.
- (b) Yes.

As Members of the Board of Directors and officials accompanied each other on all these visits, the visits are treated as such and the members of the visiting delegation is specified in respect of each visit.

*Visit No 1*

- (i) The Chairman of the Board and the General Manager.
- (ii) Japan; the Republic of China and Hong Kong.
- (iii) (aa) Discussions with industrialists in connection with the possible establishment of industries in Lebowa.



- (bb) 27 Days.  
(cc) R19 897.

The Chairman of the Board visited the United States of America at his own cost and joined the General Manager in the Republic of China. Costs in respect of the Chairman were paid only from the Republic of China via Hong Kong to the RSA.

- (iv) One: The General Manager, with the approval of Board of Directors. The wife of the Chairman of the Board joined the company in the Republic of China at her own cost.

*Visit No 2*

- (i) The Chairman of the Board and the General Manager accompanied by the Chief Minister of Lebowa and another member of the Lebowa Cabinet.

- (ii) and (iii) Hong Kong, Bangkok, Republic of China, Japan, United States of America and the United Kingdom.

(iii) Hong Kong

- (aa) Business discussions with an agent of the Corporation for Economic Development and others.

Bangkok

Inspection of the largest crocodile farm in the world in view of the project already in progress at Chuenespoort.

Republic of China

Discussions with an agent of the Corporation for Economic Development and industrialists.

Japan

Consultation in connection with chrome ore and other development projects.

United States of America

Discussions with an agent of the Corporation for Economic Development and visit to an advanced electronics factory with a view to possible establishment in Lebowa.

United Kingdom

Meeting with an agent of the Corporation for Economic Development and industrialists.

- (bb) 27 days.

- (cc) R32 767.

- (iv) None.

*Visit No 3*

- (i) A senior official of the Corporation accompanied by an official of the Department of Co-operation and Development seconded to the Lebowa Government.  
The Chairman of the Board joined the group in Washington at his own cost.

- (ii) The United States of America.

- (iii) (aa) To attend an investment seminar.

- (bb) 14 days.

- (cc) R9 851.

- (iv) None.

\*25. Dr W J SNYMAN—Co-operation and Development—Reply standing over.

*Questions standing over from Friday, 30 March 1984.*

Sunnyside post office

\*2. Mr J J B VAN ZYL asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications:†

- (1) (a) On what date was the Sunnyside

post office in Jeppe Street, Pretoria, taken into service and (b) what was the cost of the building;

- (2) whether provision was made originally for separate facilities in this building in respect of different population groups; if so,

- (3) whether it has been decided to take any steps in respect of such separate facilities; if so, (a) what steps have been taken in this regard, (b)(i) by whom and (ii) when was the decision taken and (c) what was the cost resulting from these steps;

- (4) whether he or his Department has received any representations regarding the retention of these separate facilities; if so, (a)(i) by whom and (ii) when were the representations made and (b) what was (i) the purport of the representations and (ii) his response thereto?

†THE MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS:

- (1) (a) during August 1972 and

- (b) R292 000;

- (2) yes;

- (3) yes;

- (a) the separate facilities were done away with by removing the notice boards at the entrances to the two counter lobbies for the different population groups and, later, by structurally amalgamating the lobbies and enlarging them in order to provide a larger service area;

- (b) (i) the Department, in pursuance of Government guidelines;

- (ii) during late 1976 or early in 1977 as far as the removal of the notice boards is concerned, and during 1979 in

respect of the structural changes; and

- (c) R34 855.

†THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER: But at that time the hon member was the MP.

Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE: [Inaudible.]

†THE MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS: The hon member should not get excited. I am replying to a question of the hon member for Sunnyside. [Interjections.]

†Mr SPEAKER: Order! To whom is the hon member for Jeppe referring when he speaks of "Le Grange"?

†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE: To the hon the Minister of Law and Order, Sir.

†Mr SPEAKER: Order! The hon member should address the hon the Minister as "Minister of Law and Order" in future. There is no "Le Grange" in this House.

†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE: Mr Speaker, but the hon the Minister continually referred to me as "Van der Merwe"; or "Koo's". Does the same not apply to the hon the Minister?

†Mr SPEAKER: Two wrongs do not make a right.

†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE: Mr Speaker . . .

†Mr SPEAKER: Order! The hon member must not argue with the Chair.

†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE: I accept your ruling, Sir.

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE: Mr Speaker, can you give us guidance concerning the way in which the hon the Minister addresses hon members on this side of the House?

# Lebowa can't cope with rural poverty

By Anthony Duigan

Unless the chronic socio-economic situation of rural blacks was investigated urgently, homeland health officials believe they are wasting time, money and effort in trying to cope with poverty and its associated health problems.

This was said by Lebowa's secretary for health and welfare, Dr Machupe Mphahlele.

Speaking from his office in Lebowa, Dr Mphahlele said the health of Lebowa's people had worsened during the three-year drought.

Hundreds of thousands were trapped in a cycle of poverty and starvation, aggravated by the recession.

It was a waste of time talking about health, and a waste of money treating illnesses while the cause, a low standard of living, was increasing.

"Those in charge of resettling people in the homelands must first see whether the area (of resettlement) is able to support the people," he said. Dr Mphahlele said he could not stress enough the need for providing

proper education and job opportunities and upgrading the socio-economic status of the people.

"Two weeks ago I was at George Masebe Hospital (one of Lebowa's bigger hospitals) and doctors told me they had never before had so many kwashiorkor patients at this time of the year."

This was caused by the failure of crops and the estimated 90 percent rate of cattle deaths as a result of the drought, he added.

"Last year we carried out a survey among lower primary school children to discover how widespread malnutrition was.

"It was found that one in eight of the estimated 400 000 children in this age group had gross clinical malnutrition. This means the brothers and sisters of these children were also likely to be suffering from malnutrition, besides children in other age groups."

Dr Mphahlele said a post-graduate medical student from the University of Pretoria, who did research in Lebowa recently, estimated that

74/24



Star



A mother and her malnourished baby wait their turn at the clinic.

more than four out of every 10 children in the homeland were grossly malnourished.

"Diseases such as measles become rampant and often prove fatal or cost a great deal to combat, whereas in a healthy per-

son they can take their course without costly drugs having to be used."

Other points made by Dr Mphahlele included:

- Official population statistics for Lebowa — 1.7 million people — were meaningless. "I feel there

are closer to three million people here and in my planning I use an estimate of 2.5 million."

- Hundreds of Lebowa schools have no water supply and in some areas like Bochum (north of Pietersburg), as few as

one in 10 boreholes drilled produced water because the water table had dropped so low.

- Hundreds of Lebowa children were crippled in the polio epidemic that struck Lebowa and Gankulu last year.

PIETERSBURG — The Minister of the Lebowa police was ordered to pay R700 damages to an administrative officer of the University of the North, Mr Stanley Kgobe, by the Mangkweng Magistrate's Court.

The award arose from a civil case instituted by Mr Kgobe against the minister following an unprovoked assault by members of the Lebowa Police on May 31 last year during an anti-Republic Day demonstration by students.

At the trial, evidence was led on how 48 members of the Lebowa Police, led by four com-

(111)  
**Minister  
to pay  
damages**  
*D. Anputhe*  
*5/9/84*

missioned officers, carried out a baton charge on spectators at a soccer match in Mankweng Township.

Evidence on behalf of the minister was given by Major Robert Matsane and Warrant Officer Mishak Lechelele, who denied the assault on Mr Kgobe.

The evidence was rejected by the court. The Minister was ordered to pay costs. — SAPA



4,5% rental concession on value of land and buildings for ten years.  
30% rail rebate on outgoing finished products.  
10% price preference on tenders.

2,5% subsidy on housing for key personnel.

(4) Yes. A large number of concessions which were granted prior to April 1982, were on an *ad hoc* basis.

*Hansen Q. 61. 919  
Lebowa Development Corporation  
11/14/84*

\*25. Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:†

(1) Whether the Lebowa Development Corporation granted loans to (a)(i) directors and (ii) officials of this corporation and (b) Cabinet Ministers of Lebowa in the latest specified financial year for which figures are available; if so, (aa) to whom, (bb) for what purpose, (cc) what is the capital amount involved in each of the loans and (dd) in what manner are the capital amount and interest being repaid;

(2) whether the repayments were made by the due dates in each case; if not, by what amount is each of these persons in arrears in respect of (a) instalments and (b) interest;

(3) whether security was offered in respect of the loans; if so, what are the particulars of the security in each case?

†THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

The Lebowa Development Corporation is an autonomous body that functions under its own Board of Directors.

I have requested the Board to submit this question to the auditors of the Corporation and to request the auditors to compile a report about the matter, which will be submitted to me.

Depending on the findings of the auditors as contained in the report that will be submitted to me, suitable steps will be taken.

I want to add that I have supplied the answer to the question that was put to me by the hon member, privately to him. I want to repeat that I, as the responsible Minister, am determined to put a stop to gossip about the Lebowa Development Corporation, and if it cannot be effectively stopped in the way that I have now suggested, I will not hesitate to appoint a commission of enquiry to determine whether any irregularities of whatever nature have occurred.

*For written reply:*

*Hansen Q. 61. 920  
Maize consumers in Eastern Cape  
11/14/84*

557. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Agriculture:

Whether consumers of maize in the Eastern Cape pay the same prices for maize as do those consumers living in the production area; if not, (a) why not, (b) what is the nature of this difference in cost and (c) which consumers pay less?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

(a) All buyers, regardless of whether they are in the production area or elsewhere, pay the same basic selling price for imported and locally produced maize, on a f.o.r. sender's station (in the production area) basis. Buyers in the Eastern Cape therefore pay more because of higher transport costs.

(b) The buyer pays raitage as well as siding costs (if any) on maize and the closer he is to the production area, the less he has to pay. Imported yellow maize is also sold on this basis in the present emergency situation and no buyer is therefore, as regards raitage, in a worse position than he would have been had the maize been supplied from the normal distribution points in the production areas.

(c) The consumers in or closer to the production area pay less because of lower transport costs.

Maize landed in East London

558. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Agriculture:

(1) Whether any maize recently imported into the Republic was landed at East London; if so, (a) what quantity and (b) what was the tender price of this maize;

(2) whether the price paid for such maize by Eastern Cape consumers was the same as that paid by inland consumers; if not, (a) why not, (b) what was the difference in cost and (c) which consumers paid less?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

(1) Yes.

(a) Approximately 500 000 tons from 1 May 1983 to 29 February 1984.

(b) R183,44 per ton c.i.f. (average tender price).

(2) The buyer pays raitage as well as siding costs (if any) on maize and the closer he is to the production area, the less he has to pay. Imported yellow maize is also sold on this basis in the present emergency situation and no buyer is therefore, as regards raitage, in a worse position than he would have been had the maize been supplied from the normal distribution points in the production areas.

*Hansen Q. 61. 921  
Surplus dairy products  
11/14/84*

722. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Agriculture:

(1) Whether any surplus (a) dairy and (b) meat products produced in the Republic and marketed through control boards were distributed to (i) the

underprivileged and (ii) welfare organizations in 1983; if so.

(2) what (a) were the quantities and (b) was the estimated total value of the (i) dairy and (ii) meat products so distributed?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

(1) (a) No, but the Dairy Board sold skimmed milk powder and cheese at reduced prices to the underprivileged and welfare organizations, as follows:

Skimmed milk powder: From January 1983 until July 1983 at 50c/kg less than the normal selling prices and from August 1983 until December 1983 at R1,00/kg less than the normal selling prices.

Cheese: At 25c/kg less than the normal selling prices.

(b) No, but the Meat Board has since December 1982 made meat available to houses for the aged, children and disabled persons at a discount of 100c/kg on the book value or cost price.

(2) (a) (i) 542 230 kg skimmed milk powder; 15 470 kg cheese.

(ii) 177 tons.

(b) (i) R372 633 skimmed milk powder; R3 867 cheese.

(ii) R177 000.

Soil Conservation Act, No 76 of 1969

723. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Agriculture:

What is the estimated number of farms in (a) each province of the Republic and/or (b) each ecological region of his Department that remain to be planned in terms of the Soil Conservation Act, No 76 of 1969?

Partners in the provision of housing for workers: that is the proposed new relationship between the state and the private sector. To see a working example of such a partnership, the Department of Co-operation and Development (COD) invited Daily Dispatch correspondent, LIN MENGE, to Phalaborwa, the mining town on the borders of the Kruger National Park.

It is a place of contrasts: a steamy hot town set in what seems to be endless parkland with magnificent wild trees and colourful shrubs, surrounded by the huge scarring of open-cast mining, ore stockpiles and giant crushing and chemical processing equipment.

When mining started in earnest in the 1950s, the thousands of blacks who found jobs there lived in appalling conditions in the bush. In the following decade the COD established Namakgale, in Lebowa, 20 km outside Phalaborwa, and the worst of the shanty problem was gradually eased.

Today the big employers in the town — Palabora Mining Company, Foskor and Fedmis — are proud to show off the housing, health, sports and recreational facilities they have created in this fully-serviced town. The three companies, who together employ more than 7 000 blacks, serve on a joint controlling committee.

The companies have provided housing with their own funds for their employees on land acquired from the S. A. Development Trust. The state provides serviced land, the private sector the housing. The system is expected to take off now that 99-year leasehold is available to private people and financial institutions in the-

national states.

Namakgale, built for 20 000 people, already houses some 35 000. It is astonishingly free of litter, the houses are roomy and the gardens have huge marula shade trees. The companies encourage gardening. Topsoil is brought in for lawns and there is a

nursery from which workers may help themselves.

Palabora Mining Co (PMC) is the second largest mining operation in the world, and aggressively proud of the purity of their copper, their profitability, and the efficient and enlightened management

which, says their general manager, Mr Colin Crosson, has enabled them to turn locally recruited black labour from a primitive, pastoral background into an "extremely efficient and stable workforce".

Family housing has been a major element in this process, and PMC

11/4/84 (111) 0.2

# A housing exam to



Paw-paw trees and flowers in the garden of this R21 000 four-roomed house built by a mining company for black employees in Namakgale, Lebowa.

started by renting the houses built earlier by the S. A. Development Trust. In time PMC came to be responsible for more than half the 4 000 houses in the township, as well as being involved in Namakgale as a total community and helping provide schools, roads, hospital and a pre-apprentice training school.

"Back in 1964-5 we adopted a policy unique in South Africa at the time, of housing all our black employees with their families," said Mr Crosson. "Today more than 90 per cent of our black employees have always lived with their families."

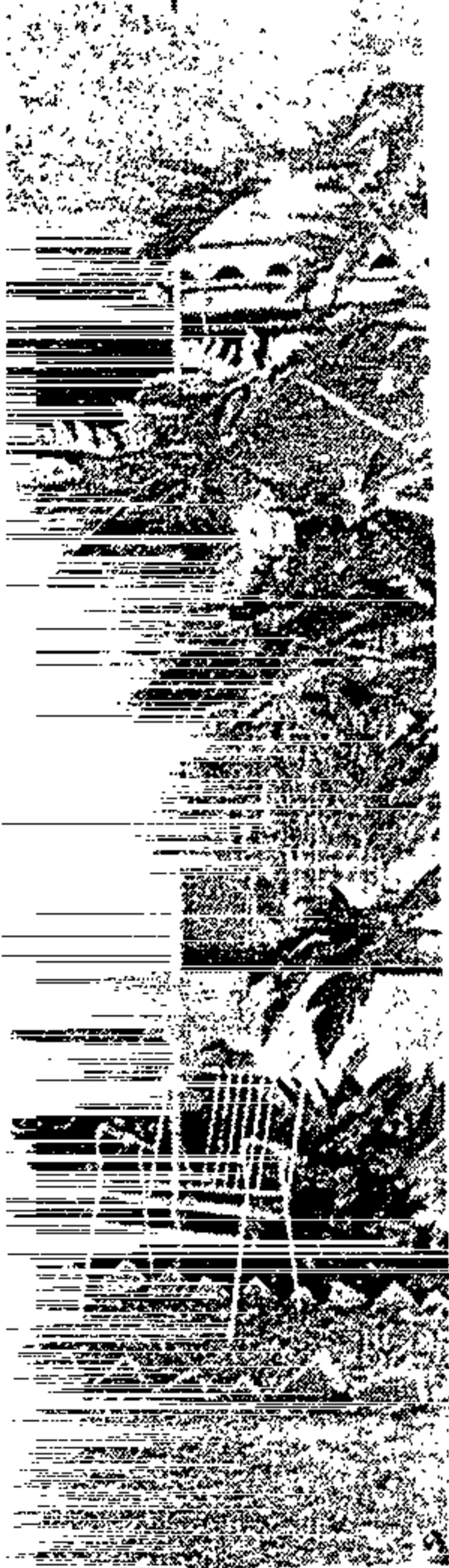
One result has been "fantastically low" turnover rate among black employees, he said. Last year it was only 5,7 per cent and had exceeded seven per cent only twice in the past 10 years.

PMC is in the process of upgrading their now ageing housing stock at a cost of some R2,8-million. Just the ongoing maintenance costs R300 000 a year. They are looking also at ways of enabling their tenants to buy their houses.

They have put considerable effort into a low-income housing scheme for Namakgale, carefully examining the pros and cons of shell and core housing. Any employer or local au-

177) (111) D. D. Diputak  
11/4/84

# ig example hard to surpass



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which, says their general manager, Mr Colin Crosson, has enabled them to turn locally recruited black labour from a primitive, pastoral background into an "extremely efficient and stable workforce". Family housing has been a major element in this process, and PMC

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"Back in 1964-5 we adopted a policy unique in South Africa at the time, of housing all our black employees with their families," said Mr Crosson. "Today more than 90 per cent of our black employees have always lived with their families."

One result has been a "fantastically low" turnover rate among black employees, he said. Last year it was only 5,7 per cent and had exceeded seven per cent only twice in the past 18 years.

PMC is in the process of upgrading their now ageing housing stock at a cost of some R2,8-million. Just the ongoing maintenance costs R300 000 a year. They are looking also at ways of enabling their tenants to buy their houses.

They have put considerable effort into a low-income housing scheme for Namakgale, carefully examining the pros and cons of shell and core housing. Any employer or local au-

thority interested in this type of self-help housing would find a chat with PMC very useful.

They feel that although shell houses appear to give the buyer a lot for his money, the long-term durability and quality is not as good as a well-planned core house with a large enough wet core and with bathroom and toilet.

Fedmis Phalaborwa, smallest employer among the big three, have built 144 houses with money set aside annually and have another 13 planned for the coming year.

Mr Leon Bezuidenhout of Fedmis, said their houses were currently rented at R7 or R10 a month. It had been decided, in agreement with the COD, that the pro rata share of the houses built with Fedmis capital would be sold to their employees at cost. The capital obtained in this way will be revolved to provide more housing.

To introduce the new concept of home ownership will not be easy in the face of such low rental, but the company sets great store by its housing policy in the interests of worker stability, security and pride, Mr Bezuidenhout said. They wanted to keep the personnel they had trained and not have them lured away to other companies.

Foskor, which produces phosphates for agriculture, was established by the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) and developed the town of Phalaborwa. Among its many achievements is the world safety record for mining, which it set in 1982.

According to Mr J. van der V. Scholtemeyer, manager-external relations, Foskor decided some five years ago, in accordance with government policy that blacks should rather live in their own areas, to close down their old compound and develop a section of Namakgale for their workers.

They were allocated ground in Namakgale by COD. A survey of workers revealed that about 50 per cent preferred single-quarter living, leaving their families to work the plots of homeland ground to which they would ultimately retire.

Foskor is providing some 500 homes in Namakgale and 500 single quarters for Sothos at a cost of R4,5 million over five years, and will then duplicate the scheme for the Shangaans in Gazankulu. The cost of the second scheme is likely to be nearly R8 million because of inflation. Men in married quarters pay R6 a month to rent a R10 000 house, with free

water and electricity. They must provide their own food. Men in single quarters get full board and lodging for R20 a month. Wives and children get free medical and dental services and employees get free protective clothing.

Their transport to work is free. Foskor's transport bill is R42 000 a month and the food bill R32 000 a month for a kitchen open 24 hours a day. Workers may eat as much as they like in the smart, modern cafeteria. Only meat is rationed. Mageu is on tap 24 hours a day and workers take mageu and sandwiches at work to see them through their eight-hour shifts. There is a fully-licensed pub, complete with TV and video, for all workers.

There is a tailor, a barber, a bicycle-repair shop and a large store from which married men can buy bulk meal, sugar and paraffin at low prices and have the goods delivered. There is an elegant guesthouse and an elaborate clinic with a six-bed observation ward.

The single quarters are a townhouse development, easily convertible to family housing, with 10 men sharing four bedrooms. Inside, the quarters are sparsely furnished with wire lockers and iron beds. There is a communal lounge, a toilet, shower, laundry and lock-up area. Tenants do their own cleaning, but Foskor provides the maintenance and is planning water features and an aviary for the gardens.

Foskor is working on a home ownership scheme now, but expects to have to subsidise the cost of the houses.

Phalaborwa's "big three" set an example hard to surpass.

# Lebowa to get medical school

By CAMUEL DIKOTLA

SESHEGO. — The Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, announced in Seshego yesterday that work would start in July on a R9-million multiracial medical school and hospital.

He said the building, expected to be completed within two years, would be situated about two kilometres from the University of the North. The centre would be known as Mankweng.

"My Government feels that Mankweng is an ideal place to build the medical school and hospital," said Dr

Phatudi.

Dr Phatudi said staff recruitment would start shortly, and added that if no suitable South African tutors were available, he would recruit overseas.

"I do not have the slightest doubt in my mind that the fringe benefits we will offer, will be attractive enough to allow us to have a highly trained staff.

"There is a terrible shortage of doctors in Lebowa and the limited number of our medics is unable to cope with the amount of work they are facing."

Malicious persecution  
Compensation in respect  
of vehicle and property  
sold by public auction 3  
Loss of support 1

(ii) In one case of unlawful arrest judgment was given in favour of the claimant, while 29 cases of damage to vehicles, unlawful arrest or detention, assault, slander or defamation and malicious persecution were settled out-of-court. In the other 23 cases the lawsuits were withdrawn.

(2) Yes.

(a) R1 750.

(b) R40 729,80.

NOTE: The figures furnished only represent the number of actions actually instituted and concluded in 1983.

Knobel Commission

\*7. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 9 on 21 March 1984, his Department has finished studying the report of the Knobel Commission; if not, why not; if so,

(2) whether the report has been considered by the Cabinet; if not, when will it be considered; if so,

(3) whether his Department intends to issue a White Paper in connection with the report; if not, why not; if so, when;

(4) whether he is contemplating introducing any legislation as a result of the report; if so, (a) what legislation and (b) when?

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.

(2) No. As is customary in cases of the relevant nature a symposium will be held in Cape Town on 11 June 1984 to discuss the report with interested parties whereafter recommendations will be submitted to the Cabinet.

(3) and (4) These matters will be considered after consultation with interested parties at the symposium.

*Handwritten:* Craddock: detainees 25/4/84  
\*8. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether any persons in the Craddock magisterial district were detained under the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, during March and April 1984, if so, (a) how many persons, (b) on what date and (c) (i) in terms of what section of the said Act, (ii) where are they being detained, and (iii) why were they detained, in each case;

(2) whether any of these persons were under the age of 18 years at the time of being detained; if so, how many?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes.

(a) 4.

(b) All of them on 30 March 1984.

(c) (i) In terms of section 28.

(ii) Two at Pollsmoor and two in the Johannesburg prison.

(iii) Because they engaged in activities which endangered or were calculated to endanger the maintenance of law and order.

(2) No.

*Handwritten:* Children's allowances Q. 61. 981  
\*9. Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:†

(a) What total amount was paid out by the State in the 1983-84 financial year in respect of Coloured persons in the form of children's allowances and (b) how many children were involved in payments of this nature?

†The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

(a) and (b) Children's allowances in respect of 102 274 children: R26 791 638; Foster parent allowances in respect of 15 518 children: R13 907 118.

The above-mentioned are only approximate figures as separate statistics of the exact amounts in respect of each type of allowance are not available due to the composition of the computer programme.  
*Handwritten:* D. 61. 981  
Lebowa Development Corporation 25/4/84

\*10. Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:†

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 25, standing over, on 11 April 1984, he intends to lay upon the Table the report of the auditors on matters relating to the Lebowa Development Corporation; if not, why not;

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

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Yes, if it is found necessary.

(2) Yes, if necessary.  
*Handwritten:* Q. 61. 981  
Sidwell Tybosch: extradition 25/4/84

\*12. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether one Sidwell Tybosch was

extradited from the Republic to Ciskei recently; if so, (a) on what date, (b) what offence had he committed, (c) what are the circumstances surrounding the extradition and (d) what is the age of this person;

(2) whether the Republic has entered into an agreement relating to extraditions with Ciskei; if so, when;

(3) whether the formalities prescribed in this agreement were observed; if not, why not; if so, (a) on what date was the written request received from the Ciskei authorities, (b) who received the request and (c) what member of the Ciskei Government made the request?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) No.

(2) Yes, the agreement was published under Proclamation R.85 of 1982 published in *Government Gazette* No. 8204 on 14 May 1982.

(3) Falls away.

*Handwritten:* Q. 61. 982  
"Surplus People Project" 25/4/84  
\*13. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No. 11 on 7 March 1984, he or his Department has now acquired a full set of the volumes of the *Surplus People Project*; if not, why not; if so, when were the remaining volumes acquired;

(2) whether the information on the resettlement of persons in the Republic contained in this publication accords with records on removals kept by his Department; if not, what is the nature of the differences?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Yes, I have in the meantime acquired the full report.

(2) Port Alfred

- (a) Since the areas at risk were identified, the water supply system in the Black township was improved at a cost of R258 000.
  - (b) Possible infection of the Kowie river was monitored generally and 25 swabs at a cost of R105 was taken during the past 12 months.
  - (c) Proper guidance is maintained.
  - (d) A vigilance committee also exists in this area.
- (3) Grahamstown
- (a) The Black townships were not identified as areas at risk because basic facilities such as water and sanitation, were provided generally.
  - (b) In order to monitor cholera infection in the community, 105 swabs were taken at strategic points in the area of the local authority during the past 12 months at a cost of R441.
  - (c) Proper guidance is maintained.
  - (d) A vigilance committee on which representatives of various authorities, local authorities, the local administration board, Provincial Administration etc., serve, exists to co-ordinate activities during any cholera outbreak.
- (4) Kenton-on-Sea
- (a) Water was provided from the Bushmans river to three communal water distribution points in the Black township at a cost of R13 000. Further improvements in the water distribution system are being planned for the near future.

(b) Possible cholera infection of the Bushmans river is monitored.

- (a) During the past 12 months 18 swabs were taken at a cost of R75.
- (c) The Divisional Council of Dias is taking care of cholera guidance in this area.
- (d) The cholera vigilance committee of Dias Divisional council will co-ordinate control activities during any cholera outbreak in this area.

*Howard*  
 Whether his Department keeps statistics on the number of persons who are (a) unemployed and (b) economically active in the national states, if not, why not; if so, (i) what are the relevant statistics in respect of each specified national state and (ii) in respect of what date are these statistics furnished?  
 The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (a) No.
- (b) No.

Labour is a function which has been transferred to the national states in terms of the National States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act No 21 of 1971) and the Department of Co-operation and Development consequently does not keep such statistics.

*Howard*  
 How many persons in each of the towns on the East Rand were prosecuted under curfew regulations in 1983?  
 Co-operation and Development:

*Howard*  
 165. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

None.  
*C. Col. 1061*  
 Domestic workers accommodation  
 128. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) Whether during 1983 the East Rand Administration Board refused to re-new permission to flat-owners and/or tenants in the East Rand area to house their domestic workers and/or cleaners on their premises; if so, (a) in respect of how many domestic workers and/or cleaners was such permission refused in that year and (b) what were the reasons for the refusals;
- (2) whether the Administration Board took steps to find alternative accommodation for those in respect of whom such permission had been refused; if not, why not;
- (3) whether he will reconsider such refusals?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) No.
- (2) and (3) Fall away.

*Howard*  
 KwaNdebele: Unemployment Insurance Fund  
 811. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

How many residents of KwaNdebele received Unemployment Insurance Fund benefits as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

The Department of Manpower administers the Unemployment Insurance Fund. The Department of Co-operation and Development has no record of these matters.

*Howard*  
 Lebowa Development Corporation  
 853. Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) Whether in the latest specified financial year for which figures are available the Lebowa Development Corporation granted loans to companies in which (a)(i) directors and (ii) officials of this corporation and (b) Cabinet Ministers of Lebowa had an interest; if so, (aa) to what companies, (bb) for what purpose, (cc) what is the capital amount involved in each such loan and (dd) in what way is the capital amount being repaid and interest being paid;
- (2) whether the repayments and payments were made by the due dates in each case; if not, by what amount in each of these companies in arrears in respect of (a) instalments and (b) interest;
- (3) whether any security was offered in respect of the loans; if so, what are the particulars of the security in each case;
- (4) whether he will request the Lebowa Development Corporation to have their auditors publish a report on this matter; if not, why not; if so;
- (5) whether he intends to lay such report upon the Table; if not, why not;
- (6) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

1983/84 Financial year

- (1) (a) (i) Yes, in two separate instances.
- (ii) No.
- (b) No.
- (1) (a) (i) Firstly:

(aa) Seshego Roller Mills (Pty) Ltd.

(bb) To equalize capital borrowed by Seshego Roller Mills from the Lebowa Development Corporation and the Northern Transvaal Co-operative.

(cc) R116 000.

(dd) Capital to be repaid on demand. Interest equal to the Bank prime rate or as mutually agreed upon is charged, with an agreed minimum of 14%. Interest is payable monthly.

(2) Yes.

(3) Yes. The Northern Transvaal Co-operative stood surety.

(1) (a) (i) Secondly:

(aa) Packsure (Pty) Ltd.

(bb) Financing in respect of fixed and working capital.

(cc) R900 000.

(dd) R100 000 per annum and interest.

(2) Yes.

(3) Yes. A registered bond on all floating assets, a sworn valuation of machinery and equipment and a cession to the Lebowa Development Corporation of debtors, decentralization concessions and company shares (including franchise) and all other funds of the company.

(4) No.

(5) Falls away.

(6) No.

WEDNESDAY, 2 MAY 1984

†Indicates translated version.

*Per oral reply*  
*Hans and*  
*Kirkwood Sanatorium*  
*R. G. 1. 1065 2/5/84*  
\*1. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) Whether his Department plans to extend the Kirkwood Sanatorium in the Eastern Cape; if not, why not; if so, (a) why, (b) what will be the nature of the extensions and (c) how many beds will be provided;

(2) whether the plans for these extensions have been approved; if not, why not; if so

(3) whether tenders have been (a) called for and (b) accepted; if not, why not; if so, when are the extensions due to be completed?

†The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) Yes;

(a) to provide facilities for adult psychiatric patients, and mentally retarded Black and Coloured children for whom no provision presently exists in the Eastern Cape;

(b) ward accommodation, dining facilities, occupational therapy and classroom facilities;

(c) 100 adult psychiatric beds and 200 beds for mentally retarded children;

(2) the plans for the extensions have been approved by the Department.

(3) (a) and (b) No; because the Smith Mitchell organization, owners of the existing facilities will carry out the ex-

tensions themselves, the extensions are due to be completed not later than January 1985.

*Hans and*  
*Eshowe/Gingindlovu corridor farms*  
*R. G. 1. 1065 2/5/84*  
\*2. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether farms in the Eshowe/Gingindlovu corridor acquired by the South African Development Trust have been transferred to the kwazulu Government; if so, when; if not, why not;

(2) whether it is the intention to transfer this land to kwazulu; if not, (a) why not and (b) what steps are to be taken in respect of this land; if so, (i) when (aa) was this land acquired and (bb) is it due to be transferred to kwazulu and (ii) why was it not transferred to kwazulu before this date;

(3) (a) who administers this land and (b) for what purpose is it being used at present;

(4) whether any of these farms are being leased to White farmers at present; if so, (a) how many, (b) why and (c) to whom is the rental being paid;

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

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

(1) No, because the final consolidation proposals are still to be considered and after a decision on the proposals have been taken negotiations in regard to the use of the land and incorporation of the land in kwazulu will have to take place.

(2) Yes.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

(i) (aa) Mainly in 1975.

(bb) As soon as the matters

mentioned under (1) have been disposed of.

(ii) Because the matters mentioned in (1) have to be disposed of before incorporation can take place.

(3) (a) The Department of Co-operation and Development.

(b) The land is being rented for normal farming purposes.

(4) Yes.

(a) Three farms.

(b) In order to preserve the land in its present state and to use it to some advantage until incorporation is effected.

(c) The South African Development Trust.

(5) According to a Government decision Trust land must be handed over as soon as possible to the national and/or independent state concerned.

*Mabensu/Nsumu: expropriation of land*

\*3. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether the South African Government has expropriated any land at (a) Mabensu and (b) Nsumu in Natal; if so, (i) when and (ii) what area of land in each case;

(2) whether this land is to be given to Kwazulu for consolidation purposes; if not, what steps are to be taken in respect of the land; if so,

(3) whether this land has been transferred to the Kwazulu Government; if so, when; if not, (a) why not, (b) when is it due to be transferred and (c)(i) who administers this land at present and (ii) for what purpose is it being used?

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**THE MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:**

- (1) and (2) The hon member is referred to my Press statement on 2 May 1983, a copy of which will be made available to him.
- (3) It is my intention to make a full statement on the matter during the discussion of my Vote.

Mr D J N MALCOMMESS: Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply given by the hon the Minister, will he tell the House whether he is reconsidering that decision at this stage?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the hon member is putting his question to me exactly one year too late. He wants to know whether a decision has been taken. Meanwhile I already announced my decision on 2 May 1983. It is not my problem if the hon member has not taken note of the decision I announced a year ago. The reply is therefore that a decision has been taken. There is also no reason at all why I should reconsider that decision at this stage.

Mr D J N MALCOMMESS: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the reply given by the hon the Minister, and while he says that there is no reason why he should reconsider this decision, could he tell us whether he is indeed reconsidering it?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, no reason whatsoever why I should reconsider this decision has been submitted to me. I intend to deal with this whole problem, as well as the whole approach of the Opposition Press in regard to Mr Chiavelli and the Government Party, fully when my Vote comes up for discussion on Thursday.

*Salem: charge*

\*8. Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 14 on 3 February 1984, any person or organization has laid a charge with the South African Police concerning any matter arising

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from the purchase of a shipment of oil which was landed in Durban from the tanker *Salem*; if so, (a) when and (b) what are the particulars of the charge;

- (2) whether this matter has been investigated by the South African Police; if not, (a) why not and (b) what steps are being taken in this regard; if so,
- (3) whether any progress has been made in the investigation; if not, why not; if so, what progress;
- (4) whether any persons have been charged in this regard; if so, who are they?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) No.

- (2), (3) and (4) Fall away.

*Handwritten: Q. 61. 1072 Lebowa: water condensation machinery 2/5/84*

\*9. Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:†

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 83 on 17 February 1984, the unit cost per litre of water produced by the water condensation machinery purchased by the Lebowa Government has been determined; if not, why not; if so, what is this unit cost?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Yes. Approximately 15 cents a litre.

†Dr W J SNYMAN: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, can he tell us whether that amount includes the capital cost of the apparatus, the power generating apparatus connected with it, the necessary lorries and tanks, as well as the salary of a technician who has to operate the machine?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I am under the impression that all these things are taken into account. The unit cost per litre is 15

cents. However, I have not gone into all the specific details, but if the hon member places his question on the Question Paper, I shall gladly reply to it.

*Handwritten: Q. 61. 1073 Protective tariffs 2/5/84*

\*10. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism:

Whether a special division of the Board of Trade and Industries for the systematic revision of protective tariffs pertaining to different industries has been established in terms of Recommendation No 16 of the Report of the Committee of Inquiry into the Textile and Clothing Industries; if not, why not; if so, when?

The MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND TOURISM:

The personnel structure of the proposed special division is presently being investigated by the Department of Industries and Commerce. Personnel requirements for reviewing existing tariffs form part of the investigation.

It is expected that the investigation will be completed towards the middle of the year. Subsequently, the matter has to be submitted to the Commission for Administration for the necessary approval.

Board of Trade and Industries

\*11. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism:

Whether the (a) status and (b) employment conditions of the (i) members and (ii) staff of the Board of Trade and Industries have been reviewed in terms of the recommendations contained in paragraph 604 of the Report of the Committee of Inquiry into the Textile and Clothing Industries; if not, why not; if so, what was the (aa) extent and (bb) nature of the benefits approved in each case?

†The MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND TOURISM:

- (a) and (b)(i) The status and employment conditions of the members of the

Board of Trade and Industries are presently being investigated by the Commission for Administration.

- (aa) and (bb) Fall away.
- (a) and (b)(ii) Yes, in respect of the professional staff of the Board of Trade and Industries.

(aa) and (bb) The salaries have been improved substantially in line with improvements in the Public Service. However, it is not the policy to publish information about individual salary scales and improvements.

Customs officials: employment conditions

\*12. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Finance:

Whether the (a) status and (b) employment conditions of customs officials have been reviewed in terms of the recommendations contained in paragraph 604 of the Report of the Committee of Inquiry into the Textile and Clothing Industries; if not, why not; if so, what was the (i) extent and (ii) nature of the benefits approved in each case?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

- (a) No.
- (b) No.

As result of occupational differentiation which was implemented for the occupational class Customs and Excise Officers with effect from 1 May 1982, substantial improvement was made in the conditions of service for officers. An establishment investigation has recently also been completed and at the implementation thereof adequate provision will be made for senior posts in the section concerned in order that able and experienced officers can be utilized to do the work with the necessary efficiency.

- (i) and (ii) Fall away.



# Allegations of Lebowa 'loans'

Cape Times 22/5/84

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**Political Correspondent**  
**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.**  
— The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, has ordered an investigation into allegations of maladministration by the Lebowa Development Corporation.  
The allegations, raised by Dr Willie Snyman (CP, Pietersburg), include loans to corporation officials and to Lebowa cabinet ministers and their wives.  
Dr Snyman said during the debate on the Co-operation and Development portfolio that some of the loans were personal and had nothing to do with the development of Lebowa.  
Dr Koornhof said he was prepared to have

the whole matter investigated by the Commission for Co-operation and Development, which would be ready to start within a month. Hearings would be in public and Dr Snyman was welcome to give evidence before the commission.  
He gave the assurance that the report of the investigation would be tabled in Parliament and that, if wrongdoing was shown by any official at any level, the necessary steps would be taken.  
"I have nothing to hide," Dr Koornhof said.

## Allegations

Dr Snyman earlier called for a commission of inquiry, saying the information he had justified this. Allegations he raised included:

- That the corporation had made eight loans to six members of the Lebowa cabinet.
- That five of these loans were in connection with the liquor trade.
- That a Lebowa cabinet minister had been granted a personal loan

for the construction of an undertaking and second and third loans for the purchase of liquor for a beer garden and a restaurant.

- That the wife of a Lebowa cabinet minister had been granted a loan "apparently for her personal requirements".
- That an official of the corporation had been granted a loan to run a small industrial concern after hours.
- That some borrowers were six to eight months in arrears with loan repayments.

Dr Snyman said Dr Koornhof's reply to earlier parliamentary questions was that the Lebowa Development Corporation was an autonomous body with its own board of directors.

"Do you not think that the taxpayers, who contribute to the financing of that board, have a right to know?" he asked.

Only R236 000 was involved in the loans, but it appeared the corporation did not conform to the high management principles which should apply.

Dr Snyman said the corporation's bad debts had risen from R28 000 in 1981-82 to R466 000.

Only two industrialists had been induced to set up businesses in Lebowa, but the corporation's directors had spent R52 000 on foreign travel, including a visit to Japan, and R64 000 on gifts.

(111) Star

# Rotary and village join forces in Lebowa

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Building experts and their surveying instruments are swept aside by determined women wielding picks. Within hours the red earth bears a great wide smile — the foundations for three new classrooms are complete.

Equally wide smiles are on the faces of villagers from Masremula Park and members of the Northcliff Rotary Club who have joined forces to upgrade the school and expand cottage industry in the Lebowa village near Groblersdal.

It has been a week of celebration. First the borehole financed by Rotary struck good water quite close to the surface, and anyone who put an ear to the cover could hear a strong burbling below the parched veld.

For hundreds of people the erection of a windmill and pump will mean an end to the thankless chore of carting water from a spring at the bottom of a long hill.

Second, necessary school equipment has been delivered — blackboards and loads of paper. Teachers cheer at the thought of being able to paint the plain plaster walls now that they will no longer be needed as makeshift boards.

Third, the village has come to own a brick-making machine, financed by a loan from the Rotarians. This will be the key to building the three new classrooms and other improvements.

The Rotary supporters speak highly of the motivation and enthusiasm of the villagers. The pace at which the foundations were dug was but one example.

The first school



Willing hands in the work to uplift their village, the children of Masremula Park take charge of the newly delivered prefab hut which will house the cottage industries.



Getting to grips with some practical problems — Masremula Park school principal Rebecca Madima and Ina Perlman, manager of Operation Hunger.

buildings at Masremula Park were built by the women — a small mud room with a thatched roof, and later a brick two-room building.

The Black Housewives' League helped by providing roofing for the second building. Thriving branches of the league now exist in several villages of the region.

Just over a year ago the people of Masremula Park joined hands with the students of the South African Voluntary Service

(Savs) to put up two solid structures, each comprising three classrooms.

Candle-making and sewing groups, both producing for the local market, also operate from the school.

Plans include a communal vegetable garden within the school grounds. The area has been fenced off in preparation for this and the water strike means the first crop is not far off.

Rotary says kwashiorkor and pellagra are rampant in Masre-

mula Park, and that the community's inability to feed itself has been aggravated by crop failure and re-trenchments in both agriculture and industry.

It is the villagers' ability to find solutions under the meanest conditions that leads Rotary to assert: "They don't want handouts."

What the club aims at is supporting an already well-knit community in improving its quality of life according to guidelines set by the villagers.

# boycott in N TVI

# Lebowa threatens black consumer

CAPE TOWN 19/5/84 (111)

By BARRY STREEK

THE Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatladi, has threatened to launch a black consumer boycott on Northern Transvaal towns if the Conservative Party wins the Potgietersrus provincial by-election on June 27.

Dr Phatladi said in an interview that the withdrawal of black spending power could cripple a number of neighbouring Northern Transvaal towns.

If Lebowa's white neighbours took steps like voting for the Conservative Party, it "will force us to consider whether we should do something about it".

Dr Phatladi said he had spoken to leading people, including town councillors in Potgietersrus, and appealed to them not to be destructive.

He believed the withdrawal of spending power by black people in Lebowa could cripple towns like Plestersburg, Grobblerdsdal, Tzaneen, Warmbaths, Naboomspruit and Potgietersrus, the last three of which are in the Potgietersrus constituency.

Dr Phatladi said he was not surprised that the Conservative Party could win the by-election.

"Lebowa's progress, socially and economically, has made a tremendous impact on the white voter in the Northern Transvaal and they have been frightened by our advancement — and then somebody tells them to take care of yourself and close your ranks, otherwise you will be overwhelmed by the advancing Lebowa."

"They have been warned by their political leaders that if they allow their ranks to be liberal, they will find themselves having to share with blacks in a common society and, therefore, they must take care."

He regretted the trend towards the CP, but he felt white people should rather welcome the fact that gaps, such as cultural and educational gaps, were being closed and "we are sharing a common culture as South Africans".

He believed a CP vote in Potgietersrus would be a "retrograde step" and it would reflect a return to the "laager of conservatism". His government was, however, determined to move forward, not to the cost of white people, but to the advantage of all South Africans.

If Lebowa's white neighbours rejected this hand of friendship, "we have answers to the problems, one of which is buying power."

"We can use our buying power to cripple those who are not cooperating with us in a systematic and responsible way. We can cripple all the towns that have phys-

ical contacts with us. We can cripple them with the use of our buying power."

He could tell the people of Lebowa not to shop at particular shops in the area and if that happened, "I don't see how that particular business will continue."

"They will close down, no matter the size of the business." He said such consumer action could be avoided by opening the door of opportunity to everyone regardless of race. "We don't want to use this potential power to the detriment of South Africa if we can't help it, but they must force us to use our buying power against them," Dr Phatladi said.

Cape Times 23/5/86

# Baton-charge on students at Umtata

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. —

Transkei police yesterday baton-charged and arrested scores of University of Transkei students who were holding a meeting at a park near the university campus in Umtata.

It was the second time within a week that police have used batons to break up a meeting and have detained students for questioning.

Meanwhile, the situation at two more black universities, the University of Fort Hare and the University of the North, was reported to be tense yesterday.

Students at the University of Fort Hare boycotted classes yesterday, apparently in a show of solidarity with

their counterparts at Transkei University.

At the University of the North in Lebowa, students have staged a sit-in in support of their demand that the half-yearly examinations be spread over a longer period and that an economics lecturer accused of marking too strictly be expelled.

● In a further development, the Minister of Education and Training, Mr Barend du Plessis, confirmed yesterday that the committee investigating unrest at the University of Zululand last year had been given the powers of a judicial commission, including the power to subpoena witnesses.

Five students died in clashes between Inkatha supporters and anti-Inkatha students last October.

CME Times 25/5/84

111

# Phatudi warns of bloodshed over Moutse

By BARRY STREEK

ANOTHER homeland leader, Dr Ce-  
phatudi of Lebowa has warned of  
possible bloodshed if the government  
goes ahead with a consolidation plan  
to incorporate the Moutse area into  
Kwandebele.

If the government wanted peace,  
Moutse could not be handed away, Dr  
Phatudi said in an interview.  
He was, however, "glad" that the  
government appeared to be re-evaluat-  
ing the situation.

administered by the South African De-  
velopment Trust, although it has been  
proposed that it be incorporated into  
Kwandebele, in spite of the opposition  
of the Lebowa Government.

Earlier this week, the Chief Minister  
of Gazankulu, Professor Hudson  
Nsanwisi, also warned of bloodshed if  
the government went ahead with a  
plan to move a Shangaan-inhabited  
area, Ongedacht, into Venda.

Dr Phatudi said that in 1976 he had  
warned the government of possible  
bloodshed in the schools. "But they

said I was exaggerating the gravity of  
the situation, although the events  
proved me right.

"I don't think they are intending to  
arrange bloodshed between us and  
Kwandebele.

"If they want peace, they can't hand  
away Moutse, because we have told  
them that if they do that they are go-  
ing to have bloodshed."

The government had responded to  
this warning by shelving the matter  
and re-evaluating the situation.

"We are waiting for reaction from  
Pretoria," Dr Phatudi said.

There had been no change in the  
government's plans yet, "but I am glad  
Pretoria appears to be taking its time  
to analyze the situation and to try to  
find alternatives that will avoid  
bloodshed."

He was prepared to help find alter-  
natives.

Dr Phatudi said he had challenged  
the government to hold a referendum  
in Moutse, and Pretoria had agreed to  
this, "but the government of Kwande-  
bele got cold feet".

"They know the people won't sup-  
port them," Dr Phatudi said.

# Getting closer together

17/6/84  
C. P. ers  
III

NEW links were forged between the KwaZulu and Lebowa governments this week with the signing of a joint declaration by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and Dr Cedric Phathudi in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

In the documents, the two Chief Ministers declared their commitment to bringing about a just and open society in South Africa through non-violent strategies and democratic procedures.

They stated their abhorrence of apartheid and refusal to be drawn into co-operating with the South African Government in so far as it sought to make them part of its divide and rule policy.

"We therefore solemnly state we will never accept the kind of so-called independence which the South African Government is offering our people and we reject the new constitution which disenfranchises 22 million black South Africans," the document stated.

They expressed the hope that they could contribute towards a reconciliation in which all black political groups

CP Reporter

could work together in a united front.

They also said they felt obliged to lead the way in exploring an alternative political dispensation, "which will banish racism from the country's socio-economic and political structures and at the same time seek compromise solutions which all races could endorse".

They said they had decided to explore federalism as a viable compromise solution.

CAPETOWN 13/6/84

# Buthelezi, Phatudi sign joint declaration

**Own Correspondent**  
ULUNDI. — The Chief Minister of Kwazulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, and the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, yesterday signed a joint declaration that they would never accept the kind of "so-called" independence which the South African Government was offering their people.

During the historic ceremony in the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly, the two leaders expressed the hope that those black leaders who had opted for the kind

of independence which Pretoria was offering black South Africa would return to the black political fold.

They also rejected the new constitution which, they said, disenfranchised 22 million black South Africans and which envisaged a future confederation of Southern African states in which whites would retain a monopoly of social, political and economic power.

They said they had decided to explore federalism, among other options, as a possible compromise solution if it were accepted by the majority of South Africans.

While not prescribing this, they "consider it to be a viable option".

ith complete

IND

ACE OF MIND

on of your pool plus a full

1777

MONDAY, 25 JUNE 1984

1778

MONDAY, 25 JUNE 1984

*Hansard* Q. 61. 1777 p  
969. Dr F HARTZENBERG asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:†

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply

25/6/84

Cape Town Community Council: by-election  
*Hansard* Q. 61. 1777  
872. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether a by-election was held in April 1984 for the Cape Town Community Council to fill a vacancy in the ward incorporating Khayelitsha; if not, (a) what ward incorporates Khayelitsha; (b) who is the councillor for this ward and (c) when was he elected; if so, (i) when was the by-election held, (ii) what are the names of the persons nominated as candidates, (iii) who was elected and (iv) how many persons (aa) were eligible to vote and (bb) actually cast their votes in the by-election?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Yes.

(i) 16 April 1984.

(ii) Mr L Gili and Mr J N Kgati.

(iii) Mr L Gili.

(iv) (aa) 452.

(bb) 317.

Thus 70,13% voted.

Whether (a) the Lebowa Development Corporation and (b) any other specified State corporations falling under his Department have supplied loan capital to a company in Nebo the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purposes of his reply; if so, what amount of loan capital in each case?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) No.

(b) Yes. The Mining Corporation. R2 million and R0.3 million.

Foreign visitors

1020. Maj R SIVE asked the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism:

With reference to his reply to Question No 164 on 7 March 1984, (a) how many foreign visitors came to the Republic in October, November and December 1983, respectively, (b) how many of them came for (i) business, (ii) holiday and (iii) study purposes and (c) from which countries did they come in each case?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND TOURISM:

(a) October .....

66 625

November .....

61 773

December .....

92 052

(b)

October Business .....

16 829

Holiday .....

48 050

Study .....

1 746

November

16 177

45 155

441

December

11 252

80 211

589



per annum to Black persons being paid the maximum pension or grant, in respect of (i) old age pensions, (ii) blind persons' pensions, (iii) war veterans' pensions and (iv) disability grants in the 1984-85 financial year?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:**

(1) (a) (i) (aa) 235 743.

(bb) 4 452.

(cc) 1 283.

(dd) 98 765.

(ii) (aa)—(dd) No statistics are kept about this, but according to estimates between 80% and 85% of the social pensioners in the RSA receive the maximum amount.

(b) These matters have been transferred to the national states. The Department of Co-operation and Development consequently does not keep this information on record.

(2) (a) Old age pension—R635,41; War veterans' pension—R717,08; Blind persons' pension—R631,19.

(b) Disability grants—R639,83. Figures in respect of the national states are not available.

(3) (a) (i)—(iv) From 1 April 1983 to 30 September 1983: R57 per month.

From 1 October 1983 tot 31 March 1984: R65 per month. Figures in respect of the national states are not available.

(b) (i)—(iv) R252. Figures in respect of the national states are not in available.

Pietermaritzburg: murders  
1056. Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) How many (a) Black, (b) White, (c) Coloured and (d) Indian persons were murdered in the Pietermaritzburg police district since 1 January 1984 up to the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) whether any suspects have been charged in connection with these murders; if so, how many in respect of each race group?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:**

(1) 1 January to 31 May 1984.

|     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| 349 | 8   | 3   | 6   |

|     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| 182 | 7   | 6   | 1   |

Pietermaritzburg: patrols

1057. Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(c) Whether any (a) foot, (b) bicycle and (c) motorized patrols in or out of uniform are operating from police stations in the Pietermaritzburg police district at present; if not, why not; if so, how many such patrols are on duty (i) during the day and (ii) at night?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:**

(a) Yes, from three police stations.

(i) 34.

(ii) 18.

(b) No.

(c) Yes, from all the police stations.

(i) 22.  
(ii) 11.

Midwives/health visitors/radiographers/sister tutors  
*Howmond* *28/6/84*  
1062. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

How many (a) Black, (b) Indian, (c) Coloured and (d) White persons registered as (i) midwives, (ii) health visitors, (iii) radiographers and (iv) sister tutors in 1981, 1982 and 1983, respectively?

**THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:**

(i) Registered Midwives

|          |       |       |       |
|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| White    | 1981  | 1982  | 1983  |
| Coloured | 825   | 882   | 283   |
| Indian   | 204   | 305   | 256   |
| Black    | 68    | 94    | 87    |
|          | 669   | 946   | 856   |
| Total    | 1 766 | 2 227 | 1 482 |

(ii) Registered Community Health Nurses

|          |     |     |     |
|----------|-----|-----|-----|
| White    | 193 | 195 | 176 |
| Coloured | 26  | 25  | 44  |
| Indian   | 5   | 3   | 4   |
| Black    | 79  | 97  | 144 |
| Total    | 303 | 320 | 368 |

(iii) Radiographers

|          |     |     |     |
|----------|-----|-----|-----|
| White    | 75  | 45  | 33  |
| Coloured | 4   | 9   | 12  |
| Indian   | 2   | 4   | 2   |
| Black    | 25  | 55  | 58  |
| Total    | 106 | 113 | 105 |

*Howmond*  
Zebediela citrus farms *28/6/84*  
1068. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether the Zebediela citrus farms are to be incorporated into any national or independent Black state; if so, into which such state;

(2) whether ownership has been transferred to this state; if not, (a) why not and (b) when will it be transferred; if so, on what date;

(3) whether his Department has received any representations regarding the transfer of these citrus farms; if so, (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was the (i) nature of the representations and (ii) response thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:**

(1), (2) and (3) The Zebediela Estate will eventually be incorporated in either a national or an independent state. The Estate is at present the property of the South African Development Trust and is run by the South African Development Trust Corporation.

The freehold in land acquired by the South African Development Trust is not transferred to a national state. Only the right of use is transferred. Freehold in Trust land is transferred only in case of incorporation in an independent state.

Representations were received from the Government of Lebowa requesting that the Zebediela Estate be incorporated in the area of jurisdiction of Lebowa.

Whether or not the Estate will be incorporated in Lebowa is of course a consolidation matter and a decision regarding the future of Zebediela will only be taken when the consolidation plans are finalized.

*Howmond* *28/6/84*  
1079. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) Whether the South African Transport

Services have investigated the possibility of constructing a rail link between Pietersburg and Seshego; if so, (a) when, (b) what was the result of the investigation and (c) what is the total estimated cost of constructing such a link;

- (2) whether a decision has been taken to construct this rail link; if not, why not; if so, when is it due to be completed?

**The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:**

- (1) Yes.

(a) 1982.

(b) As far as goods traffic is concerned, it would not be a viable proposition.

(c) R11,24 million.

- (2) No. An investigation by the Department of Transport into the passenger traffic potential has only recently been completed and as soon as the final report in this regard becomes available, a decision on the matter will be taken.

**Zebediela: railway line**

1080. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) Whether the South African Transport Services have received any representations to construct a railway line between (a) Zebediela and Lebowa-kgomo and/or (b) Zebediela, Lebowa-kgomo and the Steelport Valley; if so, (i) from whom, (ii) when and (iii) what was his response thereto;

- (2) whether the viability of constructing such a railway line has been investigated; if not, why not; if so, what

were the findings and (b) is the estimated cost involved;

- (3) whether a decision has been taken regarding this railway line; if not, when is it anticipated that a decision will be taken; if so,

- (4) whether the line is to be constructed; if not, why not; if so, when is it due to be completed?

**The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:**

- (1) (a) and (b) Yes.

(i) Corporation for Economic Development Ltd (now Lebowa Development Corporation) and Department of Co-operation and Development.

(ii) (a) 5 April 1982 and 28 December 1983.

(b) 26 September 1977 and 28 December 1983.

(iii) (a) The proposed railway line is not economically justifiable.

(b) 1977—The proposed railway line is not economically justifiable.

1983—Because of the lapse of time since the previous study, a re-evaluation will be made on receipt of certain information requested from Lebowa Development Corporation.

- (2) Yes.

(a) Refer to part (1) (iii) (a) and (b) of the reply.

(b) Zebediela—Lebowa-kgomo—Approximately R22,5 million; Zebediela—Steelport—Approximately R56,0 million.

- (3) and (4) Refer to part (1) (iii) (a) and (b) of the reply.

1081. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) How many Whites, Indians, Coloureds and Africans, respectively, were serving in the South African Police Force as at 31 December 1983;

- (2) how many persons in each of these race groups held the rank of (a) ma-

|                 | (a) | (b) | (c)   | (d)   | (e)   |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|
| (2) Whites..... | 470 | 741 | 1 085 | 5 337 | 4 685 |
| Indians.....    | 2   | 4   | 14    | 247   | 330   |
| Coloureds.....  | 1   | 8   | 13    | 246   | 505   |
| Blacks.....     | 11  | 25  | 28    | 1 158 | 2 626 |

**Umbumbulu area: faction fights**

1083. Mr G S BARTLETT asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many (a) instances of faction fighting amongst the residents of the Umbumbulu area were reported to the South African Police in the latest specified period of three months for which figures are available and (b) how many persons were killed in each instance?

**The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:**

Particulars for the period 19 April 1984 to 19 June 1984 are as follows:

- (a) Three instances.

(b) 19 on 4 May 1984;  
7 on 22 May 1984;  
41 on 2 June 1984.

1086. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) Whether the South African Transport Services have received any representations for the construction of a rail

for, (b) captain, (c) lieutenant, (d) warrant officer and (e) sergeant as at that date?

**The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:**

- (1) Whites—21 731;  
Indians—1 565;  
Coloureds—2 764;  
Blacks—16 680.

link between Giyani and Mooketsi; if so, (a) from whom, (b) when and (c) what was his response thereto;

- (2) whether the viability of constructing a railway line between (a) Giyani and Mooketsi and/or (b) Louis Trichardt, Thohoyandou, Giyani and Mooketsi has been investigated; if not, why not; if so, what (i) was the result of the investigation and (ii) is the estimated cost of constructing the railway line and/or lines;

- (3) whether a decision has been taken on the matter; if not, when will it be taken; if so,

- (4) whether the line or lines are to be constructed; if not, why not; if so, what is the anticipated date or dates of completion?

**The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:**

(1), (2), (3) and (4) During November 1981 SA Transport Services was requested by the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning to investigate possible railway routes through Venda, Gazankulu and Lebowa. Several routes, including the routes Mooketsi—Mutale

per annum to Black persons being paid the maximum pension or grant, in respect of (i) old age pensions, (ii) blind persons' pensions, (iii) war veterans' pensions and (iv) disability grants in the 1984-85 financial year?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:**

(1) (a) (i) (aa) 235 743.

(bb) 4 452.

(cc) 1 283.

(dd) 98 765.

(ii) (aa)-(dd) No statistics are kept about this, but according to estimates between 80% and 85% of the social pensioners in the RSA receive the maximum amount.

(b) These matters have been transferred to the national states. The Department of Co-operation and Development consequently does not keep this information on record.

(2) (a) Old age pension—R635,41; War veterans' pension—R717,08; Blind persons' pension—R631,19.

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**Pietermaritzburg: murders**

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(1) How many (a) Black, (b) White, (c) Coloured and (d) Indian persons were murdered in the Pietermaritzburg police district since 1 January 1984 up to the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) whether any suspects have been charged in connection with these murders; if so, how many in respect of each race group?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:**

(1) 1 January to 31 May 1984.

|     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| 349 | 8   | 3   | 6   |

|     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| 182 | 7   | 6   | 1   |

**Pietermaritzburg: patrols**

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Whether any (a) foot, (b) bicycle and (c) motorized patrols in or out of uniform are operating from police stations in the Pietermaritzburg police district at present; if not, why not; if so, how many such patrols are on duty (i) during the day and (ii) at night?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:**

(a) Yes, from three police stations.

(i) 34.

(ii) 18.

(b) No.

(c) Yes, from all the police stations.

(1) 22.  
(ii) 11.

Midwives/health visitors/radiographers/sister tutors  
*Howmond* *28/6/84*  
1062. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

How many (a) Black, (b) Indian, (c) Coloured and (d) White persons registered as (i) midwives, (ii) health visitors, (iii) radiographers and (iv) sister tutors in 1981, 1982 and 1983, respectively?

**THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:**

(i) Registered Midwives

|          |      |      |      |
|----------|------|------|------|
| White    | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 |
| Coloured | 825  | 882  | 283  |
| Indian   | 204  | 305  | 256  |
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|       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total | 1 766 | 2 227 | 1 482 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|

(ii) Registered Community Health Nurses

|          |     |     |     |
|----------|-----|-----|-----|
| White    | 193 | 195 | 176 |
| Coloured | 26  | 25  | 44  |
| Indian   | 5   | 3   | 4   |
| Black    | 79  | 97  | 144 |
| Total    | 303 | 320 | 368 |

(iii) Radiographers  
Total 224 150 220

(iv) Tutors  
White 75 45 33  
Coloured 4 9 12  
Indian 2 4 2  
Black 25 55 58  
Total 106 113 105

*111* *Howmond* *28/6/84*  
1068. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether the Zebediela citrus farms are to be incorporated into any national or independent Black state; if so, into which such state;

(2) whether ownership has been transferred to this state; if not, (a) why not and (b) when will it be transferred; if so, on what date;

(3) whether his Department has received any representations regarding the transfer of these citrus farms; if so, (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was the (i) nature of the representations and (ii) response thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:**

(1), (2) and (3) The Zebediela Estate will eventually be incorporated in either a national or an independent state. The Estate is at present the property of the South African Development Trust and is run by the South African Development Trust Corporation.

The freehold in land acquired by the South African Development Trust is not transferred to a national state. Only the right of use is transferred. Freehold in Trust land is transferred only in case of incorporation in an independent state.

Representations were received from the Government of Lebowa requesting that the Zebediela Estate be incorporated in the area of jurisdiction of Lebowa.

Whether or not the Estate will be incorporated in Lebowa is of course a consolidation matter and a decision regarding the future of Zebediela will only be taken when the consolidation plans are finalized.

*Howmond* *28/6/84*  
*Pietermaritzburg/Seshego: rail link*  
1079. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) Whether the South African Transport

# Lebowa inquiry delay queried

111 Star 11/7/84

By Dirk Nel,  
Northern Transvaal  
Bureau

PIETERSBURG — Concern has been expressed here about the Government's apparent reluctance to launch an enquiry into the alleged mismanagement of the Lebowa Development Corporation (LDC) fund.

## DUBIOUS

The Conservative MP for Pietersburg, Doctor Willie Snyman, who raised the matter in Parliament several months ago, said he doubted whether the issue would receive attention during the present parliamenta-

ry session.

Questions raised by sources outside the homeland about R1 million spent on various "dubious" ventures by the LDC, were published in The Star last year.

Among these were the granting of a loan of R900 000 to a company in which a senior LDC official had an interest, the building of the general manager's house at a reduced price by an LDC task force, and overseas trips by Lebowa government officials.

Dr Sample Golden, Nationalist MP for Potgietersrus, said early this year that a full enquiry

was essential to clear the air and to prevent disinvestment in Lebowa.

The Minister announced in Parliament that an enquiry would take place soon.

## TIMETABLE

Mr Rex le Roux, MP for Pretoria West, who is chairman of the statutory Commission for Co-operation and Development, could give no timetable for the proposed investigation.

"The process has been set in motion," he said.

Senior Government officials, apparently in the dark about the enquiry, could furnish no details.

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# Lebowa overspent... so no new pensions

*D. D. Phatudi* 1/87/89

JOHANNESBURG — The Lebowa Government is refusing to consider any new applications for old-age pensions this year because of a shortage of funds.

This means that thousands of elderly people will not receive the income they are legally entitled to for at least six months.

Part of the reason for the shortage of funds is that an error earlier this year led to all Lebowa pensioners receiving

their annual bonus twice.

The decision not to consider any new applications was revealed in an official Lebowa Government circular, signed by the Lebowa Secretary of Health and Social Welfare.

The circular, dated June 16, said that the department had overspent a considerable amount "as a result of conditions beyond the control of anybody in this department."

"As a rule the overspent amount must in one way or another be recovered from the current year's budget," it said.

The department had decided that savings would be made by refusing to consider any old-age pension application, stopping subsistence allowances for staff members, freezing new staff appointments and drastically cutting transport costs. The savings apply until the end of 1984.

The circular was signed by Mr Machupe Mphahlele, the department secretary, who confirmed yesterday that it was genuine.

However, he said it was "just a temporary little issue for six months" and that there was no money available for the granting of any new pensions.

The money allocated to pensions in this year's budget had been insufficient because there

were more pensioners than expected.

The budget had been based on census figures of the number of pensioners and these had been drastically wrong, he said.

Already more than 50 per cent of the Lebowa budget was being spent on pensions and the present backlog would not be wiped out without a budget increase of about 400 per cent, he said.

"I could put people on the pension list but I

know that the budget can't even cover our present backlog.

"It is not that we say that poor people must suffer. We are saying that the figures were wrong and the number of pensioners we expected was unrealistic. We are trying to find the money," he said.

He appealed to the press not to report matters "that will make people unnecessarily unhappy."

Dr Cedric Phatudi, the Chief Minister of Lebowa, said he knew nothing about the matter when approached last week.

It also emerged that an error in the programming of a computer earlier this year led to all pensioners receiving their annual bonus twice.

This cost the Lebowa Government R1 700 000 and contributed to the shortage of pension money. — DDC.

RAM 11/8/84 (111)

# No cash for many Lebowa pensioners

By ANTON HARBER  
Political Reporter

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The computer programming error earlier this year, which led to all pensioners receiving their annual bonus twice, cost the Lebowa Government R1 7000 000. It contributed to the shortage of pension money.

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# Pietersburg — that's where apartheid will 'draw its last breath'

NEW YORK — Pietersburg, in the Northern Transvaal, featured this week on the front page of the influential Washington Post newspaper.

And Dr Cedric Phatudi, the Chief Minister of Lebowa, was quoted as saying: "Apartheid will draw its last breath in Pietersburg."

The town was featured in the fourth and last in the series titled "Afrikaners: A Tribe Divided", written by correspondent Glenn Frankel.

Frankel described Pietersburg as "the main street of Afrikanerdom, a town of wide neat streets, Dutch Reformed Church spires, and people who have been confident of their identity and of their place".

But, said Frankel, changes were coming that "echo changes on a national level".

The most clear-cut was what he described as "the deep split" among Pietersburg's once indivisible Afrikaner community over the Government's constitutional proposals.

He quoted Mr Jack Botes, the town clerk for 35 years, as say-

ing: "It has meant a hardening of attitudes, that my brother and I don't talk on occasions, that friends of many years' standing have become enemies."

Frankel added that only 8 km north of the town lay "another quieter force that in the long run is destined to have an even greater impact on the future of Pietersburg and its 25 000 whites. The force is the black population in the sprawling town of Seshego.

Dr Phatudi was quoted as saying: "We have the buying power and, if we systematically use it, we can force reforms.

"If we don't deposit our money in their Volkskas Bank, what will happen? It will collapse like a house of cards."

Frankel said Dr Phatudi admitted that it would take time and organisation before such boycotts could succeed, but that the blacks of Lebowa believed they had time on their side.

"The scene will change right here," Frankel quoted Dr Phatudi as saying. "Apartheid will draw its last breath in Pietersburg." — Sapa.



## Big men . . .

name," a Brands Hatch race-  
His Royal Highness Prince Leo-  
phew of "Mad" King Ludwig  
of castles. The Prince made his  
amous English circuit recently and  
1 000 km race (above) without  
orders. Leopold (41), who lives  
in West Germany near one  
has been racing as a hobby for  
ator and is looking for a spon-  
of the Duke of Edinburgh, to  
ugh to call him "uncle".



# Day Express

# Do you



## CITIZENSHIP

### An open loophole

FM 3/8/84

Many blacks may indeed have found a loophole in the laws depriving them of SA citizenship and making them citizens of independent homelands. Thousands have been applying for citizenship of homelands that refuse to take independence (*Current Affairs* July 20).

The legal position appears to be that a non-independent homeland can indeed grant citizenship to people with whom it has no traditional ties. That position could be difficult to change under the new constitution where, presumably, matters like citizenship will be a "general affair" to be decided by all three Houses of Parliament.

John Dugard, professor of law and director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, says that in law a non-independent homeland can grant citizenship to anyone. He adds that he is not familiar with the "practical requirements" applicants have to meet.

However, Johan Oosthuizen, chief liaison officer of the Department of Co-operation, says all applications for change of citizenship which have been made were "due to either marriage or prolonged residence in the specific state to which an application was made."

Oosthuizen says that a total of 3 032 people (1 514 Transkeians, 1 233 Ciskeians, 250 Bophuthatswanans and 35 Venda nationals) have regained SA citizenship in accordance with the National States Citizenship Act No 26 of 1970.

"Applications have to be made to the Minister of the Interior in a particular national state and not to the Department of Co-operation and Development. But after processing the applications, it (the national state) submits its decision to the department for approval by the Minister of Co-operation and Development before the applicant can be issued with the required citizenship certificate.

"But the department never refuses an application, even though we do sometimes refer the matter back to the relevant Ministry of the Interior if more information is required," says Oosthuizen.

In Lebowa, 1 702 citizenship certificates were issued last year to people who did not traditionally belong to the homeland, ac-

ording to a spokesman for the government at Seshego.

"In May this year alone, we received 3 105 applications from people who want to belong to Lebowa. But these have still to be processed," he adds.

At least 4 686 non-Zulus have applied for KwaZulu citizenship and 2 175 of them have already been given citizenship certificates.

According to the National States Citizenship Act of 1970, every African has the citizenship of his designated homeland, but retains the citizenship of SA for as long as the homeland is not independent. When a homeland takes "independence," its citizens become citizens of a "foreign state," losing their SA citizenship.

Among people applying for citizenship of non-independent homelands are citizens of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei as well as citizens of KwaNdebele, which is considering independence.



# Lebowa children play happily on the dumps of death

WHEN THE children of Mahlajeni run outside to play, they invariably head for the big dump. It's fun. You can build little houses with the sand. You can slide down it, racing your friends to the bottom. You can dig in it, and bury things, mould small animals with it if you mix in a bit of water.

You can also die because of it. The dump is comprised of asbestos, and every time the children — or anyone — goes near it, they risk contracting asbestosis or mesothelioma (a cancer of the lung lining) and lung cancer.

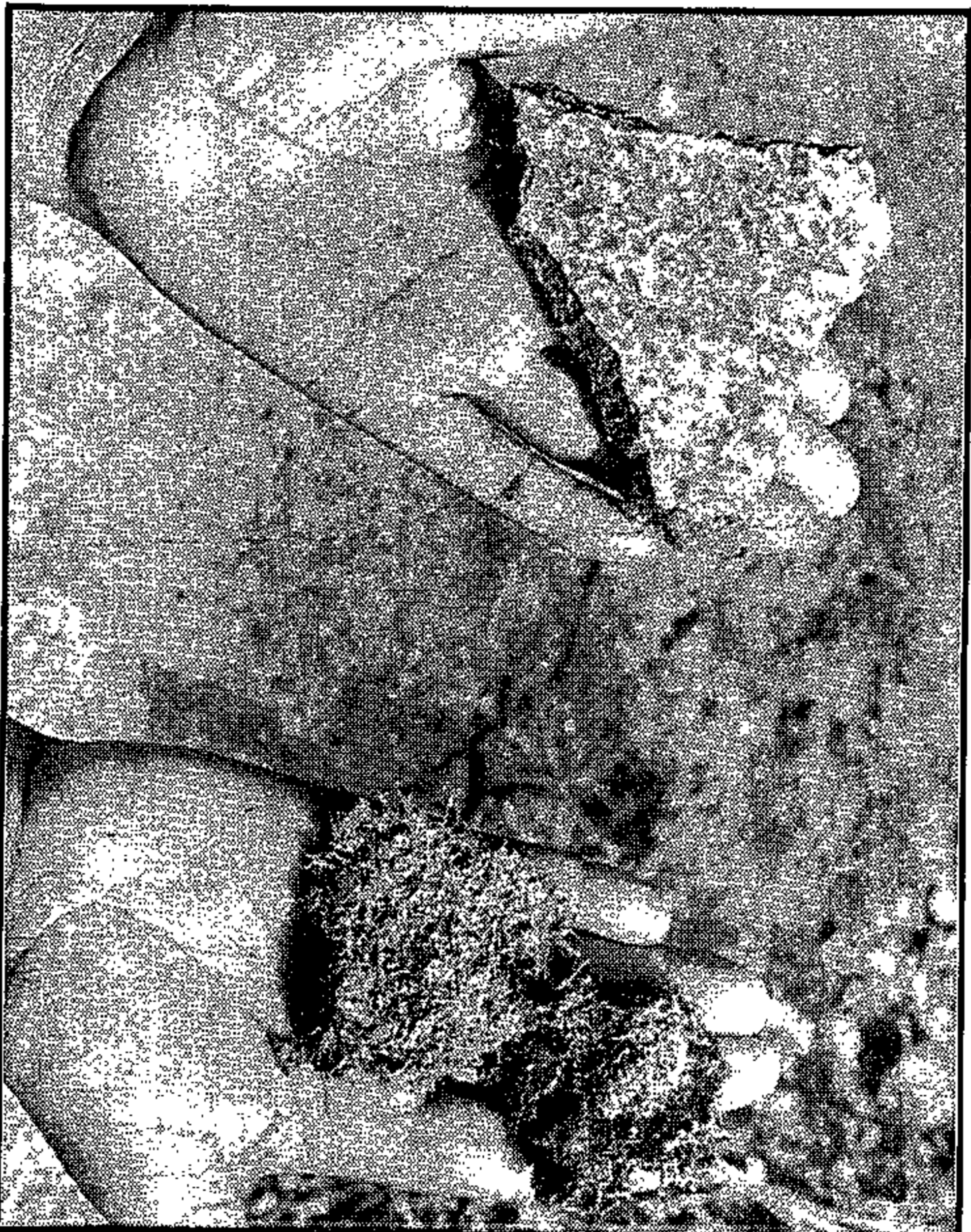
Asbestos mining — which once brought prosperity to the remote North Eastern Transvaal — also brought with it a hazard which today still threatens the health of entire communities.

A Rand Daily Mail investigation this week revealed the presence of a number of dumps of abandoned mines — uncovered and full of deadly asbestos fibres — next to villages and schools in Lebowa.

This is in addition to the number of former asbestos miners in the area who have contracted asbestosis as a result of working in the mines.

The people living next to the dumps are not aware of the health risks of asbestos. Several doctors whom the Mail consulted about the situation said the people exposed to these dumps should be the subject of a major cancer ... probably only 20 to 40 years from now.

Most of the abandoned



Asbestos fibres found caked in the ground, right, and a piece of asbestos from an old house. Both were found next to a school playground at Krom Elmboog.

Picture: DANIEL SIMON

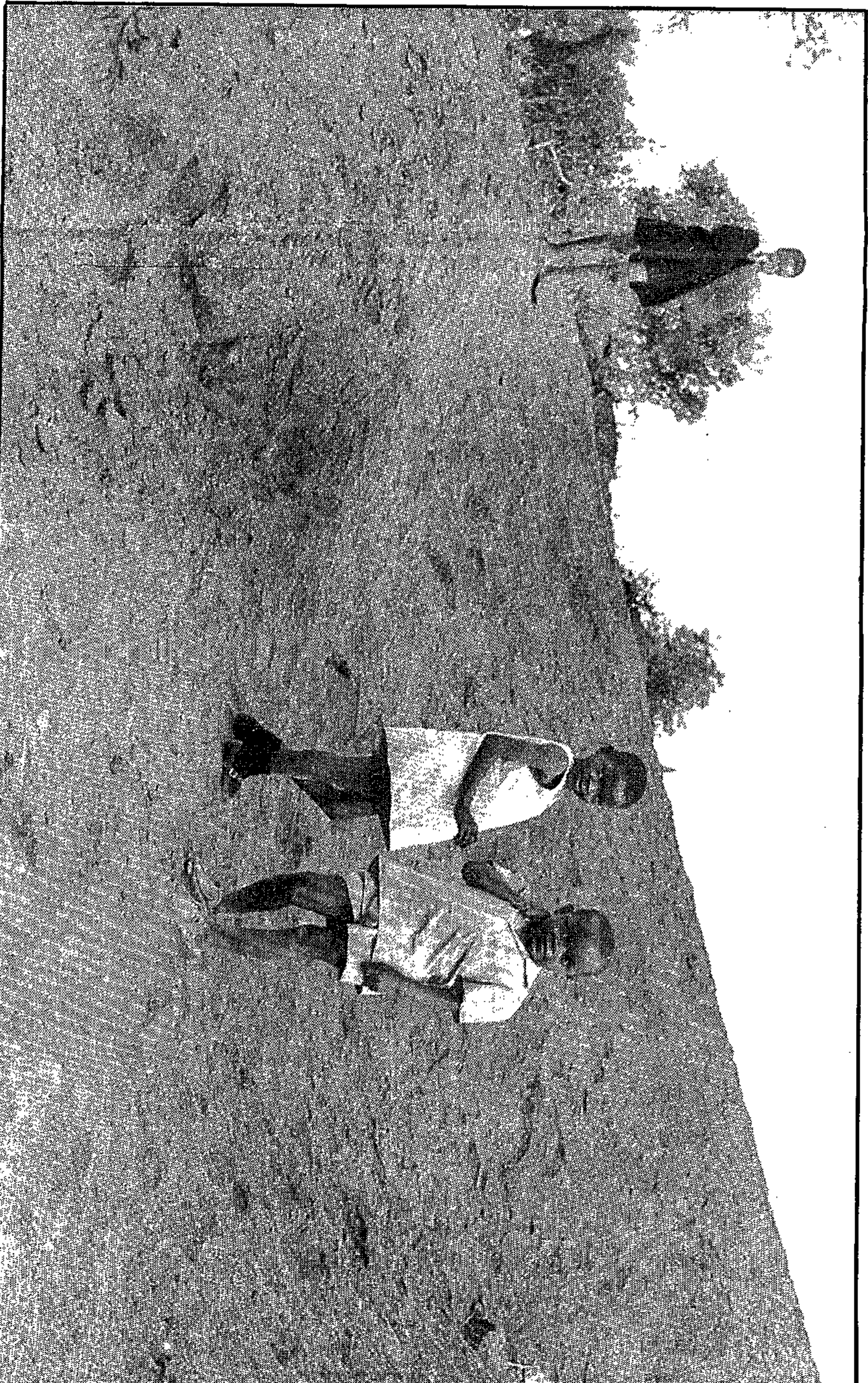
## PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

dumps are found in Lebowa, between Pietersburg and Burgersfort in the North Eastern Transvaal.

At one village, Mahlajeni, people have to climb over a path on the dump to get to their huts and children view the dump as a large sand-pit.

The surrounding veld is littered with abandoned dumps.

When the big dump close to the village, known as the Baboon Mine, closed recently, a lot of local people found themselves without jobs, adding to the severe poverty in the village.



Mahlajeni children romp on an asbestos dump, unaware of the possible dangers to their lives.

Picture: PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

houses are now living in houses made with fibres of blue asbestos, or crocidolite, which is generally regarded as the most dangerous form of asbestos.

At Krom Elmboog the headmaster of the Lekhobosai Community School has appealed for funds to move his school of 555 children away from the shadow of a giant dump of brown asbestos, or amosite, waste.

Krom Elmboog is close to the Penge mine and, like Penge, is owned by the Griqualand Exploration and Finance Company (Getco). The now-closed mine's worker compounds have been added to the school. The buildings are made of asbestos, loose fibres of

which are clearly visible on the walls.

The ground near the dump is caked with asbestos fibres.

The headmaster, Mr. Casphas Mahlaba, said he was not aware of this year's danger until early this year when tests were conducted on dust in the school playground.

"They installed a borehole, pipes and a hose and asked me to wet the playground every day. They told us it is very dangerous if we inhale the dust," he said.

"We're trying to get the children to sprinkle every morning but when it's hot the ground becomes dry again after a few minutes.

feels we must move this school because its too dangerous."

Mr. Pat Hart, the managing director of Getco, pointed out that the area around the dump had been fenced off, that they kept normal checks on pollution in the area and the company was not aware of any abnormal asbestos fibre counts.

He said they had provided the means for the people to keep the area damp. However, none of the dumps visited by the Mail this week resembled the description of old asbestos dumps in the 1982 report of the Director-General of Mineral and Energy Affairs.

"Old tailing dumps are covered with soil or broken rock ... to prevent the dispersion of dust into the atmosphere."

In the United States there are tight controls over environmental waste and toxic waste is fenced off and covered.

While people of Mahlajeni, Krom Elmboog and other villages risk contamination by asbestos in their environment, there are also many former mineworkers in the villages suffering — and often dying — from asbestos-related diseases.

This was highlighted by facts which emerged during the recent strike at Penge. According to figures at the Praktiseer magistrate's court, 134 Penge workers

were paid Workmen's Compensation for asbestosis in a 10-month period to June this year.

A physician, who acts as a consultant to Getco, said the mine had rigidly tightened up its dust controls and workers who had started in the past five years had little chance of contracting the disease.

However, there are many new cases being diagnosed all the time. Half of the asbestosis sufferers will die with a cancer in the lung, though not necessarily of cancer, according to Dr Anthony Seaton, a well-known British occupational health specialist.

In its early stages, asbestosis sufferers will experi-

ence, at most, breathlessness, but medical experts are in agreement that asbestosis is a disease that often worsens with time.

Towards the end of their lives many asbestosis sufferers will be too short of breath to put on their shoes or walk a few steps without stopping.

If a black mineworker contracts asbestosis or mesothelioma, the lump sum compensation payout (in terms of the Occupational Diseases of the Mines and Works Act) is R1 490, though he receives R200 extra if he has tuberculosis as well.

A white worker receives R17 889 for the same compensation.

Though the company says it attempts to find alternative employment in non-dusty areas for workers with asbestosis, many are laid off simply because there are no vacancies for them.

They do not receive monthly payouts thereafter. In the words of one retrenched mineworker: "We must go home and wait for death."

Ironically, the number of jobs in the asbestos mining industry has declined largely because the stringent asbestos health regulations overseas have led to a decline in world demand.

Penge mine alone has laid off its workforce from more than 6 000 a decade ago to about 2 000 today.

## LEBOWA Economic woes

All is not well in Lebowa. To call the northern Transvaal homeland "underdeveloped" would be to underestimate its economic plight. "Undeveloped" would seem a more appropriate description, and it seems likely to apply for many years to come.

Lebowa fits the bill of PFP leader Frederik van Zyl Slabbert's recent description of the homelands as economic disaster areas — vast and unproductive labour reserves for white SA.

But some homelands have the potential for development. Lebowa seems short of potential and will.

It has no ports and no proximity to the PWV industrial complex. Although it does have some substantial mineral deposits, it does not, so far, share in mining profits. The Lebowan government is quick to hint that the territory is being economically penalised for its refusal to take independence.

Lebowa is split into four chunks of territory. The largest two are bisected by a "white" corridor running through Pietersburg. Official statistics put the resident population at under 1,75m, but unofficial estimates run as high as 3m.

Perhaps the most striking economic feature is the lack of employment inside the homeland. According to the Lebowa Development Corporation (LDC), 65 580 people held jobs within Lebowa's borders in December 1983, up from 53 620 a year earlier. Just under half were employed by the Lebowa government and fewer than 7 000 by industry and construction.

Seventy percent of Lebowa's gnp is generated by commuter or migrant worker remittances from white SA. Many Lebowans are employed in the nearby towns of Pietersburg, Potgietersrus, and Tzaneen. More than 85% of Lebowa's consumption spending leaves the homeland.

Lebowa Chief Minister Cedric Phatudi tells the *FM* that, while he deplores the migratory system, he thinks it could develop into a situation "just like you find in New York City, where one finds many affluent people travelling many kilometres every day to their jobs in town."

Lebowa's per capita gdp is about R100 — less if one believes allegations about census

(111) FM 10/8/84

inaccuracies. For the period 1975-80, Lebowa was the homeland with the lowest real gdp growth while unemployment was estimated to be 25%

The drought, which hit Lebowa particularly hard, is partly to blame for the area's economic straits. This year's rains came too late to save crops which, for the third year running, have been almost a total loss. The drought has also reduced Lebowa's national herd by an estimated 75%.

The homeland's difficulties cannot all be ascribed to factors beyond human control, and it will take more than good rains to solve them. Noting the dearth of industrial infrastructure, especially the deficiencies in rail and road transport facilities, one senior Lebowa government official says that the prospects for meaningful economic development remain "virtually nil."

A spokesman for LDC puts it more diplomatically: "In the short term, Lebowa is unlikely to boom, as self-generating development action has not had sufficient time to take effect. Perhaps 'inspiration' is a key word for the short-term plans that will take us towards prosperity."

The LDC has so far attracted a cumulative R38m in investment to Lebowa, up from R28,1m in 1982. About R17m has gone to companies in which LDC holds a majority or near-majority share. The remainder is accounted for by business, company, and housing loans.

The LDC has been accused of benefiting white South Africans instead of black Lebowans. "Decentralisation benefits have applied mostly to white businesses, many of which take the proceeds for their own pockets," says Dr A M S Makunyane, director of the Seshego Chamber of Commerce. "Whether or not they (the benefits) have worked to the advantage of the black man is a moot question."

Phatudi  
denies  
claim

13/8/84  
M

Mail Reporter

THE Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, said yesterday he was unaware of the allegation of corruption involving R1-million in his Ministry of Education which was published in the Sowetan Sunday Mirror.

He said if there were such malpractices, he would do everything possible to ascertain that investigations were carried out.

A few weeks ago, a Conservative MP for Pietersburg, Dr Willie Snyman, insisted that an investigation regarding the alleged maladministration in the Lebowa Development Corporation be carried out.

# Concern over asbestos heaps in Lebowa

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

LEBOWA'S Director of Health, Dr A M Makunyane, has expressed extreme concern at the danger to people caused by abandoned asbestos dumps littering vast sections of the homeland east of Pietersburg.

Dr Makunyane told the Mail yesterday the dumps should be covered up by those responsible as soon as possible.

He said his health officials had inspected the dumps after newspaper reports on them had appeared.

"They recommended (either) that the dumps be covered with soil or the people from the schools be advised to move as soon as possible. Something has to be done."

Dr Makunyane said the companies involved — which the Mail has established include large multinationals such as United States Steel and Turner and Newall — could afford to pay.

"Unfortunately, the big fellows have done this to us. They have just come here to dig out the money, leaving the consequences with the people."

He said many people in isolated areas were assumed to have died of natural causes and simply buried. Few post mor-

tems were performed, which meant there was no accurate record of the number of people dying because of asbestos dust.

● An entire community of people living in mobile-home trailers in Globe, Arizona, in the United States, was evacuated last year because of contamination from a nearby asbestos dump.

Local newspaper reports said the people were living near to an old mine with a dump next to it which had initially been covered with soil.

The people were moved out by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Experts said this was only the second time the EPA had taken this action to evacuate people at its own cost: the first time was from a dioxin spill area in Missouri.

The dump at Globe consisted of white asbestos — the least harmful — while the dumps in Lebowa and the North Eastern Transvaal consist of blue asbestos, regarded as the most dangerous.

The total number of people affected in the Globe move was 130, whereas researchers have estimated that at least 200 000 people could have been exposed to asbestos in the North-Eastern Transvaal.

# Fire almost destroys Hwiti

ALMOST half of Hwiti High School near Turf-loop was destroyed by fire in the wake of renewed violence which hit Mankweng township this week.

A block, which includes a library, labo-

By  
**CEDRIC  
KEKANA**

ratory, art centre, home craft centre and a classroom, was set alight. The entire roof almost caved in. All the library books and laboratory,

home craft and art equipment were completely destroyed. Last week the school's administration block — two offices, two classrooms and a staffroom — was extensively damaged by fire.

At Dr C N Phathudi College, Lebowa cops used teargas and batons to disperse about 700 students at a meeting on campus. The students had returned to college after it was closed last month

after a class boycott over various demands. SRC president Bob Mola said this week the students decided to return on September 17 on condition that no student would be victimised.

# Just who's in charge of these dumps of death?

TWO-AND-A-HALF months after the Rand Daily Mail first reported the widespread asbestos pollution caused by abandoned dumps near Pietersburg in the North Eastern Transvaal, little has been done to clean them up.

The Government Mining Engineer has warned local brickmakers to stop making their bricks from asbestos dust. The Egnet mining company — owned by the Grigoland Exploration and Finance Company (Gefco) — has taken down its signs in the Bewaarkloof valley. For the communities living next to the blue and



brown asbestos dumps in the villages of Lebowa — who have learned for the first time that they are threatened by a potentially deadly health hazard — it has been a trying time. In recent weeks they have been visited by doctors, journalists and television crews, by all sorts of officials testing for dust lev-

## PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

mysterious group wearing white jackets and masks.

Children have been warned to stop playing on the dumps, the brickmakers now make their bricks from red clay brought in from other areas, and attempts have been made by school teachers in particular to educate the villagers and find ways of dealing with the problem.

A teacher at Mahlatani, one of the small villages polluted by blue asbestos dumps, summed up a dilemma which has arisen within the community over the hazard:

"Some people say we've been here a long time with these dumps and nothing has happened. Others said yes, a lot of people of the older generation are dead because

of this dust. There's little we can do. We can agree to stop using the dumps but we can't cover the dumps. We don't have the money."

Some children still play on the dumps, people have continued to plaster their homes with asbestos.

Most of the pollution is all-pervasive. The roads are full of asbestos, houses are built of asbestos bricks and plastered with asbestos cement and asbestos fibres are caked in the ground.

Mr Samson Mojalefa, a teacher at the village of Mafefe, said many people were angry because they believed the mining companies and the Government had evaded their responsibilities. The community had simply

been left with the dumps without ever being informed of the hazard.

"The government must do something," he said.

But no one has yet accepted responsibility for the situation which could cost millions to clean up.

According to Mr S P Badenhorst, the Government Mining Engineer, the asbestos fields of the North Eastern Transvaal are not in a "proclaimed area" so there is no legislation providing for the covering of dumps.

Most of the land no longer belongs to the big companies who, until recently, owned substantial property in the area, so it is not seen as their responsibility.

Mr Samson Mojalefa, a teacher at the village of Mafefe, said many people were angry because they believed the mining companies and the Government had evaded their responsibilities. The community had simply

he sells the mine or the land it is on.

Most of the land littered with asbestos dumps in the Bewaarkloof valley has been sold in recent months to the South African Development Trust — with no attempt to clean up.

Only the farm, Bewaarkloof, sold by Gefco for R250 000, has a wall around the dump and attempts have been made to grow vegetation, although the fibres still spill into the road.

Apart from Gefco, the sellers include Turner and Newall's Dublin Consolidated Asbestos and two companies in which United States Steel has a large shareholding, Associated Asbestos and Lagerdraai Asbestos.

All still have mineral rights in the area and Dublin still owns some property in the valley with uncovered asbestos dumps. This week Mr C Good, the

group financial executive of Turner and Newall Holdings South Africa, said his company was working on the situation and would soon inspect the property.

What makes the sale of these properties significant is that, while at present they are sparsely populated, they are soon to be opened up for settlement by thousands more people before being incorporated into Lebowa.

In recent years there has been a vast influx of people into the whole area. According to official census figures, the population doubled between 1970 and 1980, a result of forced resettlement and influx control.

Despite the GME's denials that the health hazard is serious, people are flooding into an area contaminated by what, in western countries, is recognised to be a highly toxic substance.

In the United States last year, an entire community at Globe, Arizona, was evacuated by the US Environmental Protection Agency because they were found to be living near an exposed asbestos dump.

On the other hand, people in the town of Cernik, Turkey, have used asbestos outcrops in the mountains to make whitewash and stucco for their walls and roofs, leading to an exceptionally high rate of chest disease and cancer. Inadequate health facilities have made it difficult to determine the extent of disease in the villages of Lebowa.

The territory's director of Health, Dr A M Makunane, has pointed out that people die and are buried at home, without going to hospital and without having post mortems to establish causes of death.

In addition, the long latency period for the asbestos-associated cancer of the lung — mesothelioma — which can be up to 40 years — makes the actual effect of the dumps almost impossible to measure. And for many of the people of the area, the problems of unemployment and starvation are more immediate than what they see as the far-off dangers of asbestos.



the Bewaarkloof valley.  
For the communities living  
next to the blue and

brown asbestos dumps in  
the villages of Lebowa —  
who have learned for the  
first time that they are  
threatened by a potential-  
ly deadly health hazard —  
it has been a trying time.  
In recent weeks they have  
been visited by doctors,  
journalists and television  
crews, by all sorts of offi-  
cials testing for dust lev-  
els and in one case by a

now make their bricks  
from red clay brought in  
from other areas, and at-  
tempts have been made  
by school teachers in par-  
ticular to educate the vil-  
lagers and find ways of  
dealing with the problem.

A teacher at Mahlajani, one  
of the small villages pol-  
luted by blue asbestos  
dumps, summed up a di-  
lemma which has arisen  
within the community over  
the hazard:

"Some people say we've  
been here a long time  
with these dumps and  
nothing has happened.  
Others said yes, a lot of  
people of the older gen-  
eration are dead because

**GEORGE MOGELE**, an asbestosis sufferer, points to the mine in the mountains where he used to work. In the background is an old mill which is still littered with asbestos fibres

**FIFTEEN** elderly men in the former asbestos mining areas of the North Eastern Transvaal interviewed last week all showed signs of suffering from asbestosis.

All had worked on the mines. Most had been compensated for the disease, while some did not know that their difficulty in walking without losing their breath, their rasping coughs and their hoarse voices probably meant they were suffering from the disease.

One who was compensated is George Mogele who — when asked about asbestos mining — supported himself with his stick and pointed to a row of worked-out mines in the mountains.

He was standing near an old asbestos dump on the farm, Lagerdraai, in the

## They don't know that they are doomed ...

Bewaarkloof valley, where he now lives.

An interpreter translated the old man's Tswana words: "He came with his boss, Hans van Wyk, from the Kimberley diamond mines in 1951 ... Hans van Wyk bought a small mine up there ... that one.

"Those mines up there closed a long time ago ... the men who worked them are dead. Many had phthisis. Hans van Wyk is dead. He had the same phthisis."

All that is left of Lagerdraai's mining days are an old mill, asbestos dumps

and George Mogele.

Many of the men who worked the mines are dead from asbestos-related diseases. The mining companies have gone.

In May this year George Mogele's farm was sold by Lagerdraai Asbestos, in which United States Steel has a major shareholding, to the South African Development Trust for R71 000.

Farther down the valley there are more men suffering from the disease.

And more uncovered dumps.

# Police withdraw after tribal buffer-zone fight is quelled

By Chris More

Police yesterday withdrew from the besieged Northern Transvaal village of Buffelshoek, as the situation seemed to return to normal.

Late last night only a few police vehicles patrolled the Acornhoek area.

Police from South Africa, Lebowa and Gazankulu had teamed up to quell a land dispute caused by a railway line being diverted more than three years ago.

The old railway line was the buffer zone between two good neighbours, Gazankulu and Lebowa.

Although assegaais, pangas, sticks, stones and an assortment of weaponry were used by warring tribesmen on each other, the South African Government took the full blow of criticism from both factions for fermenting the unrest.

The number of casualties in the battle, which has gone on

sporadically over two weeks, has not yet been confirmed.

The Gazankulu faction has made access to such information

impossible.

First, the police officer commanding the unrest squad refused to comment because, he said, he had no authority to speak to the Press or anybody about the matter.

He added that permission had to be granted by the Chief Minister of the homeland, Professor Hudson Nisanwisi.

Then the superintendent of the Tlswalo Hospital in Acornhoek, Dr D V Stephenson, declined to comment on the casualties at his hospital.

He said: "I cannot speak to newspaper people before I get permission from my head office."

"You must have written permission from the Department of Health in Giyani before I can speak to you."

Attempts to reach either Professor Nisanwisi or the Department of Health drew a blank because telephone lines in the area were reported to have been affected by heavy rains on Monday night.

Chief Phillip Mlisi, who is in charge of the Gazankulu area affected by the dispute, also refused to comment before obtaining permission from Professor Nisanwisi.

Meanwhile his rival, Chief Masoja Chiloane of the Mapulane tribe, accused him of transgressing the law of reason.

He said Chief Mlisi ordered him out of the disputed territory, a strip of land about 4 km long and 150 m wide, without going through correct channels.

Chief Chiloane believed that the new railway line created

The Star Wednesday October 31 1984

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problems because it gave the impression that the buffer zone had been shifted.

But, he added, none of the three governments involved had informed both chiefs formally about the changes, if there were any.

The undaunted chief warned that threats by the opposition to attack them again before Christmas would be met by the full might of the Mapulane tribe.

Superintendent Dr Pule Malumane, of the Mapulaneng Hospital, Boshokrand, about 42 km from Buffelshoek, said 10 unrest victims were treated at his hospital.

Only three had been admitted, one of whom was still at the hospital.



# Mankweng: where a load of refuse

by  
Maud Motanyane

The stench was unbearable, so was the filth. Gentle rain fell over the garbage making it smelly and soggy.

The refuse tractor arrived bringing more garbage — a daily meal for the scavengers of Mankweng, a little village in the Northern Transvaal.

People, dogs and flies all rushed to get their share. Some using their bare hands, others with sticks — mothers, fathers and children burrowed through the fresh load, finding whatever they could, pieces of bread, meat, fruit and vegetables.

It was the refuse tractor's first morning trip to the dump, three kilometres from the University of the North where the garbage is collected. It would be back later with more waste and the scavengers would be there waiting.

"We've survived this way for the past four years," the villagers said.

"We have no work. Our livestock died during the drought and we harvested no crops from our fields."

The greenery on the mountain slopes of the Lebowa homeland, one of the areas devastated by the drought, is deceptive. Thousands of families are still in dire need, health officials said. It was pride and an attempt to preserve a semblance of dignity that did not send more people to the rubbish dumps, a hospital official said.

Last week, Operation Hunger, the relief agency which has over the past four years fed thousands of drought victims throughout South Africa, announced that it was on the brink of collapse. It had a debt of R1,5 million to clear by mid-November and would need R600 000 monthly to keep its projects going.

The agency's announcement has shocked homeland health officials, who fear that large rural communities would starve.

"It will take time for the villagers to get back on their feet," said Mr William Campbell, the regional secretary of Southern Lebowa hospitals.

"Rains have fallen but it won't be until next year that the first crops will be harvested," he said.

Operation Hunger, set up in 1980 by the Institute of Race Relations, has supplied food to nearly 170 000 people in Lebowa and up to 600 000 others in different parts of the country.

Following donations from the private sector and the public, Operation Hunger mounted feeding schemes at the beginning of 1983.

Truck loads of mealmeal and protein enriched soup, worth thousands of rands, was distributed to drought victims in Gazankulu, kwaNdebele, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei, Orange Free State, kwaZulu and parts of the Witwatersrand.

The agency has had to turn its back on thousands of other rural communities, who could not be helped because of lack of funds. Operation Hunger's waiting list stands at 132 000.

"Some areas were covered effectively, others not. It was difficult handling all the misery around us," said Sister Walberger Sehone, from the Subiaco Catholic Clinic in Tholongwe, one of Operation Hunger's distribution points in the Northern Transvaal.

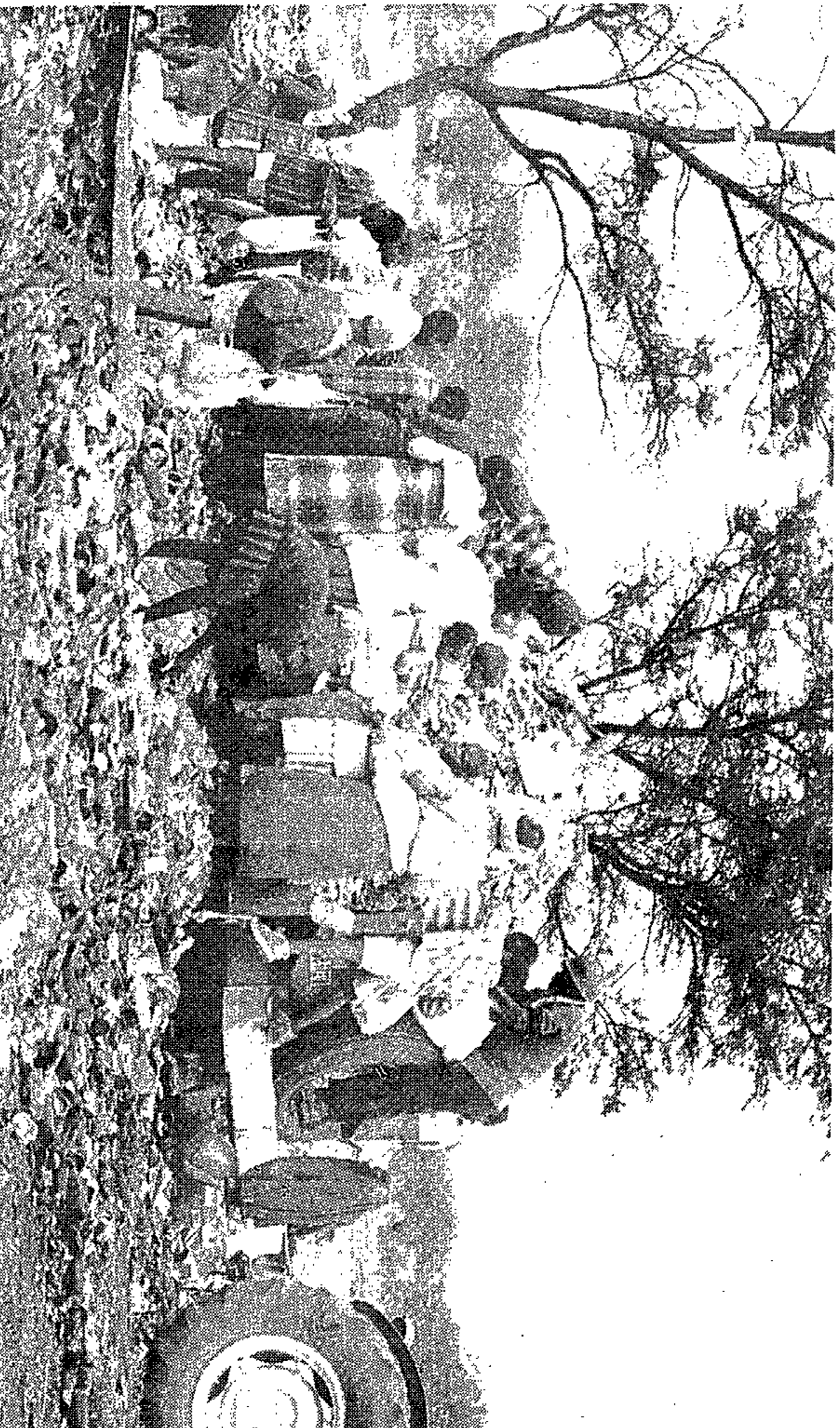
At the height of the drought season, the clinic's paediatric ward was reporting a death a day and an average of 30 kwashiorkor admissions a month.

"We've forgotten about death since Operation Hunger moved to this area," said Sister Sehone.

The kwashiorkor admissions dropped to 12 a month and the children were brighter and stronger, she added.

"If Operation Hunger moves out of this area we be will back to square one."

111  
S far  
3/11/84  
provides the daily meal



Hunger has driven villagers to scavenge. Here people from the Mankweng Village in the Northern Transvaal burrow through

garbage in a dumping ground in search of food.

● Picture by Alf Kumalo.

While providing immediate relief through its feeding schemes, Operation Hunger's long term plan was to establish self-help projects, leading to self-sufficiency, director Mrs Ina Perlman said. Recently the agency committee approved a report which recommended that R250 000 be set aside for self help schemes in 1984/85.

Seed was provided and in August last year, 33 families from the Tholongwe village combined to clear a forest to make way for a village garden.

The Subiaco Village Garden produces food not only for the families but also for other community members.

In kwaNdebele women were encouraged to establish craft markets. Their products were sold through the Johannesburg Flea Market and Race Relations craft shops.

In Bophuthatswana, Gazankulu, Lebowa, the Eastern Cape and Venda, women's sewing and knitting groups were set up.

"We still have problems finding markets for the goods the women produce, but the products are of good quality and we hope to sell them next winter," said Sister Sehone.

Two knitting machines were donated to the Subiaco women. They have made enough money to buy an extra machine.

Lebowa's Director of Health, Dr Abner Makunyane, said that although Operation Hunger had a useful role, the people of his homeland could not continue to

depend on handouts.

"We will need relief but people have to work hard and learn to do things for themselves," he said.

The Lebowa Government had set up a drought relief committee to look at health education, water supply and the infrastructure.

With the support of the Lebowa Government as well as the South African Government people can get back on their feet, Dr Makunyane said.

111 (5) (27) (31)

# Death in the walls of a rural home

D. R. S. 21/11/84

**MAFEFE** — The man seems proud of his almost-complete thatched home in the remote mountains of Lebowa and oblivious to the possibility it could turn into his family's death chamber.

The round hut is plastered with asbestos waste, dumped by mining companies in the middle of black communities as developed countries grow increasingly fearful about the health hazards of the mineral.

"The thatch and asbestos are strong, the house will last for 20 years," the man said as he put the finishing touches to the hut.

Medical opinion is that in 20 years his family, constantly exposed to the fibrous material, could be fighting a losing battle against lung cancer.

The numerous dumps littering the lush countryside are the target of environmentalists who accuse mining companies, among them until recently multinationals based in the United States and Britain, of disregard for the life of blacks in the impoverished homeland.

The Black Allied Mining and Construction Workers' Union (Bamcuru) has launched a campaign to close the entire asbestos industry

in South Africa, saying hundreds of miners have died of asbestos-related diseases.

The union, supported by medical experts, said that, though official statistics were being kept under wraps, many more residents of mining communities had suffered lung damage caused by the mineral.

Research over the past 20 years has established direct links between inhalation of asbestos fibre and lung cancer and developed nations have ordered massive reductions in its use.

In Lebowa, mining continues and uncovered dumps are still used by villagers to build homes and pave roads.

South Africa, which sold 187 000 tons last year, is the world's third largest asbestos producer after the Soviet Union and Canada.

Health organisations say up to 200 000 blacks live dangerously close to mines in Lebowa and that measures taken so far are insufficient to cope with the problem.

In Krom Ellenboog, 500 children study at a primary school in the shadow of a huge dump created by the now-abandoned mining process.

Local villagers say the only attempt to remove health hazards was

advice that the school's playground be hosed every morning to reduce the amount of dust. Water pumps have been out of order for weeks.

Mr Pat Hart, managing director of Gefco, which bought the dormant mine in 1981, said his company had embarked on a programme to eradicate the danger.

"I expect the dump will be completely covered within a couple of months," he said.

Elsewhere in Lebowa, local chiefs have instructed brick producers to stop using asbestos, traditionally a major source of building material — and the cost of building houses has risen dramatically.

For the local population, struggling to eke a meagre living in the under-developed area and more concerned with feeding families today than with health problems many years away, the campaign against asbestos poses a dilemma.

In an area with high unemployment, people are reluctant to see jobs lost because of scientific evidence many of them cannot understand.

Mr Pandelani Néfolovhodwe, secretary-general of the union, says economic considerations should be removed from the debate about asbestos. "The choice we have is between jobs and life." — SAPA/RNS

# Rare arch for R9-m Lebowa dam

JUNDA7 STAR  
25/11/84

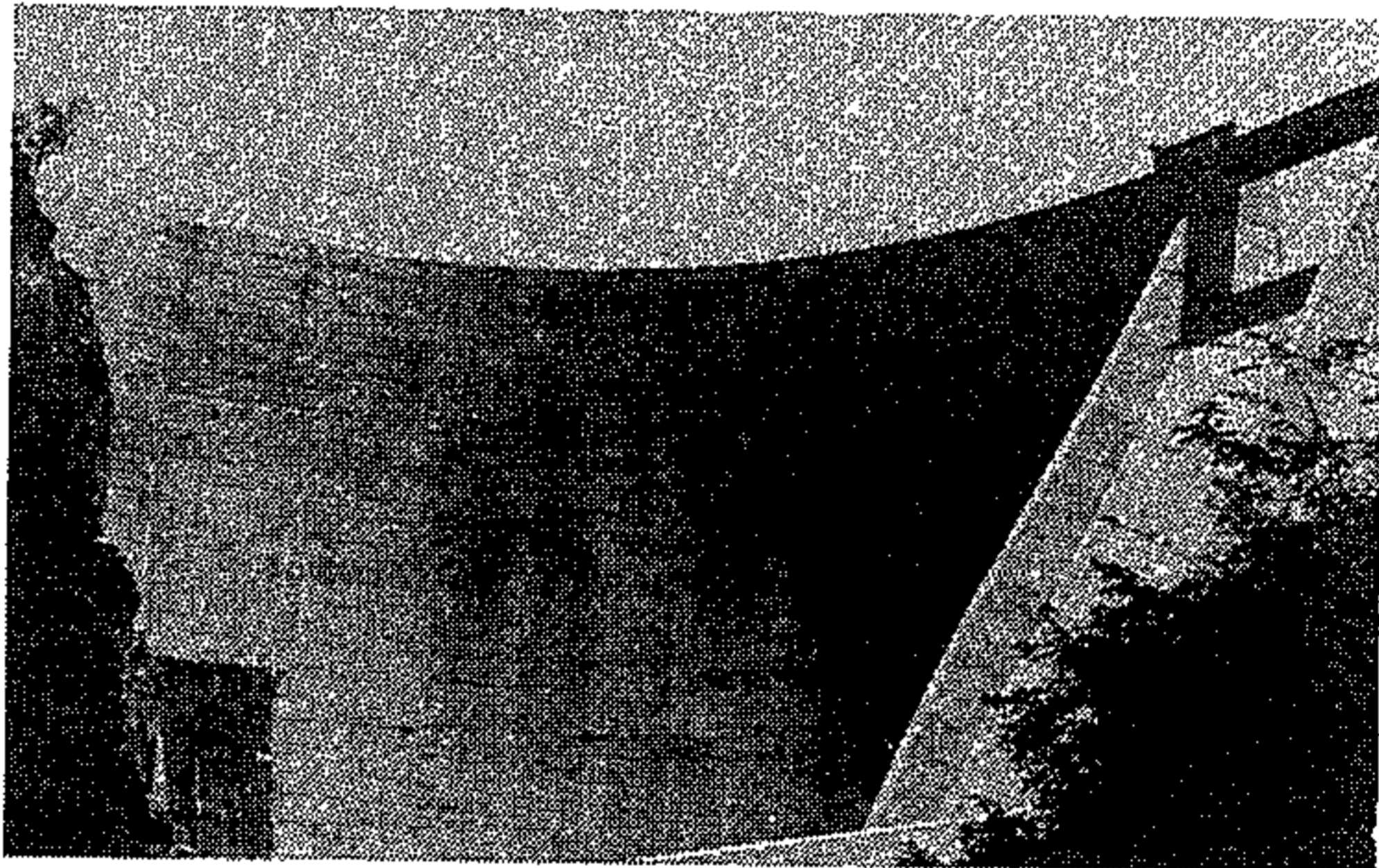
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THE MOGOBOYA Ramodike Dam near Lenyene Township in Lebowa was officially opened by chief minister Dr Cedric Phatudi, at a ceremony held at the site recently

The R9 million project was undertaken by Gillis-Mason in July 1981. The dam is located about 40 km from the north eastern Transvaal town of Tzaneen and harnesses water from the Thabina River. At capacity the dam will hold three million cubic metres of water.

Chief executive of the construction group Mr Charl van der Merwe says the dam was established to provide potable water to the Lenyene Township and its surrounding settlements. Consideration is also being given to extending the resources to provide water for irrigation purposes.

Previously, the township had water supplied by boreholes (purified) while the rural population drew their supply from the river (unpurified). The dam water is now purified in laboratories nearby.



The wall of Lebowa's Mogoboya dam

It has been predicted the new dam will serve a population of about 41 000 people by the year 1990, and irrigation is anticipated to begin some time next year. Gravity feed will be used for these purposes as Mr van der Merwe explained that no pumping facilities have been installed.

The wall was constructed in the rarely-used concrete

arch shape and is 42 m high. The length of the crest of the wall is 150 m. Water from the dam is drawn off through a 450mm pipe.

The dam is sited in a good rain catchment area and is about 200 m at its widest point and is two kmlong.

The construction of this dam makes the whole area a far more viable agricultural proposition.

Lebowa (1/1)  
report *Stew*  
due soon *6/12/84*

By Dirk Nel,  
Northern Transvaal  
Bureau

Party political differences have been shelved in attempts to reach consensus on the consolidation of Lebowa.

Mr Jack Botes, town clerk and chairman of the Pietersburg District Development Association, recently convened a meeting of leading Nationalists and conservatives to discuss provisional consolidation plans announced by the Minister, Dr Gerrit Viljoen.

The group submitted a memorandum to the Commission for Co-operation and Development.

The commission, chaired by MP for Pretoria West Mr Rex le Roux, heard evidence in camera.

An announcement is expected from the Minister early in the new year.

HOMELANDS - LEBOWA - GENERAL

1985

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# Former Lebowa Minister <sup>S for</sup> sues ~~277~~ Louis le Grange <sup>11/1/85</sup>

PIETERSBURG — A former Lebowa Government Minister, who was allegedly assaulted by South African police at the Pietersburg police station, is suing the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, for R20 000.

Lawyers acting for Chief Setlakalane Alfred Molepo, Lebowa's former Minister of Works, confirmed that after receiving instructions from Chief Molepo, they had sent a letter of demand to Mr le Grange, in his capacity as the employer of the police who carried out the alleged assault.

The letter said Mr Molepo was travelling by car with his wife in Pietersburg last December 19 when he was ordered to report at the police station after an incident in a street.

At the police station he was allegedly ordered to move behind the charge office counter.

The chief was then allegedly

hit and kicked by four policemen, thrown on to the floor and kicked in the face.

Chief Molepo's head was allegedly pinned to the floor by the booted foot of one of the policemen.

The lawyers said that after the alleged assault, Chief Molepo was put into a police cell. He was released four hours later on the request of Lebowa's Commissioner of Police.

The letter said: "The brutal assault was wrongful, unlawful, intentional and absolutely without provocation."

It said Chief Molepo suffered serious cuts on his lips, a swollen mouth, pain and swelling of the right side of his head, lacerations of the shoulder and swelling of the neck.

As a result he was claiming R20 000 for pain, shock and humiliation suffered during the incident. — Sapa.

on

# Lebowa

## alert

## for

## riots

III 13/1/85  
C. Pres

**LEBOWA COPS** were rushed into all Mapulaneng areas to diffuse "imminent rioting" by Tsonga students when schools reopened this week.

In some schools cops were seen within the premises as students registered for the new year on Wednesday.

The tension between Lebowa and Gazankulu was heightened when thousands of Tsonga students were expelled in December last year.

**By MUDINI MAIVHA**

The move came two months after Gazankulu and Lebowa people clashed in a "stone war" at Acornhoek over a patch of land — hardly the size of 20 soccer fields — after word went round that Co-operation and Development Minister Gerrit Viljoen had deproclaimed the area.

pursue Tsonga as a subject.

But another said:

"We have turned them away. There was nothing we could do because we received no further instructions from the education department."

The police alert on Wednesday followed rumours that schools and property would be burnt down when they

On January 4, a meeting between local chiefs, education authorities and a parents' committee al-

# for riots

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278

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13/1/85  
C. Fren

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The police alert on Wednesday followed rumours that schools and property would be burnt down when they opened.

Investigations in the area revealed that some schools were turning away Tsonga students while others were admitting them on condition they agreed to Zulu or Northern Sotho being used by teachers.

"This issue is influenced greatly by tribal factors," said one headmaster.

He said he was admitting students who were prepared not to

By **MUDINI MAIVHA**

pursue Tsonga as a subject.

But another said:

"We have turned them away. There was nothing we could do because we received no further instructions from the education department."

On January 4, a meeting between local chiefs, education authorities and a parents' committee almost ended in chaos.

Tsongas alleged that certain royal family members labelled them "terrorists and agitators" and ordered that they be locked up.

They further claimed they were accused of starting the "stone war".

The Tsongas are still unhappy — claiming their children were being unfairly treated although their parents paid taxes to the Lebowa government.



# PUPILS FLEE

# MURDER

111

C. P. Rao  
27/1/85

**TERRIFIED pupils fled from their classrooms in Lebowa's Mapulaneng district this week when their schools were invaded by angry Shangaan mothers whose children had been refused admission.**

**BY MUDIRI MAIWA**

The Shangaan language was dropped from Lebowa schools this year.

The women, whose children are among the about 10 000 pupils not attending school, brought schools to a halt in the Marite area.

Thousands of students stayed away from school because they did not want to risk their lives.

The fear spread to other schools in Bushbuckridge, where the students thought that a war had started.

But Lebowa's Education Minister S P Kwakwa said his department had "not yet"

received reports on the crisis.

The "Shangaan invasion" did not come as a surprise to the Pedis in the area.

When schools reopened early this month, and Shangaan students were refused admission because their home language had been dropped, there were rumours that schools would be burnt and property destroyed if the decision was not set aside.

Several Shangaan mothers were arrested at schools this week.

Schooling was interrupted for three days and police were put on guard.

There were reports that Pedi workers in some industries which employed Shangaans had been forced to leave their jobs because fights had broken out.

Pedis in the timber industry and other firms in the industrial area at Mkhusu railway station near the Lebowa/Gazankulu border were chased away from their work on Wednesday.

# Tension still simmering on tribal border

27/2/85  
Northern Transvaal Bureau

**TZANEEN** — The atmosphere was still tense in the Lenyenye district south-east of Tzaneen yesterday after fierce fighting between Sotho and Shangaan residents at the weekend.

At the height of Sunday's clash, Lebowa and Gazankulu police units had to intervene to separate the fighting groups. Estimates of injuries have been as high as 20, with at least three people being treated at the Letaba Hospital.

According to a church field worker in the area, men, women and children were still carrying weapons — such as axes and assegais — when she visited the area yesterday.

## BROTHERS

She said: "The homeland system with its boundaries has resulted in this war between brothers. Shangaans and Sothos used to live quite peacefully with each other."

In recent years there has been marked ethnic rivalry and the latest clashes were apparently sparked by a trivial matter — a cow belonging to Sotho residents wandering into Shangaan territory.

An eyewitness said Lebowa villagers went to fetch the cow, but the Shangaans insisted on compensation for maize the animal had eaten.

The boundary fence between Lebowa and Gazankulu was torn down. Unconfirmed reports said a post office, a shop and a house were damaged by fire.

It has been confirmed that a chain store's delivery van was looted and two cars were burnt out.

## ~~11~~ 2 die in Tzaneen faction fights

~~11~~ TZANEEN — The bitter faction fighting between Shangaan and Sotho in the Tzaneen area has claimed two lives, both Shangaans.

Tzaneen police said one was hacked to death with axes in a clash on Tuesday.

The other was allegedly shot dead by a Tzaneen businessman whose proper-

ty had been set alight. 2/3/85  
Private houses and shops are being destroyed as the fighting between the two groups continues and virtually all black schools have been closed because it is not considered safe for the children to go to school.

Buses from townships to Tzaneen travel under police escort. — Sapa.

# Tsonga families take to the bush after fierce fighting

By MUDINI MAIYHA

SEVERAL Shangaan families have fled their homes and are hiding in the bush following Shangaan-Pedi clashes since Sunday.

A child was clobbered to death with a kerie, several people injured and three shops and 10 vehicles burnt down.

Among the injured is Temba Mkhwanazi of Learn and Teach Project. He is in Letaba Hospital with a suspected fractured skull.

Lebowa cabinet Minister Nelson Ramodike — allegedly responsible for the fighting — has also left his Lenyenye house.

Mr Ramodike has been accused of inciting Pedis at a meeting on Sunday that they cut the fence boundary between Shikwambane (Gazankulu) and Lenyenye (Lebowa).

After cutting the fence down, the Pedis ordered the Shagaans to vacate Shikwambane village by Monday morning, or they would be killed.

"The cutting of the fence was a direct cause of the fight, although the conflict seems to have been orchestrated over a long time," said Father Galvin of the Roman Catholic Church.

The conflict was a result of tribal boundaries. For some time there had been differences between the two tribes over stray cattle "arrested" ploughing the other tribe's fields.

Women from one tribe were arrested by the other for fetching wood in their territory.

The matter reached a climax this week, when after cutting the fence, the Pedis allegedly attacked the Shagaans.

Headman Jacks Nkhwashu of Shikwambane village blew the horn for a meeting of Shangaans. He told the women and children to seek refuge at the police station and ordered the men to get armed.

Armed with assegais, axes and sticks, the two tribes went to war. They besieged the Tzaneen-Lydenburg road — with the Shangaans burning all cars with Lebowa registrations.

By yesterday, an angry Prof Hudson Ntsanwisi of Gazankulu had thought a meeting with Lebowa Chief Minister Cedric Phathudi would resolve the conflict.

He said the unrest arose because of tension after the recent consolidation proposals.

# Homeland plans blamed for violence which killed one, injured 95

It is facile to explain the recent battle between Shangaans and Sothos in the Lenyenye district near Tzaneen as a tribal dispute, argue churchmen and community workers.

They bitterly blame Pretoria and its homeland consolidation plans for the spilling of blood.

An investigation by the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference shows that last week's violence left one dead and 45 in hospital, with a further 50 having been treated at clinics.

This report pinpoints an announcement in October by Minister of Co-operation and De-

By Jo-Anne Collinge

velopment Dr Gerrit Viljoen that 2 020 ha of Gazankulu territory would be returned to South Africa; 7 000 ha of Lebowa would be given to Gazankulu; and 3 800 ha of Gazankulu would be granted to Lebowa as precursor to the tragedy.

The trigger, says the report, was an instruction 10 days ago by a Lebowa Minister to the Sotho residents of Lenyenye to cut down the border fence between Gazankulu and Lebowa.

"The Sothos did as they were told and more," adds the report.

"They entered the Shangaan village and warned people to evacuate their homes or else there would be a murder spree.

"Terrified Shangaans fled their homes in the small hours of the following morning.

"Others armed with axes, assegais and stones later retaliated by burning and stoning shops, cars and houses belonging to Lebowa residents."

The violence spread to Dan Extension, a mainly Shangaan town about 20 km from Tzaneen, and to Shiluvane, a Gazankulu enclave in Lebowa, where Shangaans were ambushed.

Looking back on events, Miss Mary Mpe of Lenyenye said:

"It was fine here before the South African Government put a border between us and said 'You, Shangaan, you must live here, and you, Sotho, you must live there.'

"This just makes people angry and so they start fighting with each other for just a bit of soil."

Dan Extension community worker Miss Tsepho Kumbane reflected: "The hatred of the bantustan system has come to a head and the people are turning on each other in frustration and misdirected anger.

"We are supposed to be in different worlds while we have always lived side by side.

"We are meant to denounce reality.

"This homeland policy is an artificial separation of our interwoven social ties; that's why this sort of thing happens."

Mr Phaneuel Gudluza, a young man living in the area, blamed petty politicians who tried to govern these homelands under orders from Pretoria.

"This makes the people confuse the real enemy and blame each other," he said.

The view was elaborated by

the Rev T Maja of the Northern Transvaal Council of Churches: "These people are fighting a battle which is not theirs.

"This battle belongs to Pretoria."

He claimed that Pretoria had something to gain from the violence as it could then make the border changes it desired without having to take direct blame for it.

Tzaneen Catholic priest Father Patrick Galvin saw it in a similar light.

"Pretoria has promised in Parliament that there would be

no more forced removals," he pointed out.

But when backhanded orders were given by homeland politicians to cut down fences and stir animosity Pretoria could then step in and be seen to be the peacemaker by redefining the borders.

Under such conditions, the report concludes, South Africa could achieve consolidation of the homelands, with the extensive border adjustment and population removal that this entails, without the international outcry that its black spot and squatter removals had caused.

MONDAY, 11 MARCH 1985

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

+Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

*Howard*

Greater Cape Town area: population  
 Q. Col. 469 11/9/85  
 38. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) What is the latest estimate of the (a) *de facto* and (b) *de jure* Black population in the Greater Cape Town area in respect of (i) adult (aa) males and (bb) females and (ii) children;

- (2) (a) how many persons in each category were (i) employed and (ii) unemployed at the time the estimate was made and (b) what is the date of the estimate?

**The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:**

- (1) (a) 273 000 males, females and children. Estimates in respect of each category are not available.

(b) (i) (aa) ..... 71 283

(bb) ..... 48 868

(ii) ..... 53 533

- (2) (a) Details in respect of the estimated *de facto* population are not available.  
 The details in respect of the *de jure* population are as follows:

|                  |        |
|------------------|--------|
| (i) Males .....  | 52 912 |
| Females .....    | 13 060 |
| (ii) Males ..... | 6 000  |
| Females .....    | 1 000  |

(b) 31 December 1984.

HOA

*Howard*

111

Mouse area  
 Q. Col. 470

11/9/85

- (1) Whether a decision has been taken on the future of the Moutse area in Lebowa; if so, (a) what is the nature of and (b) what were the reasons for the decision; if not, (i) why not and (ii) when is it anticipated that a decision will be taken;

- (2) whether he will consult the (a) Government of Lebowa and (b) people of Moutse before taking a decision; if not, why not; if so, when in each case;

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

**The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:**

- (1) to (3) The consolidation proposals in respect of Lebowa as published on 12 October 1984 makes provision for the addition of the District of Moutse to KwaNdebele. The governments of Lebowa and KwaNdebele have been informed accordingly.

Further discussions with the Lebowa Government about consolidation are to take place shortly.

**De Hoop: missile testing range**

138. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Public Works:

- (1) Whether his Department has acquired any properties in the De Hoop area for the proposed establishment of a missile testing range; if not, when is it anticipated that this land will be acquired; if not, (a) in what manner have these properties been acquired, (b) for what Department and/or agency have these properties been acquired, (c) how many properties (i) have been and (ii) remain to be so acquired and (d) what was the price paid per hectare for each specified property;

*Hansard*

MONDAY, 11 MARCH 1985

Moutse area

111

11/3/85

Q. 601. 470  
Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

*Hansard*

General Affairs:

Greater Cape Town area: population

Q. Col. 469 11/3/85

38. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) What is the latest estimate of the (a) *de facto* and (b) *de jure* Black population in the Greater Cape Town area in respect of (i) adult (aa) males and (bb) females and (ii) children;

- (2) (a) how many persons in each category were (i) employed and (ii) unemployed at the time the estimate was made and (b) what is the date of the estimate?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) 273 000 males, females and children. Estimates in respect of each category are not available.

(b) (i) (aa) ..... 71 283

(bb) ..... 48 868

(ii) ..... 53 533

- (2) (a) Details in respect of the estimated *de facto* population are not available.

The details in respect of the *de jure* population are as follows:

(i) Males ..... 52 912  
Females ..... 13 060

(ii) Males ..... 6 000  
Females ..... 1 000

(b) 31 December 1984.

- (1) Whether a decision has been taken on the future of the Moutse area in Lebowa; if so, (a) what is the nature of and (b) what were the reasons for the decision; if not, (i) why not and (ii) when is it anticipated that a decision will be taken;

- (2) whether he will consult the (a) Government of Lebowa and (b) people of Moutse before taking a decision; if not, why not; if so, when in each case;

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

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) to (3) The consolidation proposals in respect of Lebowa as published on 12 October 1984 makes provision for the addition of the District of Moutse to KwaNdebele. The governments of Lebowa and KwaNdebele have been informed accordingly.

Further discussions with the Lebowa Government about consolidation are to take place shortly.

De Hoop: missile testing range

138. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Public Works:

- (1) Whether his Department has acquired any properties in the De Hoop area for the proposed establishment of a missile testing range; if not, when is it anticipated that this land will be acquired; if not, (a) in what manner have these properties been acquired, (b) for what Department and/or agency have these properties been acquired, (c) how many properties (i) have been and (ii) remain to be so acquired and (d) what was the price paid per hectare for each specified property;

# Govt orders an inquiry into Lebowa's <sup>slow</sup> missing funds

by  
Colleen Ryan,  
Pretoria Bureau

13/4/85

The Government has ordered an investigation into allegations of misappropriation of Lebowa Development Corporation funds.

The State President PW Botha, has requested Cape Town financial consultant, Mr Leendert Dekker, to conduct a one-man Commission of Inquiry into the allegations.

A statement released yesterday by the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said the inquiry was the result of questions raised in Parliament in 1984.

Allegations of irregularities were made by the Conservative Party MP for Pietersburg, Dr Willie Snyman. During a debate on the co-operation and development portfolio, Dr Snyman alleged that:

● The corporation had made loans to several Lebowa cabinet ministers, some of them for personal matters.

● Loans were also made in connection with the liquor trade.

● Some of the borrowers were in arrears with loan repayments.

The row over management of the LDC's budget has been raging for at least a year and several top National Party officials in the northern Transvaal have been pushing for an inquiry.

The Commission, announced in yesterday's Government Gazette, will investigate:

● Possible irregularities or unlawful advantage given to any individual, or the possible misappropriation of funds.

● The methods used and malpractices committed regarding irregularities.

● Measures to end the malpractices and action to be taken against people involved.

Representations should be made to the Commission within one month and should be submitted to the Secretary of the Commission, PO Box 27872, Sunnyside, 0132.



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

(1) whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 124 on 11 March 1985, the (a) Government of Lebowa and (b) people of Moutse were consulted prior to (i) taking the decision to add the district of Moutse to KwaNdebele and (ii) the publication of the consolidation proposals on 12 October 1984; if not, why not; if so,

(2) (a) (i) on what date and (ii) in what manner were they consulted in each case and (b) what was their response;

(3) whether further discussions on consolidation with the Lebowa Government have taken place since his reply to the abovementioned question; if not, when are they due to take place; if so, (a) on what date and (b) what was the nature of the discussions?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:**

(1) (a) Yes.

(b) No. Section 1(2) of the National States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971) requires consultation only with the Cabinet of a national state.

(2) (a) (i) and (ii) Consultation took place on the following dates:

5 September 1979 between the Minister of Co-operation and Development and the Lebowa Cabinet.

28 September 1979 between the Deputy Minister of Development and the Lebowa Cabinet.

11 June 1980 between the Deputy Minister of Development and the Lebowa Cabinet.

16 October 1980 between the Minister of Co-operation and Development and the Chief Minister.

23 October 1980 between the Deputy Minister of Development and the Lebowa Cabinet.

5 April 1983 between the Minister of Co-operation and Development and the Lebowa Cabinet.

3 June 1983 between the Minister of Co-operation and Development and the Lebowa Cabinet.

2 August 1983 between the Prime Minister and the Chief Minister.

18 November 1983 between the Prime Minister, the Chief Minister and members of his Cabinet.

Dr P S Rautenbach who was appointed as mediator to conduct discussions with the Cabinets of Lebowa and KwaNdebele, consulted the Lebowa Cabinet on the following dates:

20 December 1983

10 January 1984

15 February 1984

2 March 1984

20 March 1984

17 May 1984

Discussions also took place between the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education and the Cabinet of Lebowa on 12 October 1984, following with a press statement concerning the consultation proposals was issued by the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education.

(b) No agreement could be reached.

(3) No. Certain reports concerning consolidation are at present being considered by the Government and as soon as a decision has been taken, further discussions will take place.

**QUESTIONS UNDER NAME OF MEMBER**

**Andrew, Mr K M—**

*General Affairs:*

Agricultural Economics, 352

Communications, 268, 270, 310, 312, 480

Constitutional Development and Planning, 1065, 1238

Co-operation, Development and Education, 8, 9, 10, 78, 79, 103, 122, 162, 163, 229, 230, 231, 235, 301, 302, 307, 308, 311, 364, 400, 421, 422, 455, 469, 472, 479, 525, 553, 570, 576, 626, 637, 645, 734, 753, 863, 866, 869, 930, 947, 948, 979, 980, 1007, 1104, 1106, 1109, 1231, 1233, 1234, 1293

Defence, 444

Environmental Affairs and Tourism, 478

Finance, 240, 451, 1290

Foreign Affairs, 695

Health and Welfare, 463

Home Affairs, 785

Justice, 160, 312, 319, 328, 363, 898, 986

Law and Order, 199, 207, 376

Manpower, 609

Mineral and Energy Affairs, 239

National Education, 237, 696

Public Works, 1042

State President, 610, 611

Trade and Industry, 648

Transport Affairs, 77, 263, 444, 732, 899

Water Affairs, 377

*Own Affairs:*

Agriculture and Water Supply, 464

Budget, 179, 288

Education and Culture, 240, 288, 382, 1259

Health Services and Welfare, 433, 465

Local Government, Housing and Works, 180, 183, 619

Aranson, Mr T—

Public Works, 1147

Barnford, Mr B R—

Public Works, 276, 1221

**Barnard, Dr M S—**

*General Affairs:*

Agricultural Economics, 352, 832

Communications, 268, 270, 310, 312, 480

Constitutional Development and Planning, 218

Co-operation, Development and Education, 53, 150, 456, 461, 647, 823, 981

Finance, 403, 498

Health and Welfare, 82, 142, 147, 207, 237, 238, 239, 248, 263, 411, 460, 461, 462, 464, 473, 482, 483, 487, 488, 508, 587, 588, 810, 815, 816, 817, 821, 858, 917, 1125, 1135, 1147, 1232

Home Affairs, 697, 1026

Justice, 681

Law and Order, 318, 1222

Manpower, 1262

Transport Affairs, 80, 410, 708

*Own Affairs:*

Education and Culture, 174, 454

Health Services and Welfare, 171, 333, 756, 763

Barnard, Mr S P—

Defence, 47

Finance, 15

Boraine, Dr A L—

Communications, 799

Constitutional Development and Planning, 1070

Co-operation, Development and Education, 7, 628, 1118

Health and Welfare, 451

Justice, 988;

Law and Order, 29, 203, 256, 594, 893, 894

Manpower, 7, 8, 82, 86, 93, 99, 145, 204, 256, 378, 379, 381, 486, 603, 604, 605, 612, 615, 652, 701, 702, 706, 707, 810, 863, 933, 935

Mineral and Energy Affairs, 63

National Education, 145

Water Affairs, 791

111

Mountse area  
26/4/85  
D. Sol. 1295

843 Mr P G SWAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 124 on 11 March 1985, the (a) Government of Lebowa and (b) people of Moutse were consulted prior to (i) taking the decision to add the district of Moutse to KwaNdebele and (ii) the publication of the consolidation proposals on 12 October 1984; if not, why not; if so,

(2) (a) (i) on what date and (ii) in what manner were they consulted in each case and (b) what was their response;

(3) whether further discussions on consolidation with the Lebowa Government have taken place since his reply to the above-mentioned question; if not, when are they due to take place; if so, (a) on what date and (b) what was the nature of the discussions?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION.**

(1) (a) Yes.

(b) No. Section 1(2) of the National States (Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971) requires consultation only with the Cabinet of a national state.

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- 15 February 1984
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- 20 March 1984
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Discussions also took place between the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education and the Cabinet of Lebowa on 12 October 1984, following with a press statement concerning the consultation proposals was issued by the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education.

(b) No agreement could be reached.

(3) No. Certain reports concerning consolidation are at present being considered by the Government and as soon as a decision has been taken, further discussions will take place.

**QUESTIONS UNDER NAME OF MEMBER**

**Andrew, Mr K M—**

*General Affairs:*

- Agricultural Economics, 352
- Communications, 268, 270, 310, 312, 480
- Constitutional Development and Planning, 1065, 1238
- Co-operation, Development and Education, 8, 9, 10, 78, 79, 103, 122, 162, 163, 229, 230, 231, 235, 301, 302, 307, 308, 311, 364, 400, 421, 422, 455, 469, 472, 479, 525, 553, 570, 576, 626, 637, 645, 734, 753, 863, 866, 869, 930, 947, 948, 979, 980, 1007, 1104, 1106, 1109, 1231, 1233, 1234, 1293
- Defence, 444
- Environmental Affairs and Tourism, 478
- Finance, 240, 451, 1290
- Foreign Affairs, 695
- Health and Welfare, 463
- Home Affairs, 785
- Justice, 160, 312, 319, 328, 363, 898, 980
- Law and Order, 199, 207, 376
- Manpower, 609
- Mineral and Energy Affairs, 239
- National Education, 237, 696
- Public Works, 1042
- State President, 610, 611
- Trade and Industry, 648
- Transport Affairs, 77, 263, 444, 732, 899
- Water Affairs, 377

*Own Affairs:*

- Agriculture and Water Supply, 464
- Budget, 179, 288
- Education and Culture, 240, 288, 382, 1259
- Health Services and Welfare, 433, 465
- Local Government, Housing and Works, 180, 183, 619

**Aronson, Mr T—**

- Public Works, 1147

**Bamford, Mr B R—**

- Public Works, 276, 1221

**Barnard, Dr M S—**

*General Affairs:*

- Agricultural Economics, 352, 832
- Constitutional Development and Planning, 218
- Co-operation, Development and Education, 53, 150, 456, 461, 647, 823, 981
- Finance, 403, 498
- Health and Welfare, 82, 142, 147, 207, 237, 238, 239, 248, 263, 411, 460, 461, 462, 464, 473, 482, 483, 487, 488, 508, 587, 588, 810, 815, 816, 817, 821, 858, 917, 1125, 1135, 1147, 1222
- Home Affairs, 697, 1026
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- Law and Order, 318, 1222
- Manpower, 1262
- Transport Affairs, 80, 410, 708

*Own Affairs:*

- Education and Culture, 174, 454
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**Barnard, Mr S P—**

- Defence, 47
- Finance, 15

**Borraine, Dr A L—**

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- Co-operation, Development and Education, 7, 628, 1118
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- Justice, 988
- Law and Order, 29, 203, 256, 594, 893, 894
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- Mineral and Energy Affairs, 63
- National Education, 145
- Water Affairs, 791

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION,  
DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) Yes.

(a) Krugersdorp.

(b) 150.

(c) R447 000.

(2) Yes.

(a) Accommodation is planned for a further 200 patients at the Rietgat Project in Soshanguve.

(b) It is not possible to indicate a date on which this facility will be completed, but it will possibly be ready by 1989.

The national states also have institutions for such care and chronically ill Black patients are also treated in provincial hospitals at the expense of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

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

\*12. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) With reference to his reply to Question No 845 on 26 April 1985, (a) what is the nature of the reports concerning consolidation which are being considered by the Government and (b) by whom were these reports drawn up;

(2) whether the Government has reached a decision regarding these reports; if not, when is it anticipated that a decision will be reached; if so, (a) what is the nature of the decision and (b)(i) when and (ii) with whom will further discussions take place;

(3) whether he or any member of the Government has received any representations regarding the decision to add the district of Moutse to Kwa-Ndebele; if so (a) when, (b) from

whom and (c) what was the (i) nature of the representations and (ii) response thereto;

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

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

(1) to (4) The Proposals of the Commission for Co-operation and Development in connection with the consolidation of Lebowa are under consideration, together with the representations and inputs of various bodies in respect of the District of Moutse.

The Government's decisions will be made known as soon as possible and no statement can be made in the interim.

Mr P G SOAL: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, could he please explain how it is possible that the proposals for KwaNdebele have been finalized but not those of Lebowa and Gazankulu? In that respect, how do these decisions affect Moutse?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Sir, as the hon member will recall, discussions were held with the State President and the people involved with Moutse. On account of that, other representations were made and the Rautenbach Commission was set up. As a result, further representations were made and those are now under discussion.

*Howard Q. Co. 1. 1488*  
14/5/85  
Resettlement

\*13. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

Whether any persons who decided to move voluntarily from any Black townships to resettlement areas are assisted in moving by his Department; if so (a) what is the nature of the assistance provided; (b) in respect of which (i) townships and (ii) resettlement areas is assistance provided; (c) what total number of persons have been provided with such assistance and (d) in respect of which dates is this information furnished?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION,  
DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

Yes.

(a) Free transport to their new homes for themselves, their personal property and any loose building materials and goods. The provision of a serviced site to build on. The erection of core-houses. The making available of loans of up to R3 500 at low rates of interest to build or to purchase houses. The provision of building materials at cheap prices. Technical assistance with the building of houses. Compensation for improvements on the sites they leave behind. The assistance provided will differ from place to place depending on the circumstances.

(b) (i) Louis Trichardt, Pietersburg, various towns in the Western Transvaal, Luckhoff, Huhudi, Valspan, Stella, Tokoza (Alberton), Tsakane (Brakpan), Daverton (Benoni), Vosloorus (Boksburg), Katerhong (Germiston), Ratanda (Heidelberg), Duduza (Nigel), Kwa-Thema (Springs), Soweto, Atteridgeville, Mamelodi and Duncan Village.

(ii) Seshego, Lebowaikgomo, Vleyfontein, Atamelang, Iksoseng, Botshabelo, Pudimoe, Pam-pierstat, Soshanguve, Mabopane West, Eerstehoek, Don Donald, Kwaggafontein, Mdujiana, Madadeni, Zwellitsha, Umtata, Matatiele, Mt Frere, Mt Fletcher, Willowvale, Temba, Mabopane, Garankuwa, Phuthaditjaba and Mdantsane.

(c) 32 462.

(d) The period of 5 years ending 31 December 1984.

Cape Town: English-medium schools

\*14. Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of National Education:

(1) Whether (a) he and/or (b) any member of his Department has received any representations regarding (i) overcrowding at, and (ii) a shortage of, English-medium schools in the northern suburbs of Cape Town; if so.

(2) (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was the (i) nature of the representations and (ii) response thereto;

(3) whether he is informed of shortages of schools in the Republic; if not, why not; if so,

(4) whether he has been informed of any shortages of English-medium schools in the Cape Town area; if not, why not; if so, (a) in which areas are there shortages and (b) what is the nature of the shortages;

(5) whether he intends taking any action in regard to this matter; if not, why not; if so, (a) what action and (b) when?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

(1) (a) and (b) No.

(2) Falls away.

(3) and (4) No. Such shortages should be brought to the notice of the responsible education departments.

(5) No. Steps should be considered by the responsible education departments; (a) and (b) fall away.  
However, I wish to add that the broader problem resulting from the backlog in respect of the provision of building space will thoroughly be taken into consideration in the determination of norms and standards for the financing of education.

Dunnottar/Alberron: Water

\*15 Mr J H VISAGIE asked the Minister of Water Affairs:†

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) Yes.

(a) Krugersdorp.

(b) 150.

(c) R447 000.

(2) Yes.

(a) Accommodation is planned for a further 200 patients at the Rietgat Project in Soshanguve.

(b) It is not possible to indicate a date on which this facility will be completed, but it will possibly be ready by 1989.

The national states also have institutions for such care and chronically ill Black patients are also treated in provincial hospitals at the expense of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

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

\*12. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) With reference to his reply to Question No 845 on 26 April 1985, (a) what is the nature of the reports concerning consolidation which are being considered by the Government and (b) by whom were these reports drawn up;

(2) whether the Government has reached a decision regarding these reports; if not, when is it anticipated that a decision will be reached; if so, (a) what is the nature of the decision and (b)(i) when and (ii) with whom will further discussions take place;

(3) whether he or any member of the Government has received any representations regarding the decision to add the district of Moutse to Kwa-Ndebele; if so (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was the (i) nature of the representations and (ii) response thereto;

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

(1) to (4) The Proposals of the Commission for Co-operation and Development in connection with the consolidation of Lebowa are under consideration, together with the representations and inputs of various bodies in respect of the District of Moutse.

The Government's decisions will be made known as soon as possible and no statement can be made in the interim.

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THE DEPUTY MINISTER: Sir, as the hon member will recall, discussions were held with the State President and the people involved with Moutse. On account of that, other representations were made and the Rautenbach Commission was set up. As a result, further representations were made and those are now under discussion.

*Howard Q. Co. 1. 1488*  
Resettlement  
14/5/85

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†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

Yes.

(a) Free transport to their new homes for themselves, their personal property and any loose building materials and goods. The provision of a serviced site to build on. The erection of core-houses. The making available of loans of up to R3 500 at low rates of interest to build or to purchase houses. The provision of building materials at cheap prices. Technical assistance with the building of houses. Compensation for improvements on the sites they leave behind. The assistance provided will differ from place to place depending on the circumstances.

(b) (i) Louis Trichardt, Pietersburg, various towns in the Western Transvaal, Luckhoff, Huhudi, Valspan, Stella, Tokoza (Alberion), Tsakane (Brakpan), Daveyton (Benoni), Vosloorus (Boksburg), Katlehong (Germiston), Ratanda (Heidelberg), Duduza (Nigel), Kwa-Thema (Springs), Soweto, Ateridgeville, Mamelodi and Duncan Village.

(ii) Seshego, Lebowaqomo, Vleyfontein, Atamelang, Itsoeng, Botshabelo, Pudimoe, Pam-pierstat, Soshanguve, Mabopane West, Eerstehoek, Don Donald, Kwagatontein, Mdujana, Madadeni, Zwellitsha, Umlata, Mata-tiele, Mt Frere, Mt Fletcher, Willowvale, Temba, Mabopane, Garankuwa, Phuthaditjaba and Mdantsane.

(c) 32 462.

(d) The period of 5 years ending 31 December 1984.

Cape Town: English-medium schools

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(1) Whether (a) he and/or (b) any member of his Department has received any representations regarding (i) overcrowding at, and (ii) a shortage of, English-medium schools in the northern suburbs of Cape Town; if so,

(2) (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was the (i) nature of the representations and (ii) response thereto;

(3) whether he is informed of shortages of schools in the Republic; if not, why not; if so,

(4) whether he has been informed of any shortages of English-medium schools in the Cape Town area; if not, why not; if so, (a) in which areas are there shortages and (b) what is the nature of the shortages;

(5) whether he intends taking any action in regard to this matter; if not, why not; if so, (a) what action and (b) when?

THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

(1) (a) and (b) No.

(2) Falls away.

(3) and (4) No. Such shortages should be brought to the notice of the responsible education departments.

(5) No. Steps should be considered by the responsible education departments; (a) and (b) fall away.  
However, I wish to add that the broader problem resulting from the backlog in respect of the provision of building space will thoroughly be taken into consideration in the determination of norms and standards for the financing of education.

Dunnottar/Alberion: Water

\*15 Mr J H VISAGIE asked the Minister of Water Affairs:†

MONDAY, 27 MAY 1985

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

*H. Howard*  
27/5/85  
G.O. 1.1597

Eastern Cape Development Board: revenue

580. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

What was the total revenue collected by the Eastern Cape Development Board from (a) house rentals, (b) liquor sales, (c) service charges and (d) any other specified source of revenue in respect of the Walmer township, Port Elizabeth, in the 1983-84 financial year?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:**

|                        |                |
|------------------------|----------------|
| (a) .....              | 6 076          |
| (b) .....              | 873 677        |
| (c) .....              | 22 977         |
| (d) Lodgers fees ..... | 3 688          |
| Trade licences .....   | 35             |
| Sundries .....         | 16             |
| Cemetery fees .....    | 311            |
| Total .....            | <u>906 780</u> |

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

*H. Howard*  
*Zebediela Estate 27/5/85*  
*111*  
*Q G.O. 1.1597*

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 1068 on 28 June 1984, a decision has been reached regarding the Zebediela Estate; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that a decision will be reached; if so,

(2) whether the Zebediela Estate is to be

HoA

incorporated in Lebowa; if not, (a) why not and (b) into which independent Black or national state is it to be incorporated; if so, when?

**THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:**

(1) No.

(a) The government's consideration of the consolidation proposals which may affect the estate has not been finalized.

(b) It is not possible to furnish a date at this stage.

(2) Falls away.

Amount spent on advertisements

887. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Manpower:

(1) What was the total amount spent by his Department in 1984 on placing advertisements for any purpose in newspapers in the Republic;

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

**THE MINISTER OF MANPOWER:**

(1) R9 056,45.

R

(2) Advertiser Graaff-

|                                 |          |
|---------------------------------|----------|
| Reinet .....                    | 87,15    |
| Beeld .....                     | 1 108,80 |
| Bethlehem Express .....         | 45,00    |
| Cape Times .....                | 327,00   |
| Daily Despatch .....            | 510,00   |
| Daily Representative .....      | 56,70    |
| Diamond Fields Advertiser ..... | 408,45   |
| Die Burger .....                | 450,50   |
| Die Laevelder .....             | 164,00   |
| Die Noord Transvaler .....      | 296,70   |
| Die Transvaler .....            | 88,80    |
| Die Vaderland .....             | 270,00   |

1597

MONDAY, 27 MAY 1985

MONDAY, 27 MAY 1985

1598

Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs: *H. Howard*  
Eastern Cape Development Board: revenue  
27/5/85  
6/1/1547

580. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

What was the total revenue collected by the Eastern Cape Development Board from (a) house rentals, (b) liquor sales, (c) service charges and (d) any other specified source of revenue in respect of the Walmer township, Port Elizabeth, in the 1983-84 financial year?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

|                        |         |
|------------------------|---------|
| (a) .....              | 6 076   |
| (b) .....              | 873 677 |
| (c) .....              | 22 977  |
| (d) Lodgers fees ..... | 3 688   |
| Trade licences .....   | 35      |
| Sundries .....         | 16      |
| Cemetery fees .....    | 311     |
| Total .....            | 906 780 |

(111) *H. Howard*  
*Zebediela Estate 27/5/85*  
823. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 1068 on 28 June 1984, a decision has been reached regarding the Zebediela Estate; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that a decision will be reached; if so,

(2) whether the Zebediela Estate is to be

incorporated in Lebowa; if not, (a) why not and (b) into which independent Black or national state is it to be incorporated, if so, when?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) No.

(a) The government's consideration of the consolidation proposals which may affect the estate has not been finalized.

(b) It is not possible to furnish a date at this stage.

(2) Falls away.

Amount spent on advertisements

887. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Manpower:

(1) What was the total amount spent by his Department in 1984 on placing advertisements for any purpose in newspapers in the Republic;

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

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(1) R9 056,45.

(2) Advertiser Graff. R

|                                 |          |
|---------------------------------|----------|
| Beeld .....                     | 87,15    |
| Bethlehem Express .....         | 1 108,80 |
| Cape Times .....                | 45,00    |
| Daily Despatch .....            | 327,00   |
| Daily Representative .....      | 510,00   |
| Diamond Fields Advertiser ..... | 56,70    |
| Die Burger .....                | 408,45   |
| Die Laevelder .....             | 450,50   |
| Die Noord Transvaler .....      | 164,00   |
| Die Transvaler .....            | 296,70   |
| Die Vaderland .....             | 88,80    |
| .....                           | 270,00   |

|                                 | R        |
|---------------------------------|----------|
| Die Weslander .....             | 30,80    |
| Eastern Province Herald .....   | 447,43   |
| Gemshok .....                   | 214,00   |
| Het Suid-Wesern .....           | 123,90   |
| Klerksdorp Record .....         | 120,00   |
| Ladysmith Gazette .....         | 44,55    |
| Nasionale Streekskoerante ..... | 30,00    |
| Natal Daily News .....          | 929,98   |
| Natal Mercury .....             | 200,09   |
| Newcastle Advertiser .....      | 86,80    |
| Oosterlig .....                 | 335,65   |
| Oudshoorn Courant .....         | 60,90    |
| Paarl Post .....                | 70,84    |
| Rustenburg Herald .....         | 48,40    |
| Stellalander .....              | 71,40    |
| Swartland Monitor .....         | 60,06    |
| Tempo .....                     | 302,50   |
| The Friend .....                | 100,00   |
| The Natal Witness .....         | 73,50    |
| The Citizen .....               | 1 055,70 |
| Vaal Weekblad .....             | 299,60   |
| Vista .....                     | 108,00   |
| Volkshad .....                  | 102,00   |
| Witbank News .....              | 225,40   |
| Worcester Standard .....        | 101,85   |

**Jan Smuts Airport**

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

- (1) Whether his Department has any plans to provide additional facilities at Jan Smuts Airport to cater for increased traffic in the future; if so, (a) what is the nature of these plans, (b) what specified facilities will be provided in terms of these plans, (c) when were these plans finalized, (d) when are these facilities due to be completed and (e) what total amount has been budgeted for the construction of these facilities;
- (2) whether tenders have been invited for the construction of these facilities; if not, (a) why not and (b) who will construct each of the planned facilities; if so, when;

(3) whether any tenders have been awarded; if not, why not; if so, which companies (a) submitted tenders and (b) were awarded each specified contract;

(4) whether any of these facilities have been completed; if so, what specified facilities (a) have been and (b) remain to be completed;

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

**The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:**

- (1) Yes.
- (a)
- (i) Existing terminal buildings Improvements are to be effected.
- (ii) Proposed new terminal building
- A large scale new domestic terminal building will be constructed between the parallel runways.
- (b) (i) Existing terminal buildings Improved passenger handling facilities for both domestic and international passengers and passenger loading bridges to serve thirteen aircraft parking positions.
- (ii) Proposed new terminal building
- A new terminal building, operations complex, access roads, car parking and ancillary facilities.

(c) (i) Existing terminal buildings Sketch planning has been completed and final design drawings are due for completion during June 1985.

(ii) Proposed new terminal building

No plans have yet been finalized.

(d) (i) Existing terminal buildings 1988.

(ii) Proposed new terminal building 1995.

(e) (i) Existing terminal buildings R20 million.

(ii) Proposed new terminal building

The required money will be budgeted for only after an estimate of costs has been made.

(2) No.

(a) Tenders cannot be invited until the plans are finalized and accepted. It is, however expected that tenders will be called for the improvements to the existing terminal building during January 1986. It is not possible at this stage to determine when tenders will be invited for the construction of the proposed new terminal building.

(b) Falls away.

(3) and (4) No, in view of the reasons enunciated in reply (2)(a) above.

(5) No, not at this stage.

**Training centres/schemes**

914. Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Manpower:

- (a) How many (i) private training centres, (ii) training schemes conducted by employers for their own employees and (iii) training schemes for groups or associations of employers were registered in

terms of the Manpower Training Act, No 56 of 1981, and (b) how many training schemes were registered in terms of the Labour Relations Act, No 28 of 1956, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

**The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:**

- (a) (i) 661.
- (ii) 1 119.

(iii) 8 Group Training Centres have been registered in terms of Section 31 of the Manpower Training Act, 1981, and 4 Training Schemes have been established in terms of Section 39(4) of the Manpower Training Act, 1981.

(b) 10 Training Schemes have been registered in terms of Section 48 of the Labour Relations Act, 1956.

The figures are as at 31 December 1984.

*Handwritten signature: P. Cronjé*  
*Handwritten text: Q. 1601. 1602*  
*Handwritten text: 27/5/85*

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

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 31 on 9 April 1985, a decision has been reached regarding the proposed resettlement of the (a) KwaNgema and (b) Driefontein communities; if not, when is it anticipated that a decision will be reached; if so, when;
- (2) whether these communities are still to be removed; if so, (a) why and (b) when; if not,
- (3) whether he intends taking any steps in respect of the (a) upgrading and/or (b) further development of these communities; if not, why not; if so, (i) what specified steps, and (ii) when, in each case?

# 'Get out of town, cops — or starve'

(111)

C. P. eis

4/7/85

**MANKWENG** residents are signing a petition calling on Lebowa police to resign from their jobs or quit the township.

Initiated by the Mankweng Civic Association, the Mank-

weng Youth Congress, Cosas and Azaso, the petition comes after the death of 16-year-old Shadrack Mafokwane — shot by Lebowa police on June 16.

The petition calls on local businessmen and shebeen owners not to sell their products to policemen or people believed to be working with

the police.

Policemen should no longer be allowed to use certain township facilities, the petition says, and appeals to taximen not to allow cops in their taxis.

And while the petition circulates, residents have already embarked on the police isolation campaign. This week several youths are said to have ordered two cops out of a shebeen.

Others are keeping watch at restaurants, bottlestore and bar-lounge.

Masa publicity secretary Peter Mokaba said: "The cops must either resign from their jobs or quit the township," Mr Mokaba said.



|                                | (1)(a) | (b)   | (2)(a) | (b)(i) | (ii) |
|--------------------------------|--------|-------|--------|--------|------|
| Indwe                          | 547    | Nil   | 1      | 2      | Nil  |
| Jamesstown                     | 112    | 30    | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Jansenville                    | 304    | Nil   | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Jeffreys Bay                   | 24     | Nil   | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Karedouw                       | 85     | Nil   | Nil    | Nil    | Nil  |
| King William's Town            | 719    | Nil   | 1      | 3      | 1    |
| Kirkwood                       | 763    | Nil   | Nil    | 6      | 1    |
| Knysna                         | 715    | Nil   | 1      | 1      | Nil  |
| Komga                          | 257    | Nil   | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Klipplaat                      | 341    | Nil   | Nil    | Nil    | Nil  |
| Kei Road (Emergency Camp)      | 52     | Nil   | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Kenton-on-sea (Emergency Camp) | 500    | Nil   | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Lady Grey                      | 423    | Nil   | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Malear                         | 403    | Nil   | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Middelburg                     | 508    | Nil   | Nil    | 3      | Nil  |
| Molteno                        | 877    | Nil   | 1      | 3      | Nil  |
| Mossel Bay                     | 542    | 77    | 1      | 1      | Nil  |
| Noupoort                       | 583    | Nil   | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| East London: Duncan Village    | 3 306  | Nil   | 2      | 12     | 2    |
| Oudtshoorn                     | 427    | Nil   | 1      | 2      | 1    |
| Paterson                       | 229    | Nil   | 1      | 1      | Nil  |
| Pearston                       | 298    | Nil   | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Port Alfred                    | 1 279  | Nil   | Nil    | 2      | Nil  |
| Port Elizabeth: Motherwell     | 2 047  | Nil   | Nil    | 79     | 17   |
| Queenstown                     | 2 842  | Nil   | 2      | 9      | 1    |
| Rhodes                         | 37     | Nil   | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Richmond                       | 161    | Nil   | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Somerset East                  | 724    | Nil   | 1      | 3      | 1    |
| Sterksroom                     | 321    | Nil   | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Steynsburg                     | 1 028  | Nil   | Nil    | 2      | Nil  |
| Steylerville                   | 159    | Nil   | Nil    | Nil    | Nil  |
| Stutterheim                    | 640    | Nil   | Nil    | 2      | 1    |
| Tarkastad                      | 587    | Nil   | Nil    | 2      | Nil  |
| Tylden                         | 12     | Nil   | Nil    | Nil    | Nil  |
| Ugie                           | 256    | Nil   | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Venterstad                     | 166    | Nil   | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Victoria West                  | 135    | Nil   | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Craddock                       | 1 733  | Nil   | Nil    | 5      | 1    |
| Port Elizabeth: Kayamandi      | 26 463 | Nil   | 11     | 1      | Nil  |
| Uitenhage: KwaNobuhle          | 6 249  | 500   | 2      | 14     | 2    |
| Uitenhage: Kabah               | 1 032  | Nil   | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Uitenhage: Despatch            | 300    | Nil   | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Grahamstown                    | 2 546  | Nil   | 1      | 10     | 3    |
| George                         | 9      | Nil   | 1      | 1      | Nil  |
| Total                          | 72 106 | 1 681 | 35     | 214    | 40   |

Regarding (1)(b) above figures are given in respect of houses built with state funds only and it needs to be mentioned that State funds are mainly used in Black townships for the provision of serviced sites, which are made available for self-

build purposes and for the erection of houses by the private sector. Residential areas comprising fewer than 450 houses are not given priority for the establishment of primary schools and residential areas of fewer than 1 350 houses

are not given priority for the establishment of secondary schools.

**Western Cape Development Board: housing/education**

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

(1) What total number of houses (a) were there in each township falling

under the Western Cape Development Board as at 31 December 1984 and (b) are to be built in each such township in 1985;

|                           | (1)(a) | (b)   | (2)(a) | (b)(i) | (ii) |
|---------------------------|--------|-------|--------|--------|------|
| Cape Town: Guguletu       | 7 659  | Nil   | 11     | 17     | 2    |
| Cape Town: Langa          | 2 775  | Nil   | 5      | 5      | 1    |
| Cape Town: Nyanga         | 1 840  | Nil   | 6      | 9      | 2    |
| Cape Town: Khayelitsha    | 1 875  | 3 158 | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Cape Town: New Crossroads | 1 731  | Nil   | Nil    | Nil    | Nil  |
| Stellenbosch: Kaya Mandi  | 114    | Nil   | 1      | 1      | Nil  |
| Stellenbosch: Mfuleni     | 174    | Nil   | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Paarl: Mbekweni           | 722    | Nil   | 1      | 2      | 1    |
| Ceres: Nduli              | 94     | Nil   | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Robertson: Nkqubela       | 89     | Nil   | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Ashton: Zolani            | 158    | Nil   | Nil    | 2      | Nil  |
| Worcester: Zweletemba     | 1 036  | Nil   | 1      | 2      | 1    |
| Hermanus: Zweihle         | 113    | Nil   | 1      | 1      | Nil  |
| Total                     | 18 380 | 3 158 | 26     | 43     | 7    |

Regarding (1)(b) above figures are given in respect of houses built with state funds only and it needs to be mentioned that state funds are mainly used in Black townships for the provision of serviced sites, which are made available for self-build purposes and for the erection of houses by the private sector.

(1) What total number of houses (a) were there in each township falling under the Southern Orange Free State Development Board as at 31 December 1984 and (b) are to be built in each such township in 1985;

(2) what total number of (a) creches and (b)(i) primary and (ii) secondary schools were there in each such township as at that date?

**Southern Orange Free State Development Board: housing/education**

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

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

|                | (1)(a) | (b) | (2)(a) | (b)(i) | (ii) |
|----------------|--------|-----|--------|--------|------|
| Bhcoentfontein | 14 425 | Nil | 3      | 22     | 6    |
| Allanridge     | 130    | 250 | Nil    | Nil    | Nil  |
| Bethulie       | 429    | Nil | Nil    | Nil    | Nil  |
| Boshoff        | 300    | Nil | Nil    | 1      | 1    |
| Bultfontein    | 628    | Nil | Nil    | 1      | 1    |
| Brandfort      | 750    | Nil | 1      | 1      | 1    |
| Clocolan       | 633    | 60  | Nil    | 2      | Nil  |

|               | (1)(a) | (b)   | (2)(a) | (b)(i) | (ii) |
|---------------|--------|-------|--------|--------|------|
| Dealesville   | 186    | Nil   | 1      | 1      | Nil  |
| Dewetsdorp    | 583    | Nil   | Nil    | 2      | Nil  |
| Edenburg      | 444    | 145   | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Excelsior     | 323    | Nil   | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Fauresmith    | 346    | 121   | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Ficksburg     | 1 425  | Nil   | Nil    | 2      | 1    |
| Fouriesburg   | 437    | Nil   | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Hennenman     | 951    | Nil   | 1      | 2      | 1    |
| Hertzogville  | 184    | Nil   | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Hobhouse      | 183    | Nil   | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Hoopstad      | 345    | Nil   | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Jagersfontein | 584    | 381   | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Jacobsdal     | 212    | Nil   | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Koffiefontein | 681    | Nil   | 1      | 1      | Nil  |
| Ladybrand     | 1 298  | 250   | Nil    | 3      | 1    |
| Marquard      | 510    | Nil   | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Oendaalsrus   | 2 686  | Nil   | 1      | 5      | 2    |
| Paul Roux     | 266    | Nil   | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Perrusburg    | 352    | Nil   | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Philippolis   | 309    | Nil   | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Reddersburg   | 353    | Nil   | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Rosendal      | 97     | Nil   | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Rouxville     | 364    | 62    | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Senekal       | 1 440  | Nil   | Nil    | 3      | 1    |
| Smithfield    | 334    | 82    | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Soupan        | 262    | Nil   | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Springfontein | 377    | Nil   | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Theunissen    | 1 088  | Nil   | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Trompsburg    | 312    | Nil   | Nil    | 3      | 1    |
| Tweespruit    | 394    | Nil   | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Van Stadenrus | 73     | Nil   | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Ventersburg   | 489    | Nil   | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Verkeerdelei  | 120    | Nil   | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Virginia      | 1 221  | Nil   | 1      | 2      | 1    |
| Welkoin       | 5 562  | Nil   | 1      | 13     | 4    |
| Wesselsbron   | 775    | Nil   | 1      | 1      | 1    |
| Wepener       | 743    | Nil   | 1      | 1      | 1    |
| Winburg       | 771    | Nil   | Nil    | 1      | 1    |
| Zastron       | 597    | Nil   | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Total         | 44 972 | 1 351 | 12     | 92     | 25   |

Regarding (1)(b) above figures are given in respect of houses built with state funds only and it needs to be mentioned that State funds are mainly used in Black townships for the provision of serviced sites, which are made available for self-build purposes and for the erection of houses by the private sector.

Orange Vaal Development Board; housing/education  
 853. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

MAN SWED 19/6/85 R. Col. 1955

|                                   | (1)(a) | (b) | (2)(a) | (b)(i) | (ii) |
|-----------------------------------|--------|-----|--------|--------|------|
| Vanderbijlpark: Evaton            | 8 165  | 500 | 3      | 18     | 6    |
| Vanderbijlpark: Botpatong         | 1 885  | Nil | 1      | 4      | 1    |
| Vanderbijlpark: Bophelong         | 1 406  | Nil | 1      | 3      | Nil  |
| Vereeniging: Sebokeng             | 19 976 | Nil | 6      | 36     | 6    |
| Vereeniging: Sharpeville          | 5 994  | Nil | 2      | 14     | 3    |
| Sasolburg: Zamdela                | 1 576  | Nil | 1      | 2      | 1    |
| Deneysville                       | 176    | Nil | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Arlington                         | 346    | Nil | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Bethlehem                         | 3 410  | Nil | 2      | 8      | 2    |
| Bothaville (Old residential area) | 757    | Nil | Nil    | Nil    | Nil  |
| Bothaville (New residential area) | 1 585  | Nil | 1      | 2      | 1    |
| Clarens                           | 81     | Nil | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Cornelia                          | 134    | Nil | 1      | 1      | Nil  |
| Edenville                         | 224    | Nil | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Frankfort                         | 1 076  | Nil | 1      | 2      | 1    |
| Hartsmith                         | 1 825  | Nil | 2      | 7      | 1    |
| Heilbron                          | 1 058  | Nil | 1      | 3      | 1    |
| Kestell                           | 211    | Nil | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Koppies                           | 363    | Nil | 1      | 1      | Nil  |
| Kroonstad                         | 7 284  | Nil | 1      | 26     | 6    |
| Lindley                           | 668    | Nil | 1      | 1      | 1    |
| Memel                             | 130    | Nil | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Oranjeville                       | 73     | Nil | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Parys                             | 2 124  | Nil | 1      | 5      | 1    |
| Perrus Steyn                      | 449    | Nil | 1      | 1      | 1    |
| Viljoenskroon                     | 750    | Nil | 1      | 2      | 1    |
| Villiers                          | 401    | Nil | 1      | 1      | Nil  |
| Vrede                             | 873    | Nil | 1      | 1      | 1    |
| Vrededorp                         | 363    | Nil | 1      | 1      | Nil  |
| Warden                            | 511    | Nil | 1      | 1      | 1    |
| Reitz                             | 986    | Nil | Nil    | 2      | 1    |
| Steynsrus                         | 382    | Nil | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Tweeling                          | 184    | Nil | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Total                             | 65 376 | 500 | 32     | 151    | 36   |

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

Regarding (1)(b) above figures are given in respect of houses built with state funds only and it needs to be mentioned that State funds are mainly used in Black townships for the provision of serviced sites, which are made available for self-build purposes and for the erection of houses by the private sector.

Highveld Development Board; housing/education  
 854. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) What total number of houses (a) were there in each township falling

|               | (1)(a) | (b)   | (2)(a) | (b)(i) | (ii) |
|---------------|--------|-------|--------|--------|------|
| Dealesville   | 186    | Nil   | 1      | 1      | Nil  |
| Dewetsdorp    | 583    | Nil   | Nil    | 2      | Nil  |
| Edenburg      | 444    | 145   | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Excelstor     | 323    | Nil   | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Fauresmith    | 346    | 121   | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Ficksburg     | 1 425  | Nil   | Nil    | 2      | Nil  |
| Fouriesburg   | 437    | Nil   | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Hennenman     | 951    | Nil   | 1      | 2      | 1    |
| Hertzogville  | 184    | Nil   | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Hobhouse      | 183    | Nil   | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Hoopstad      | 345    | Nil   | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Jagersfontein | 584    | 381   | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Jacobsdal     | 212    | Nil   | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Koffiefontein | 681    | Nil   | 1      | 1      | Nil  |
| Ladybrand     | 1 298  | 250   | Nil    | 3      | 1    |
| Marguard      | 510    | Nil   | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Odendaalsrus  | 2 686  | Nil   | 1      | 5      | 2    |
| Paul Roux     | 266    | Nil   | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Petrusburg    | 352    | Nil   | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Philippolis   | 309    | Nil   | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Reddersburg   | 353    | Nil   | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Rosendal      | 97     | Nil   | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Rouxville     | 364    | 62    | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Senekal       | 1 440  | Nil   | Nil    | 3      | 1    |
| Smithfield    | 334    | 82    | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Soupan        | 262    | Nil   | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Springfontein | 377    | Nil   | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Theunissen    | 1 088  | Nil   | Nil    | 3      | 1    |
| Trompsburg    | 312    | Nil   | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Tweespruit    | 394    | Nil   | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Van Stadenrus | 73     | Nil   | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Ventersburg   | 489    | Nil   | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Verkeerdevel  | 120    | Nil   | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Virginia      | 1 221  | Nil   | Nil    | 2      | 1    |
| Welkom        | 5 562  | Nil   | 1      | 13     | 4    |
| Wesselsdorp   | 775    | Nil   | 1      | 1      | 1    |
| Weperer       | 743    | Nil   | 1      | 1      | 1    |
| Winburg       | 771    | Nil   | Nil    | 1      | 1    |
| Zastron       | 597    | Nil   | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Total         | 44 972 | 1 351 | 12     | 92     | 25   |

Regarding (1)(b) above figures are given in respect of houses built with state funds only and it needs to be mentioned that State funds are mainly used in Black townships for the provision of serviced sites, which are made available for self-build purposes and for the erection of houses by the private sector.

Residential areas comprising fewer than 450 houses are not given priority for the

establishment of primary schools and residential areas of fewer than 1 350 houses are not given priority for the establishment of secondary schools.

Orange Vaal Development Board:  
housing/education

853. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:  
19/6/85  
1955

|                                   | (1)    | (2) | (b)(i) | (ii) |
|-----------------------------------|--------|-----|--------|------|
| Vanderbijlpark: Evaton            | 8 165  | 500 | 3      | 18   |
| Vanderbijlpark: Boipatong         | 1 885  | Nil | 1      | 4    |
| Vanderbijlpark: Bophelong         | 1 406  | Nil | 1      | 3    |
| Vereeniging: Sebokeng             | 19 976 | Nil | 6      | 36   |
| Vereeniging: Sharpeville          | 5 994  | Nil | 2      | 14   |
| Sasolburg: Zamdela                | 1 576  | Nil | 1      | 2    |
| Deneysville                       | 176    | Nil | Nil    | 1    |
| Arlington                         | 346    | Nil | Nil    | 1    |
| Bethlehem                         | 3 410  | Nil | 2      | 8    |
| Bothaville (Old residential area) | 757    | Nil | Nil    | 2    |
| Bothaville (New residential area) | 1 585  | Nil | 1      | 2    |
| Clarens                           | 81     | Nil | Nil    | 1    |
| Cornelia                          | 134    | Nil | 1      | 1    |
| Edenville                         | 224    | Nil | 1      | 1    |
| Frankfort                         | 1 076  | Nil | 1      | 2    |
| Harrismith                        | 1 825  | Nil | 1      | 7    |
| Heilbron                          | 1 058  | Nil | 2      | 3    |
| Kestell                           | 211    | Nil | 1      | 1    |
| Koppies                           | 363    | Nil | 1      | 1    |
| Kroonstad                         | 7 284  | Nil | 1      | 26   |
| Lindley                           | 668    | Nil | 1      | 1    |
| Memel                             | 130    | Nil | 1      | 1    |
| Orangeville                       | 73     | Nil | Nil    | 1    |
| Parys                             | 2 124  | Nil | 1      | 5    |
| Petrus Steyn                      | 449    | Nil | 1      | 1    |
| Viljoenskroon                     | 750    | Nil | 1      | 2    |
| Villiers                          | 401    | Nil | 1      | 1    |
| Vrede                             | 873    | Nil | 1      | 1    |
| Vrededorp                         | 363    | Nil | 1      | 1    |
| Warden                            | 511    | Nil | 1      | 1    |
| Reitz                             | 986    | Nil | 1      | 2    |
| Steynsrus                         | 382    | Nil | Nil    | 1    |
| Tweeling                          | 184    | Nil | Nil    | 1    |
| Total                             | 65 376 | 500 | 32     | 151  |

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) What total number of houses (a) were there in each township falling under the Orange Vaal Development Board as at 31 December 1984 and (b) are to be built in each such township in 1985?

(2) what total number of (a) creches and (b)(i) primary and (ii) secondary schools were there in each such township as at that date?

Regarding (1)(b) above figures are given in respect of houses built with state funds only and it needs to be mentioned that State funds are mainly used in Black townships for the provision of serviced sites, which are made available for self-build purposes and for the erection of houses by the private sector.

Highveld Development Board:  
housing/education

854. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:  
(1) What total number of houses (a) were there in each township falling

1959

WEDNESDAY, 19 JUNE 1985

1960

under the Highveld Development Board as at 31 December 1984 and (b) are to be built in each such township in 1985;

(b)(i) primary and (ii) secondary schools were there in each such township as at that date?

(2) what total number of (a) creches and

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

|              | (1)(a) | (b) | (2)(a) | (b)(i) | (ii) |
|--------------|--------|-----|--------|--------|------|
| Balfour      | 282    | Nil | 2      | 2      | 1    |
| Belfast      | 754    | Nil | Nil    | 2      | 1    |
| Bethal       | 1 469  | Nil | 1      | 3      | 1    |
| Dullstroom   | 1 133  | Nil | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Evander      | 1 788  | Nil | 2      | 4      | 1    |
| Greylingstad | 181    | Nil | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Hendrina     | 270    | 52  | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Leandra      | 1 208  | 142 | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Lydenburg    | 603    | Nil | 1      | 2      | 1    |
| Machadodorp  | 282    | Nil | Nil    | 1      | 1    |
| Ogies        | 656    | Nil | Nil    | 2      | 1    |
| Perdekop     | 99     | Nil | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Standerton   | 2 517  | Nil | 1      | 5      | 1    |
| Volkstrust   | 1 391  | Nil | Nil    | 3      | 1    |
| Middelburg   | 2 344  | Nil | 1      | 7      | 2    |
| Witbank      | 3 955  | Nil | 1      | 10     | 4    |
| Total        | 18 478 | 194 | 9      | 46     | 14   |

Regarding (1)(b) above figures are given in respect of houses built with state funds only and it needs to be mentioned that state funds are mainly used in Black townships for the provision of serviced sites, which are made available for self-build purposes and for the erection of houses by the private sector.

(1) What total number of houses (1) were there in each township falling under the Northern Transvaal Development Board as at 31 December 1984 and (b) are to be built in each such township in 1985;

(2) what total number of (a) creches and (b) (i) primary and (ii) secondary school were there in each such township as at that date?

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

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

|                 | (1)(a) | (b) | (2)(a) | (b)(i) | (ii) |
|-----------------|--------|-----|--------|--------|------|
| Messina         | 666    | Nil | 1      | 3      | 1    |
| Louis Trichardt | 405    | Nil | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Soekmekaar      | 64     | Nil | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Roedtan         | 47     | Nil | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Naboomspruit    | 357    | Nil | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Nylstroom       | 460    | Nil | 1      | 2      | Nil  |
| Duiwelskloof    | 32     | Nil | Nil    | Nil    | Nil  |
| Total           | 2 031  | Nil | 2      | 9      | 1    |

19/6/85 G. Ud. 1459  
Northern Transvaal Development Board  
housing/education

1961

WEDNESDAY, 19 JUNE 1985

1962

Regarding (1)(b) above figures are given in respect of houses built with state funds only and it needs to be mentioned that State funds are mainly used in Black townships for the provision of serviced sites, which are made available for self-build purposes and for the erection of houses by the private sector.

Eastern Transvaal Development Board: housing/education

Residential areas comprising fewer than 450 houses are not given priority for the establishment of primary schools and residential areas of fewer than 1 350 houses are not given priority for the establishment of secondary schools.

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

(1) What total number of houses (a) were there in each township falling under the Eastern Transvaal Development Board as at 31 December 1984 and (b) are to be built in each such township in 1985;

(2) what total number of (a) creches and (b) (i) primary and (ii) secondary schools were there in each such township as at that date?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

|                      | (1)(a) | (b) | (2)(a) | (b)(i) | (ii) |
|----------------------|--------|-----|--------|--------|------|
| Amsterdam            | 256    | Nil | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Amerfoort            | 227    | 192 | 1      | 1      | Nil  |
| Barberton            | 1 041  | 178 | 1      | 3      | 1    |
| Breyton              | 839    | Nil | Nil    | 2      | 1    |
| Carolina             | 604    | 76  | Nil    | 2      | 1    |
| Lake Chrissie        | 44     | Nil | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Davel                | 106    | 122 | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Ermeelo              | 2 088  | Nil | Nil    | 6      | 1    |
| Graskop (Hostel)     | Nil    | Nil | Nil    | Nil    | Nil  |
| Komatipoort (Hostel) | Nil    | Nil | Nil    | Nil    | Nil  |
| Lothair              | 324    | Nil | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Morgenzon            | 152    | Nil | Nil    | 1      | Nil  |
| Piet Retief          | 1 221  | Nil | 1      | 2      | 1    |
| Sabie                | 401    | Nil | 1      | 1      | 1    |
| Wakerstrroom         | 190    | 30  | Nil    | 1      | 1    |
| Waterval-Boven       | 648    | Nil | Nil    | 2      | 1    |
| Total                | 8 141  | 598 | 4      | 25     | 6    |

Regarding (1)(b) above figures are given in respect of houses built with state funds only and it needs to be mentioned that state funds are mainly used in Black townships for the provision of serviced sites, which are made available for self-build purposes and for the erection of houses by the private sector.

Western Transvaal Development Board: housing/education

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

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) What total number of houses (a) were there in each township falling under the Western Transvaal Development Board as at 31 December 1984 and (b) are to be built in each such township in 1985;

(2) what total number of (a) creches and (b) (i) primary and (ii) secondary schools were there in each such township as at that date?

Lebowa:  
cost of (10)  
home is *sta*  
queried 10/7/85

Northern Transvaal  
Bureau

PIETERSBURG — The chairman of the commission investigating the Lebowa Development Corporation's financial affairs yesterday rejected an explanation concerning the cost of building a home for the corporation's general manager.

Chairman Mr L W Dekker had asked Mr J A McCabe, manager of Lebaga — an LDC affiliate company which did the work — whether he purposely “juggled” with the project's accounts.

Mr McCabe said that because the job was done on a cost basis, he had to adjust the wage structure drastically “to reflect the true position”. He said documents supporting his view had been mislaid.

Mr Dekker rejected the explanation.

Earlier, a former Lebaga project manager said some of the costs were charged to a R4 million building operation at another site.

This was contested by counsel for the LDC.

LDC board of directors chairman Dr Hannes Pretorius said the salary of corporation general manager Mr Johan Koster was increased considerably last year to compensate for repeated past restrictions imposed by the Economic Development Corporation, the LDC parent company.

“The man ... entertains Lebowa Cabinet Ministers and other important black visitors at his home,” he said.

The inquiry continues.

# MP tells Lebowa probe of suspicion

Northern Transvaal

Bureau

111 Show 12/1/85  
PIETERSBURG

The Conservative Party MP for Pietersburg, Dr Willie Snyman, testified briefly yesterday before the commission investigating alleged misappropriation of Lebowa Development Corporation (LDC) funds.

Dr Snyman confirmed that he asked Dr Piet Koornhof, then Minister of Co-operation and Development, questions in Parliament last year regarding Packsure (a company in which the LDC chairman had interests), and about fringe benefits for LDC officials.

Dr Snyman said he later received a phone call from the LDC chairman, Dr Hannes Pretorius, who wished to discuss the matter with him.

Dr Snyman said he turned down the request as he felt the only way to deal with the suspicions aroused by the Press reports was through a public inquiry.

## AGREEMENTS

The chairman of the commission, Mr LW Dekker, expressed concern about the fact that industrialists assisted by the LDC were sometimes allowed to move into factory complexes without signing hire agreements.

The corporation's senior legal consultant, Mr Pierre de Vos, admitted that in one case, a building was occupied without any agreement on a fixed monthly rental.

Mr de Vos also admitted that certain securities were not in order in respect of Packsure at the time a R900 000 loan was granted to it.

Asked whether the LDC had made any investments outside Lebowa, the general manager, Mr Johan Koster, replied: "No, not to my knowledge, but housing loans have been granted to certain officials living in Pietersburg."

Mr Koster assured the commission that officials had paid all expenses privately in cases where their wives accompanied them on overseas trips.

The commission adjourned until August 28.

# Two Turfloop staffers hurt

Sowetan

17/7/85

A SENIOR lecturer and a librarian at the University of the North are among nine people injured when Lebowa police stormed a civil meeting at Mankweng at the weekend.

Mr George Mayevu, a senior lecturer in Tsonga and Ms Joyce Mabudafatsi were attending a meeting of the Mankweng Civic Association at the Lutheran Church when police with dogs and armed with batons stormed the meeting "without warning".

According to a spokesman of a firm of attorneys acting for the injured and detained, the church was extensively damaged and more than 20 shoes were found at the scene after the incident.

Twenty people are expected to appear in the Mankweng Magistrate's Court today on unspecified charges.

According to the attorney all the people injured — some of them seriously — are being treated by local doctors

because they fear being detained if they seek medical attention at the Pietersburg Hospital.

The Detainees Parents Support Committee yesterday told THE SOWETAN that the Public Relations Officer of the Mankweng Youth Congress Mr. Peter Mokaba and a member of the organisation, Mr. Frans Mohlaba are being held under Section 28 of the Internal Security Act. But this could not be confirmed by the Lebowa police.

A member of the United Democratic Front, Ms Joyce Mashamba — a former detainee — and her nine-year-old son, Tiyane, were also injured in the incident.

The MCA recently campaigned for police officers to leave the township. They also mobilised shopkeepers and taxi owners not to provide services to police living in the township.

An MCA spokesman believes the police action at the weekend is in retaliation to the "successful campaign" launched by the organisation.

Taxis

25/1-ARGUS 27/7/85

## Boycotts of shops, schools in Lebowa

Weekend Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Pupils at five schools in the Lebowakgomo area of Lebowa are boycotting classes, apparently because of the refusal by principals to let them appoint pupil representative councils.

The boycotts come after a violent protest at the nearby technical college, during which buildings were extensively damaged and a hostel matron was rescued by police after allegedly being doused in petrol.

Colonel R Moloto of the Lebowa police said there had been no violence at these schools but the situation was being closely watched.

At Mahwelereng near Potgietersrus about 50 residents are said to have been admitted to hospital this week after clashes between police and residents.

On Sunday several residents were allegedly injured in Mahwelereng Hotel when police broke up a meeting there.

A doctor in the area said that about 30 people had been admitted to hospital, many of them with head injuries and broken legs.

### Heavy losses

Others, although seriously hurt, ran away and had to be referred to hospital the following day, he said.

According to the doctor more Mahwelereng residents were severely injured on Tuesday when they were dispersed by police with batons outside the magistrate's court where they had gathered for the appearance of several arrested youths.

The president of the Potgietersrus Chamber of Commerce, Mr Herman van Rensburg, said a supermarket in the town has suffered heavy losses because of a prolonged boycott by black shoppers.

It has been established that the tragic death of three small children in a burning house at Mankweng near the University of the North was not caused by arsonists.

Their mother, who is being treated for shock and burns in hospital, has confirmed that the wooden house was set alight when a candle fell over.



# 'Ex-Azaso president must work in Lebowa hospital'

C. Piens  
4/8/85



Former Azaso president and medical doctor Joe Phaahla is in a tight corner with his sponsors - he has to serve the Lebowa homeland.

THE Lebowa homeland wants the services of a former Azaso president.

Durban doctor Joe Phaahla has been pushed into a tight corner by a bursary contract he signed with his sponsors Anglo American Corporation/De Beers.

The contract requires

him to serve a homeland of his "ethnic group" after completion of his studies.

And in his case it's Lebowa.

But he has an option. He may refund the money if he is unwilling to work for the homeland - exactly what Dr Phaahla wants to do.

Dr Phaahla recently completed his one-year internship at Maritzburg's Edendale Hospital.

The University of Natal medical graduate wants to remain at Edendale as it is closer to the medical school where he intends furthering his studies.

But Lebowa won't accept further delays and has insisted that he moves to the homeland.

It has already contacted the KwaZulu authorities - who run Edendale hospital - spelling out their demands.

Dr Phaahla has denied, however, that he is obliged to work for Lebowa immediately after finishing his studies.

He said he had written a letter to Lebowa saying he had no intention of leaving Natal as he wanted to be nearer to the medical school.

Dr Phaahla is presently working for the National Medical and Dental Association.

ARBUS 27/8/85 (111)

# Kwazulu MP warns UDF

DURBAN. — A Kwazulu Legislative Assembly member warned United Democratic Front sympathisers to get out of the black township of Umlazi near here by the weekend or "face the consequences".

Mr Winnington Sabelo was addressing a meeting of residents and Inkatha supporters in the township yesterday.

"Vehicles without the NUZ (Umlazi) registration will be turned away unless motorists call at the township offices before entering Umlazi," he said.

People from "outside" had been responsible for instigating trouble in the township.

The Progressive Federal Party law and order spokesman, Mr Peter Gastrow, said Mr Sabelo might be "fuelling the flames of violence" and ought not to be allowed to go

ahead with his plans.

Reacting to Mr Sabelo's statement, a police spokesman in Pretoria said police would maintain law and order

The meeting resolved — without consulting the president of Inkatha and KwaZulu Chief Minister Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi — to protect residents' lives and homes and the property of the Kwazulu government.

Mr Sabelo said the residents had planned to protect themselves — even if police were present — because they had suffered a great deal already.

He said: "If they (UDF sympathisers) refuse to get out by the weekend, then they will have to face the consequences."

The next move to prevent trouble starting in the township would be to close churches which were the nests of rival organisations. — Sapa

## 'Botha must act fast'

6/9/85 Mercury Correspondent Mercury

JOHANNESBURG—Although President Botha is the first Afrikaner leader to try to bring black and white people together he must remember that speed is of the greatest importance, the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr. Cedric Phatudi, said yesterday.

Dr Phatudi and Mr Botha had held talks at Seshego, near Pietersburg, earlier in the day.

Speaking at a luncheon held at Veeplaas, Dr Phatudi told Mr Botha that people realised he has tried to introduce reform in the face of stiff opposition.

'You have only one problem, that of speed,' Dr Phatudi said. 'We have to hasten — otherwise the avalanche will overtake us.'

# Phatudi assures PW of Lebowa's support

101  
By Dirk Nel,  
Northern Transvaal Bureau

STAR  
6/9/85

PIETERSBURG — The Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, yesterday described Mr P W Botha as "the first Afrikaner leader who has tried to bring blacks and whites in South Africa together".

He assured Mr Botha of Lebowa's support in the Government's reform initiatives, but urged the State President to proceed at a faster pace.

Mr Botha, accompanied by Cabinet Ministers Mr Chris Heunis and Dr Gerrit Viljoen and senior officials, was on an official visit to Lebowa.

After talks with the Lebowa Cabinet, Mr Botha expressed optimism about future co-operation between the two governments.

He said he was impressed by the wealth of goodwill he had encountered in Lebowa.

Dr Phatudi said agreement was reached on several important issues.

At a luncheon at the Olifant's River irrigation scheme, the two leaders exchanged gifts.

Dr Phatudi presented Mr Botha with a striking life-size wooden sculpture of a Sotho warrior.

Mr Botha gave the Lebowa leader a Royal Albert crockery set.

Explaining the symbolism of the sculpture, Dr Phatudi said the warrior was not aggressive, as he was in a relaxed sitting position.

He pointed out that the people of Lebowa were peace-loving and willing to co-operate in building a bigger and better South Africa.



Mr P W Botha

## The President and his men do some horsing about . . .

PIETERSBURG — President P W Botha was clearly in his element during a visit to a horse and mule stud farm in Lebowa yesterday.

As he stroked a black horse, he said he wished he had time to ride it. Whereupon Mr Chris Heunis quipped: "This horse is much easier to control than some of our political colleagues."

Later a relaxed Mr Botha, Chief Minister Mr Cedric Phatudi, Mr Heunis and Dr Gerrit Viljoen took a buggy ride.

"Let's show these townfolk (dorpenaars) how it's done," Mr Botha said to Dr Phatudi, as he took his seat.

But there was an anxious moment as the two horses drawing the buggy stopped in their tracks and threatened to rear when a battery of Press cameras started to click and flash in front of them.

Otherwise, the buggy ride went off smoothly.

He said the warrior's spear had a point shaped like the nib of a pen. This signified that "the pen is mightier than the sword", meaning that knowledge was preferable to war.

During a whistle-stop helicopter tour of Lebowa, Mr Botha and his party, accompanied by more than 30 media representatives, visited the irrigation scheme, a coffee

plantation near Acornhoek, and a horse and mule breeding project near Hoedspruit.

The Lebowa visit was one of a series initiated by Mr Botha as part of his declared strategy of meeting black leaders across a broad spectrum.

He is scheduled to visit the tiny QwaQwa homeland near Harri-smith today.

117. 25/9/85

# State Review of three homelands

By David Braun,  
Political Correspondent

Nearly 120 000 people have escaped resettlement in terms of the final decisions to consolidate Gazankulu, Lebowa and kwanDebele announced today.

However, it is clear that there will still be some resettlement of blacks living in white areas in Lebowa and kwanDebele.

According to documents released by the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, these latter "will occur with the co-operation and the voluntary collaboration of the Ndebele inhabitants".

In terms of the consolidation plans, which have to be presented to Parliament for a final decision, the three homelands are to be expanded by close on 300 000 ha.

This final consolidation will settle the boundaries of the na-

tional states, and border f will now be put up.

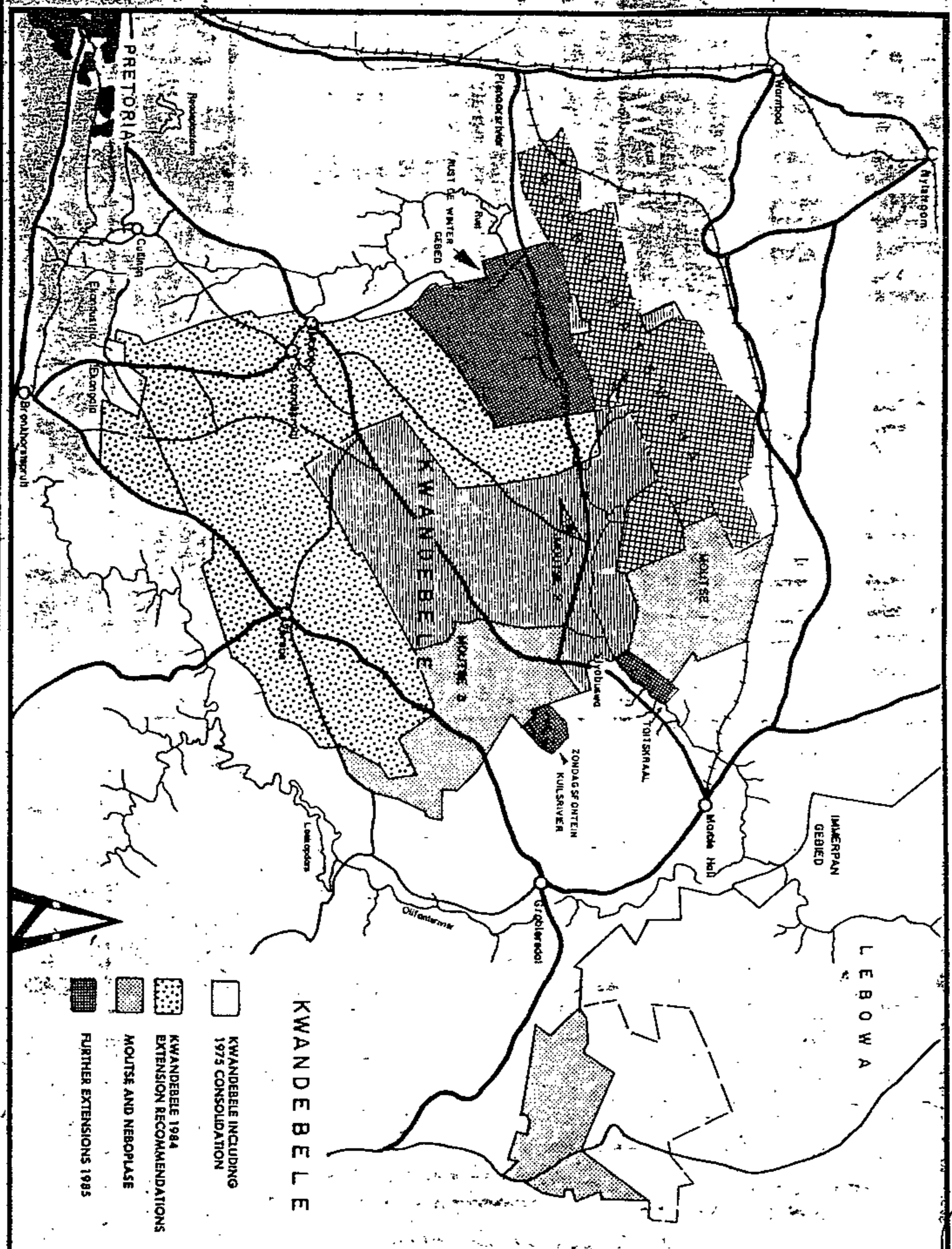
In the case of Lebowa, 110 000 people who would have been resettled in terms of 1973/75 consolidation decisions will no longer be moved.

The total area of additional land for Lebowa is about 134 000 ha, while the total which would have been excluded from the homeland in earlier proposals — but now remains part of its territory — is about 110 000 ha.

Land to be excised from bowa, or trust territory to be proclaimed, totals about 79 000 ha.

The disputed Moutse Districts 1, 2 and 3 are added to kwanDebele, while the Nebo and other farms which were normally to be given to kwanDebele are now included in the territory and area of jurisdiction of Lebowa.

Block 24, District Mokeri near the Botswana border, longer to be resettled, but



# State revises slice-up of three homelands

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

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However, it is clear that there will still be some resettlement of blacks living in white areas in Lebowa and kwaNdebele.

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In terms of the consolidation plans, which have to be presented to Parliament for a final decision, the three homelands are to be expanded by close on 300 000 ha. This final consolidation will settle the boundaries of the na-

tional states, and border fences will now be put up.

In the case of Lebowa, about 110 000 people who would have been resettled in terms of the 1973/75 consolidation decisions will no longer be moved.

The total area of additional land for Lebowa is about 134 000 ha, while the total area which would have been excised from the homeland in terms of earlier proposals — but which now remains part of its territory — is about 110 000 ha.

Land to be excised from Lebowa, or trust territory to be de-proclaimed, totals about 79 000 ha.

The disputed Moutse Districts 1, 2 and 3 are added to kwaNdebele, while the Nebo and certain other farms which were originally to be given to kwaNdebele, are now included in the territory and area of jurisdiction of Lebowa.

Block 24, District Mokerong 1, near the Botswana border, is no longer to be resettled, but will

be retained as a detached part of Lebowa. An area within the district is to be identified for the laying out of a regional town.

In principle Zebedile, Esalates are to be added to Lebowa, provided that the governments concerned can agree on its maintenance and management.

A total of 105 000 ha is to be added to kwaNdebele, including the 66 000 ha of the Moutse district and 34 000 ha of the Rust de Winter area.

In all, 32 000 ha is to be de-proclaimed or no longer added to this homeland, including the 24 000 ha of Nebo Farms.

The granting of Kullisriver and portions of Tolskraal and Zondagsfontein farms in the Moutse district to kwaNdebele means that 3 811 families will now no longer be resettled, and members of the same tribe will not be divided.

A total of 13 farms in the Rust de Winter area near Warmbaths

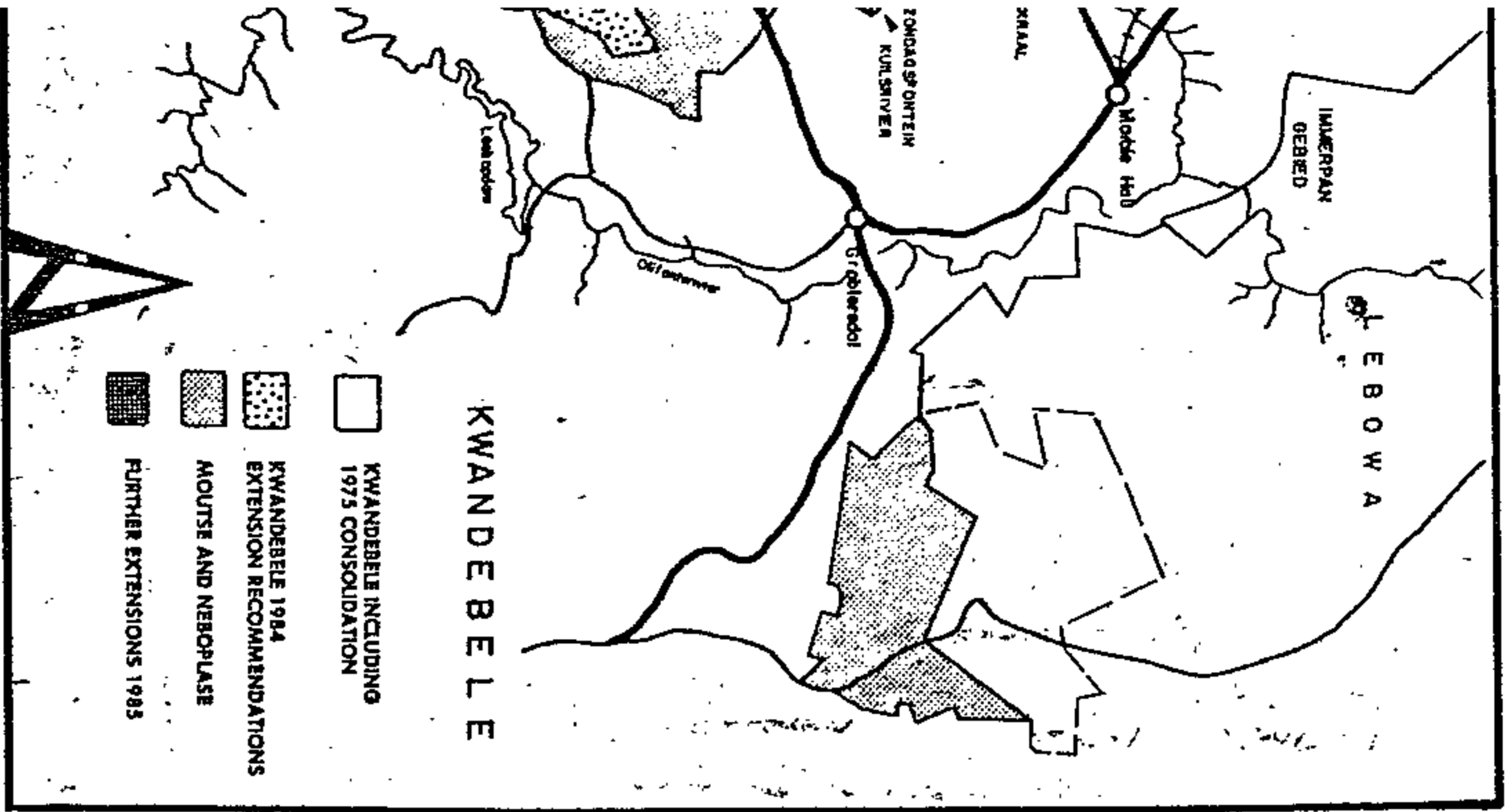
has been added to kwaNdebele as a replacement for the loss of the Nebo farms, and to be used as an area for the resettlement of Ndebele people from Gewertfontein, Bloedfontein and Kalkfontein farms.

Mr Heunis said that these people had already agreed to co-operate and voluntarily collaborate with this resettlement.

With regard to Gazankulu, the total additional land for the homeland is about 16 700 ha, while about 240 ha are to be excised.

The total land which in terms of earlier proposals would have been excised but which now remains part of Gazankulu is about 2 000 ha. About 5 000 people will, as a result, no longer be moved.

Klipfontein in the Soutpansberg area will no longer be resettled, but is retained as a detached part of Gazankulu.



TOP

WAB

111

KZAP

STAR

25/9/85

CITY/NATIONAL

# Transvaal farmers to lose land to homelands

Argus 25/9/86

PRETORIA. — The Government has announced its final plans for the consolidation of three homelands in the Transvaal, and said that an extra 256 000 hectares of land would be included in the territories' eventual borders and other land taken away.

Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, said in a statement today the consolidation plans for Lebowa, Gazankulu and Kwandebele were being prepared for final approval by Parliament.

Kangwane, the fourth non-independent homeland in the Transvaal, was not included in the consolidation announcement.

The announcement has drawn strong reaction from Transvaal farmers who are to lose their land under the consolidation proposals. They say they are "being made the victims of a dying policy".

## "Bulldozed"

Professor Abraham Viljoen, chairman of the Pretoria District Agricultural Union, said farmers in the Rust de Winter area first heard on August 13 that their farms were to be expropriated.

"The Government has bulldozed the plan through and farmers are powerless to do anything about it. We are concerned that we are losing our land in the process of homeland consolidation which seems to be futile."

The South African Agricultural Union has sent a strongly-worded telex to the Minister of Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, expressing dissatisfaction at the Government's handling of the consolidation issue.

Although the Government statement said certain areas

were earmarked for resettlement, it did not mention the number of people to be moved. A spokesman for the department said that because of the new plans, about 125 000 people would no longer be resettled.

## Famous estates

According to Mr Heunis, a total of 105 000 hectares has been added to Kwandebele, almost doubling the size of the homeland which lies about 100km north-east of Pretoria. The Rust de Winter area, excluding the dam, makes up part of the land to be added.

The plans transfer 134 308 hectares to Lebowa including the famous Zebediela Estates.

The Government has stipulated, however, that the transfer of the orange lands would be subject to an "acceptable agreement" between the homeland and South Africa on the maintenance of assets and management of the estate.

Gazankulu, the two main sections of which lie along the Kruger National Park, gained an extra 16 720 hectares, according to the statement.

## Earmarked

Mr Heunis said 112 219 hectares of land, which had been homeland territory or earmarked for the three territories, had been either excised or deproclaimed. He did not give a figure for the net amount of land to be transferred.

Lebowa is to consist of two large sections, forming a corridor around Pietersburg and Potgietersrus, and about nine smaller pieces, including Sekgopas township and Silwanes township, which adjoins part of Gazankulu.

Mr Heunis said the erection of border fences along the territories' new boundaries could now be started. — Argus Correspondent, Sapa.

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# Student 'died after beating'

STAFF

25/10/85

By Jo-Anne Collinge



A student teacher, whose body and head are criss-crossed by more than 100 weals and open wounds says that the president of the Students' Representative Council of Modjadji College in Lebowa died after a 40-minute beating they both endured at the hands of homeland police.

Robert Makokga (24) said in Johannesburg yesterday that he and student leader Mr Ngoako Ramalepe (26) had been "kidnapped" by more than eight Lebowa policemen near a shopping centre at Kgapanetown near Duiwelskloof. Shortly before this police had used shotguns and batons to disperse about 300 people gathering in protest against the hanging of Benjamin Moloise.

Mr Makokga said the police took them to the local police station, where they were assaulted with sjamboks by two groups of men.

## Continued Assault

Eventually, said Mr Makokga, "I could see there was no other way out so I pretended I was dead." He said the assaults continued for a while and then he was carried to a van.

From there he could hear the continued assault on his friend. After some time police drove the van into the yard and Mr Ramalepe was carried into it, said Mr Makokga. "He was wearing a white T-shirt but by that time it was red with blood." He was unable to speak, said Mr Makokga.

## Dumped in veld

They were allegedly driven some distance from the town and dumped in the veld by three policemen.

United Democratic Front acting publicity secretary Mr Murphy Morobe told the Press that Mr Ramalepe had been highly valued by the organisation and had played a key role in founding several youth organisations.

Shortly after Mr Ramalepe's death the Commissioner of Police in Lebowa, Brigadier W Beetge, said the matter was being investigated. He confirmed that the death had occurred after a violent clash between Lebowa police and a group of students.

The brigadier said Mr Ramalepe had told SA policemen who had found him that he had fallen off a truck. He died in hospital shortly after being found. "A full investigation is being held under the supervision of the SAP divisional headquarters in Pietersburg."

**YES**



# Lebowa police killed UDF man — claim

From SOPHIE TEMA  
JOHANNESBURG. — A Northern Transvaal man yesterday told how his friend, a leading United Democratic Front activist, died after they had been assaulted by Lebowa police.

Mr Ngwoako Ramalepe, 26, who was also president of the Students Representative Council and Azaso at the Modjadji Training College, died in hospital on Friday last week.

An autopsy was conducted on the body on Wednesday and results are expected in his lawyer's office today.

Colonel P Moloto, chief of the Lebowa Police, yesterday confirmed the death and said the matter was be-

ing investigated.

Mr Robert Makokga, 24, a student of the Modjadji Training College in Duiwelskloof, told a press conference in Johannesburg yesterday he and Mr Ramalepe were held by police at Kgapane on Thursday last week after a meeting in protest against the hanging of ANC activist Mr Benjamin Molloise.

Police at the local police station had assaulted them, he said.

Mr Makokga had then been thrown into a police van from where "I could see them busy assaulting Ngwoako and I could hear his screams".

Minutes after the screams died down, his friend was also thrown into the van by police,

his white-T shirt "red and soaked with blood".

"We were driven to a dark bush where Ngwoako was dumped and left for dead while I managed to escape," he said.

Mr Makokga said the police were under the impression that he too had died.

The UDF yesterday condemned the death of Mr Ramalepe and said in a statement that his death, that of another UDF activist in the Transkei, Mr Bathandwa Ndondo, "and numerous other cold-blooded murders of anti-apartheid activists whilst in the hands of the security police must act as a pointer to the remoteness of peaceful change in South Africa".

COMPANY WP (PTY) LTD.



275, 251, 248  
From page

Times) and Mr Craig d Mathew (WTN).

The first journalist arrested yesterday was

# Long-term farming plan for Lebowa

By Claire Robertson

Pink donkeys and black hills and tiny women hefting more than their own weight in fertiliser impressions of one of the strangest rural communities in the world.

Strange because many of the rural people of Lebowa are not farmers at all. After decades of betrayal by nature with pitifully low yields from poorly farmed, drought-besieged plots, and betrayal by the white man with resettled people pouring into the dustbowl of Africa, many had given up on the land.

But with little or no education, and little experience of the modern world, there was no place for them in the towns. So they would have re-

mained, caught between the then, which was destroyed by resettlement, and the now, which had passed them by. Trapped in dusty Lebowa, in sprawling, dehumanised villages, facing starvation.

But Operation Hunger stepped in. It brought food to the dying children and taught their mothers how to feed them, which solved some immediate problems.

### HEALTHY CROPS

Now the organisation has started long-range projects to solve an essentially long-range problem. Operation Hunger is giving the land back to the people.

Rob Small, the Agricultural Project Manager for Operation Hunger,

works in the area teaching the people how to obtain what they considered impossible — healthy crops from the land.

"Development must be a long-term effort. In ten years this will be a desert if we don't do some things," Mr Small says.

The largest project to date involves the ripping, ploughing and planting of 500 hectares of land which, contrary to tradition, will come under a single crop of maize. Operation Hunger will spend R90 000 on the project.

After overcoming initial community resistance to the idea of all the patchwork plots being farmed together, Operation Hunger hired contractors to work the land which is owned by

the Mogashoa tribe, bought tons of fertiliser and seed, and in the person of the unflappable Mr Small, sorted out the endless small problems associated with such a vast project.

He believes in involving the community in development aid, rejecting the Lady Bountiful attitude that left so much of Africa with useless technology and only the memory of full bellies once the donors had pulled out.

So as you read this the women of Mogashoa are weeding their plots by hand; yesterday they emptied two trucks of hundreds of 50 kg sacks of fertiliser; tomorrow they will be back in the community garden, planting or weeding or

mending fences.

The Mogashoa maize project has all the ingredients for success if enough rain falls. And if it does succeed, "people for hundreds of square kilometres will be clamouring for assistance. They will have regained their faith in this land," says Mr Small.

The project has to succeed: the positive effects of agricultural development are not as immediate as feeding schemes for malnourished babies.

Although grateful for the understanding and support of his backers, Mr Small is aware of how much of the future of this sort of development aid rides on the Mogashoa project. What if early rain ruins the fertiliser or rots the seed... what if

no rain falls later.

Belief in the land is what motivates Mr Small. "I am concerned with reclamation of the earth because people are part of that.

But development aid must not be forced on a community. Use existing structures such as community groups to achieve your aims and they will be lasting, he says.

Not all of the traditional farming methods will have to be relearned for the land to thrive, said Mr Small, pointing out fences of sisal between plots, a good method of preventing soil erosion.

And in some cases the old ways are the best. Eventually he hopes to reintroduce ox ploughs, although there is resistance to this "because the

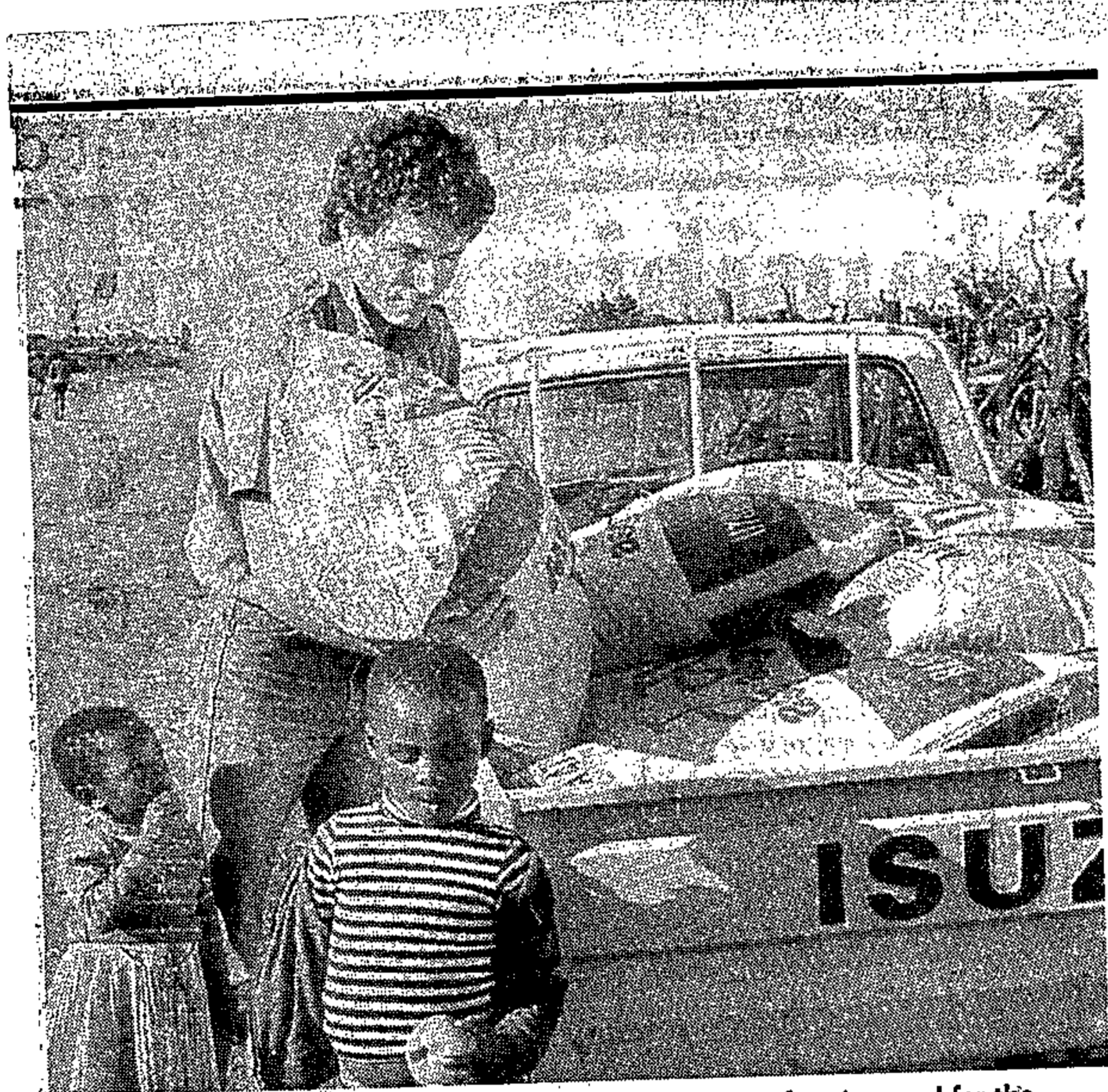
people think we are taking them backwards. They want tractors instead of cheap animal power which actually increases in value with time, and has few running costs."

In 10 months the Mogashoa tribe could have a great maize crop; in a year the community gardens throughout Lebowa could be producing enough for each family, with some to sell besides; in five years "this land could be a green and lush as you want it to be," he says, the sweep of his arm taking in the barren, harsh vista.

Meanwhile last week the first good rains fell in Mogashoa, washing the donkeys clean of the red dust, feeding the black earth.

H. Itzburg.  
Beth.

CERTAIN AREAS.



Operation Hunger's Mr Rob Small offloads a cargo of maize seed for the Muserum Park school gardens.

111 B. Day 20/11/85

# Govt goes ahead on Lebowa consolidation

SIPHO NGCOBO

GOVERNMENT has finally decided to incorporate the long-disputed Lebowa district of Moutse into the homeland of KwaNdebele in spite of a rejection of the idea by its 120 000 inhabitants.

Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis made this clear to Chief T G Mathebe, chief's councillor Steve Jiyane and two Lebowa Government MPs Maredi Chueu and M Mathebe during a meeting at the Union Buildings in Pretoria on Monday.

The incorporation will be effected on January 1 next year. Incidents of violence between residents of KwaNdebele and the Moutse youths have already occurred as a result of government's decision.

A spokesman for the Department of Constitutional Planning and Development confirmed the meeting took place but said the department would not be issuing any statement to the media.

The plans for incorporation go back to 1979 when the idea was first mooted. The Moutse

people rejected the idea then. In 1980 the SA government excised Moutse from Lebowa, and since then it has been administered by central government pending the transfer to KwaNdebele.

The issue in regard to Moutse is clearly one of land and ethnicity is a minor consideration. Moutse residents fear the loss of SA citizenship after the incorporation.

Referring to the incorporation as a "subtle way of forced resettlement", the Moutse delegation told a Press conference in Johannesburg yesterday that, whatever government does in incorporating the area into KwaNdebele, it should do so unilaterally "because the Moutse people are not part of that decision".

"We challenge the Botha government to test our peoples' will by way of a referendum and we are sure of a 99% rejection of the idea," said the delegation.

CAPL Tinkis  
26/11/85

# Unrest in Ciskei, Lebowa, Bop

MAFIKENG. — Three people died as unrest continued throughout the weekend in the Garankuwa and Mabopane areas, according to the Bophuthatswana police yesterday.

The Bophuthatswana police opened fire when they were stoned during the unrest, and one person was reportedly injured.

There were a number of stone throwing incidents in which cars and buses were damaged, a senior police officer said.

Although police put the death toll at three, unconfirmed reports say seven people died and several cars were destroyed by fire during the disturbances. It is also alleged some of the dead were killed by vehicles trying to get away from stone-throwers.

Meanwhile the Pietersburg consumer boycott that started violently last week when people who had gone against the boycott were attacked, entered its second week more calmly yesterday.

• The students at the Modjaji College of Education and from all the

high schools in Kgabane in Lebowa are boycotting classes. The boycott is expected to last for four months.

The boycott is in protest against the manner in which Mr Ngoako Ramalepe — president of the Kgabane Youth Congress affiliated to the UDF and president of the college SRC — died.

Another reason for the boycott is a demand that Modjaji College of Education be renamed Ngoako Ramalepe College of Education following a unanimous resolution adopted at the activist's funeral of November 2.

## Chased

• About 4 000 mourners fled from the funeral of a 32-year-old activist allegedly killed by Ciskei vigilantes, when Ciskei riot police fired tear gas and assaulted the crowd, allegedly without warning, outside the Zwelitsha Catholic Church.

While police chased the mourners, a few people returned to the church and attended to the abandoned coffin of Mr Zalisile Matyholo, who had been an activist in the banned South African Students Organization.

At least four mourners suffered injuries — two women had fractured arms, a youth fractured a leg and a young girl lost an eye, Sapa's correspondent reports.

The 30-odd mourners who eventually reached the cemetery were filmed by police. — Sapa

# 'Tidying up' subjects the Pedi people

STAR 3/12/85

The Government has rejected the pleas of 120 000 Pedi people to remain part of Lebowa. The Moutse area where they live will be incorporated into kwaNdebele.

The Pedis who originally occupied the area 200 years ago offered hospitality to the Ndebeles in the 1920s and now will be subject to the

newcomers.

It is another example of bureaucratic "tidying up" — against the will of the people of Moutse.

They would prefer to remain part of Lebowa, a self-governing homeland, rather than be governed by kwaNdebele, a soon-to-be-independent homeland.



DO YOU KNOW?

# MPs slam ban on kwaNdebele merger talks

STAR  
4/12/83

111

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Members of Parliament for Moutse — the Pedi area accommodating some 120 000 people, which is about to be ceded to kwaNdebele — are outraged that they have been prohibited from discussing the controversial incorporation with their constituency.

A meeting scheduled to be held at the kraal of Chief T G Mathebe was banned at the weekend, the MPs said.

When people gathered in defiance of the magistrate's banning order, police dispersed the crowd.

"Chief Mathebe, who is chairman of the Moutse tribal authority, regards the teargas episode at his kraal as an insult to him and his people — especially as the meeting held was most orderly," reads a joint statement by MPs Chief T G Mathebe, Mr M G Mathebe and Mr M Chuen.

They warned that "no

amount of intimidation will have any effect in daunting the will of the people in their struggle to survive the incorporation effort by kwaNdebele and Pretoria".

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, is said to have told Moutse representatives about two weeks ago that their incorporation into kwaNdebele would go ahead in January and the matter was final.

The MPs said the weekend meeting had been intended as a report back to the community following the meeting with Mr Heunis.

The Moutse area was excised from Lebowa in 1980 in preparation for its incorporation into kwaNdebele.

But it still has two elected members and several chiefs sitting in the Lebowa Legislative Assembly.

# Lebowa elite believes SA violence justified

By John D'Oliveira,  
Editor of The Star's  
Africa News Service

The black elite in at least one of South Africa's tribal homelands is almost as radical as it is in the country's troubled, violent urban townships.

This is the chilling message from a survey conducted in the Lebowa homeland by Professor Johann Malan, professor of anthropology at the University of the North, Turfloop. It is due to be published in the December issue of the Africa Institute's *Bulletin*.

A total of 120 Lebowa secondary school teachers, teacher training college lecturers and government officials completed Professor Malan's questionnaire — and more than three-quarters (78 percent) approved the politically inspired activities by schoolchildren and students which many observers believe is a major component of the present unrest in South Africa.

## JUSTIFIED

And, while some of the respondents were against the use of violence, they all believed student actions on moral grounds as a form of protest against discriminatory policies by the white Government were justified.

"Even damage to buildings, injuries to people and other forms of physical violence are mostly described as the inevitable consequence of the policy of apartheid."

Professor Malan said most respondents evaluated student actions not against the background of educational interests but against the background of the medium- and long-term political objectives of

A survey of elite attitudes in Lebowa contradicted the widely held view that the unrest in South Africa was mainly due to the activities of agitators.

Commenting on the survey, Dr Erich Leistner, director of the Africa Institute of South Africa, said the degree to which teachers in the homeland identified themselves with their pupils' radical attitudes and demands was "striking".

The survey was conducted by Professor Johann Malan, of the University of the North, who questioned 120 members of the Lebowa Government Service, including teachers, teacher training college lecturers and government officials.

Its results will be published in the latest issue of the *Africa Institute Bulletin*, together with articles by Dr Stan Schoeman, an institute researcher, and Dr Leistner.

In his article, Dr Leistner said the survey confirmed the view that very little agitation was needed to switch a community with deep-rooted dissatisfaction and resentment to active protest.

the black community.

"In this context, they regarded these activities as an indispensable front in the liberation struggle of the black man.

"The general contention is that, if less boycotts and violence occur, the Government will not be embarrassed enough to consider the dismantling of apartheid in order to allow for the realisation of the political aspirations of the black majority.

"Hence the reluctance to denounce any organisation or movement that may be of assistance in this regard."

The Lebowa group was divided on the issue of disinvestment: 52.5 percent emphasised the detrimental effects of disinvestment while 40.8 percent approved of it as

## Survey contradicts agitator theory

He stressed that the survey was based on the opinions of an elite group in an overwhelmingly rural milieu — a group which served a government which many of them rejected.

"One can surmise that the answers would have been much sharper had the survey been conducted in one of the metropolitan areas.

"They will certainly not exercise any restraining influence on their pupils..."

Dr Leistner said the survey, together with the analysis by Dr Schoeman, contradicted simplistic, single-cause interpretations which held that the present unrest in South Africa was purely a reaction to racial discrimination or suppression or that it was solely due to hostile agitation.

He said Dr Schoeman had showed that a combination of factors was present.

What was of considerable importance was that the widespread dissatisfaction — brought on by a combination of factors — was attributed solely to "apart-heid" by the dissatisfied people and their supporters.

a political strategy, saying they would be prepared to suffer as long as disinvestment served a positive purpose in the liberation struggle.

There was division, too, when the group was asked to evaluate present political trends in South Africa — 60.8 percent said they were not convinced that the movement was in the right direction while 33.3 percent said they believed it was.

Professor Malan commented: "Most people still discern the basic fabric of separate development in the constitutional reform programme, and reject it outright."

Most respondents rejected the President's Council and the tricameral Parliament outright and said they saw in them determined efforts to entrench apartheid and

54.2 percent were in favour (although not unconditionally) while 44.2 percent were against it.

"To the majority, this thought is so appealing that they opted for it — regardless of the consequences — as long as it serves the purpose of terminating white domination of South African politics.

"Most of them dismissed the possibility of inequality, discrimination and even tyranny that might emerge from the domination of one ethnic group over the others."

The predominant view of Professor Malan's respondents was that coloured people were not black, did not understand the blacks and thus could not speak on their behalf.

"Even if the coloureds do align themselves with the black cause, they are distrusted for having betrayed the blacks by accepting the new constitutional dispensation from which the blacks are excluded.

"The same degree of antipathy was revealed against the Indians.

## AGGRAVATING FACTOR

"A further aggravating factor against them was that they were regarded as foreigners who were actually not entitled to any rights in the country."

When it came to relations with the whites, the Lebowa elite attributed no negative inputs whatsoever to the black community — thus, in Professor Malan's words, "seeing themselves without exception as the innocent victims of an evil regime".

Most of the respondents (83.3 percent) said they believed in a classless, multi-racial society.



Their families said the police told them the men were being held under section 50 of the In- dation and asse

## TV men held on charges of inciting public violence

STAR  
18/12/85  
Pretoria Bureau  
Two television cameramen arrested yesterday in the Moutse tribal district on charges of inciting public violence are likely to appear in the Groblersdal Magistrate's Court today, said a spokesman for the South African Police's Northern Transvaal division.

Brothers Mr Roger Lucey and Mr Patrick Lucey, employed by the British agency World Television News, were arrested yesterday afternoon.

The police spokesman said the two were arrested under charges of incitement to commit public violence. He declined to give further details and said the case was still being investigated.

Rioting broke out in Moutse, about 100 km north-east of Pretoria, for the first time on Tuesday after a rally against the Government's decision to transfer the area from Lebowa to kwaNdebele. A 2 000 crowd gathered near Dennilton to protest against the transfer.

Two shops owned by Ndebele people were burnt down and two Putco buses were damaged, said the police spokesman. The crowd was dispersed with teargas and several demonstrators were arrested under charges of public violence, he added.

Sapa-Associated Press reports that Mr Jonathan Partridge, WTN bureau chief in Johannesburg, said police informed him that the brothers were being held in custody at least overnight without bail.

Mr Partridge said police regard the incident involving the Luceys, both South Africans, "in a very serious light".

# GOVT BLAMED ON MOUTSE CONFLICT

19/12/85 SOWETAN

THE Government appeared intent on causing violent conflict to spread even further, Mr John Kane-Berman, chairman of the Institute of Race Relations, said in a statement yesterday.

Referring to protests against Government plans to incorporate the Moutse district near Groblersdal in the Central Transvaal into the KwaNdebele homeland, Mr Kane-Berman said that the outbreak of violence there this week was the third time this year the consolidation

plans for KwaNdebele had led to conflict.

"One would have thought that this would cause Pretoria to think again, but it seems bent on forcing the 120 000 inhabitants of Moutse into KwaNdebele despite persuasive evidence that the great majority of them want no part of this consolidation plan.

"For the Government to act in this manner would be cause for concern at the best of times. For it to do so in the cur-

rent climate is highly irresponsible," Mr Kane-Berman said.

The Institute noted that the inhabitants of the 66 000 ha Moutse district had been battling against the plan to incorporate them into KwaNdebele for five years, and that they had warned the former Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, as early as 1981 that incorporation would lead to bloodshed. — Sapa.

APAC Times 19/12/85

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# Moutse 'under siege' as govt resistance grows

From PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK JOHANNESBURG. —

Roadblocks were erected around the Moutse district north-east of Pretoria yesterday amid growing signs of resistance to the planned incorporation of the area into KwaNdebele in two weeks' time. Violence has flared sporadically since the weekend with houses and shops burnt, police reporting stonethrowing incidents and teargas

and birdshot being fired in running battles with residents.

The decision to hand over Moutse, with a population of 120 000 mainly North Sotho-speaking people, to the KwaNdebele homeland on January 1 was announced by the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, two weeks ago. Mr Heunis said those who did not wish to be incorporated in KwaNdebele would be "reset-

ted" in an area which has been ceded to Lebowa.

The decision was taken in spite of warnings of conflict and pleas by the community for the government to hold a referendum to test their views. At least 14 youths and two World Television News cameramen have been arrested in what are believed to be some of the first unrest incidents in a rural area in the past 16 months.

A British Embassy spokesman said yesterday that they would be sending a two-man delegation to investigate conditions in Moutse.

Residents said yesterday they were "very angry" at the presence of police and soldiers in the area and that the situation was extremely tense. Mr Moredi Chuen, a member of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly for the Moutse area, said of the roadblocks and

troops in the area: "We are virtually under siege. It is like being in an operational area."

Mr Chuen said a delegation of chiefs from Moutse had met with the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phahudi, yesterday and pleaded with him to apply pressure to have the move rescinded. Mr Chuen said the people were prepared to resist the handover of Moutse and that they had already decided to re-

move all their children from school next year if the move went ahead. He said the "anger" of the people was aimed not against the Ndebele people in their midst, but against the Pretoria Government.

A spokesman for the Transvaal Rural Action Committee said there was a strong sense of people not wanting to lose their citizenship in the soon-to-become independent KwaNdebele.

# Surprise findings in black survey

JOHN D'OLIVEIRA of The Argus Africa News Service reports

A SURVEY of elite attitudes in Lebowa has contradicted the widely-held view that the current unrest in South Africa was due essentially to the activities of agitators.

Commenting on the survey, Dr Erich Leistner, Director of the Africa Institute of South Africa, said the degree to which teachers in the homeland identified themselves with their pupils' radical attitudes and demands was "striking".

The survey was conducted by Professor Johann Malan, of the University of the North, Turfloop, who questioned 120 members of the Lebowa government service, including teachers, teacher training college lecturers and government officials.

Its results will be published in the December issue of the Africa Institute Bulletin, together with articles by Dr Stan Schoeman, an institute researcher, and Dr Leistner.

In his article, Dr Leistner said the survey confirmed the view that very little agitation was needed to switch a community with deep-rooted dissatisfaction and resentment to active protest.

He stressed that the survey was based on the opinions of an elite group in an overwhelmingly rural milieu — a group which served a government which many of them rejected.

"One can surmise that the answers

would have been much sharper had the survey been conducted in one of the metropolitan areas.

"It is striking how many of the respondents identified themselves with the radical attitudes and demands of their pupils.

"They will certainly not exercise any restraining influence on their pupils."

Dr Leistner said the survey, together with the analysis by Dr Schoeman, contradicted simplistic, single-cause interpretations which held that the present unrest in South Africa was purely a reaction to racial discrimination or suppression or that it was solely due to hostile agitation.

He said Dr Schoeman had showed that a combination of factors was present but that the factor or the factors which triggered eruptions could differ from one situation to another.

What was of considerable importance was the fact that the widespread dissatisfaction — brought on by a combination of factors — was attributed solely to "apartheid" by the dissatisfied people and their supporters.

Of the 120 Lebowa secondary school teachers, teacher training college lecturers and government officials surveyed, more than three-quarters (78 per cent) approved the politically-inspired activities by school-children and students which many observers believe

is a major component of the present unrest situation in South Africa.

And while some of the respondents were against the use of violence, they all justified student actions on moral grounds as a form of protest against discriminatory policies imposed on them by the white government.

Professor Malan said most respondents evaluated student actions, not against the background of educational interests but against the background of the medium- and long-term political objectives of the black community.

"In this context, they regarded these activities as an indispensable front in the liberation struggle of the black man.

"The general contention is that, if less boycotts and violence occur, the Government will not be embarrassed enough to consider the dismantling of apartheid in order to allow for the realisation of the political aspirations of the black majority."

The Lebowa group was divided on the issue of disinvestment: 52,5 percent emphasised the detrimental effects of disinvestment while 40,8 percent approved of it as a political strategy.

More than 90 percent labelled tribalism as grossly over-emphasised in South Africa and saw it as a mechanism used by whites divide and rule South Africa's black majority — and to discriminate against them socially.

# Moutse residents will boycott schools if land deal goes ahead

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The move to incorporate nearly 120 000 resisting Moutse residents into kwaNdebele has led to violent confrontation between youths and police — and a massive school boycott is in the offing if the land transfer goes ahead.

This warning was sounded yesterday by a Moutse representative in the Lebowa Assembly, Mr Maredi Chueu, in the wake of Monday's clashes between police and Moutse youths, who burnt down the shops of two men branded "collaborators".

Mr Chueu said: "The reaction against incorporation is almost spontaneous. At a recent meeting residents resolved almost as one man to withdraw their children from school next year if it happened."

He said community leaders had long warned that the transfer of Moutse to kwaNdebele would provoke violence — and their predictions had already proved true. In the wake of Monday's outburst 14 youths were arrested and are understood to be facing charges of public violence.

"Tension is escalating and mobili-

sation and resistance by the youth is formidable. An area which a few months ago was undisturbed and free of politics has become traumatic and politically charged."

Mr Chueu said that people objected to going into a homeland which was about to take independence. Moutse was 80 percent privately owned and people feared that kwaNdebele, once empowered to make its own land laws, would strip them of their property.

They would also lose their South African citizenship "at a time when the State President is talking about common citizenship for all".

Mr Chueu said a Mafia-type organisation had sprung up in kwaNdebele to deal with anyone opposing the homeland's independence. He said he had reason to believe he had been discussed by this "Mbokoto" and that his life was in danger.

Several members of the Moutse-based Dennilton Youth Congress have allegedly been assaulted by kwaNdebele supporters. Two victims interviewed by *The Star* at the weekend had multiple head wounds and one had a broken arm.

# Lebowa hostels still tense as sit-in continues

THE mine hostels in Namakgale, Lebowa, where dismissed Foskor workers are refusing to leave the premises, were reported to be tense yesterday.

A National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) spokesman said yesterday a strong police presence was being maintained near the hostels. But no further violence had been reported since 10 workers were injured in a clash with police last Thursday.

The sit-in at the hostels follows the dismissal of workers last Thursday after a stoppage to demand reinstatement of 389 workers fired after a strike at Foskor last year.

CLAIRE PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE

Foskor MD John Stanbury said the company was taking great pains to "avoid a tense situation igniting". Foskor was doing its utmost to see there was no further violence. There had not been any police action on company property.

The NUM said 1 500 Foskor workers had not worked since last Thursday, while management said about 1 000 employees were affected.

The NUM said Namakgale residents were supporting the strikers and had been providing food for workers remain-

ing in the hostels. Villagers were providing the dismissed workers with moral support and it was unlikely that Foskor management would find new recruits, the union said.

The two parties said yesterday they had agreed to mediation, but that acceptable mediators still had to be found.

The NUM also reported that about 135 workers at the Nuclear Fuels Corporation in Westonaria staged a five-hour work stoppage on Wednesday to demand re-instatement of two colleagues.

They returned to work and negotiations are continuing. Management was not available for comment yesterday.

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

# The cauldron bubbles

Sunday's ANC landmine explosion in the northern Transvaal claimed the lives of six civilians. This, together with a reported new military offensive by the Cuban-backed Angolan government against Unita — which raises inevitable questions about SA's response — has heightened tensions in the region.

However, as the FM went to press it was announced that operational commanders of the SA Defence Force (SADF) and their Zimbabwean counterparts operating in the border area were to meet on Tuesday. This followed an urgent note from the SA Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Zimbabwe government designed to open up communications between the two sides.

News of the SA-Zimbabwe meeting came soon after an American call for level-headed responses in the hope of averting another damaging SA cross-border raid. Reacting to the landmine explosions, Washington reiterated that it deplored violence from any quarter.

After major ANC strikes in the past, such as the Pretoria car bomb in May 1983, the SADF has retaliated by carrying out "hot-pursuit" attacks against ANC targets in Lesotho, Mozambique and Botswana. However, in the case of Zimbabwe, from where Defence Minister Magnus Malan claims those responsible for the latest landmine attack came, the situation is somewhat different. This was apparent from the cautious reactions of both Malan and Foreign Minister Pik Botha, and is supported by news of a meeting between the two countries.

Zimbabwe has never been close to the ANC or to the Soviet Union, despite PM Robert Mugabe's recent visit to Moscow after five years in power. The ANC is generally thought to have no more than a small official presence in Harare which has, partly out of self-interest, not supported the SA guerrilla organisation.

Further, says SA Institute of International Affairs director John Barratt, there would be military considerations in this case. Zimbabwe's armed forces are certainly more significant than those of its black neighbouring states, even if they are no match for the SADF. Harare is likely to have made preparations for any such hot-pursuit raid.



Malan

More importantly, Pretoria, in the present investment squeeze, is likely to have taken into consideration the international repercussions of a raid into Zimbabwe, Barratt points out. Such an attack would make the region seem inherently unstable from the point of view of foreign investment and depress South Africa standing in the world even further. The West also has a particular concern in seeing Zimbabwe maintain its relatively stable, prosperous course outside the Soviet camp.

The landmine explosion in the Messina district was the latest of a series in the last three weeks. In this period, about six explosions caused the death of a black tractor driver, as well as several injuries. Members of the SADF have found several other landmines and defused them in their sweep through the area.

Malan has described the incident as "a typically treacherous and cowardly ANC deed which, without discrimination, kills people of all races, sexes and ages." He has accused members of the ANC operating out of Zimbabwe of planting the landmines and then crossing the border back into Zimbabwe. The ANC has acknowledged responsibility for the mines, but claims they were planted by personnel operating within SA. The Zimbabwean government has also denied that ANC insurgents have infiltrated SA from Zimbabwe.

Malan has not explicitly threatened a "hot pursuit" operation into Zimbabwe, but he has warned that continued ANC infiltration "could lead to a situation similar to that of Swapo in Angola." In recent years the SADF has crossed into Angola on "hot pursuit" operations several times.

The Russian-backed Angolan-Cuban military build-up, in preparation for another concerted assault on Jonas Savimbi's Unita strongholds in the south of the country, probably after the rainy season ends in about February-March, is a far more serious development, says Barratt. Pretoria has now openly admitted that it backs Unita and is unlikely to abandon its client. Indeed, it is thought that South African air power played a large part in repulsing an Angolan drive against Unita two months ago. The ratchet of conflict potential has, however, moved up a notch.

Barratt surmises, though, that the prospect of drawing in the Russians (against their will) could give impetus to renewed negotiations on the complex Angolan question, backed by the US. It would, of course, require movement on the Cuban presence, on a Namibian settlement, and on Angola's internal conflict with Unita.

Another SA military strike into Angola would make it difficult for Luanda to return to the conference table. This could forestall Pretoria's direct involvement in Angola. ■

HOMELANDS

## Moutse's short fuse

Violence is threatening to erupt in Moutse, the area Pretoria plans to incorporate into neighbouring KwaNdebele early next year, prior to the homeland's expected "independence."

Leaders of the 120 000, mainly North Sotho, Moutse population, warn that if the transfer goes ahead, bloodshed will follow. Already this week, the rural backwater erupted into rioting when police clashed with youths at a protest rally. Further clashes are anticipated. At a public meeting on Sunday, about 2 000 defiant residents declared their intention to resist being placed under the KwaNdebele government.

The Moutse dispute goes back a number of years. In 1980 the area was excised from Lebowa and placed under South African jurisdiction. At one time government contemplated moving the entire population to Immerpan in Lebowa to make the land available for white farming and mining.

Next came the plan to incorporate Moutse into KwaNdebele; this was formalised in consolidation plans released in September. Earlier this month, Constitutional Development and Planning Minister, Chris Heunis, announced the transfer would go through on January 1.

Moutse still has two elected members and several chiefs sitting on the Lebowa Legislative Assembly. They have indicated their preference for remaining part of either Lebowa or SA — not KwaNdebele.

The youth of Moutse, however, do not want incorporation into any homeland, including Lebowa. In what spokesmen describe as "a marriage of convenience," though, young people have allied themselves to the elected leaders — whom they otherwise spurn — to fight incorporation into KwaNdebele.

John Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies and lawyer for Moutse residents, says the KwaNdebele plan cannot even be reconciled with the policy of separate development: "It will create an ethnic minority a third of the size of the population of KwaNdebele," he says.

Dugard suggests that Moutse is being held out as a carrot to encourage KwaNdebele's acceptance of independence, which is sched-

uled for next year. The 66 000 ha area will almost double KwaNdebele's size. Moutse is a well-established area with infrastructure and the hospital KwaNdebele lacks. It also has good small business potential. ■

PRETORIA — A man died when police dispersed with tearsmoke and rubber bullets a large group at an illegal gathering at Moutse in the Northern Transvaal yesterday, according to today's police unrest report.

Seven men and a woman were arrested.

In another incident in the same area a man was wounded when police fired with a shotgun on a small group who threw stones at them.

In the Ncubele area at Robertson in the Boland, a group set a private house alight, causing extensive damage.

Isolated incidents of unrest occurred yesterday in Soweto. In one incident a private vehicle was set on fire and destroyed.

In Moltene stones were thrown at a police patrol and shots were fired at police. Tearsmoke and birdshot was used to disperse the crowd and no injuries were reported.

Police and troops blocked off the entrances to Mamelodi yesterday as township residents prepared to hold a massive

# Man dies in N Transvaal SAP action

funeral for two men believed to have died during a clash with police a month ago.

Mr Moses Motsei, 22, and Mr Sydney Nkosi, 23, apparently died with at least 13 other people when police fired on a crowd of protesters in Mamelodi on November 21.

A two-month-old baby who died in the township two weeks later was also buried at yesterday's ceremony.

On December 3 police allowed non-residents, including journalists, into Mamelodi to attend the

mass burial of 12 of the township victims, who died when police dispersed a crowd of 50 000 people marching on the local development board offices.

Although more than 10 000 people, including the diplomatic representatives from at least 11 countries, attended the December 3 ceremony, police and SA Defence Force members sealed off the township yesterday.

A Sapa correspondent was told by members of the SADF at the western entrance to Mamelodi

that journalists could not enter the township without written permission from the Commissioner of the SA Police.

Although a spokesman at police headquarters maintained journalists were allowed into the township, the security forces repeatedly denied access. They said only one journalist "in a white Mercedes" had been granted permission to enter the township.

The police and troops manning the blockades searched cars and minibuses entering and leaving Mamelodi. — Sapa

23/12/85  
E-Post



HOMELANDS — LEBOWA — GENERAL

1986

SEPT. — DEC.

FRIDAY, 5 SEPTEMBER 1986

interest of the public to furnish information of this nature.

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

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

General Affairs:

State President:

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

Ministers:

Internal Security Act

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

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

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) None.

(b) Until 26 August 1986.

Internal Security Act

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

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

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

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

HoA

(b) Falls away

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

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

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

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a) (i) Yes.

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

(b) It is being reconsidered.

(c) Yes.

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

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

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) No.

(i) and (ii) Fall away.

(b) Yes.

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

(ii) No arrest was effected.

Locust infestation: pesticides

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

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

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

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

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

Yes, the monitoring of meat is the responsibility of the Department of Agricultural Economics and Marketing under the Animal Slaughter, Meat and Animal Products Hygiene Act, 1967 (Act 87 of 1967).

My Department monitors milk for pesticide contamination on a regular basis.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

(2) Yes.

(a) Late July.

(b) Vryburg district.

HoA

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

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

(3) No.

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

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

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

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

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes.

(2) No.

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

(b) (i) Musgrave, Bloemfontein.

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

(3) No.

Misappropriation of trust funds

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

(1) Whether the South African Police

# Turfloop under siege <sup>11/19/85</sup> ~~students~~ <sup>STK</sup>

By Claire Robertson

The University of the North is in a state of siege, claim three students who travelled to Johannesburg to speak to the Press today.

The presence of troops on campus was confirmed by the Bureau for Information, who said "moderate students" had

asked the Lebowa Government to "get rid of intimidators so they could get back to classes".

Lebowa police then asked South African security forces to patrol the campus "for about a week" to make sure moderate students could return to classes, the bureau spokesman said.

The bureau denied students

had been wounded and bitten by dogs. The spokesman said while "things may have become a bit rough during the week, no beatings or dog attacks took place".

The Star has copies of documents from Vice Chancellor and Rector of Turfloop Professor P C Mokgokong which read:

"All students must leave hostels before 7.30 am. Students found in hostels or elsewhere on campus will be charged with trespassing and disobeying a lawful order.

"Students with lectures and/or related programmes should proceed to their respective lecture halls.

"All other students should proceed to the University Great Hall and wait there for their respective lectures or practicals.

"Students should attend lectures or practicals then return to the hall at the end of lectures until further notice."

The notice was sent out on September 3.

The latest upheavals at Turfloop started when its about 3 000 students boycotted lectures at the start of this term.

WEGEN MURU  
12/9/86

# Security Forces take control of Turf campus

By SEFAKO NYAKA

STUDENTS at the University of the North have been cut off from the outside world — the result of a heavy Security Force presence on the Lebowa campus.

Students are not allowed visitors and may neither make nor receive telephone calls.

To ensure that only *bona fide* students are on campus, students have been issued with pink identity cards which they must produce on demand, bearing the student's name, registration and room number.

The card, bearing the logos of the South African Police, the Lebowa Police and the South African Defence Force, have been signed by a "Lombard" of the Far North Security Forces.

A student, Virginia Sanga, is in Pietersburg Hospital after allegedly being bitten by a dog handled by Security Forces a week ago. She claims she was left unattended and bleeding for more than three hours before being transported to hospital.

Several students in the women's residences have made claims of "drunken Security Force members using abusive language" in night raids.

"We have been instructed by the Security Forces not to comment on anything, but to refer all enquiries to the Bureau of Information in Pretoria," said a representative of the university.

A Bureau for Information representative said the only reason why there were Security Forces on campus was to ensure that moderate students attended classes without intimidation from radical elements on campus.

She denied that there were any serious incidents on the campus.

# Bureau: troops at Turfloop

00 12/9/86  
111

**JOHANNESBURG** — The University of the North is in a state of siege, claim three students who travelled to Johannesburg to speak to the press yesterday.

The presence of troops on campus was confirmed by the Bureau for Information, who said "moderate students" had asked the Lebowa Government to "get rid of intimidators so they could get back to classes."

Lebowa police then asked South African security forces to patrol the campus "for about a week" to make sure moderate students could return to classes, the bureau spokesman said.

The bureau denied students had been wounded and bitten by dogs. The spokesman said while "things may have become a bit rough during the week, no beatings or dog attacks took place".

Copies of documents

which the press had received from the Vice Chancellor and Rector of Turfloop, Professor P. C. Mokgokong read:

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The latest upheavals at Turfloop started when its about 3,000 students boycotted lectures at the start of this term.

—Sapa

# Moutse removals continue

By MZIKAYISE EDOM



Mr JACK Ratlou.

THE political wrangle over the future of Moutse in the Northern Transvaal continues as more people are moved to their new settlement, Elandskraal (Immerpan) this week.

This despite strong opposition from residents. The new area will fall under the Lebowa Government after it is developed.

So far, about 300 families have been resettled in the new area.

The villagers say they are promised compensation if they agree to go to Elandskraal. Many said they were made to sign documents in which they agreed to move.

Others interviewed by the *Sowetan* this week said they had been given money by the Government after they had agreed to settle in the new area.

Some residents in the new area, which is about 90 km from Moutse, are provided with tents while others are given shacks.

Furniture and other belongings are left outside the tents which are too small to accommodate goods and people.

Water is brought by Government trucks in storage tanks.

The tent settlement is situated on a dry piece of land.

The "removals" started in March this year.

### Resist

The Moutse Civic Association (Moca) this week called on the Government to stop the removals and its plans to incorporate the area into Lebowa.

"We have and we are still resisting that Moutse should be incorporated into KwaNdebele. And now the Government is forcing people to join Lebowa," Mr Jack Ratlou, a spokesman for Moca said this week.

"We call on everyone in Moutse and

South Africa to resist



ANOTHER family moves into the new area.

Pics: MBUZENI ZULU



CHILDREN queue for water at a tank in the tent village.

Pic: MBUZENI ZULU

the temptation of being offered money to migrate. All we want is equal power sharing in this country. The homeland system has failed. There is no way that it will ever work in the future," Mr Ratlou

said. Some residents have started building their own houses in the area. A school has also been erected.

Immerpan residents do not pay rent and all

those interviewed by the *Sowetan* did not know whether they were going to pay rent in future.

Mrs Rosinah Mabuza said she agreed to be resettled in Elandskraal after she was promised money to build her own house.

the money but I was promised I would be paid before the end of this week," he said.

He also said he intended opening a business in the area.

### Promised

"For years I have been staying with relatives. Now I can afford to build my own home. The Government gave me R5 000. The place is dry but what can one do if one needs accommodation," she asked.

Another resident, Mr Jan Ratlou, said he moved to the area after he was promised about R50 000. "I have not yet received



Mr JAN Ratlou.

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119 (119) DD 23/9/86

# Detainees: state seeks indemnity

BISHO — The Ciskei Indemnity Act ousted the jurisdiction of the courts from hearing matters brought before them, counsel for the Minister of Justice and the Commissioner of Police, Mr J. Coetzee, SC, told Mr Justice Pickard in the Supreme Court here yesterday.

He was opposing the hearing of two separate applications for the release of detainees held under the National Security Act.

Mr Coetzee quoted the a provision of the Indemnity Act which says no criminal or civil actions shall be brought in any court of law against the state, the president or any person in the employ of the state.

In one of the applications Mrs Tamara Ngcuka and Mr Kolosa Ng-

cuka have applied for the detention of an Alice butcher, Mr Vuyani Ngcuka, to be declared invalid.

The second application has been brought by residents from Hewu calling for the release of 16 people detained in the area.

They have also applied for an interdict to ensure that the detainees are provided with adequately warm bedding and food with adequate nutritional value.

Counsel for the applicants, Mr Ian Farlam, SC, submitted that the attempted reliance on the Indemnity Act was misconceived.

The act did not purport to oust the jurisdiction of the court. It simply sought to indemnify

the state and its servants from the legal consequences of acts already performed, he said.

It did not apply to a continuing state of affairs such as an illegal detention and the act did not prevent the court from declaring a detention to be illegal and ordering its termination, Mr Farlam said.

He said it was trite law that the court interpreted legislation which sought to limit its jurisdiction in a restrictive manner and the clearest possible language was required before a court would hold its jurisdiction to be ousted.

In the present case the language of the act was limited to acts performed in the past and the long title was a clear

and unmistakable indication that the act was only intended to indemnify the state and its officials against claims in respect of acts performed which might, but for the provisions of the act, had attracted civil liability.

The matter was postponed until Friday and Mr Justice Pickard granted an interim order that the Whittlesea detainees be accommodated suitably with regard to their health and general health conditions, that they be furnished with adequate bedding and that they be provided with food which had an adequate nutritional value.

Mr Farlam, instructed by Smith, Tabata and Van Heerden, was assisted by Mr J. M. Suttner. Mr Coetzee was assisted by Mr P. J. de Bruyn and was instructed by the state attorney.

# Class boycott

## -Turf orders probe

(111)

Sawefan  
14/12/06

THE University of the North (Turfloop) is to set up a commission of inquiry into allegations of victimisation by law against a senior lecturer, it was learnt yesterday.

At the centre of controversy is Advocate Solly Sithole, acting head of the Department of Private Law, who has been the subject of class boycotts for the past five months.

In a number of memoranda sent to the university council, fourth year Civil Procedure students alleged that the "acrimonious attitude" of Advocate Sithole affected them "psychologically".

They also alleged that the aim of Advocate Sithole was not to test the knowledge and under-

By MATHATHA  
TSEDU

standing of a student but to fail the student". They demanded that he be replaced.

In reply, Advocate Sithole denied the charges and said "it has apparently become fashionable for our students to bandy words such as victimisation and tricky situation at random.

### Victimise

"One gets an impression that the word victimise is used here with the deliberate purpose of making one to look the aggressor.

"Once they have succeeded in this they appear as innocent victims of a tricky situation on campus.

"My well considered opinion on this point is that if there is anybody

guilty of victimisation on this campus, then it is the voluble minority who inspire fear and terror in the minds of the silent majority of our students.

"They go so far as to intimidate lecturers into giving them a retest long before the marking of the test begins. They bring unreasonable demands from all angles," Advocate Sithole said.

After several boycotts of his class and a petition signed by 64 students, the university administration stopped him from lecturing to the grumbling students.

The university council executive met last week and resolved to institute a Commission of Inquiry into the students complaint against Advocate Sithole.

Inquiries sent to the public relations division of the university yesterday morning had not been replied to at the time of going to Press.



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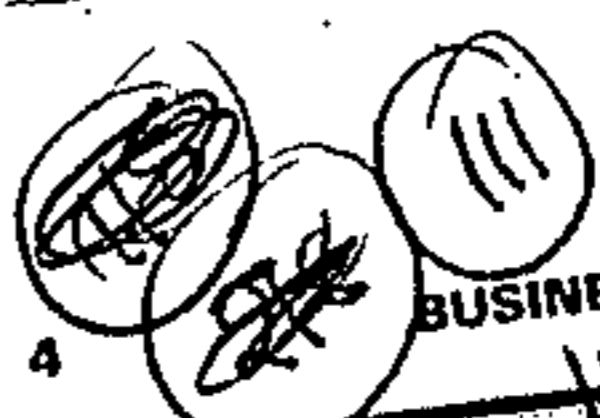
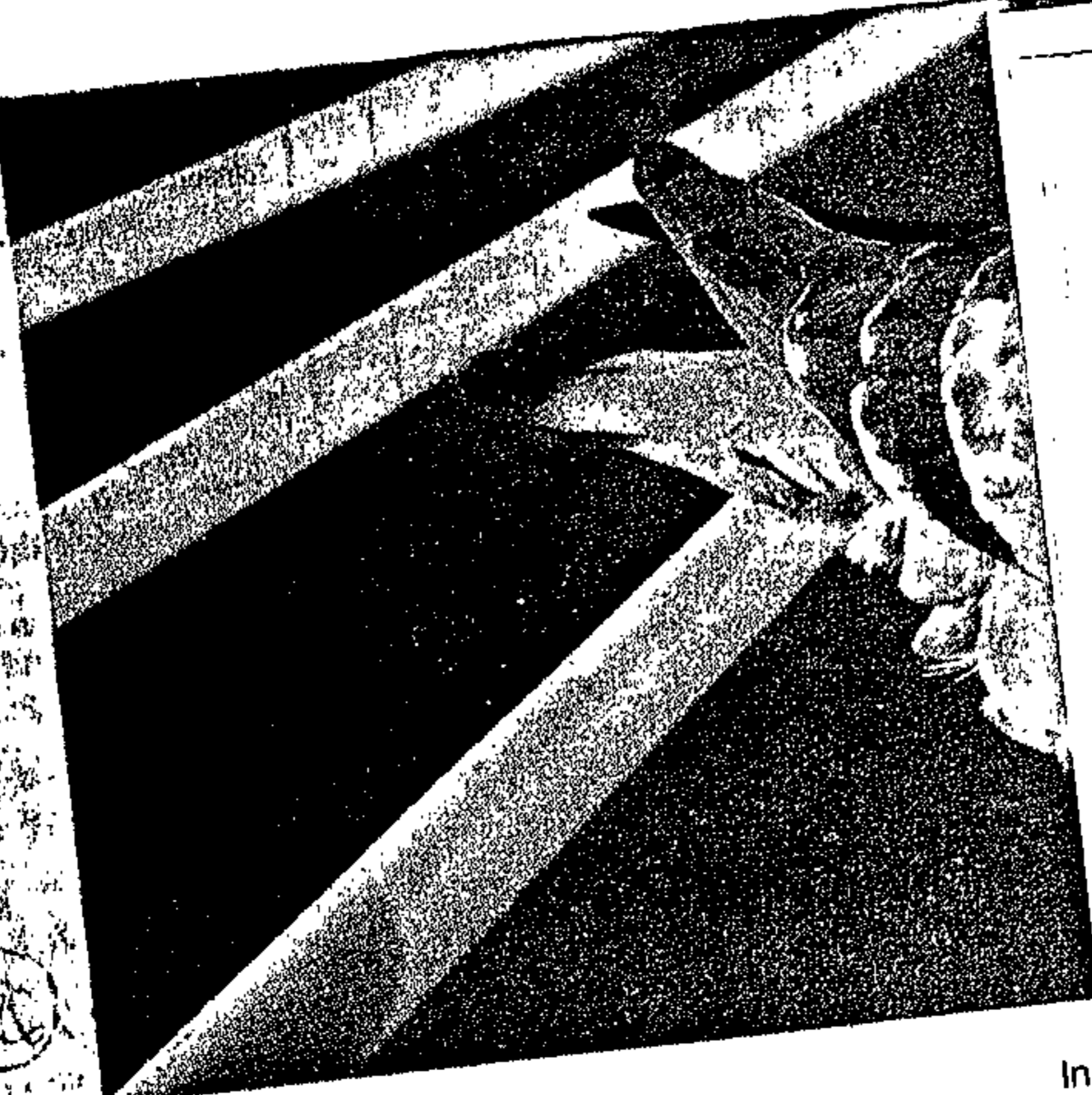
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Sapa-Reuter.



BUSINESS DAY, Thursday, Octo

# Refugees pour over borders

SOPHIE TEMA

THE number of destitute people arriving in Gazankulu and Lebowa from war-torn Mozambique has increased dramatically over the past months.

There has also been a tremendous increase in the past two weeks after reports that tens of thousands more entered the two areas, trying to escape heavy fighting from the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR).

Mozambican refugees entering SA since 1984 number more than 260 000, of which 60 000 are registered aliens, say government officials.

Many of them prefer going to Gazankulu as they are able to communicate with inhabitants in Shangaan.

Also fleeing across SA's borders with KaNgwane and Swaziland, many arrive at Gazankulu and Lebowa refugee camps hungry, tired and scantily clothed.

Women with malnourished babies tell of how they fled Mozambique, leaving some of their older children behind.

They walk across the Kruger National Park, where they risk being caught by game-rangers or security forces and repatriated to Mozambique.

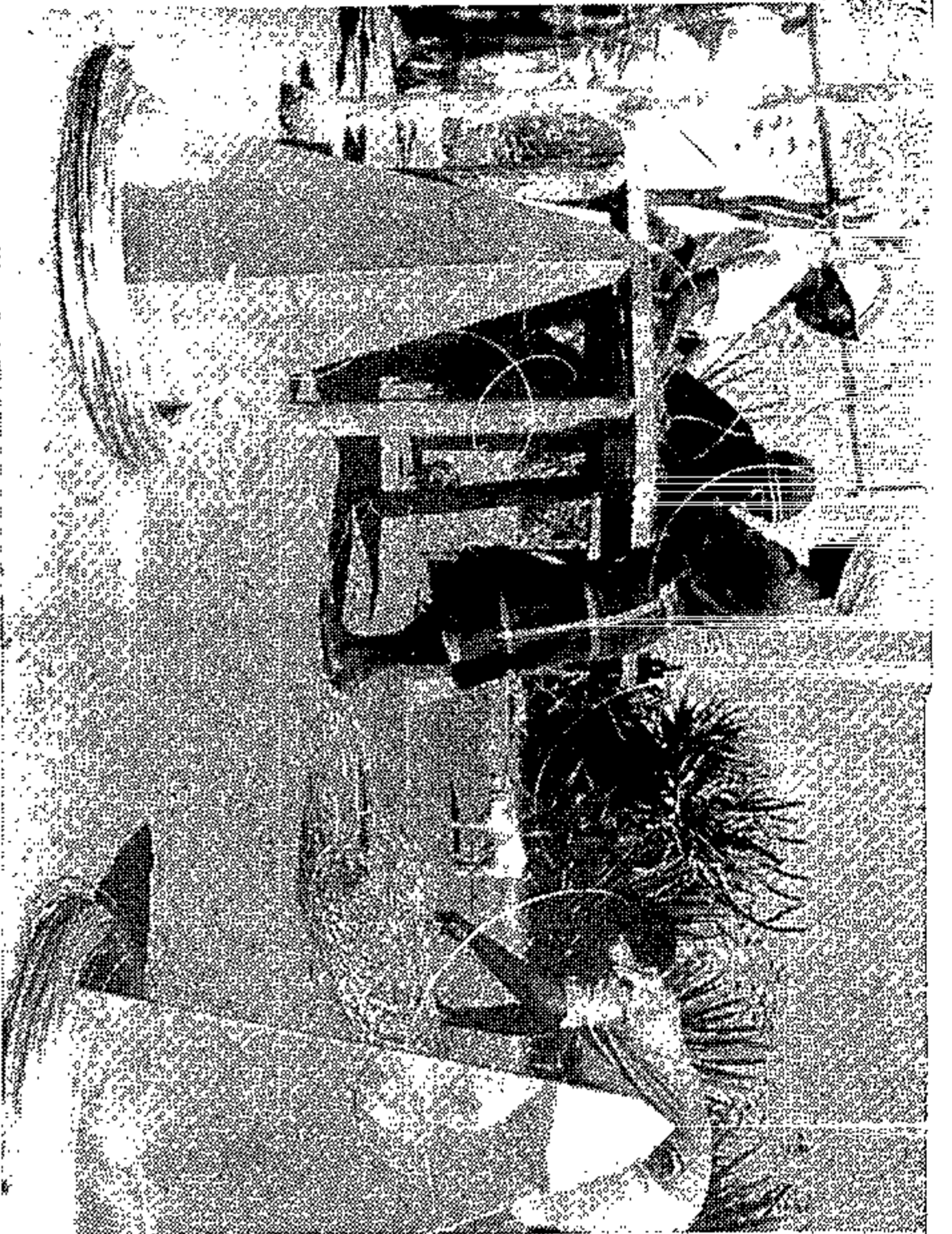
Former Gazankulu MP and relief committee head Sam Nzima says there are currently about 18 000 in Gazankulu, and finding food and clothes for them is a problem.

He says: "The only way this problem could be solved is for SA and Mozambique to find a solution."

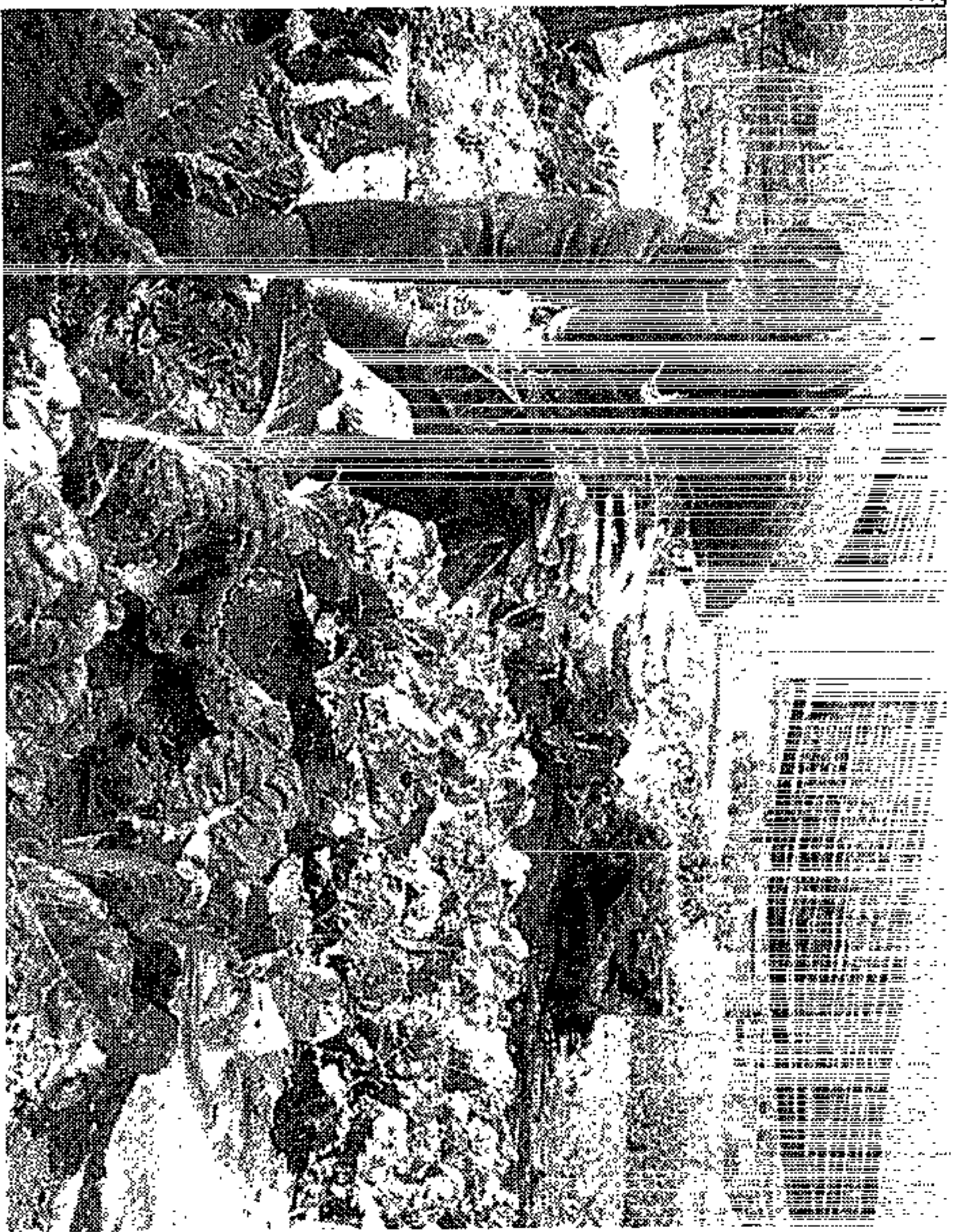
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JOHANNESBURG 2001 Tel: 29-9617  
Between Pretoria and President Street  
53 THREE



By making wire-mesh fences these Sekhukhuneland women are able to earn about R40 a month.



Spinach is just one of the many vegetables grown by women under the Operation Hunger scheme.

# Making ends meet in Lebowa

By Duncan Guy

**SEKHUKHUNELAND** — In the partial shade of a slender tree near the Jane Furse Hospital in Sekhukhuneland, Lebowa a group of women are busy "knitting" lengths of wire.

The air is filled with chatter and laughter. Babies play contentedly at their feet as the women interrupt their work only to shoo away the chickens and foraging dogs.

It is a scene that tells of fulfillment. Until recently these women were considered "desperate" cases, unable to make ends meet in the dusty hills of the homeland which, like many of South Africa's rural areas, is densely populated and largely without its men-folk.

Today they are working and earning, making wire-mesh fences, the first money-earning work most of them have ever had a chance to do.

Fence-making brings in an average income of about R40 a person a month, but even that has caused a dramatic increase in their quality of life.

The project is a self-help scheme run by Operation Hunger which supplies them with the wire. Half of what they produce is bought back by the organisation and the other half taken as payment for the wire.

The organisation supplies food for the workday and the "equipment" to make the fences: a board set with nails through which the women "knit" the wire to shape it into a mesh fence.

There is a division of labour system. Four women work at each board to knit the wire through and another four roll up the finished product.

A project of this type is a departure from usual Operation Hunger schemes which generally concentrate on food-growing. Because this village, Moraba, has lit-

tle water, this could not be done. Things could change when a planned reservoir is built nearby.

But agriculture is still the main thrust of Operation Hunger's projects.

Said field officer Mr Frans Themba: "We find out through the clinics where the most needy people are. The most effective indicators are babies with kwashiorkor (malnutrition).

"Then, with the help of dedicated clinic staff such as Sister Sylvia Kgoete, we instruct the mothers how to grow vegetables," he said.

Sister Kgoete's clinic at Ngoabe, a dry, soil eroded valley of 12 000 people about 40 km from Moraba, is like an oasis in the desert.

Spinach, carrots, lettuce and other vegetables grow under shade cloth. Water comes from a borehole.

One of 39 "patches" in the valley is run by Mrs Miriam Moboki whose children were once kwashiorkor cases.

"Before, I was not even able to have a garden because there was no water. I have no husband so I could not go away from home to find work because there was nobody to care for my children," she said.

"Now at least we have good food. The children are much better. I also sell some vegetables and make about R24 every time I pick."

Another self-help project at the clinic is a sewing scheme.

Operation Hunger supplies women with sewing machines and materials. They then make clothes, some of which they sell locally, some in Johannesburg.

Until now the sewing group have worked outside the clinic in the yard.

But during break time they mould cement blocks for a building they will need to shelter them from the summer sun and, the valley desperately hopes, the rain soon to fall.

*SPOR*  
*W 11/10/1971*

# New constitution needed — Phatudi

By Michael Tissong

The Government should include blacks in Parliament to show the world that changes were taking place in South Africa, Lebowa's Chief Minister, Dr. Cedric Phatudi, said yesterday.

He was speaking at Jan Smuts airport on his return from laying wreaths at the Delville Wood war memorial in France. He said Westerners understood democracy to mean a government representing the majority of the people.

## 'LITTLE EVIDENCE OF CHANGE'

"Until we have a new constitution where blacks will be included in Parliament, the South African Government will not be accepted by the rest of the world.

"There are changes taking place. Apartheid is being broken down but the outside world has very little concrete evidence of this. South African embassies abroad should be integrated. It will make a strong impact to people visiting our embassies if indigenous blacks were included in embassy staff.

"It is not enough sending our coloured and Indian friends to work in these embassies."

Dr Phatudi said he and Lebowa Government representatives laid wreaths at Delville Wood in the company of white South Africans

and added: "We should be together not only at Delville Wood but in Cape Town as well. By integrating as we did in France, we can prove that we are breaking down apartheid.

"Although there were scary stories that there were going to be bombs, we did not see them. There were possibly people trying to make the atmosphere tense. We did not see anything like that."

Dr Phatudi said he believed in a federal solution to South Africa's problems but there was a hesitancy by the white leadership to implement an "inevitable" system.

"The hesitancy surprises me. The State President should not hesitate. Perhaps the white leadership does not feel it has the backing it needs for this change. The State President should call responsible leaders together and talk.

"Some people make conditions before talking. I do not see the need for the condition that certain people should be allowed there before we talk. If we could get the best brains it would be to our advantage; to wait for someone is a defeatist viewpoint.

"We should be positive about it and get on with the job. We have had meetings in Pretoria and Johannesburg and will have another in the Vaal Triangle soon to discuss the federal alternative.

"We want to start engineering for a federal system now. We cannot leave it to the whites because they are hesitating."



Dr. Cedric Phatudi: blacks in Parliament would show world that SA is changing

STAR 26/11/86

# Moutse transfer callous, says prof

By Kym Hamilton, Pretoria Bureau

The transfer of Moutse to the kwaNdebele homeland was irreconcilable with the policy of separate development and showed a callous disregard for the community, Professor John Dugard told the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday.

The court was hearing an application to declare invalid the proclamation of December 31 1985 which passed control of Moutse to kwaNdebele.

The application was brought by Mr Gibson Tlokwe Mathebe, a Moutse community leader who also represented the area on the Lebowa Legislative Assembly until this year.

Moutse is situated in the Groblersdal/Marble Hall district.

The population is estimated at 124 000 — 40 percent of the population of kwaNdebele. The Moutse, members of the North-Sotho language group, were part of Lebowa until 1980.

Professor Dugard submitted that, as kwaNdebele began to emerge as a national state, plans were made by the South African Government to excise Moutse from Lebowa and hand it to kwaNdebele.

The Moutse leaders were first informed in 1980 but were never consulted.

From the outset they told the authorities of their

opposition and demanded a referendum to test public opinion. But their views were consistently ignored, said Professor Dugard.

The South African Government had acknowledged that it was motivated largely by geographical and not ethnic considerations, he added.

The proclamation was irreconcilable with the policy of separate development as laid out in various statutes, including the National States Constitution Act.

Professor Dugard said the inescapable conclusion was that the proclamation was issued "in defiance of the statutory imperative of ethnicity and in pursuit of objects not mandated by statute".

## 'A reward for kwaNdebele'

This led support to the inference that Moutse was incorporated into kwaNdebele to increase its size and "as a reward to kwaNdebele for opting for independence or as an inducement to opting for independence".

The proclamation showed a total disregard of, and violated, the rights of the Moutse community including the rights to self-determination, language and citizenship, Professor Dugard said.

The hearing continues.

Mr Justice T T Speolstra is on the Bench. Mr I W B de Villiers is appearing for the South African Government.

# Dressing up Verwoerd in liberal clothes

By PAT SIDLEY

MOUTSE'S legal bid to resist incorporation into KwaNdebele was heard in the Pretoria Supreme Court this week, in proceedings rich with irony.

The 80-odd interested spectators in the courtroom, whose future as prominent Moutse residents depends very much on the outcome of the case, may have been surprised to hear their civil rights lawyers using Verwoerdian apartheid theory as part of their argument to try to overturn the excision of Moutse from Lebowa and its incorporation into KwaNdebele.

Undoubtedly they would have been equally surprised to hear the government's legal representative using a more liberal interpretation of the law's ethnic intentions.

But the gallery packed with Moutse chiefs, elders, youths, a chieftainess and Lebowa MPs sat in rapt, silent attention, gathering at the end with their lawyers for an explanation.

Basically, the Moutse case against incorporation states that the State President exceeded his authority when he made the proclamation which forced Moutse to become a part of

## Hardliner wins in KwaNdebele

THE election of George Mahangu as the new Chief Minister of KwaNdebele has raised fears of a resurgence of violence in this northern Transvaal "homeland".

Mahangu was yesterday elected by 41 votes to 25 in the legislature against the popular opposition leader Prince James Mahangu, the chairman of the Ndzundza Tribal Authority who was released with his younger brother, Andries, from detention two days before the election.

The election was necessitated by the death of KwaNdebele's first Chief Minister, Simon Skhosana.

A number of residents have alleged that the new Chief Minister was closely associated with the outlawed vigilante movement known as the Mbokhotho.

There is also a fear that the KwaNdebele.

According to the applicant, Gibson Mathebe, a Moutse chief and former Lebowa legislative assembly MP, the incorporation removed fundamental rights from the majority of the people

question of KwaNdebele's independence will rear its head again.

After the vote, Prince James told Weekly Mail that he accepted the outcome as it was a fair reflection of the will of the assembly and of its powers. But he indicated that he distinguished between the will of the assembly and the will of the people of KwaNdebele.

He said he did not know why he was detained, but when questioned by police the main allegation had been that he was "the leader of the comrades".

At a press conference after the election the new Chief Minister declined to give any unequivocal or informative answers on his or his government's attitudes towards the question of independence, or about the

of Moutse. These included the loss of franchise for women (KwaNdebele does not allow women to vote), and for men between the ages of 18 and 21; the loss of citizenship for anybody but the 12 percent of the Moutse

restrictions imposed on the territory since the State of Emergency.

He would not disclose his own views, past or present, on the question of independence and said he would deal with the issues when he had more time.

While residents claim the new Chief Minister was associated with the late Minister of the Interior, the Mbokhotho leader Piet Ntuli, he would only say at the conference that he "had no attitude" to the Mbokhotho and that it "was banned ... and no longer exists".

George Mahangu is a businessman with a law diploma from the University of Zululand. He is 35 years old and has been a member of the legislative assembly since 1984.

population who are south Ndebeles and would, therefore, immediately qualify for KwaNdebele "citizenship"; the loss of representation in a legislative assembly (Moutse formed two constituencies of Lebowa); and

the loss of northern Sotho as an official language because upon incorporation, Ndebele would replace it (with English and Afrikaans).

The consequences of the proclamation are therefore so unreasonable that they could not have been properly authorised, Mathebe said.

The proclamation also disregarded the type of ethnic considerations required by the National States Constitution Act.

The last point relied on Verwoerd's original apartheid concepts of ethnic homelands. The court was told by Moutse's legal team, led by Witwatersrand University's Applied Legal Studies Professor John Dugard, that Moutse's population — with more than half its population northern Sotho and only 12 percent south Ndebele — had no ethnic basis for being incorporated into KwaNdebele, which is, according to the applicants, the homeland created for south Ndebeles. This was a requirement of the National States Constitution Act.

The South African government, on the other hand, interpreted this ethnic question somewhat differently. KwaNdebele had people other than south Ndebeles living in it. Therefore it was not a homeland for south Ndebeles. Besides, other factors were taken into account for "national states" — such as tribes, communities and territorial authorities.

Some rights would be lost when land was moved from one state to another, but this would balance out in the end. It was inevitable.

Thus the State President, said the government's representative, IW de Villiers, had acted within the limits of his authority in proclaiming Moutse to be a part of KwaNdebele.

Judgement in the case, which was brought by a former member of the Lebowa legislative assembly, was reserved. For the time being, the bitterly-fought matter remains unresolved.

# SA's homelands stance described as 'cynical'

AN ATTORNEY yesterday described as "cynical", government's argument in a Pretoria Supreme Court hearing that ethnicity was not a dominant factor in the creation of homelands.

Nicholas Haysom, who acted for the applicants, was commenting on yesterday's finding in which Mr Justice T.T. Spoelstra dismissed, with costs, an application by Moutse residents that a government proclamation which incorporated Moutse into KwaNdebele be declared invalid. The judge granted an application for leave to appeal.

Haysom criticised government for playing down the ethnicity factor merely because "it expediently wishes to embellish a particular homeland by ceding to it a significant territory and a large group of people who have no connection to it".

It has been alleged that the terri-

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BUS D 41

ALAN FINE  
and Sapa



tory was given to KwaNdebele last year because the homeland government had, at the time, accepted the principle of independence. Moutse was originally incorporated into Lebowa.

It was argued on behalf of the residents, who make up about one third of KwaNdebele, that they were deprived of certain "fundamental rights".

These included the fact that the official language was foreign, they feared having to adopt different cultural traditions and voting procedures were different. It was also argued that, in terms of statute, President Botha had to take note of ethnic considerations.

# Moutse to appeal removals defeat

LEBOWA MP and Moutse chief Gibson Mathebe will appeal this week's Supreme Court decision upholding the incorporation of the district into KwaNdebele.

It is the second court challenge decided in favour of the State President. Another case, brought by Lebowa, called unsuccessfully on the court to declare the excision of Moutse from the "homeland" unlawful. That decision will also be appealed.

Mathebe's challenge centred on a claim that the State President had exceeded his authority by excising Moutse from Lebowa. Among the issues raised was one of ethnicity. Mathebe's lawyers had claimed that the differing ethnic complexions of Moutse and KwaNdebele precluded Moutse's incorporation in terms of "homeland" policy. More than half Moutse's population is northern

proclamation.

According to legal experts, the Moutse challenge is a major constitutional case, with serious legal and political implications. It involves the rights of 120 000 people inhabiting 66 000ha of land and represents the first government attempt to incorporate so large a group of people who do not belong to the dominant ethnic group of a "homeland".

The case calls into question the future of the government's attitude towards its "homelands". It would appear that the emphasis has shifted from the ethnic to the territorial.

The announced incorporation of Moutse into the then soon-to-be-independent KwaNdebele led to massive violence and bloodshed earlier this year when the since-outlawed vigilante group, the Mbokhotho, waged war on those in

Moutse opposed to incorporation and others in KwaNdebele opposed to "independence".

At least 160 lives had been lost before the violence died down.

With the election as KwaNdebele chief minister of George Mahlangu, whose position towards "independence" appears equivocal, residents fear a renewed effort towards "independence" and concomitant violent reaction there.

Meanwhile, in Moutse, violence ceased while hope existed that incorporation would be resisted in the courts. Now, according to the Black Sash's Transvaal Rural Action Committee, this hope has now been dashed, and Trac foresees a resurgence of bloodshed — and the acquiescence of more despondent Moutse residents to government attempts to resettle them in

Immerspan and Saljesloot.

By PAT SIDLEY

Sotho; KwaNdebele has been created for south Ndebeles.

But according to the judgement handed down by Judge TT Spoelstra, the State President could take such factors as geographical factors into account when drawing boundaries.

Mahlangu's lawyers had claimed existing fundamental rights — such as the right to a vote — of the Moutse people would be removed by incorporating the district into KwaNdebele.

But the judge said if any fundamental rights had been removed, that had been done by virtue of the 1983 Act of Parliament excising Moutse from Lebowa, not by the proclamation incorporating it into KwaNdebele.

And he added that it was not for him to determine the wisdom of the

ALAN FINE

THE dismissal of an application in the Pretoria Supreme Court for the invalidation of the incorporation of Moutse into KwaNdebele could signal the beginning of a new push by the homeland's leaders for independence, according to community leaders from the region.

Representatives of the Moutse Civic Association (MCA) and the KwaNdebele Youth Organisation (KYO) told a Press conference in Johannesburg yesterday that the legal defeat, the election of new Chief Minister George Mahlangu, and various other pointers, led to fears of a harsher imposition of authority and a possible resurgence of violence in the area.

The organisations plan to lodge an appeal against the judgment.

And they told of plans for a campaign of passive resistance to counter any independence moves.

On August 12, after months of violence in the area, the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly overturned its decision to opt for independence.

# Fears of homeland violence

KYO spokesman Vusi Mathumba said that the anti-independence Prince James Mahlangu, who was released from detention days before losing the contest for the chief ministership, had discovered that a cabinet meeting on December 1 had ordered the detention of about 1 000 anti-independence activists.

He also said it was believed the banned Imbokodo vigilante group was being re-established.

MCA spokesman Morgan Mathebe said the people of Moutse would continue to resist incorporation into the homeland.

The chief minister's office could not be reached for comment.



**MORE** than R500 000 has gone missing from the Lebowa Finance Department since October last year.

This follows the disappearance of three cheque books from the homelands magistrate's offices in Thabamopo and Nebo.

Two cheque books were stolen at Thabamopo in October last year and another one in Nebo.

Lebowa Finance secretary D van Vuuren has confirmed that the cheque books had been stolen and that thousands of rands were withdrawn.

Ninety-five cheques from

# R0,5-m 'cheque' out ...

*CITY PRESS 7/12/86*

one of the books stolen in Thabamopo have already been returned to the Lebowa Finance Department Reconciliation Division with withdrawals totalling R200 000.

The cheques received were allegedly filed by a Mr Machavi.

Van Vuuren has said the other cheque book stolen at the same time has not yet been used.

The reconciliation division

has also received cheques stolen at Nebo filed by a Mr Mola of P Maila Contractors and other fictitious names.

The highest amount withdrawn in a single transaction was R47 000.

The total amount withdrawn in 14 cheques is R348 000, and with the R200 000 it amounts to a total of R548 000.

No one has been arrested in connection with the matter, but the Lebowa police say they have launched investigations.

Van Vuuren has appealed to businessmen to be cautious of people trying to cash Lebowa government cheques.

By SOL MORATHI

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Van Vuuren has appealed to businessmen to be cautious of people trying to cash Lebowa government cheques.

MOUTSE residents have failed again in their battle against being included in a homeland.

Pretoria Supreme Court Judge TT Spoelstra dismissed with costs the application by the residents that the government proclamation incorporating Moutse into KwaNdebele be declared invalid.

# Moutse loses battle

However, he granted the residents leave to appeal against the decision.

Moutse was originally in-

corporated into Lebowa, but on December 31 last year the area was added to KwaNdebele in terms of a government proclamation.

A court application earlier this year declaring Moutse's removal from Lebowa to be invalid, was dismissed.

In the application contesting the area's incorporation into Kwandebele, it was argued on behalf of the residents - who presently make up about one third of the troubled homeland north of Pretoria - that when they were removed from Lebowa they were deprived of certain "fundamental rights".

These included the fact that the official language was foreign, their children were being taught in a foreign language, they feared having to adopt different cultural traditions, and voting procedures were different. - Sapa.

# Homes petrolbombed

A PETROLBOMB was thrown at the home of Kwamakututa mayor Edward Mbata late on Tuesday - the third attack on the homes of Inkatha members in two days.

No one was injured. The house, which is near Amazimtoti, was extensively damaged by fire.

Three children were seriously burnt earlier when two petrolbombs were thrown at the home of E Ngema.

Ngema's children, Goodman, 14, Gladys, 13, and Nombuso, 4, sustained serious burns to their bodies.

In the third attack, the home of KwaZulu's Chief Minister's praise-singer, Ephraim Buthelezi, was also petrolbombed and stoned.

Damage was slight and no one was injured. - Sapa.

# LEBOWA'S POLICE GET INDEMNITY

LEBOWA has passed an Act indemnifying members of its police force and all other Government officials against their actions or utterances in dealing with political unrest.

The Act covers the period from June 1, 1985 up to June 11 this year and effectively nullifies thousands of cases already instituted against members of the Lebowa police force.

The Lebowa Indemnity Act 1986 was passed at a special sitting of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly in Seshego on Tuesday afternoon.

The purpose of the Act is "to indemnify the Government, its officers and all other persons acting under its or their authority in respect of action, announcements, statements or information published in good faith for the prevention or suppression of internal disorder... in any part of Lebowa".

In terms of the Act:
• No civil or criminal proceedings shall be instituted or continued in any court of law against any member of the Lebowa Government staff for any action or utterances undertaken in good faith to suppress unrest dur-

## Special sitting enacts law

By MATHATHA TSEDU

Thousands of cases brought against the Lebowa police, have been nullified by the Act.

Every such proceeding which may have been brought or commenced prior to the enactment of the Bill shall lapse:
• In the event of any such proceeding coming before a court of law, the aggrieved party will have to prove that the Government official concerned did not act in good faith. The onus of proof shall be on the aggrieved party; and
• Government officers who "default" in their compliance with provisions of any law or regulation will also be indemnified.

The Act covers acts committed up to June 11 — a day before the declaration of the state of emergency which gave similar indemnity to all members of the security forces.

Thousands of cases brought against the Lebowa police, have been nullified by the Act.
• Mrs Berth Ann Burris — the American church worker who is claiming R250 000 for alleged assault by Le-bowa police;
• The president of the Northern Transvaal region of the UDF, Mr Peter Nchabeleng, who died in police custody in April;
• Journalist Makompo Kutumela who died in police custody in April

after allegedly being assaulted by police;
• At least five other activists who died of alleged police shootings and beatings; and
• Azapo's national secretary, Mr George Wauchope, Mr Pandelani Nefolohodzwe and other senior Azapo officials allegedly assaulted by police in Phalaborwa in March this year.



GEORGE Wauchope.

## Thousands of pending cases will be nullified

Sowetan 11/12/88 (11)

# Salary hike for ministers

**MEMBERS of the Le-bowa Legislative As-sembly have voted themselves big salary increases backdated to April 1, this year.**

At a special sitting on Tuesday MPs voted for an average 10 percent increase — which takes the salary of Chief Minister Dr C N Phatudi, to over R50 000 a year.

Other government workers, including clerks and labourers, are not covered by the increase. Some labourers

earn less than R100 a month.

The new salary structure, with the old one are as follows: Chief Minister (45 636) R50 196 plus R8 856 allowance, the Cabinet Ministers (R42 255) R46 488 plus R8 196 allowance, the Speaker (15 906) R17 496, Deputy Speaker, leader of the official opposition and the Chief Whip (14 913 (R16 404, Assistant Government Whip (R13 422), R14 760, and MPs (R12 426) R13 668.

The increases are effective from April 1. This means Dr Phatudi's salary for December will be R7 603 with arrears included.

The increases follow last year's which were highly criticised by Government officials who pointed out that their salaries were rarely in-

creased.

One Government official, critical of the increases, yesterday said: "When it is our turn to get increases we are told there is a recession and there is no money. But money is always there for their own increases."

Meanwhile, Dr Phatudi has indicated that

henceforth he should be referred to as his Excellency the Governor and not Chief Minister anymore. Dr Phatudi reportedly said this when opening a brewery at Lebowakgomo township. The State President has been informed of his changed title, Dr Phatudi reportedly said.

110

Sawetun 12/12/86

# SA aid to feed children

**LEBOWAKGOMO** — South Africa yesterday presented food worth R100 000 to feed under-nourished children in the drought-stricken homeland of Lebowa.

In making the presentation near Lebowakgomo, the director-general of Development Aid, Mr Gilles van de Wall, said he had been deeply concerned to learn about the under-nourished children.

He handed over 36 tons of maize-meal, 10 tons of dry beans, 20 tons of soup powder and 12,5 tons of milk powder.

A previous R100 000 food consignment was delivered to Lebowa last month.

"It is my department's sincere wish that the food you see here will alleviate some of the suffering of these children," Mr Van de Wall said.

● A Groothoek Hospital spokesman said the hospital was treating "many" malnourished children in its two paediatric wards. — Sapa

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# HOMELANDS - LEBOWA - GENERAL

1986

JAN - AUG

The student of agricultural economics has perforce to study prescribed works from other countries, which necessarily contain examples of the application of theoretical concepts drawn from the respective country's agricultural situation. Admittedly the basic principle remains the same even though the details may differ.

Nevertheless, there are certain aspects of this matter which are not what they should be. The monetary currency differs, as do measures and weights. For this reason the student has come to experience difficulties in the practical application of the theoretical principle. The subject is the not fully "alive" as far as the student is concerned.

The opinions as expressed by students, some of which link up with the following discussion, include many practical suggestions. The Divisions of Agricultural Production Economics and Marketing Research may have many facts at their disposal and yearly undertake projects which could most definitely be put to use by the four Faculties of Agriculture to place the student's theoretical training on a South African foundation. Consider the almost 1 200 postal-record-farmers registered with the Division of Agricultural Production Economics. Can the student obtain better practical experience than by making use in

## agricultural economics

3. South African agriculture as foundation for training in

connection occurs. A pre-requisite for its application as a full-fledged subject is that the history of South African agriculture must be evaluated by an agricultural economist and then be taught as a subject.

# Tension mounts in strife-torn Moutse

THE strife-torn Moutse area suffered its 21st fatality this weekend as pro and anti-consolidation factions clashed, and police gunfire claimed another victim.

Thousands of people have fled to the hills. Yesterday, police armoured vehicles patrolled the dusty roads of Moutse, which the Government says *must* go to KwaNdebele and the local residents say *will not*.

The area is rife with allegations that KwaNdebele vigilantes — led by senior KwaNdebele Government officials — have abducted and tortured Moutse people opposing incorporation.

On Friday, senior police officers visited the area and announced they would be sending in reinforcements in a bid to stop the battles which have broken out between KwaNdebele vigilantes — known as "Imbokotho" — and the Moutse people.

## Gatherings

Sixteen people were arrested on Friday night after holding illegal gatherings. Later, rioting broke out and a petrol bomb was thrown at a police vehicle. A man was fatally wounded when police fired birdshot at the crowds.

Hundreds of women and children fled the village of Soetmelkfontein on the border of KwaNdebele, fearing further attacks from vigilantes.

The 120 000 people living in Moutse in the north eastern Transvaal have been living in fear ever since the Government announced in September that the area must be incorporated in KwaNdebele.

In the weeks before January 1 — the date set by Pretoria for incorporation — Moutse residents set fire to shops owned by "collaborators".

Tension flared and on January 1, KwaNdebele vigilantes invaded bordering villages. They were met with fierce resistance.

More than 20 people were killed, most of them KwaNdebele vigilantes.

"I don't think they realised we would be so prepared. We have so much to lose and are prepared to fight to the last," said one of the residents.

In Soetmelkfontein, vigilantes rounded up all the

By SARAH SUSSENS

young men.

They were taken to a hall in Siyabusa in KwaNdebele and allegedly beaten and interrogated.

"We were told to accept the rules of KwaNdebele and to go back to Moutse and persuade others," said one of the youths who was abducted.

"We were beaten and made to sit in water.

"The next day we were released. Because we did not do what they told us. We feared they would attack again and the women and children were told to leave the village," he said.

At a Press conference this week, a Lebowa Government MP for the area, Mr Maredi Chueu, said the people of Moutse were waiting for the proclamation for incorporation to be gazetted and then they would challenge it in court.

## Violence

"We did not want this violence and we did not expect this invasion," he said.

This weekend the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said provision had been made in the Saliesloot/Immerpan area near Roedtan for residents who did not want to remain under the KwaNdebele Government.

He confirmed that plans would go ahead with incorporation, saying: "It is in the best interests of all concerned that the area be included in KwaNdebele."

In the meantime, Moutse youths have vowed to fight to the death to keep their ancestral land.

"We will never be incorporated into KwaNdebele and are prepared to die to prevent this," said a youth.



The 700 St Wendolin's residents on their way home from Mr Bhengu's funeral

# Govt blamed for 18 Moutse deaths

(111) 8/1/86  
SOWETAN

THE Government has been blamed for the escalation of violence in

Moutse, a Lebowa area where at least 18 people have died after it was incorporated into the KwaNdebele homeland at the beginning of the month.

Mr Murphy Morobe, publicity secretary of the United Democratic Front, said in a statement yesterday that the "forced incorporation" of Moutse into the "poverty-stricken bantustan of KwaNdebele" was another in a long list of "astrocious" acts the Government was committing against black people.

- Sapa reports that a number of the inhabitants on the tribal farm of Chief T G Mathebe, in Moutse, requested the KwaNdebele government to be accommodated elsewhere in KwaNdebele.



SOUTHERN AFRICA ~~SA~~ FM 10/1/86

## ANC talks crucial

"Talking to the African National Congress (ANC) will have to come — not because of capitulation to growing violent pressure, but because of the ANC's internal support. It is an important actor on the SA scene."

This view, which is increasingly being heard across a wide spectrum of South African society, was expressed by SA Institute of International Affairs director, John Barratt. It comes in the wake of the latest ANC bomb attacks — at Amanzimtoti and landmines in the northern Transvaal which killed 14 civilians (black and white), and which has raised regional tension as the prospect of SA over-border reprisal strikes loomed.

The more terror attacks there are, the harder it becomes for government to move because of local (white) pressure not to be seen to be capitulating. "So the sooner government moves, the better," advises Barratt.

Simple retaliation, which has not succeeded in stemming ANC attacks or infiltration, further causes wider adverse international repercussions. Indeed, both Britain and America were quick to express concern in order to head off a possible retaliatory strike by the SADF again into Botswana, from whence, Pretoria maintains, the ANC cadres responsible for the Ellisras landmine blast came. From Lusaka, the ANC tells the FM that its units *inside* SA were responsible.

In view of the location of the recent landmines, Barratt says, there can be little doubt that there is infiltration from Botswana, Zimbabwe and even Mozambique.

The big question, however, is how to stop it. For even if they were to deny refuge to South African exiles, the infiltration and/or terror strikes are unlikely to stop, says Barratt. For one thing, their security forces are clearly much smaller and less capable than ours. This is a major problem. After all, he observes, "our security forces can't control the South African side of the border (a point Botswana made after the Gaborone raid last June) so how can you expect the neighbouring states to succeed? It seems to me that both our security forces theirs are unable to seal off the borders."

However, despite repeated government warnings to these states that it reserves the right to protect its citizens by going in to wipe out ANC personnel, a measure of cau-

tion is discernible.

According to Barratt, it has to be accepted that SA's neighbours do not allow ANC bases in their countries — which is clearly not in their interests.

In the meantime, the stalemate (and the cycle of terror) persists and is highly inflammable, Barratt points out. This is especially so when there are political groups at home demanding retaliatory action against the ANC. He adds that there is a "tendency" among some to view the matter rather simplistically. Yet, "we know from past experience that such raids have not stopped ANC infiltration."

The situation is getting worse, says Barratt, who sees "no way out of this dilemma short of a political settlement in SA itself. We have to have a political situation in which there is no support for violent acts."

The point is perhaps underlined by the fact that, to mark the ANC's 74th anniversary this Wednesday, ANC president Oliver Tambo was expected to declare 1986 "the year of Umkhonto we Sizwe." This refers to the "Spear of the Nation," the ANC's armed wing, and obviously means an escalation of the guerrilla war. The FM was told that Tambo would make direct calls to all South Africans for apartheid to go *or it will be put to the torch*.

To save the country from the spiral of violence, said an ANC spokesman, it is only the government that can take the initiative, otherwise, he warned, "the struggle" would continue until it is violently resolved. The "Year of Umkhonto," reckons the ANC, will include the formation of more "units" inside SA to "take the war to the enemy." It will include increasing Umkhonto cadres' military strength, the political struggle (demands and boycotts), and "armed propaganda." Further, it plans to take the fight into the rural areas, including the homelands.

The ANC spokesman denies that the organisation has adopted a deliberate resolution to hit "soft targets" such as schools, cinemas and supermarkets, even though it is aware that "in any war civilians are going to die." He claimed that South African security forces, not the ANC, were responsible for hitting soft targets. Asked about the Amanzimtoti bomb which exploded outside a supermarket on Christmas Eve, the spokesman said it was difficult for them to comment as none of their units had, as is usual, contacted them to confirm the attack as theirs. ■

REMOVALS

## Moutse erupts

Predictions that Moutse would erupt into violence if Pretoria went ahead with the plan to incorporate the area into KwaNdebele have been proved all too correct. Within days of the incorporation, gazetted on December 31, 1985, the unofficial death toll as result of violent opposition in the area was 25.

Most of the dead are KwaNdebele men,

allegedly belonging to a vigilante group called "Imbokhotho." According to Moutse residents, members of "Imbokhotho" invaded Moutse early on January 1 and fighting broke out. A number of battles have been fought and three residents of Moutse have been killed by police trying to control the fighting. It is alleged that KwaNdebele Chief Minister, Simon Skosana, and his deputy personally took part in abducting and assaulting Moutse resisters.

Two policemen were found hacked to death after they had gone to investigate a charge of arson. According to lawyers acting for the Moutse residents, 89 people have been arrested in connection with the deaths of the policemen. Senior police officers have visited the area and announced they would be sending in reinforcements to protect the Moutse people. A police report released on Monday said the area was quiet.

The onerous task of transferring the administration of Moutse to KwaNdebele has already begun. According to a resident in the area, the Magistrate and Commissioner's offices opened on Monday fully equipped with KwaNdebele "stamps."

Moutse leaders and residents have sworn to resist the incorporation. If they can take the matter to court, as KwaZulu did over the mooted Ingwavuma cession to Swaziland, they will. Otherwise they hope to thwart KwaNdebele's attempts to take control of the administration of Moutse.

At the time of going to press, teachers in the area were meeting to decide their fate. Last month, before the incorporation was gazetted on December 31, the teachers were told to sign up with KwaNdebele or lose their jobs. All have refused to do so and it's unclear whether the schools in the area will open this week. Community leaders have said they will not let KwaNdebele take over their schools and will boycott if it tries to do so.

Thousands of people fearing further attacks from the vigilantes have left their homes and are reported to be in hiding. Many now say they will move because they fear for their lives if they remain in KwaNdebele.

Pretoria is adamant that the re-drawing of the KwaNdebele boundary to include the 60 000 ha area — as well as its 120 000 population — cannot be regarded as a "removal." But Maredi Cheue, an MP for Moutse in the Lebowa Assembly, does not agree. He says it is like telling people sitting in a truck that you are not taking them anywhere, but are only driving the truck to its destination.

Moutse residents against incorporation have been given the option of moving to Immerpan. In a change of tactic, however, Pretoria will pay people to move. A statement released by the Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac) says the offer of voluntary removal shows Heunis's awareness that the Moutse population rejects incorporation.

Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Chris Heunis' solution of "vo-

luntary removal" appears to have shattered hopes that government's policy of resettlement has been shelved for thousands who are still threatened with removal in different parts of the country. ■

# Moutse: Shift for teachers

THE Department of Education and Training last Thursday reminded teachers in the Moutse district of their transfer to the KwaNdebele Department of Education after the South African Government ceded the area to the KwaNdebele Government.

Although there is opposition to the incorporation, the DET's message when schools re-opened last week indicates that the Moutse decision is final.

About 20 people died and more than 100 were injured after the announcement on Moutse's future.

## Fear

Parents in the area have threatened to withdraw their children from school if the South African Government gives their land to Chief S S Skhosana of KwaNdebele who has opted for independence.

Sources in Moutse said many teachers were reluctant to sign the DET forms and that some signed because they feared they might not get their salaries at the end of the month.

Several other teachers may resign and leave the area.

By SELLO RABOTHATA

Most schools would be forced to employ unqualified teachers.

In the notices, signed by the Director-General of the DET, teachers are also told if they were against the move to KwaNdebele other posts would be found for them — but they would be responsible for their own accommodation. The transfer is effective from January 1 this year.

Last Thursday the local Lebowa MP, Mr Godfrey Mathebe, and Chief Mathebe consulted with their legal

advisers in a bid to get a court interdict against the move.

The two also met the Chief Minister of Lebowa on Friday.

Details of the meetings have not yet been released.

Villagers have been told they are to be moved to Salispoort/Immerpan, about 150 km from their present land.

In one of the Moutse villages, Moteti, where the most bitter fight between Ndebele and Pedi men took place, children are not attending school.

They fear an attack from the Ndebele, whose capital, Siyabuswa, is just "across the road" to Pietersburg.

There is a heavy police presence in the district. Roadblocks are



Dr Phatudi

manned continuously and hippos patrol the area.

The clerical staff at the local administration offices has also been "sent for training" at So-shanguve. Receipts and stamps at the offices now bear the KwaNdebele letterheads.

Most residents who had to go to the offices on Friday were surprised at this new turn of events.

M1  
Sowetan  
13/1/86

# 17 now dead in Moutse, says MP

SO WE ANZ 1/82  
At least 17 people have died in the fighting between Ndebeles and Moutse residents since New Year's Eve, a Lebowa Assembly MP told a Press conference in Johannesburg yesterday.

Sixty other people are missing after allegedly being abducted by the Ndebeles, in the wake of the D-Day for the incorporation of Moutse into KwaNdebele which was scheduled for January 1.

Mr Maredi Chueu, MP for Moutse in the Lebowa Assembly, said "we have reached a point of no return".

No amount of negotiation on a non-negotiable matter like the incorporation of Moutse into KwaNdebele will stop them from protecting their area from the KwaNdebele vigilantes who are said to be terrorising the Moutse residents, he said.

## Abducted

A large number of vans and trucks carrying Ndebeles who were chanting "Imbokotho" invaded their area on January 1 and abducted at least 60 men who so far have not been traced.

These Ndebeles were trying to force the Moutse people into accepting to be incorporated into KwaNdebele. "They were promised by Pretoria that because they have accepted independence Moutse will be a gift to them," he added.

"If ultimately Moutse is incorporated into KwaNdebele, we have resolved to withdraw all our children from the schools, which will be a severe blow because we far outnumber the Ndebeles. They are actually five percent of the population," he said.

Although he could not give the exact figures, he had received a message that fighting was continuing in the Valsfontein area and that one person has been killed.

BUS DAY 13/1/86

# Union moves on rehiring miners

THE Bophuthatswana National Union of Mine Employees (Bonume) will apply this week for an interdict for the reinstatement of 20 000 miners dismissed at three Impala mines in the largest mass sacking in Southern Africa.

Bonume will also seek a court order to prevent the controlling company, Gen-cor, from dismissing remaining workers as well as applying for a conciliation board.

Bonume spokesmen said dismissed miners had met at Tlhabane, near Rustenburg, on Friday and asked Bonume to act to protect their rights.

The union said worker grievances included low wages and wage deductions for housing, tax, insurance and the provi-

CLAIRE PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE  
and SAPA

dent fund.

The National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) described Bonume as a non-militant *sweetheart* union that management preferred to deal with. It also claimed workers were demanding NUM recognition.

The NUM denied organising the strike, although it has many members among workers who arranged meetings to obtain a mandate for strike action.

Bonume said workers considered their dismissal unfair because NUM workers — operating illegally in Bophuthatswana — intimidated them.

January 14, 1986

**T**WO weeks have passed since the New Year's Day bloodshed in Moutse. Tension is rising as the 120 000-strong community awaits the final knell — the independence of KwaNdebele.

Moutse was incorporated into KwaNdebele on January 1, the day violence broke out between the Pedi and Ndebele. Residents alleged that about 27 people have died since then.

The men of Moteti Village, one of the 16 that comprise Moutse, about 30 km west of Groblersdal, Eastern Transvaal, speak of lost pride.

It was in Moteti, they say, where men were attacked in their sleep, assaulted, bundled into trucks by vigilantes and driven to KwaNdebele's capital, Siyabuswa, where they were further tortured on New Year's Day.

They say they were accused of conspiring to resist incorporation and the homeland's independence.

### Terror

The sjambok weals on the body of Mr Philemon Tjiane (41), a father of seven, tell a story of terror which he says he was subjected to for two days and nights.

Mr Tjiane says he and his brother Jimmy (13) were taken from his house. Jimmy was buried on Saturday.

They were driven to a community hall in Siyabuswa. They and many other men were then tortured and assaulted on a floor covered with soap and water.

Jimmy Tjiane died in hospital after being released from his "detention".

Mr Tjiane's cousin, Mr Joel Ntlantleng (39), says men were "packed

# Tension rises in Moutse

# as independence looms

FOCUS

By THEMBA MOLEFE

like sardines" in the hall and were made to shout "Mbogodo Siyabuswa KwaNdebele" while men sjambokked them.

Many Moutse people claim to have suffered at the hands of the KwaNdebele vigilantes.

They include Miss Francinah Lehlomela, who says she was among the few women assaulted. Her face has deep sjambok weals which she says she got when a car she was travelling in was accosted by vigilantes.

Miss Lehlomela and her two children Johanna (8) and Ronnie (4) managed to run away from their attackers.

The car, belonging to her brother Max, is still missing.

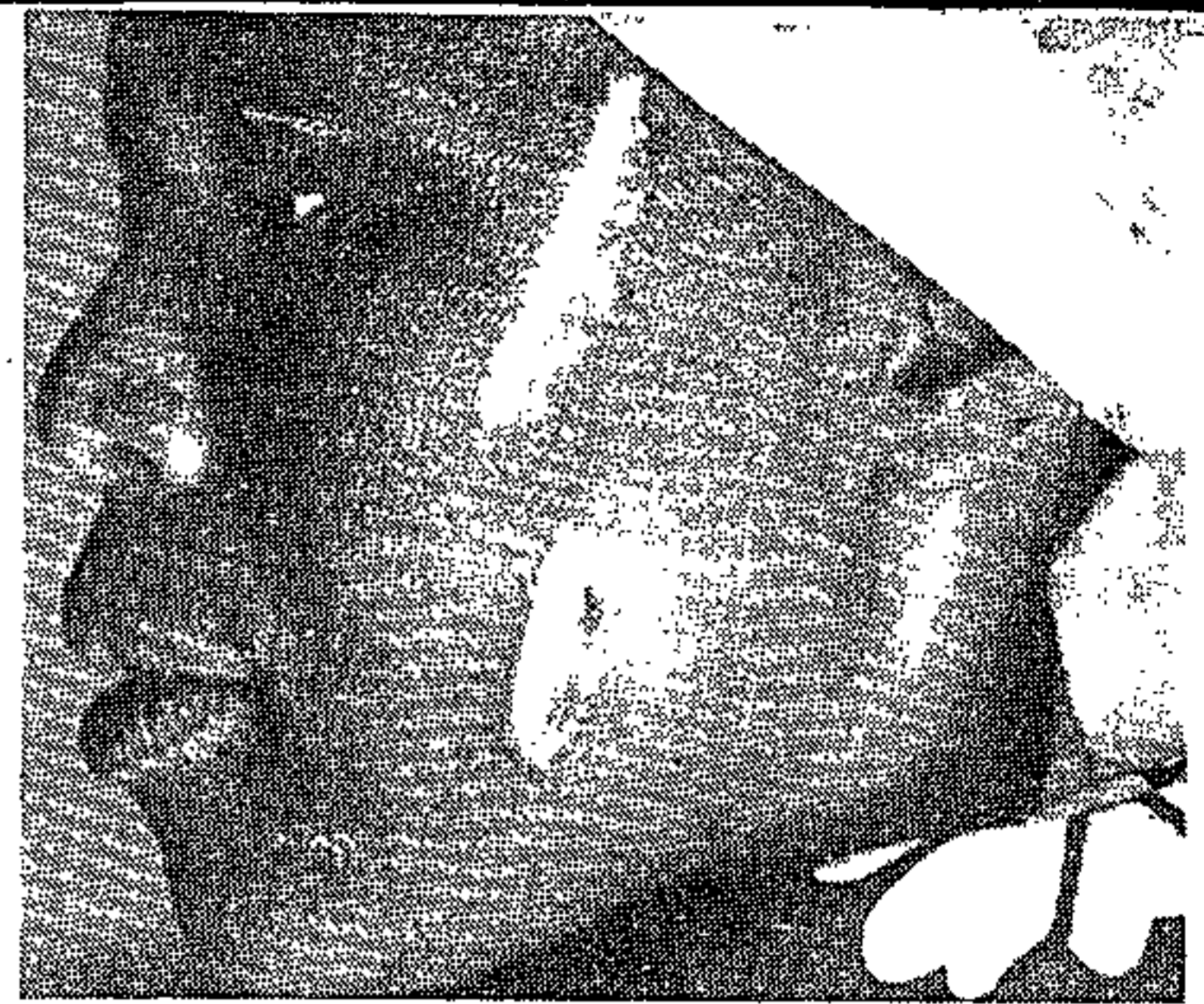
The Moutse men's feelings are best summed up by Frans Kotelo who says he

has lived in Moteti since World War I started.

"I did not come to Moutse begging for land, neither was I transported here from another place," Mr Kotelo said.

There is fear and uncertainty as KwaNdebele's independence nears.

The once peaceful rural area now has daily roadblocks manned by the South African Police. The place is a hive



Miss FRANCINAH LEHLOMELA . . . sjambokked.

of activity as Casspirs patrol the gravel roads.

Villagers say their problems started when about 5 000 Ndebele-speaking people came to Moutse in 1979.

Chief T G Mathebe, Moutse's headman, gave the Ndebeles land after the South African Government removed them from Doornkop, near Middelburg.

There was peace between the two groups until the Government announced the area would be consolidated.

Moutse villagers face another threat: the South African Government announced two

years ago that Moutse had been declared a "white spot" and that the community would be moved to Saliespoort, about 150 km away in the Northern Transvaal.

This has not yet been done but villagers claim they have received notices to the effect, authorised by the Minister of Constitutional Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis.

A drive along the Bronkhorstspuit-Groblersdal road echoes residents' feelings.

The sign-posts bear slogans such as "Azania", "This is our land" and "Bring back our country".



Mr PHILEMON TJIANE (left) and Mr Joel Ntlantleng . . . bodies covered with sjambok weals after assaults.

# Petition on Moutse transfer submitted

By BARRY STREEK

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.**  
—A petition was submitted to the House of Assembly yesterday on behalf of two former Lebowa MPs to be heard at the Bar of the House in opposition to the controversial transfer of the Moutse area to the KwaNdebele homeland. The petition, which was presented by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP), is the fourth to be submitted in South African history.

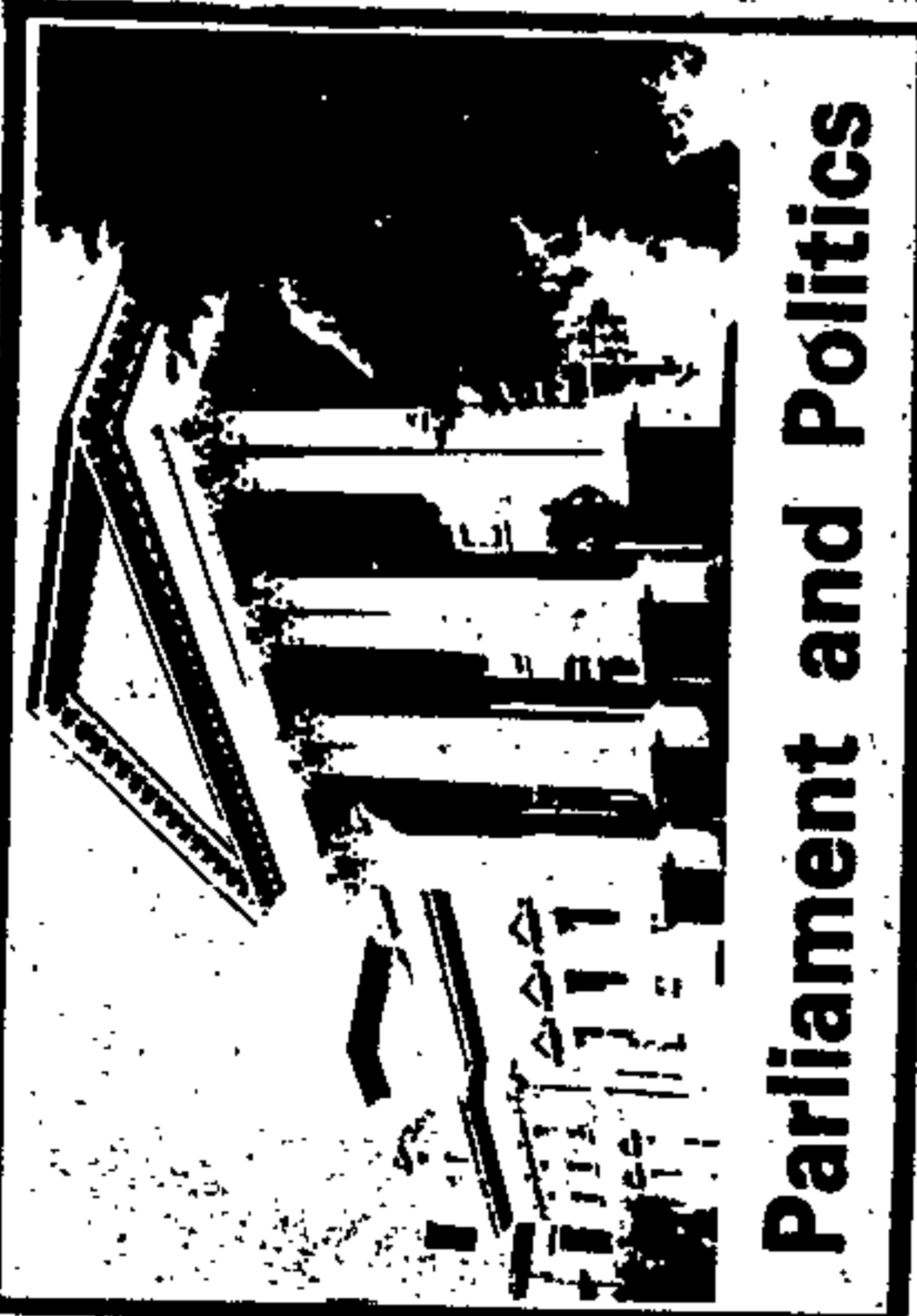
Chief T G Mathebe and Mr M W Chuen, former members of the homeland's legislative assembly, have petitioned to be heard at the Bar of the House in opposition to

the December 31, 1985, proclamation transferring the area to KwaNdebele.

The last time such a petition was submitted to Parliament was in 1976 when a group of white people in Transkei submitted a petition to be heard at the Bar in connection with the protection of their properties after the homeland's independence that year.

However, after a debate, Parliament voted then not to hear the petition from the white people in Transkei. On two previous occasions, in 1914 and 1946, petitioners were heard at the Bar of the House.

In 1914, 12-hour leaders



Parliament and Politics

petitioned against their threatened deportation under the Indemnity and Undesirables Special Deportation Bill and in 1946, an Indian delegation was heard in opposi-

tion to the Indian Land Tenure Bill. Parliament will first have to decide whether or not to hear Chief Mathebe and Mr Chuen at the Bar before they

will be allowed to present their petition.

There has been no indication yet whether the National Party majority will support the petition to be heard at the Bar.

Mrs Suzman said she hoped similar petitions would be submitted to the other two Houses of Parliament as soon as possible.

● In the House of Assembly yesterday, Mrs Suzman said the decision to transfer Moutse was "utterly reprehensible and incomprehensible".

She said she had telephoned the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, during the recess to complain about

the incorporation of Moutse into KwaNdebele, but Mr Heunis had told her the decision was irreversible.

However, the Constitution provided a procedure to reverse "the idiotic decision taken by the Cabinet", and Mrs Suzman said she intended introducing a motion of disapproval as soon as possible.

The incorporation of Moutse into KwaNdebele did not fall into the category of a physical forced removal but in every other aspect, it was a forced removal.

"This is the sort of callous action which totally disregards the wishes of

the people concerned and which earns Pretoria the condemnation of the entire world.

"It certainly makes the task of our few remaining friends in the West infinitely more difficult."

She said the Moutse decision was a provocative action which would bring the threat of sanctions nearer.

"What this government fails to realize is that the Western world has finally lost patience with South Africa and very little is needed to tip the balance that will lead to the total isolation of South Africa," Mrs Suzman said.

7/2/86  
SOWETAN  
111

# Hundreds moved from Moutse

HUNDREDS of villagers in Moutse, eastern Transvaal, were yesterday forcibly removed to an arid area about 90 km away and housed in tents.

The removal to Immerpan caught Uitvlig villagers by surprise.

Women and children were loaded into buses and taken to the new area while their husbands were still at work.

Most Moutse men were last night not aware that their families had been moved.

This development comes after Cabinet Minister Mr Chris Heunis and several other top government officials announced that forced removals had been stopped.

By THEMBA MOLEFE

Moutse has seethed with discontent since residents were told their area would be incorporated into an independent KwaNdebele.

Many Moutse residents died in clashes which broke out after the decision was announced.

A businessman, Mr Clive Lekanakana, had his shop closed and sold. He is still puzzled by this.

By late yesterday he still did not know how much his shop had been sold for and what his plans were.

Moutse has more than 120 000 people in 20 villages.





Mr Samuel Modishe and his wife Johanna, who were among the 19 families moved from Uitvlucht, Moutse, yesterday.

## Moutse: 19 families moved

DISPATCH (11)

7/2/86

**Transvaal Bureau**  
**JOHANNESBURG** — South African removal squads moved into the tiny village of Uitvlucht, in Moutse yesterday, demolishing the houses of 19 families who were shipped to a removals camp at Immerpan, near Marble Hall.

Residents said they were going "voluntarily", to escape the Ndebeles and because they had been told they would receive large cash sums if they moved.

The largely Sotho-speaking area of Moutse was incorporated into KwaNdebele on January 1 against the wishes of the 120 000 population.

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said at the time that those people who did not wish to remain could move to Immerpan if they wanted to.

At New Year conflict, which left more than 20 people dead, erupted over the inclusion of Moutse into KwaNdebele.

One of the worst hit areas was Uitvlucht.

Government officials, armed with crowbars and winches, helped residents pull down their houses and load their goods onto the back of the trucks.

The houses of families due for removal had numbers painted on the front.

A white official from the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, who oversaw the removal, said the vehicles being used were the "old black sports removals trucks".

He said the 19 families being moved yesterday were just the beginning. Many more would be moved this week.

MR 6/5 7/2/86

## Removal squad moves in on Moutse

**The Argus Correspondent**  
JOHANNESBURG. — A Government removal squad, backed by police armoured vehicles, has moved into the tiny village of Uitvlucht on the edge of the disputed territory of Moutse — signalling the start of removals to the Immerpan area in Lebowa.

Immerpan and Salieslout are the areas which the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, says have been set aside for Moutse residents who refuse to live under Kwandebele rule.

The huge area of Moutse — accommodating about 120 000 people — was incorporated into Kwandebele on New Year's Eve against the will of most residents.

### IN CHARGE

A white official at Uitvlucht confirmed yesterday that he was in charge of the removals but added that he had been forbidden to speak to the Press. The relevant liaison officer of the Department of Constitutional Development could not be reached for comment.

The Government stated categorically last year that there would be no forced removals except where health hazards existed.

● Moutse leaders Chief T G Mathebe and Mr Maredi Chueu, both still members of the Lebowa Assembly, were scheduled to meet police counter-insurgency chief Major-General A J Wandrag in Pretoria today. They will be raising the "imbalance in the administration of justice" in the area since incorporation.

# Moutse STAK move 7.2.77 begins

By Jo Anne Collinge

A Government removals squad, backed by police armoured vehicles, yesterday moved into the tiny village of Uitvlucht on the edge of the disputed territory of Moutse — signalling the start of removals to the Lebowa area of Immerpan.

Immerpan and Saliesloot are the areas which the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, says have been set aside for Moutse residents who refuse to live under kwaNdebele rule.

A white official at Uitvlucht confirmed that he was in charge of the removal but added that he had been forbidden to speak to the Press. The relevant liaison officer of the Department of Constitutional Development could not be reached for comment this morning.

A spokesman for the Black Sash's Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac) said that the picture at Uitvlucht was not quite clear but there were signs it was not a voluntary removal.

CAPE TOWN 8/2/86

# Viljoen: Removals not forced

THE government was not putting pressure on any people in the Moutse area to move elsewhere, the Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said yesterday.

He said in a statement: "The whole operation is a voluntary one." It was therefore not dependent on a parliamentary debate on the proclamation incorporating Moutse into KwaNdebele.

At least 20 people died at the New Year in the Moutse area in violence stemming from the decision.

Some 19 families were moved from the troubled village of Uitvlucht — one of the areas worst hit by the conflict — on Thursday to a camp at Immerpan, near Marble Hall. It was alleged that they had all signed statements saying they wanted to move to Immerpan — which is under the control of the SA Development Trust and designated to become part of Lebowa.

Members of the Black Sash's Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac) allege that many of the families were coerced into signing the statements. They said a removal squad accompa-

nied by nine Hippo armoured vehicles moved into the community of 5 000 at first light on Thursday, and that officials armed with crowbars and winches helped pull the houses down.

Dr Viljoen yesterday said that there were confusing and incorrect reports about the removal.

He said the government had undertaken to compensate those who moved and was also providing temporary housing and all basic services at the Immerpan site.

"Persons who voluntarily request to move will be provided with the necessary transport and will be assisted."

### Intimidation

About 107 families in the Uitvlucht area had applied for assistance in moving and the government was "duty bound" to help and to protect them from intimidation.

"I wish to give the assurance that the government is not exercising any pressure on any resident in the Moutse area to move elsewhere," Dr Viljoen said.

Police yesterday denied coercing anyone at Uitvlucht into signing statements. — Sapa



THE tent village at Immerpan where families from Uitvlucht were resettled last week.

A tent village has sprung up at Immerpan, near Zebediela in the Northern Transvaal, where families from a Moutse village were transported by government trucks and buses last week.

The question still to be answered is whether the families already at Immerpan left their village, Uitvlucht — one of the 20 villages comprising the disputed Moutse territory — voluntarily.

Government sources have denied that the removals were forced but said 19 families were "helped" to move after they had indicated their wishes to the authorities in Groblersdal about 90 km from Immerpan.

Moutse was formerly a Lebowa territory with a population of 120 000 living on 66 000 ha of land.

They depend largely on subsistence farming. Their leader, Chief Tlokwe Mathebe, owns 11 trust farms in the district.

There are 58 schools which serve 36 000 children with 748 teachers.

Moutse's problems began on January 1 when their territory was incorporated into the KwaNdebele homeland which will attain independence on December 4.

# Goodbye Moutse!

By **THEMBA MOLEFE**

FOCUS

Violence, which claimed lives and saw many people injured, broke out on New Year's Day in Moteti village when KwaNdebele vigilantes attacked the villagers at night to counter resistance to incorporation.

This followed a protest meeting on December 15 where 15 000 villagers rejected the incorporation.

## Reject

Community leader and Lebowa MP, Mr Maredi Choeu, said of the meeting: "If I have to die I will never forget the unity expressed by the Moutse people and their leaders on December 15, 1985.

"We all rejected as one incorporation into KwaNdebele."

In the background are the assurances by Minister of Constitutional Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis,

that the Government had stopped removals of communities.

However, Moutse villagers say they received letters informing them that the territory was declared a "white spot" and that they would be moved to a new settlement at Immerpan.

The move had until February 6 — when the Uitvlucht villagers were "helped" to trek — not been implemented.

More than 500 villagers at Uitvlucht on Friday resolved at an open-air meeting to seek advice from their leader, Chief Mathebe, regarding the removal.

Many said they had signed letters in which they consented to being moved to Uitvlucht. Although many said they did not want to settle at Immerpan some said



Mr MAREDI CHOEU MP: "The removals were authorised by Pretoria. Pic: JOE MOLEFE

they had no choice because the removals had already started.

The Immerpan tent settlement is situated on a dry piece of land and water is brought by Government trucks in storage tanks.

Furniture and other belongings are left outside the tents because the canvas dwellings are

too small to accommodate goods and people at the same time.

Meanwhile Moutse leaders say the removals have been authorised in Pretoria.

Said Mr Choeu: "This is a Pretoria exercise intended to pressurise those who resist incorporation to move out of Moutse."

*HANSARD 13/2/86*  
Detainees visited by State doctors  
31. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

- (1) Whether any visits were made by State doctors in 1985 for the purpose of examining persons detained in terms of security legislation; if not, why not; if so,
- (2) whether records were kept of these visits; if not, why not; if so, what total number of visits were made in 1985;
- (3) whether any reports on such visits were submitted by State doctors to his Department in 1985; if so, how many such reports were submitted;
- (4) whether any action was taken by his Department as a result of such reports; if not, why not; if so, (a) in respect of how many cases was action taken and (b) what were the circumstances of each of these cases?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) Yes.
  - (2) Yes = 2378.
  - (3) Yes = 2378.
  - (4) (a) 50.
  - (b) *Hunger Strike*: = 15 cases
    - (i) Taken to hospital, where necessary, and treated.
    - (ii) Persuaded to eat—with success.
- Depression*: = 30 cases
- (i) Consultation arranged with psychiatrist where necessary.

HoA

(ii) Treated at Prison or Hospital by District Surgeon.

*Minor Injuries*: = 5 cases  
Treated according to injury by District Surgeon.

THURSDAY, 13 FEBRUARY 1986

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs: X

*HANSARD 13/2/86*  
Lebowa; electricity  
6. Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:†

- (1) (a) How many towns in Lebowa are supplied with electricity at present and (b) in respect of which date is this information furnished;
  - (2) (a) what agency administers the consumer costs in respect of the supply of electricity and (b) at what unit cost is the electricity supplied;
  - (3) whether street lights are switched on in uninhabited areas of Lebowa-Kgomo in the evening; if so, (a) why, (b) where and (c) what agency is responsible for the cost of the power consumed in this regard?
- The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:
- (1) (a) 13.
  - (b) 7 February 1986.

(2) (a) The Department of the Interior of the Lebowa Government.

(b) To small consumers at 6,27c per unit and to large consumers at 3,3c per unit and R10,70 per kVA.

(3) No.

*HANSARD 13/2/86*  
Children born  
58. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Administration and Economic Advisory Services:

How many (a) White, (b) Black, (c) Coloured and (d) Asian children were born in South Africa in 1984, (i) including and (ii) excluding the national states?

The MINISTER OF ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMIC ADVISORY SERVICES:

|     | (i)                 | (ii)                |
|-----|---------------------|---------------------|
| (a) | 81 550              | 81 472              |
| (b) | 730 000 (Estimated) | 400 000 (Estimated) |
| (c) | 89 492              | 89 471              |
| (d) | 22 454              | 22 440              |

*HANSARD 13/2/86*  
Medical doctors leaving Republic  
59. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Administration and Economic Advisory Services:

(a) How many medical doctors left the Republic permanently in 1985 and (b) what was the age distribution of these medical doctors?

The MINISTER OF ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMIC ADVISORY SERVICES:

For the period January to October 1985.

| Age       | Number |
|-----------|--------|
| (b) 20-24 | 1      |
| 25-34     | 27     |
| 35-44     | 9      |
| 45-54     | 3      |
| 55-64     | 2      |
| 65+       | 2      |

Information for November and December 1985 not yet available.

*HANSARD 13/2/86*  
Male/female immigrants  
60. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Administration and Economic Advisory Services:

(a) What is the estimated number of (i) males and (ii) females who entered the Republic as immigrants in the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available and (b) how many such (i) males and (ii) females were 17 years of age or younger?

The MINISTER OF ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMIC ADVISORY SERVICES:

For the period November 1984 to October 1985.

|     | (i)   | (ii)  |
|-----|-------|-------|
| (a) | 9 557 | 9 806 |
| (b) | 2 472 | 2 348 |

HoA

# Lebowa cuts SA ties over Moutse

BUS DAY

14/2/86

Lebowa is to sever relations with SA, Chief Minister Cedric Phathudi said yesterday.

The break would last until the disputed Moutse area was returned the homeland, he said.

Phathudi said he was extremely dissatisfied with SA's response to Lebowa's Moutse proposals, which were discussed at a meeting yesterday with Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis and Education and Development Aid Minister Gerrit Viljoen.

"Until this matter of Moutse is satisfactorily settled, we are severing dip-

lomatic relations with Pretoria," Phathudi said after the talks at Jan Smuts Airport.

Relations would be cut immediately and would be reinstated as soon as Moutse was back.

"KwaNdebele must keep its hands out of Moutse," he said.

Asked about the SA response to Lebowa's termination of diplomatic relations, Phathudi replied: "They didn't like it."

Lebowa had submitted a memorandum to SA government in which it rejected Moutse's incorporation into KwaNdebele.

SA responded to the proposals yesterday.

Lebowa would now consider Pretoria's reaction, Dr Phathudi said.

Lebowa's memorandum also demanded the release or charging of a recently detained MP, Geoffrey Matherbe, who was freed after the document was drafted.

If Pretoria wanted to do things right they must hold a referendum on the question of incorporation into KwaNdebele among the residents of Moutse, Phathudi said. — Sapa.

● See Page 8.

# Lebowa breaks ties with SA govt

JOHANNESBURG — The Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phathudi, announced yesterday he would sever diplomatic relations with Pretoria until the Moutse area was returned to the homeland.

Dr Phathudi said he was "extremely dissatisfied" with South Africa's response to Lebowan proposals on Moutse, discussed at a meeting yesterday with the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, and the Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen.

"Until this matter of Moutse is satisfactorily settled we are severing diplomatic relations with Pretoria," Dr Phathudi said after talks at Jan Smuts Airport.

Relations would be cut immediately and would be reinstated "as soon as Moutse is back".

"KwaNdebele must keep its hands out of Moutse," he said.

Asked about the South

African response to the termination of relations, Dr Phathudi replied: "They didn't like it."

Lebowa had submitted a memorandum to the South African Government in which it rejected the annexation of Moutse from Lebowa and its incorporation into KwaNdebele.

South Africa responded to the proposals yesterday. Lebowa would now consider Pretoria's reaction, Dr Phathudi said.

Lebowa's memorandum also demanded the release or charging of a recently detained MP, Mr Geoffrey Mathebe, who was freed after the document was drafted.

Dr Phathudi said "if Pretoria wants to do things right they must hold a referendum" on incorporation among the residents of Moutse.

Mr Heunis said the Lebowa Legislative Assembly decided on January 16 to take steps that had been made known.

14/2/86.  
The South African Government deliberated on the decision of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly and yesterday stated its verbal response.

Lebowa would be informed in writing today, Mr Heunis said. — Sapa

## Hoppers on the march

CAPE TOWN — Kilometres long swarms of locusts are leaving a "path of utter devastation" in their wake in the Carnarvon district, according to a locust control official.

"We are expecting chaos next week, when many of the hoppers will take to the air," said Mr Pierre Jacobs, the assistant locust control official at Carnarvon, last night. He said the locust plague was the worst he could recall. "The fierce drought of the past few years has resulted in an enormous increase in the number of hoppers."

— DDC



CME TOURS 15/2/86

# Moutse: Heunis tells of anxiety

THE Lebowa Government must take full responsibility for all disruption arising from its rejection of the decision by Pretoria to excise Moutse from Lebowa and to incorporate it into KwaNdebele, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said last night.

Reacting to resolutions regarding the South African Government's views on the Lebowa Legislative Assembly stand over Moutse, Mr Heunis said the problem of Moutse was a difficult matter and had caused the government great anxiety.

"In finally carrying out its conviction that this area can best be served by its incorporation into KwaNdebele, the SA Government was acutely aware that it asked for a sacrifice by Lebowa. It resolved in consequence that, as far as is humanly possible, Lebowa should be adequately compen-



Mr Chris Heunis

sated for the loss of Moutse.

"As a result, a consolidation package was put together which is eminently favourable to Lebowa and its people."

On Thursday it was reported that the Chief

Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, had broken off diplomatic relations with South Africa until the Moutse issue had been resolved.

However, the Black Sash has claimed that thousands of people in Moutse are being removed forcibly by the government.

The Transvaal Action Committee, a Black Sash affiliate monitoring developments in the area, said that more than 100 000 Moutse residents are being moved to the remote Immerpan settlement after refusing to be incorporated into KwaNdebele.

The plan recently sparked a wave of violence and caused several deaths.

The TAC says Moutse is being besieged by police who do not allow any gatherings.

Police have said that they are only there to keep law and order. — Sapa and Own Correspondent

# Petition, Lebowa stand may halt Moutse move

By David Braun,  
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Moutse issue is threatening to blow up in the Government's face.

There are two developments which could put Pretoria in an increasingly embarrassing position over its handling of the incorporation of the territory and its 120 000 inhabitants into kwaNdebele.

These are yesterday's "diplomatic break" between Lebowa and South Africa and the petition before Parliament asking for two Moutse representatives to be allowed to plead the territory's case before the Bar of the various Houses.

The Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, announced after a conference with senior South African Ministers yesterday that he had asked that Pretoria's representative be withdrawn from the territory until the Moutse decision had been reversed.

He also called for a referendum of Moutse residents to determine whether the area should be left in kwaNdebele or returned to the administration of Lebowa.

The Progressive Federal Party is still trying to arrange time for Parliament to discuss the Moutse petition which was tabled in the House of Assembly last week.

The petition, from Chief Tlkoke Malhebe and Mr Maredi Chueu, both former elected representatives of the district in the Lebowa

Legislative Assembly, is also to be tabled in the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates.

If it is accepted by any House the State President's proclamation incorporating Moutse in kwaNdebele on December 31 will effectively be disapproved by Parliament.

This would mean that the entire issue would have to be taken up by the President's Council and the Government could be in the position of having to enforce a decision unpopular with not only 120 000 Moutse residents and the Lebowa Government, but also the coloured and Indian administrations.

Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP MP for Houghton, who tabled the petition in the Assembly, said today the Lebowa development made it more urgent that Parliament hear the Moutse case.

"In the meantime it is absolutely essential that all moves to hand over the administration of Moutse to kwaNdebele be suspended," she said.

The latest developments have put the Government on the spot, particularly as spokesmen have insisted that the Moutse decision is "irreversible".

However, sources today indicated that the Government would try to find a face-saving solution to what threatens to become a major stumbling block to its entire reform programme.

# What on earth is the Govt playing at in kwaNdebele?

STAR 16/1/86

Somebody please explain why, at a time when the Government is trying to persuade the world that it is moving away from apartheid, it is going to such extraordinary lengths to launch another independent "homeland" in kwaNdebele.

Why, at a time when it is trying to persuade the world that it has stopped forced removals, it is forcing 120 000 people in the adjoining tribal territory to become part of that prospective state against their will.

And why, at a time when the country is grappling with widespread racial unrest which has resulted in more than 1 000 deaths and led to the declaration of a state of emergency, Pretoria has gratuitously created a new trouble spot in a previously placid area.

## Annexation

At least 21 people, including two policemen, have died so far in the clashes that have been sparked off by the forced annexation of Moutse. It has given South Africa another spate of bad publicity abroad. And a once deeply conservative tribal community has been radicalised.

A few years ago a couple of ANC insurgents turned up in Moutse. They were pounced on by the local community, trussed up with wire, loaded in a truck and driven to the police station at Bronkhorstpruit.

Today if more insurgents were to turn up there, the chances are they would be given the warmest of welcomes — such is the level of fury which the Government's action



Allister Sparks



Mr Simon Skosana

has generated among these easy-going folk whose ancestors have been living on that land for more than two centuries.

Godfrey Mathebe is typical of the kind of conservative leadership the Moutse community once had. He was deeply respectful of the local chief. He accepted the "homeland" system and was a member of the Lebowa Parliament.

## Detained

In other words, Mr Mathebe was part of the Government's administrative system. He is what the young black radicals disparagingly call a "system black", a collaborator, the kind of person who has been a primary target during the past 16 months of unrest.

Last weekend Mr Mathebe was detained under the Internal Security Act. I met him a few days before his detention and found him to be an

angry, bitter, disillusioned man. The radicals now regard him as an ally.

Do the policy planners in Pretoria imagine they have served South Africa's interests by turning the conservative Mr Mathebe into a radical?

Has the future survival of the Afrikaner nation been made more secure by the alienation of 120 000 conservative black people living just north of Pretoria?

For that matter, has the future stability of the independent state of kwaNdebele been promoted by the forced inclusion of 120 000 grievously disaffected inhabitants, more than a third of the "homeland's" total population?

I would like someone to give me one sensible reason for what has been done. The annexation does not even make sense in terms of the Government's own ideology. The people of Moutse are

Sotho-speaking members of the Pedi tribe.

According to the logic of apartheid's insistence on ethnic compartmentalisation, they should form part of the North Sotho "homeland" of Lebowa.

But the Government has removed them from Lebowa and forced them to join the "homeland" for the Ndebele, with whom they have no ethnic or linguistic compatibility whatsoever.

Why?

For that matter, the whole of kwaNdebele makes little sense according to the Government's own criteria of ethnicity and "tradition".

Fewer than half its population are Ndebeles, and more and more non-Ndebeles are being forced to join it.

As for "tradition", it is questionable whether there is any part of the Transvaal which can legitimately be regarded as a traditional Ndebele "homeland".

## Plundered

The Ndebeles were a marauder tribe who broke away from Shaka's Zulus and plundered the Transvaal for a few brief, bloody years before Hendrik Potgieter's Trekkers drove them across the Limpopo into what is today the Zimbabwean province of Matabeleland. That is their "homeland". They never set down roots in the Transvaal.

To establish a traditional "homeland" for the scattered remnants who remained here is a travesty. kwaNdebele is a wholly artificial creation.

It was formed by buying up 19 white farms, building an instant capital called Siyabuswa, finding a compliant member of the Ndebele tribe named Simon Skosana who was willing to play ball, making him Chief Minister of a nominated legislative assembly, then, on his say-so, declaring that the "people" of kwaNdebele had opted for independence.

All of which we must presumably regard as "moving away from apartheid".

the small society

by Brickman



BRICKMAN - Yates

(111) (153) FM  
KWANDEBELE . 17/1/86

## Moutse MP arrested

The office of KwaNdebele Chief Minister Simon Skosana has confirmed the detention of the elected MP of the disputed Moutse area, Godfrey Mathebe, last Friday night. Mathebe was apparently returning from a meeting with Lebowa Chief Minister Cedric Phathudi, who also opposes Moutse's transfer to soon-to-be-independent KwaNdebele.

Mathebe, a local businessman, was Moutse MP in the Lebowa Legislative Assembly until the incorporation of Moutse into KwaNdebele on January 1 (*Current Affairs* January 10 1986). When Moutse was excised from Lebowa in 1980 and returned to the jurisdiction of Pretoria, the two elected leaders and several Moutse chiefs continued sitting in the Lebowa Assembly. But now Mathebe and fellow MP, Maredi Cheue, are MPs without a parliament.

Both Mathebe and Cheue have been in the forefront of opposition to the incorporation of Moutse and have vowed to continue fighting it.

According to Professor John Dugard of the Wits University Centre for Applied Legal Studies, and lawyer for the Moutse people, Mathebe has been detained by the SA Police under Section 50 of the Internal Security Act which allows him to be held for 14 days.

"In my view the authorities have abused Section 50 by arresting Mr Mathebe" says Dugard. "As far as I can tell he has been arrested to prevent him from attending funerals in the Moutse district and also to prevent him from taking lawful action in order to block the incorporation of Moutse."

Mathebe had planned to be present at the funeral last Saturday of a Moutse resident killed by KwaNdebele vigilantes.

Reports about what is happening in Moutse are confusing. The KwaNdebele "government" says the area is quiet. Yet Dugard says he has received calls saying the violence is continuing. He says alarmed people are apparently fleeing the area.

Schools in the area are open. But it is not sure how many teachers are in the classrooms. Certainly many schools are functioning without teachers. Forms authorising the transfer of teachers to the KwaNdebele education department were distributed to Moutse teachers last week. If they don't sign

they will lose their jobs. Dugard says it is his impression that they will not sign, but it's too early to tell whether there will be a total boycott or not. ■

Villagers flock to Lebowa Assembly meeting

# SA under fire on Moutse issue

Special Correspondent

SESHEGO — The hall of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly was packed to capacity yesterday with 18 busloads of Moutse villagers who had come to attend a one-day special session of the Assembly convened to consider the controversial incorporation of Moutse into kwaNdebele.

Members of the Assembly met behind closed doors and passed a number of resolutions on the issue.

The session was held despite a request from Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, that Lebowa refrain from public debate on the matter because it "could conceivably cause more harm than good".

Mr Heunis's request, conveyed via the Lebowa Commissioner-General by telex, said: "In the circumstances, the Minister feels the matter can be

much better discussed on an executive basis. Understandable problems will be handled with the utmost sympathy and compassion."

Mr Maredi Chueu, an elected member for Moutse, told the packed hall that the Assembly had rejected the decision by South Africa to transfer Moutse to kwaNdebele.

He added it had been resolved that:

- Pretoria should be told to withdraw the Commissioner-General for Lebowa, Mr P J V E Pretorius, until the Moutse issue had been satisfactorily resolved.

## Services

- All public services which had been transferred to kwaNdebele should be handed back to Lebowa and taxes from Moutse should flow into the coffers of Lebowa.

- Moutse would retain representation in the Lebowa Assembly.

- Subsidies for teachers and old-age pensioners should be paid to Lebowa instead of kwaNdebele.

- Mr Godfrey Mathebe "who has been arrested by Pretoria on behalf of (kwaNdebele Chief Minister Mr Simon) Skosana" should be immediately released or brought before a court of law.

- Supervision of the Dennilton police station at Moutse should be transferred from the kwaNdebele capital of Siyabuswa back to Middelburg.

- Pretoria should be asked to reprimand Mr Skosana, his Minister of Education and his Commissioner-General, Mr Gerrie van der Merwe, for claiming that 80 percent of Moutse people were in favour of incorporation into kwaNdebele. "For five years we have asked for a referendum to establish whether the people of Moutse favoured excision and kwaNdebele has consistently refused this. Where do they now get their 80 percent?" asked Mr Chueu.

## Retaliation'

He concluded by saying that four Moutse people had died and "in retaliation we have unfortunately killed over 15 Ndebeles, some of whom were caught trying to kidnap Chief TG Mathebe".

Lebowa Chief Minister Dr Cedric Phatudi said he hoped that Pretoria would re-open negotiations with Lebowa on Moutse.

"We are not slaves and we are determined to oppose injustice and abuse of power by Pretoria," he said.

STAR

22/11/86

111

22/11/86

17/11/86

CAPE TIMES 17/1/86

# 'Govt caused Moutse tiger'

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Lebowa Legislative Assembly yesterday rejected in the strongest terms the excision of the disputed Moutse district from Lebowa and its incorporation into KwaNdebele.

The extraordinary session of the assembly was called to discuss the crisis in Moutse where an estimated 20 people died in fighting over New Year.

The session was attended by more than 10 busloads of Moutse people who came to demonstrate their opposition to incorporation.

## Open negotiations with govt

The Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, said in an interview that Lebowa would strive to open negotiations with Pretoria as soon as possible to force them to rescind the decision.

"As far as we are concerned Pretoria created the tiger and they will have to sort out the mess," he said.

Dr Phatudi denied reports that he had secretly agreed to the incorporation. He said he had been virulently opposed to the move from the outset.

"It is a vicious distortion to say we should have negotiated with KwaNdebele over this issue. Pretoria is causing the trouble, using KwaNdebele as a shield."

## Moutse headmen detained

It was not true that because KwaNdebele was close to Pretoria, Moutse should be attached to KwaNdebele. "Alaska is not attached to the United States mainland, but is part of the US. Why can't Moutse be part of us?" he said.

● Two headmen in Moutse, Mr Jim Mathebe and Mr Skwayi Boroko, were yesterday detained under Section 50 of the Internal Security Act.

They join Mr Godfrey Mathebe, the former Lebowa MP for Moutse, who was detained under the same section. The section allows for 14 days in detention.

MONDAY, 17 FEBRUARY 1986

the agreement to which he referred in his reply to Question No 187 on 25 February 1985, (b) what amount was paid for it and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished;

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs: HAN SARD III  
Lebowa water condensation machines  
17/2/86 9:06:69  
W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:†

(1) Whether the Government of Lebowa has purchased any more water condensation machines since the reply by the Minister of Co-operation and Development to Question No 83 on 17 February 1984; if so, (a) how many such machines (i) have been purchased since and (ii) are in operation at present and (b) how many litres of water are provided in this way for consumption;

(2) whether tests have been carried out to determine the average unit cost per litre of water; if so, what is the unit cost per litre of water?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (1) Yes.
(a) (i) Two.
(ii) Four.
(b) Approximately 2 000 litres per day, depending on the humidity of the air.
(2) Yes. Between 13 and 17c per litre.

HAN SARD Cahora Bassa  
17/2/86 9:06:69  
MR F J DE KOCK asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:†

(1) (a) What amount of electricity has the Cahora Bassa Scheme supplied to the Republic since the conclusion of

(2) whether the Republic contributes financially to maintaining the supply of this electricity; if so, (a) what amount (i) was paid and/or (ii) is payable for this purpose and (b) in respect of what date are these figures furnished?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a) 152,5 GWh. Since the conclusion of the agreement on 2 May 1984, Escom received electricity from this source only during January and February 1985.
(b) R381 397,91.
(c) 2 May 1984 to 11 February 1986.

(2) No. In terms of the agreement Escom makes no financial contribution towards the maintenance of power installations or power lines within Mozambique and pays only for electricity supplied.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

Advertisements: amount spent on HAN SARD - 922 70.  
134. Mr D J DALLING asked the State President: 17/2/86

- (1) What was the total amount spent by the National Intelligence Service in 1985 on placing advertisements for any purpose in newspapers in the Republic;
(2) what amount was paid to each specified newspaper in the above regard in that year?

The STATE PRESIDENT:

- (1) None.
(2) Lapse.

# LP, NPP unite to oppose Govt on Moutse removals

Abus 17/2/86  
By Tos Wentzel  
Political Correspondent

A DETERMINED move to block future consolidation or removal plans such as the controversial Moutse scheme were announced today by the majority parties in the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates.

The first major confrontation between the Government and the coloured and Indian Houses could come about as a result of a plan to block Government moves to incorporate Moutse into Kwandebile.

A strategy worked out between the Labour Party and the National Peoples' Party may wreck the Government's plans go ahead with the controversial Moutse scheme.

It is the first time the two parties will join forces to oppose all consolidations and removals in terms of the Bantustan policy, including recent plans for Kwazulu.

The two Houses will receive petitions from Moutse residents opposing the move to excise the area from Lebowa and to incorporate it into Kwandebile which is to become independent soon.

Petitioners will also be allowed to appear at the Bars of these Houses to plead their case.

In the House of Assembly a similar petition has been lodged by Mrs Helen Suzman. The petitions to the other two Houses have come through her.

Details of the latest moves were today announced by Mr T Abrahams, chairman of the standing committee on Education and Development Aid in the House of Representatives and Mr S Pachai, his counterpart in the House of Delegates.

Mr Abrahams said the parties had decided to fight apartheid and its manifestations together.



# Forced removals at Moutse — Trac

By MANDLA NDLAZI

PEOPLE are being forcefully moved out of Moutse and there is evidence to that, said the Black Sash's Transvaal Rural Action Committee in a Press statement last week.

Trac notes that since last Thursday, there is a heavy police presence in the area and this in itself has caused considerable fear and insecurity and has been mentioned by some residents as one of their reasons for leaving.

The police are not allowing any meetings to be held in which the removal could be dis-

cussed, said Trac in the statement.

"Thus no opportunity exists for the community as a whole to freely discuss the issue and then decide what to do."

Since the removals last Thursday, groups of more than three people are dispersed by the police and discouraged from being in the streets.

There are reports, said Trac, that people in the streets at night are

tear-gassed so that an undeclared curfew is in operation.

Many people have reported that officials have come to their homes to ask them if they want to move. One man was offered R20 000 and the other R50 000 for houses made of concrete blocks and mud.

These men were given no written guarantees that these amounts of money

would be paid.

Residents have been told that at Immerpan/Saliesloot, they would be given big quantities of grazing land and that there is plenty of water.

Members of the Black Sash went to the area and found people living in tents and that water was trucked in daily.

One resident was approached by an official to sign a form agreeing to move. When he asked what if he did not, he was told the place will be "levelled".

SOVKETAN

17/2/86

## **sunrise news**

# **Reverse Moutse session, PPP's Soal urges Govt**

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Progressive Federal Party yesterday called on the Government to take note of Lebowa's opposition to the incorporation of Moutse into kwanDebele, and to seek ways to reverse the decision.

Mr Peter Soal MP, the party's spokesman on Transvaal homelands, said the decision to incorporate Moutse into kwanDebele was in any event in contrast to the Government's own ethnic policy.

"I call on the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, who has a reputation of being a 'great negotiator', to demonstrate his skills with regard to this problem," Mr Soal said.

The Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, said on Thursday that his government was trying to open negotiations with Pretoria in order to rescind the decision.

"As far as we are concerned Pretoria created the tiger and they will have to sort out the mess," he said.

It is estimated that 20 people died in rioting at Moutse as tension, anxiety and protest over the incorporation of the region into kwanDebele came to a head at the beginning of the year.

(2) (a) and (b): Yes, after the receipt of the representations, but as pointed out in the reply to question (1) (c) (ii), the position is that once a mark has been registered, only a court of law can order expungement if it is satisfied, after hearing the evidence submitted in the prescribed way, that the mark should be removed from the register.

(3) No.

#### Group Areas Act

\*29. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether his Department has received any applications from couples who entered into mixed marriages for the issue of permits in terms of section 26(3) of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, to reside in White areas permanently and exempt from the provisions of the said Act; if so, how many as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) whether any applications have been granted; if not, why not; if so, how many as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(3) whether any applications have been refused; if so, what was the reason for the refusal in each case;

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

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT:

(1) No.

(2) Falls away.

(3) Falls away.

(4) No.

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Deputy Min-

ister, if that is not the case how is it possible that the hon member for Sandton has already indicated in this House that an application has been granted?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: I want to ask the hon member to please Table the question as I am acting on behalf of the hon the Deputy Minister.

Reserves for combating inflation  
HANS VRAH 18/2/86  
\*30. Mr L F STORBERG asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) Whether the South African Transport Services have obtained permission to build up special reserves for combating inflation; if so, (a) when and (b) from whom;

(2) (a) what such reserves are at present available in respect of the South African Transport Services, (i) including and (ii) excluding the South African Airways, and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) No.

(2) Falls away.

Mr D J N MALCOMESS: Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, surely he is aware of the fact that there is a special depreciation allowance for the SATS which creates a reserve in order to be able to purchase goods at current prices and which is in effect a protection device against inflation? If so, does he not consider the answer he has just given to be an incorrect one?

The MINISTER: It has nothing to do with inflation. There is a reserve, but it is not for combating inflation.

Mr D J N MALCOMESS: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I must ask him if prices would go up if inflation did not exist? Surely we would not need the reserve that we currently have?

The MINISTER: How can we have a reserve if we showed a loss of R400 million this year? There is no reserve. I do not argue that inflation does not exist, but we do not have a reserve to cover inflation. It is a reserve to cover the ordinary deterioration of stock.

Maj R SIVE: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, surely the provision of double depreciation instead of single depreciation that everybody allows, is for the purpose of combating inflation?

The MINISTER: We can argue this point in the Budget next week, and I think I shall then explain it to these hon members because they do not seem to understand it.

Mr W V RAW: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask him whether there is a higher replacement cost fund in the SATS accounts or not?

The MINISTER: The replacement provision made on Boeing aircraft for instance is based on 20 years, but it takes 40 years to replace a railway truck. It varies from commodity to commodity and it is quite a complicated matter to work out the replacement value of something according to the amount of wear and tear it has been subjected to.

Mr D J N MALCOMESS: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, there are two depreciation costs. As I understand the situation, the one is the 20% per annum he was talking about on a Boeing 747, but in addition to that there is a further depreciation cost which in fact allows for a higher replacement value reserve. This is a depreciation reserve which is not allowed in the private sector's accounts, and I want to know what is the amount of that reserve and how much is being taken for that reserve in this financial year?

The MINISTER: I can spell that out. The hon member is perfectly right, it has nothing to do with inflation. The question dealt with inflation. Why does this hon member take up this matter? The hon temporary member for Sasolburg asked this question. Why does this hon member now ask all these questions?

Maj R SIVE: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask him what the difference is between inflation and prices going up all the time?

HANS VRAH 18/2/86  
\*31. Mr P L SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether he or any member of his Department has received any requests from the residents of Moutse for the opinion of the residents of that area regarding the incorporation of Moutse 1, 2 and 3 into KwaNdebele to be tested by means of a referendum or poll; if so, on what dates were these requests received;

(2) whether these requests were acceded to; if not, (a) why not and (b) who took the decision in this regard; if so, (i) when is this referendum or poll to take place and (ii) how will it be conducted;

(3) whether any member of the Lebowa Government has requested that such a referendum or poll be held; if so, (a) who made the request and (b) what was the response thereto;

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

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT:

(1) No, but a request was received from an erstwhile member of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly at a meeting on 18 November 1985.

(2) No.

(a) In view of the fact that the Government's decision announced by me on 25th September 1985 was preceded by a 10 year period of consultation and investigation by the Commission for Co-operation and Development and by virtue of the report of Dr P S Rautenbach DMS I was con-

vinced that the Government was fully aware of the views of the residents of Moutse regarding incorporation into KwaNdebele.

(b) Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning. (i) and (ii) fall away.

(3) Yes.

(a) Chief Minister of Lebowa during the investigation of the Rautenbach Commission and during a meeting on 13 February 1986.

(b) As in (2)(a).

(4) No.

Mr P G SOAL: Arising out of the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister does he not believe it would have been appropriate to allow a referendum on this matter as people are in effect being forcibly removed from the jurisdiction of Lebowa to the jurisdiction of KwaNdebele?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the hon member is not correct in saying that people are being forcibly removed from that area. That is not true. That people have indeed moved voluntarily from that area and that the Government has indeed rendered assistance in that regard, is correct. As regards the testing of such right, that has been answered in this question. It is not always possible to test the general view of the communities by way of a referendum. For that reason it is done by way of extensive consultations. A decision is then taken by the Government. [Interjections.] The decision of the Government is as was announced by the hon member.

Moutse/KwaNdebele: meetings

\*32. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether he or any Deputy Minister of his Department has held any meetings with any (a) chiefs of, (b) leaders of, and (c) members of the Legis-

lation Assembly of Lebowa representing the Moutse area concerning the proposed incorporation of Moutse into KwaNdebele; if not, why not; if so, (i) on what dates, (ii) who was present on each occasion, (iii) what were the issues discussed and (iv) what decisions were reached on each occasion;

(2) whether any further meetings are to be held with the residents or leaders of Moutse on this issue; if not, why not; if so, when;

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

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a), (b) and (c) Yes.

(i) 11 and 18 November 1985.

(ii) On 11 November 1985:

Dep Min B H Wilkens—Chief T G Mathebe;

Dep Min P J Badenhorst—Chief M H Matlala;

Mr M T Cilliers—Chief M Mashung;

Mr E D Maartens—Headman G Kekana;

Mr J N H Grobler—Mr L P Legoba;

Mr M J Snyman—Mr P L Matlala, Mr E Zwane, Mr S Mogo-

di, Mr M Chueu, Mr M G Mathebe, Mr P Kgophane,

Chief M M Matlala, Mr B L Matlala, Mr D T Matlala.

On 18 November 1985:

Minister J C Heunis—Chief T G Mathebe;

Dep Min B H Wilkens—Chief M Mashung;

Dep Min P J Badenhorst—Chief M M Matlala;

Dr J J van Tonder—Headman G Kekana;

Mr M T Cilliers—Mr L P Legoba;

Mr P W van Niekerk—Mr P Matlala;

Mr E D Maartens—Mr E Zwane;

Mr M J Snyman—Mr M Chueu, Mr M G Mathebe, Mr P Kgophane, Mr B L Matlala, Mr D T Matlala, Mr P Ngobeni, Mr J Nkosi, Mr L Matlala, Mr L Mogadima, Mr S K Tjiane, Mr S M Phahlane, Mr S Mtimunye.

ence of opinion it would not have been wise to accede to the request for a referendum in order to ascertain exactly what proportion of the people were in fact prepared to be moved?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, with the permission of the hon member I will answer in Afrikaans. As regards a referendum and the honest testing of the opinion of the people by way of a referendum, the Government is not convinced that with all the intimidation going on the correct testing and opinion would necessarily be achieved. A total package is involved, and the Government has studied all the aspects. On account of that it has taken the best decision with the total package in mind.

Mr P G SOAL: Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister, is it as a result of these meetings that the Lebowa Government have decided to suspend relations with the South African Government? If so, what does that mean and has the Commissioner-General been withdrawn?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the answer to both questions is yes. The Lebowa Government did have a meeting and did take a resolution. The Commissioner-General was also involved. On the other hand it is also correct to say that many meetings were held with the Government of Lebowa and that a package deal was finally agreed upon.

Mr P G SOAL: Has the Commissioner-General been withdrawn?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I will ask the hon member to Table the question, and the hon Minister responsible for the matter will personally reply in due course.

Mrs H SUZMAN: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply I should like to ask him whether, in view of the obvious differences of opinion, he can prevail on the Whips of the House to make time available and grant the petition of the Chief Minister, Chief Mathebe, and Mr Chueu, a leading member of the Moutse community, to be heard at the Bar of this House?

(iii) The proposed incorporation of Moutse into KwaNdebele.

(iv) No specific decisions were taken at the meetings.

(2) Yes, if the need arises and in collaboration with the KwaNdebele Government.

(3) No.

Mrs H SUZMAN: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, did he gain the impression that the people of Moutse were willing to be removed from the jurisdiction of Lebowa and, if so, did he convey his impressions to the hon the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, at the first meeting the hon the Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning and myself met the people concerned and had discussions. At the second meeting the hon the Minister himself was present. The impression that we gained was that all of the Chiefs present were not prepared to move out of Moutse. They also indicated that they were not in agreement with the idea of Moutse being incorporated in KwaNdebele. That is correct. After the meeting, however, some indicated that they were prepared to move and were prepared to be incorporated into Moutse. There is a difference of opinion among the inhabitants of that area.

Mrs H SUZMAN: Mr Speaker, arising out of his reply may I ask the hon the Deputy Minister whether in view of the differ-

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I think that should be left to the discretion of the House to decide.

\*33. Mr P G SOAL—Law and Order [Reply standing over.]

#### Trout

\*34. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism:

- (1) Whether his Department has a policy in regard to the (a) breeding, (b) development and (c) propagation of trout in inland streams; if not, why not; if so, what is the policy.
- (2) whether he will make a statement on his Department's attitude in regard to the sport of trout fishing as a tourist attraction?

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND TOURISM:

(1)(a), (b) and (c). No. The responsibility rests with the respective Provincial Administrations.

(2) No, but I draw the attention of the hon member to the statement made by the Administrator of the Cape Province a few days ago.

#### Louis Botha Airport

\*35. Mr B W B PAGE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) What is the latest target date for the completion of the current programme for the upgrading of passenger and baggage facilities at Louis Botha Airport;
- (2) whether he will take steps to expedite the upgrading of these facilities; if so, what steps;
- (3) what is the estimated total final cost of all the phases of the above-mentioned programme?

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (1) July 1987.
- (2) No.
- (3) R16,12 million.

#### La Mercy International Airport

\*36. Mr B W B PAGE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 45 on 5 March 1985, the completion date for the La Mercy International Airport is still 1995; if not, (a) why not and (b) what is the amended date;
- (2) whether the latest estimate of the amount required to complete this airport is still R168 million; if not, (a) why not and (b) what is the latest estimate?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) No.

(a) The need to develop an international airport at La Mercy without undue delay remains an urgent objective. However, circumstances presently necessitate that development be postponed for economic reasons. Apart from financial considerations it is pointed out that the latest statistics in respect of Louis Botha Airport namely those for the period 1 April 1985 to 31 October 1985 show a decline of 18,67 per cent in—

- domestic and foreign passengers;
- domestic and foreign freight carriage; and
- the number of aircraft using the airport.

(b) In view of the aforementioned it will be misleading to predict a completion date for La Mercy Airport at this stage but the situation is being monitored constantly and will be reviewed if circumstances so demand.

(2) No.

(a) and (b) In view of the uncertainty with regard to the completion date of the airport estimates which are directly dependent on unknowns such as the inflation rate over a prolonged period will be mere speculation.

Letter of State President  
 HANS VAN DER MERWE  
 Minister of Information: 13.18.1986  
 Mr T LANGLEY asked the Deputy

Minister of Information: Whether the Bureau for Information is concerned with a letter by the State President which recently appeared in South African publications; if so, (a) in what publications did this letter appear and (b) what was the total cost of the planning, preparation and publication of this letter;

(2) whether the Bureau for Information is bearing the full cost in this connection; if not, (a) which agencies are making financial contributions in this connection and (b) what is the total amount of these contributions;

(3) whether this letter has appeared or will appear in foreign publications; if so, (a) in what publications and (b) what agencies will bear the cost involved?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INFORMATION:

(1) If the question refers to the advertisement in the form of a statement, signed by the State President, the answer is "Yes".

(a) The advertisement appeared in

the following publications: *Vanderland, Transvaler, The Star, Sunday Star, Business Day, Pretoria News, The Citizen, Beeld, Die Volksblad, Diamond Fields Advertiser, The Natal Witness, The Daily News, The Natal Mercury, Oosterlig, Eastern Province Herald, Evening Post, Daily Dispatch, The Cape Times, Die Burger, The Argus, Sowetan, O Seculo de Joanesburgo, Post Natal, The Plainsman, Cape Herald, Echo, Roodepoort Records, Randfontein Herald, Krugersdorp News, Highveld Ridge, Rapport, Sunday Times, Carltonville Herald, De Echo, District Mail, Eastern Transvaal Advertiser, Eikestadnuus, Escourt Gazette, Gemsbok, Graaff-Reinet Advertiser, Grocotts Mail, Highveld Herald, Kokstad Advertiser, Ladysmith Gazette, Lebowa Gazankulu Venda Times, Lentswe, The Mercury King Williamstown, Middleburg Observer, Newcastle Advertiser, Die Noord Transvaler, Noord-vrystaase Herald, Die Noord-wester, Northern Natal Courier, Northern Times, Paarl Post, Potchefstroom Herald, The Representative, South Coast Herald, Springs African Reporter, Siellander, Swarland Monitor, Uitenhage Despatch, Vista, Vryheid Gazette, Western Transvaal Record, Witbank News, Worcester Standard, Zululand Observer, Brakpan Herald, Brits Pos, Rustenburg Herald, Benoni City Times, Boksburg Advertiser, Vaal Ster, Noordkaap, George Herald, Kraysna/Plett, Goldfields Forum, Die Bosvelder, Imvo Zulu, Indaba, Ilanga, City Press, Die Daller, Gemsbok Courier, Die Lowvelder.*

(b) R268 358.

(2) Yes.

(a) and (b): Fall away.

# Moutse — moves to fight land partition

AKC & S  
B/S PG  
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## Political Staff

MOUTSE representatives may appear before the Bar of two Houses of Parliament to plead their case as early as this week.

The governing parties in the coloured and Indian Houses announced yesterday that they had tabled petitions from the community asking Parliament to disapprove of the proclamation incorporating Moutse into Kwandebele.

According to parliamentary sources, the Houses would require only a day's notice to put such an appearance on the relevant order papers and the chances are that they will do so before the end of the week.

Labour Party and National People's Party spokesmen said yesterday they were giving urgent priority to the Moutse issue.

Meanwhile, in the House of Assembly, Mrs Helen Suzman of the Progressive Federal Party is still seeking Government time to debate the issue of Moutse representatives appearing at its Bar.

She has also tabled a motion of disapproval of the proclamation in order to give the Assembly the opportunity to express its disapproval of Moutse's incorporation.

There is much uncertainty about the legal effectiveness of the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates disapproving the proclamation when the Assembly does not also do so.

Labour and the NPP are still investigating whether such a deadlock qualifies for arbitration by the President's Council.

It is generally thought that in order for the proclamation to be negated, all three Houses must disapprove.

# Suspend Moutse move Suzman

By BARRY STREEK

THE controversial transfer of Moutse into the KwaNdebele homeland should be suspended, Mrs Helen Suzman said yesterday.

She was commenting after the ruling parties in the House of Representatives and House of Delegates introduced measures to oppose the move.

The government has so far refused to reconsider its decision and it has refused to hold a referendum among residents about the issue.

But opposition to the move is mounting and last week the Lebowa Legislative Assembly "broke off" diplomatic relations with South Africa.

Yesterday, the Labour Party and the National People's Party introduced motions opposing the Moutse deal and petitions for the two former MPs for Moutse in the Lebowa Legislative Assembly to be heard at the Bar of the House have been submitted to the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates.

Mrs Suzman, the Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, has already submitted a similar petition in the House of Assembly.

No decision has yet been taken on whether the petition will be heard at the Bar of the House of Assembly but with the backing of the Labour Party and the NPP it is likely that the petitions will have majority support in those two Houses.

Mrs Suzman said yesterday that the removal of people from Moutse should be suspended until the matter had been debated in Parliament.

She said the Moutse affair should be left in abeyance for the time being.

Mrs Suzman said conflicting reports had been received about the removal of people from Uitvlugt in Moutse.

"Among them are allegations of intimidation from both sides and of inducements of sums of money being offered as compensation for moving," she said.

PARLIAMENT *Bus DAY*

*871* *III* *871*  
Govt firm over  
Moutse decision

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

— The government has again refused to conduct a referendum among the residents of Moutse on the incorporation of the area into KwaNdebele.

Deputy Minister of Development and Land Affairs Ben Wilkens said yesterday in reply to a series of questions that because of the difference of views and intimidation, a referendum would not be possible.

"A referendum would not be the best method," he said.

Political Staff

He said a referendum had been requested by the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi.

Wilkens also said future meetings with the residents of Moutse would only be held "if the need arises and in collaboration with the KwaNdebele government".

Wilkens also confirmed that Lebowa had broken off diplomatic relations with SA as a result of the Moutse decision.



# Moutse 'assaults' described

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The KwaNdebele Chief Minister, Mr Simon Skosana, supervised the alleged assault and torture of 261 Moutse residents abducted by vigilantes on New Year's Day, according to affidavits released yesterday.

Mr Skosana and two other KwaNdebele ministers — all carrying guns — encouraged young vigilantes who were sjambokking the abducted men, according to affidavits made at the Dennilton police station by five Moutse residents.

## Opposition

The alleged abductions followed opposition by Moutse residents to their territory being incorporated into KwaNdebele which is due to be granted independence later this year.

The KwaNdebele Minister of the Interior, Mr Piet Ntuli, beat some of the men with a sjambok, one resident said.

During the assaults,

Mr Skosana asked some of the abducted men: "Why are you refusing me my land which was given to me in 1981. I want my land. Your chance is over. I'm banning all the meetings in the district," Mr John Sakukhuna said.

He said he was abducted at 6am on January 1, and released about 28 hours later.

"I was at home and heard noises outside. The people said I must open the door. They then smashed it down with an axe.

"They started beating me with assegais. I was sjambokked on the back and chopped on the head with an axe. My whole face was covered with blood. They just said 'Kill the animals'."

Mr Sakukhuna said he was put in a bakkie with other injured people and taken to the Siyabusa Community Hall where he saw Mr Skosana, Mr Ntuli, and Mr Kunudu, the Minister of Education.

## 'Divided'

"The old men were separated from the young ones and were spoken to by Skosana. He told us that we must not let our kids burn his cars.

"He then said that he is now going to deal severely with the young ones.

"I saw the young ones being stripped. Water and soap was then thrown on to the floor. The young men were beaten with sjamboks and were made to jump up and down like frogs.

"Skosana was instructing the people to hit the young men. The other ministers were also giving encouragement. All the ministers were carrying guns."

The matter has been referred to the Attorney-General.

MOUTSE (111) FM

## Sectional strife

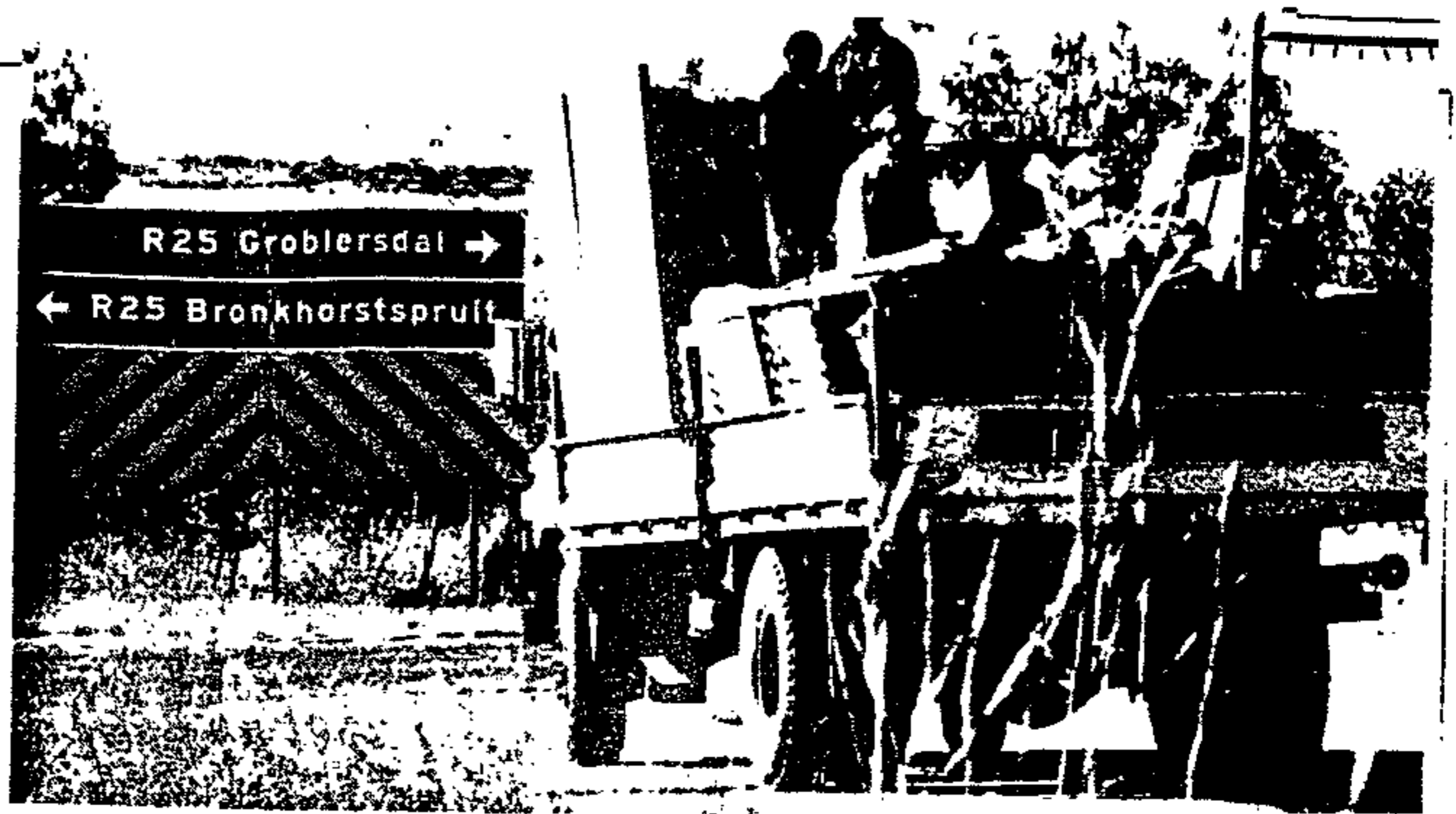
Far from defusing itself, the Moutse debacle becomes more murky by the day. While the KwaNdebele government continues to clamp down on people opposed to the incorporation of the area into the soon-to-be independent homeland, steps have been taken to challenge the move in Parliament. And Ndebeles from the previously harmonious area have fled as racial tension has mounted between

FM  
24/1/86  
them and Moutse's predominantly Pedi population.

Last week two tribal leaders from the Dennilton area, headmen Jim Mathebe and Sikai Boroko, were detained and are being held in KwaNdebele. Godfrey Mathebe, the Lebowan MP for Moutse who played a leading role in fighting the incorporation, is still being held in terms of the Internal Security Act.

But that has not stamped out resistance. Charges of assault have been laid against the homeland's chief minister, Simon Skosana, by five Moutse residents who were part of a group abducted and assaulted by KwaNdebele vigilantes on January 1 (*Current Affairs* January 10). They are alleging that Skosana was involved in the beatings.

Strong resistance to the move has also come from the Lebowa Legislative Assembly. Under intense pressure from busloads of Moutse residents who arrived in the Lebowan capital of Lebowakgomo to witness a special session last Thursday, the assembly roused itself from the apathy with which it has approached the issue during the past year. Unanimously rejecting the incorpora-



**KwaNdebele removal truck . . . shifting Ndebeles**

tion, the assembly decided that Moutse is still regarded as an integral part of Lebowa. To underscore this fact — and presumably to undermine KwaNdebele — it was also announced that the two Moutse MPs, Mathebe and Maredi Chueu, would retain their portfolios in the assembly.

The Lebowan cabinet is also reported to be

considering opening an administrative office in Nebo, an adjacent area in Lebowa where Moutse residents can refer administrative problems. Chueu says that as a demonstration of their dissatisfaction with Pretoria, the Lebowan government is to ask for the recall of the homeland's Commissioner General.

Action has also been taken on the parlia-

MOUTSE

24/1/86

FM

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CAP & Times 26/2/86  
**Man dies  
in clash**

LEBOWA. — A man was killed and 180 people detained in Lebowa following clashes between police and Motatema residents last week, Lebowa police said yesterday.

They said Mr Solomon Matshomane, 21, had died and several youths had been seriously injured.

The violence apparently started with a clash between residents and one policeman on Thursday, but more violence occurred as he retreated to the police station where other policemen confronted the residents.

Police said that angry youths had gone on the rampage, stoning and damaging policemen's houses and burning a policeman's car.

A spokesman for the Motatema Youth Congress said at least five youths were in hospital but the extent of their injuries was not known.

— Sapa

FIN 11/11

MOUTSE

25/1/76



## The ripples spread

While pressure mounts on government to suspend the incorporation of Moutse into KwaNdebele until the matter can be fully debated, the removal of families from the disputed territory continues.

Earlier this month Lebowa, which has opposed moves to remove Moutse from its jurisdiction, announced it was breaking off diplomatic relations with SA until the issue is resolved. This may be only an empty gesture as the homeland has refused to take independence and is totally dependent on SA. But judging by Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis's response, it certainly has made government squirm. Heunis retaliated saying the Lebowa government must take full responsibility for any disruptions arising from its action.

Government put-downs, however, will not stop the issue being debated in Parliament. Motions calling on government to repeal the incorporation have been tabled in all three Houses and are due for debate next week.

In addition, Houghton MP Helen Suzman is backing a petition from two Moutse leaders — Chief Tlokwe Mathebe and Mar-

edi Chucu — to have their case heard at the Bar of the House, the highest legislative forum available to them. No decision has been taken on whether they will be allowed to do so. But the petition is also being considered by both the Indian and coloured Houses, where it is likely to receive majority support.

Meanwhile, controversy is still raging over whether the removal of more than a hundred families from Moutse to the Salieslout-Immerpan area in Lebowa was "voluntary" or "forced." According to the Department of Education and Development Aid, 124 families have been moved already (including 32 families from farms within KwaNdebele proper) and a further 75 families still want to move.

Heunis is on record as saying that any Moutse residents who do not want to stay on under the KwaNdebele government are free to move to Immerpan. But the Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac), which is working closely with the Moutse people, disputes claims that the removals were "voluntary." Trac says that people in the village of Uitvlucht, where most of the resettled families come from, have been prohibited from holding any meeting where they can discuss the moves.

Trac also claims that on February 6 Uitvlucht residents were coerced into signing statements saying they wanted to move to Immerpan. It further alleges that residents are being offered large sums as compensation for moving. ■

MAREDI CHUEU

# Fighting for Moutse

Moutse politician Maredi Chueu is ready to go to prison to persuade Pretoria to reverse the incorporation of Moutse into KwaNdebele.

These may seem like strong words from a conservative beneficiary of apartheid politics. But, says Chueu, one of Moutse's two elected Lebowa MPs, the incorporation on January 1 this year has radicalised both young and old in this rural area north-east of Pretoria. His crusade may well land him in prison. Fellow MP Godfrey Mathebe has just been released after two weeks' detention by the South African authorities under Section 50 of the Internal Security Act. "This kind of action will never scare us," says Chueu. Instead, Mathebe has been made a hero overnight, especially among young people in Moutse, who normally scorn the homeland leaders.

Chueu was a teacher before becoming a school inspector in Nebo, an area adjacent to Moutse. While still teaching he studied part-time for a Unisa BA in politics and psychology. In 1978 after being elected MP, he moved back to the Pietersburg district to pursue politics full-time.

Moutse was originally part of Lebowa, but was excised in 1980 and placed under South African jurisdiction — although the two MPs and several chiefs continued representing Moutse on the Lebowa Legislative Assembly. Recently, the Lebowa Assembly resolved not to recognise the incorporation of Moutse and decided that the two MPs would still be regarded as members of that House.

Chueu denies the KwaNdebele claim that 80% of the Moutse population agrees with incorporation. To support his claim, he damns Pretoria's refusal to accede to their demand, frequently made and as often denied, for a referendum to be held in the area. He says that both he and Mathebe were returned to the Lebowa Assembly unopposed in 1983 which shows they have a mandate.

Since the incorporation, though estimates vary, the community says at least 40 people have been killed. "Pretoria underestimated the amount of resistance," says Chueu. One problem, he says, was they were misled by their ethnologist who said Pedi and Ndebele

people could be grouped together because of their "dress culture."

Indeed, Pedi and Ndebele people have been living together peacefully in Moutse for years. But whereas Pedi people have been in the area for over 200 years, the Ndebele only started moving in during the Twenties when Chief Mapoch of the Ndebele asked Chief Mathebe's grandfather for permission to live in Moutse. Over the years the number of Ndebele has swelled.

him. Later the excision was made an Act of Parliament and they lost their chance.

Chueu agrees with the popular view that Moutse has been given to KwaNdebele as a gift for taking independence later this year.

The previously conservative Moutse population was shocked when a KwaNdebele vigilante group invaded the area on New Year's day and abducted and assaulted more than 200 men. "This incensed the people of Moutse," says Chueu. "The last thing we were expecting was annexation by conquest."

Chueu says people do not respect KwaNdebele Chief Minister Simon Skosana because he is uneducated. They are perturbed that women in KwaNdebele don't have the vote and are publically flogged. "People don't feel secure. They fear discrimination in matters such as obtaining trading licences." They worry that when KwaNdebele becomes independent they will lose their South African citizenship. At the moment, they are hoping to win legally — either by getting the proclamation blocked in Parliament next month or by going to court.

If they win their case, various youth movements in the area have said they intend fighting against inclusion into any homeland — and that includes Lebowa.

Chueu says he is not yet disillusioned with homeland politics, although he believes

the homelands will eventually disappear. Meanwhile, he is willing to remain in Lebowa, but would also accept some kind of arrangement where Moutse remained part of SA. He believes that the young people in the area respect him because of his stand against Pretoria. They are not his only constituency and any decision about the fate of Moutse must be decided by all the people of Moutse at a later date. ■



Chueu ... ready to go to prison

"These people were our guests," says Chueu. "According to our custom, it's unthinkable that they should now become our hosts." Ironically, Ndebele in Moutse are now moving out because of tension between the two groups.

Chueu has publicly accused Lebowa Chief Minister Cedric Pathudi of "conniving with Pretoria over their fate." Otherwise, he says, why did Pathudi remain silent after the final consolidation plans were released last September? Chueu says Pathudi agreed to let Moutse go to KwaNdebele and in exchange Lebowa was given orange farms at Zebedelia and promise of a railway line from the farms to the capital of Lebowa, Lebowakgomo.

In 1980, after the excision of Moutse from Lebowa, Chueu urged Pathudi to fight the matter in court. But he says, Pathudi ignored

JACK WALSH

## Diamond diver

Launching a venture, such as the listing of his sea-diamond recovery company Marine West on the JSE's development capital mar-

FINANCIAL

(111) (111) (111)  
**MOUTSE INCORPORATION**

### Renewed resistance

While a legal wrangle seemed likely to prevent a parliamentary debate this week on the future of Moutse, a delegation from the troubled district was preparing to travel to Cape Town to renew efforts to force government to reunite the area with Lebowa.

A motion by the Progressive Federal Party's Helen Suzman urging that permission be given to Moutse leaders to present their case personally at the Bar of the House of Assembly — the highest legal authority available to them — was due for debate on Thursday. But, as the *FM* went to press, it appeared that the court action brought by Lebowa's Chief Minister Cedric Phatudi to have government's decision reversed could render any debate on Suzman's motion *sub judice*.

The Moutse delegation, which was due to travel to Cape Town on Wednesday, includes two former members of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly — T G Mathebe, former chairman of the Moutse Regional Authority, and M W Chueu. Both lost their seats when government unilaterally excised Moutse

from Lebowa and incorporated it into the soon-to-be "independent" KwaNdebele homeland.

So far all efforts to have the move reversed have failed. Civil unrest in the area, directly linked to the incorporation, has claimed a number of lives.

The Moutse delegation was due to meet the ambassadors of West Germany and the US and a senior British diplomat in Cape Town. They were also planning talks with Labour Party leader Allan Hendrickse and a senior member of the Indian National People's Party.

Debates on the Moutse question have also been scheduled for the coloured and Indian Houses of Parliament, but the court case could delay them as well.

The Moutse issue has clearly become one of government's most serious headaches. The dispute has received widespread coverage overseas and foreign governments have expressed their concern over the issue. Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis has repeatedly refused to reconsider the move, or to hold a referendum in Moutse to let the residents decide their own future.

CAPE TOWN  
1/3/66

## Lebowa death toll rises to three

**JOHANNESBURG.** — The official death toll for the week in the troubled Lebowa area of Motetema has risen to three. Severely beaten youths, recently released from jail, have come here for medical treatment and legal advice.

The police commissioner for Lebowa, Brigadier W Beetge, said three people were killed in Motetema last week, but he denied injured youths were still in the local police station's cells.

He was responding to claims by the Motetema Youth Congress which said it believed Mr Basie Chochoane, 19, and Mr Jerry Ntuli, 21, had been kept in jail after suffering gun-shot wounds. Lawyers had been unsuccessful in seeing the two young men, but believed they were likely to appear in court.

Only one of the dead, Mr Solomon Matshomane, 19, has been identified.

Young people from Motetema crowded into makeshift doctor's rooms here on Wednesday to be treated for wounds suffered when they were arrested a week ago.

## Sjambok wounds

Most of the 35 patients had been freed from jail the day before, when they appeared in court on charges of public violence.

Many, including several women, had suffered severe sjambok wounds, allegedly at the hands of the Lebowa police during and after arrest.

One young man had black marks and an open sore on his hands. He alleged these were caused by electric-shock torture.

He has made statements to his lawyers, and doctors have removed tissue to be tested by pathologists.

Brigadier Beetge said: "We have received complaints about people having been sjambokked and we are investigating. I visited the area yesterday and I have had no reports of electric shock treatment."

A ten-year-old boy said he had been passing a cafe last week when he saw youths and police clash. "Police came out of the police station and one of them pointed a gun at me."

The boy must have turned to run, because he was shot in the back of the head. — Sapa



# PHATUDI FEELS SAME



# STUDENTS

CITY P. 23/86

**LEBOWA** Chief Minister Cedric Phathudi had to scramble for safety at a Seshego service station this week when angry students attacked his official car as he entered the township.

As the homeland leader's car entered the township's main street, residents said, it was hit by a barrage of stones hurled by students from three local schools, who have been boycotting classes.

The car sped off to a local garage, where Phathudi hid in the offices.

*City Press* has been unable to establish whether Phathudi - who three weeks ago broke diplomatic links with Pretoria over the Moutse dispute - was injured.

The Seshego attack came as student unrest and school boy-

**Mudini**  
**Maiyha**

reports

colts engulfed large parts of Lebowa.

In Lecurfontein, tribal chief Masokop Rathagane fled his kraal after rioting students set it on fire.

Lebowa police confirmed this attack, but said they could not confirm the attack on Phathudi.

Thousands of students found themselves out of class this week when several schools and training colleges were shut down.

Hundreds of youths have been arrested in incidents related to unrest throughout the homeland.

Solomon Matjiamane, 24, of Motetema, was killed in running battles between students and police in Motetema last week and early this week. Several police homes were damaged.

In Seshego, detained Azapo executive member Andries Seema was allegedly severely assaulted by police. Lawyers were yesterday trying to get permission for a doctor to see him.

At Sekhukhuni Training College, teachers had to run for their lives before the college was closed down - boycotting students had threatened to burn them alive.

From Rantshabeng, Apel and Gankwane, students marched on Schoonoord police station to protest the arrest of fellow-students. They burnt homeland government vehicles, an agricultural co-operative

building and a market centre as they went.

At Mohlalatsi, they clashed with sjambok-wielding police, who routed them.

"The situation was worsened by tribal overtones - some Sekhukhuni people demanded the expulsion of students from outside Sekhukhuni," a local teacher told us.

"There were running battles between cops and students, and roads blocked with fire and stones at Rantshabeng and Gankwane."

Some of the affected schools are Motetema High, Mantonga-lake Chiene Training College, Ramothikoko High, Berlow Technical College, Masemola High, CN Phathudi Training College, Nkgunyelele High School and Khaiso, Mohlakane, Maseditshu, Whiti, Seelwane, Markweing, Marobathuta, Marnabusha and Magoka schools.

The homeland's Education Department could not say how many students were involved or how many schools had been gutted or shut down.

● Meanwhile matric student Solly Mashumane was shot dead and four cops' homes stoned in clashes at Motetema near Groblersdal this week.

Stan Mhlanga reports that many residents were injured and a private car was burnt.

## Hunger-strikers write to Botha

**By STELLA SZABO**

Forty-nine state of emergency detainees have written to President P.W. Botha rejecting their detention and calling for the release of all detainees.

They are among the 72 hunger strikers at Modderbee Prison.

Among them are several children of school-going age who will not be able to write examinations due to start on Monday.

The detainees who signed the letter are all members of UDF-affiliated organisations.

"We consider our detention to be wholly unjust," they said.

"Of particular concern to us is the detention of large numbers of school children.

"There can be no justification for inflicting such traumatic experiences on children and for causing them so much hardship

and anxiety through separation from their families."

The detainees are being supported by the Detainees' Parents Support Committee, which intends bringing their plight to the attention of a number of foreign embassies.

● A Prison Services spokesman this week confirmed that "about 73 detainees at the Modderbee Prison had claimed not to have taken their meals for the first time."

He said it is obvious the "so-called hunger strike" was an orchestrated attempt to gain maximum publicity.

● Fifteen Azapo members have signed a declaration which said they were committing themselves to an "indefinite food boycott". They also protested against "continued minority domination and economic exploitation."

**ALEX**  
**burial**  
**next**  
**WEEK**

**CITY** MARGO MARY...  
The date of the...  
of people shot dead during last week's unrest in Alexandra Township has been set for next Wednesday.

The funeral - expected to attract a massive crowd of mourners countrywide - is the first of its kind on the Reef.

At the time of going to press, details of the program and speakers had not yet been finalised by the coordinating committee.

The official death toll is 23, but there are claims that up to 46 people were killed during Alexandra's "six-day war".

Nineteen bodies have been positively identified: Owen Hlapolosa, Colin Hlapolosa, Lucy, Nono Ledwaba, Osborne Matlong, Jacob Maluta, Joseph Meyers, Jabulani Sam Sithole, Reuben Masaka, Jerry Mtshembu, Mhlabha Nkosi, Stephen Sithole, Neil Williams, Alfred Radebe, Bongani Madaleni, Johanna Hlubi, Stephen Stoll, Meisie Tshabalala, Solomon Mafema and Alexander...

**Power Motoring**  
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**"Damelin makes it"**  
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unilaterally, and transcripts are not normally released.

If the other person later breaks the confidentiality of discussions unilaterally, or puts words into my mouth, or discloses misleading accounts of the discussions, I can, if I deem it necessary in the interest of the truth, offer to make the transcript of the discussions available to the person with whom I was in conversation, and with his consent release it for general information.

For example, after the confidentiality of the discussion of 25 November 1985 and the contents thereof had been broken, and a unilateral account of the discussions had been disclosed to the media, my representative offered to supply Dr Slabbert with a copy of the transcript, and inquired whether he would have any objection to its release. He had no objection.

Ministers: **HANS. Q. COL 267**  
**4/3/86** Lebowa: commission of inquiry  
 Snyman asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:†

- (1) Whether a commission of inquiry into the activities of the Lebowa Development Corporation has been appointed; if so, when;
  - (2) whether this commission has completed its investigation; if so,
  - (3) whether the commission has reported to the Cabinet; if so,
  - (4) whether he intends laying this report upon the Table in Parliament; if not, why not; if so, when;
  - (5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?
- The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:
- (1) Yes. 9 April 1985.
  - (2) Yes.

HoA

Indians: requests to immigrate

\*3. Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs:†

Whether he has received any requests from political parties to allow Indians to immigrate to South Africa; if so, (a) from which political parties and (b) from which countries?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

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

Names on uniforms  
 \*4. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:†

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 14 on 13 April 1984, all members of the South African Police involved in (a) patrolling townships and (b) riot control are required to display their names on their uniforms at all times; if not, why not; if so,

(2) whether any members of the South African Police failed to display their names in this manner in 1985; if so, (a) how many, (b) why and (c) what action was taken as a result;

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

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) (a) Yes.
- (b) Yes.
- (2) Yes.
- (a) About 20 percent.
- (b) They do not possess name plates and name strips, on account of the factories' inability to satisfy the demand.

HoA

(c) In co-operation with the factories it is attempted to provide name plates and name strips as speedily as possible.

(3) No.

Policemen killed/injured  
 \*5. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:†

How many policemen, excluding policemen killed or injured in vehicle accidents or outside the Republic, were (a) killed and (b) seriously injured in the execution of their duties in 1985?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (a) 29 members.
- (b) 82 members.

Blocks of flats  
 \*6. Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Law and Order:†

Whether consideration has been given to the erection of blocks of flats for married Black policemen in townships; if so, with what result; if not, why not?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

Yes, provision has already been made in the 1985/1990 five years building programme of the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs for the erection of blocks of flats and groups of houses for married Black policemen at ten (10) different centres.

Mr W V RAW. Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply given by the hon the Minister, what steps if any, are being taken in the meantime to protect the homes of Black policemen in the townships?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, various steps are being taken. One of them is that members are permitted to take weapons is-

the hon the Minister's reply, I should like to ask him whether he is going to take legal action against the people who perpetrated the sale of this particular product.

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, that is not possible because it is not the responsibility of my department to issue that specific permit.

Maj R SIVE: Mr Speaker, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, does it not fall within the ambit of the Dairy Industries Control Board?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the hon member himself is not sure about the position. These are not primary products involved here, but processed products. That means that my Department does not necessarily have to issue a permit therefor.

Mr R W HARDINGHAM: Mr Speaker, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, I should like to ask him whether his department intends taking any action to ensure that the sale of these products does not take place in the future. Is he going to take any action in regard to this particular matter?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, should it fall under the jurisdiction of my Department and should it involve a threat to existing agricultural products in South Africa, then we can obviously take steps under the various schemes and we shall also do so in this case.

HANS: G. COL. 287  
4/3/86  
\*20. Mr FJ LE ROUX asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:†

(1) With reference to his reply to Question No 9 on 11 February 1986, what, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available, were the travelling and subsistence expenses of officials who negotiated with representatives of the Dutch Government in connection with the Klaas de Jonge case;

(2) whether any progress had been made in connection with this matter since

his reply to the above-mentioned question; if so, what progress?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) R14 903.

(2) The Netherlands Government has been informed that a charge sheet will be furnished to Mr de Jonge through the normal diplomatic channels which has been done in the meantime.

HANS: G. COL. 288  
4/3/86  
\*21. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether any incident involving members of the public and members of the South African Police took place at KwaDengezi, Pinetown, on or about 9 February 1986; if so, what (a) was the nature of and (b) were the circumstances surrounding the incident;

(2) whether any persons were killed or injured in the incident; if so, (a) how many in each case and (b) what are their names;

(3) whether an investigation has been instituted into the incident; if not, why not; if so, (a) who is in charge of the investigation and (b) when is it anticipated that a report will be submitted?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes.

(a) and (b) Allegedly a police patrol on 9 February 1986 fired at six (6) Black youths, who threw stones at them.

(2) Yes.

(a) Killed 1  
Injured 1

(b) Mbongeni Mgedezi  
Delani Sithole

(3) Yes.

(a) A commissioned police officer.

(b) As soon as the investigation is completed the matter will be referred to the Attorney-General for a decision.

(2) Yes.

(a) Killed 1

Injured 1

(3) Yes.

(a) A member of the Criminal Investigation branch of the South African Police.

(b) As soon as the investigation is completed, the matter will be referred to the Attorney-General for a decision.

HANS: G. COL. 289  
4/3/86  
\*22. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether any incident involving members of the public and members of the South African Police took place at Chesterville, Westville, on or about 16 February 1986; if so, what (a) was the nature of and (b) were the circumstances surrounding the incident;

(2) whether any persons were killed or injured in the incident; if so, (a) how many in each case and (b) what are their names;

(3) whether an investigation has been instituted into the incident; if not, why not; if so, (a) who is in charge of the investigation and (b) when is it anticipated that a report will be submitted?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes.

(a) and (b) During the night of 16 to 17 February 1986, petrol bombs were thrown at two private houses and a private vehicle in Chesterville. At about 03h20 on 17 February 1986, a police patrol came across about 20 Blacks where they were busy making petrol bombs. They ignored a police command to stand still, hurled a knife at the police and ran away. The patrol then fired at the fugitives with shotguns.

HANS: G. COL. 290  
4/3/86  
\*23. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether any steps were taken in respect of the Commissioner-General of Lebowa recently; if so, (a) what steps, (b) when, (c) on whose instruction and (d) why;

(2) Whether he or his Department has received any representations requesting that such steps be taken; if so, (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was the response thereto;

(3) whether any action is to be taken in connection with these representations; if not, why not; if so, (a) what action and (b) when?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Yes.

(a) It was decided that there will be no contact between the Lebowa Government and the Commissioner-General. This decision will be reviewed on request of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly.

(b) 14 February 1986.

sued to them to their houses for their own protection. Further, in certain cases additional members are assigned on a 24-hour basis to protect certain members' houses—additional, because it is a greater risk factor. Those are two of the most common steps being taken. Furthermore, immediate attention is given to each case where there is the merest hint that a member's house and/or himself or his family may be in any form of danger. Immediate attention is given to that by means of the protective measures which I have identified.

†Mr W V RAW. Further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is it possible to speed up the building of flats?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, we are doing everything in our power, and with the assistance of my colleague the hon the Minister of Public Works I am sure that we will be able to expedite this matter.

Ginsberg, King William's Town: funeral  
HANNS. Q COL 272 413/86  
\*7. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether an investigation is being carried out in respect of specific complaints against members of the South African Police as contained in affidavits concerning incidents which took place on or about 21 October 1985 at Ginsberg, King William's Town, at the funeral of a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply; if so, what is the name of this person;

(2) whether this investigation has been completed; if so, (a) when and (b) what are the findings; if not, (i) why not and (ii) when is it anticipated that the investigation will be completed;

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

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:  
DER:

(1) Yes. Sakumzi Gimba Mbeka.

HOA

(2) Yes.

(a) With regard to two of the three alleged complaints of assault the investigation has been completed on 15 January 1986.

(b) In one case the complaint was found to be false, while the alleged offenders in the other case could not be traced.

(i) and (ii) Concerning the third complaint, it is at this stage unknown when the investigation will be completed.

(3) No.

Certain person: death/post-mortem

HANNS. Q COL 272 413/86  
\*8. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) (a) What were the circumstances which gave rise to the (i) shooting and (ii) death, on or about 2 October 1985, of a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, and (b) what is the name of this person;

(2) whether the South African Police informed the parents of the deceased of his death; if so, when; if not, why not;

(3) whether a post-mortem was carried out by a district surgeon; if so, when;

(4) whether the parents of the deceased were (a) informed of and (b) permitted to be present at the post-mortem; if not, why not in each case; if so, (i) when were the parents so informed and (ii) what was the outcome of the post-mortem;

(5) whether the parents were informed of the outcome of the post-mortem; if so, when; if not, why not?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:  
DER:

(1) (a) (i) and (ii) At about 23h05 on 2 October 1985, a foot patrol of the South African Police was compelled to disperse a group of Blacks, who were busy erecting barricades in the Ginsberg township, with shotguns after they pelleted the patrol with stones.

(b) Sakumzi Gimba Mbeka.

(2) Yes, during the morning of 3 October 1985.

(3) Yes, on 4 October 1985.

(4) (a) No. The deceased's parents did not inquire about the post-mortem.

(b) No. In terms of section 3(5) of the Inquests Act, 1959 (Act 58 of 1959), the parents are not allowed at a post-mortem.

(i) After the post-mortem on 4 October 1985.

(ii) "Gunshot wound of abdomen".

(5) No. On inquiry from the family's legal representative the outcome was telephonically made known to him.

Mr D J N MALCOMESS: Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, can he tell us what type of cartridge was used? Was it birdshot or buckshot that was used?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I do not know.

Ginsberg, King William's Town: funeral  
HANNS. Q COL 273 413/86  
\*9. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether an investigation is being carried out in respect of specific complaints against members of the South African Defence Force as contained in affidavits concerning incidents which took place on or about 21 October 1985 at Ginsberg, King William's Town, at the funeral of a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply; if so, what is the name of this person;

(2) whether this investigation has been completed; if so, (a) when and (b) what were the findings; if not, (i) why not and (ii) when is it anticipated that the investigation will be completed;

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

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) Yes. The late Mr S Mbeka.

(2) It is a SA Police investigation, consequently the SA Defence Force does not have the particulars at its disposal.

(3) No.

HANNS. Q COL 274 413/86  
\*10. Dr F HARTZENBERG asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:†

Whether the area known as the Nebo Farms has been transferred to Lebowa; if so, on what date?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT:

No.

Relations with Lebowa  
HANNS. Q COL 274 413/86  
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Whether the Government of Lebowa recently broke off relations with the South

HOA

sued to them to their houses for their own protection. Further, in certain cases additional members are assigned on a 24-hour basis to protect certain members' houses—additional, because it is a greater risk factor. Those are two of the most common steps being taken. Furthermore, immediate attention is given to each case where there is the merest hint that a member's house and/or himself or his family may be in any form of danger. Immediate attention is given to that by means of the protective measures which I have identified.

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DER:

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HoA

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Certain person: death/post-mortem  
HAN'S: Q COL 272 413/86

\*8. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

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- (2) whether the South African Police informed the parents of the deceased of his death; if so, when; if not, why not;
- (3) whether a post-mortem was carried out by a district surgeon; if so, when;
- (4) whether the parents of the deceased were (a) informed of and (b) permitted to be present at the post-mortem; if not, why not in each case; if so, (i) when were the parents so informed and (ii) what was the outcome of the post-mortem;
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DER:

- (1) (a) (i) and (ii) At about 23h05 on 2 October 1985, a foot patrol of the South African Police was compelled to disperse a group of Blacks, who were busy erecting barricades in the Ginsberg township, with shotguns after they pelted the patrol with stones.
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(2) whether this investigation has been completed; if so, (a) when and (b) what were the findings; if not, (i) why not and (ii) when is it anticipated that the investigation will be completed;

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The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) Yes. The late Mr S Mbeka.

(2) It is a SA Police investigation, consequently the SA Defence Force does not have the particulars at its disposal.

(3) No.

HAN'S: Q COL 274 413/86  
\*10. Dr F HARTZENBERG asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:†

Whether the area known as the Nebo Farms has been transferred to Lebowa; if so, on what date?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT:

No.

Relations with Lebowa  
HAN'S: Q COL 274 413/86  
\*11. Dr F HARTZENBERG asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:†

Whether the Government of Lebowa recently broke off relations with the South

HoA

African Government; if so, (a) on what date and (b) what reasons were furnished for this step?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT:

No. (a) and (b) Because of a motion that was accepted by the Lebowa Legislative Assembly on 16 January 1986 which reads as follows: "The Legislative Assembly resolves that the Commissioner General of Lebowa be recalled until the Moutse issue has been satisfactorily settled", it was decided that there will be no contact between the Lebowa Government and the Commissioner General. This decision will be reviewed, on request of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly.

KwaNdebele: Rust de Winter  
HANS: G.C. 275. 4/3/86  
\*12. Dr F HARTZENBERG asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:†

(1) Whether a decision was taken recently to add the area Rust de Winter to the territory of KwaNdebele; if so, on what date;

(2) whether the (a) landowners concerned, (b) farmers' association concerned and (c) Transvaal Agricultural Union had been consulted before this decision was taken; if so, what was the reaction in each case; if not, why not;

(3) whether the Commission for Co-operation and Development carried out an investigation into the matter before the above-mentioned decision was taken; if so, what was the result of the investigation; if not, why not?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Yes. On 25th September 1985 the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning announced the Government's decision that the Rust

de Winter area would be included in the territory of KwaNdebele.

(2) (a), (b) and (c) All the information and particulars obtained from previous evidence of affected persons were once again considered and evaluated. The spokesman of the community who has an interest in land in the area concerned was informed beforehand of the decision of the Government whereafter the local Farmers Association, being an affiliate of the Transvaal Agricultural Union, has also discussed the matter. The Commission for Co-operation and Development also informed the local community of the decisions. Furthermore a delegation of the community discussed the issue with the relative Minister, Deputy Minister and Chairman of the Commission for Co-operation and Development when they objected against the decision of the Government.

The Minister concerned undertook to submit the matter once again to the Cabinet. This undertaking has been carried out.

(3) Yes. The reports of the Commission for Co-operation and Development to the Cabinet are confidential and are not published.

Kirkwood: person detained  
HANS: G.C. 276. 4/3/86  
\*13. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether a certain person from Kirkwood, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, was detained under the emergency regulations in 1985; if so, (a) what is the name of this person and (b) (i) on what date, (ii) why and (iii) where was he detained;

(2) whether this person was subsequently released; if so, (a) on what date and (b) why;

(3) whether this person was charged with any offence; if so, (a) with what offence and (b) in terms of what statutory provision;

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

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes.

(a) Jack Salter.

(b) (i) On 10 August 1985.

(ii) I am not prepared to disclose the reasons for his detention.

(iii) At Uitenhage from 13h45 on 10 August 1985 and at North end Prison from 11h26 on 12 August 1985.

(2) Yes.

(a) On 23 August 1985.

(b) I am not prepared to disclose the reasons for his release.

(3) No.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

(4) No.

Kirkwood: persons arrested  
HANS: G.C. 277. 4/3/86  
\*14. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether any member of the South African Police took any action on or about 1 February 1986 at a shop in Kirkwood owned by a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply; if so, (a) on whose instructions, (b) for what purpose, (c) what action was taken by the police on this occasion and (d) what is the name of this person;

(2) whether any persons were arrested or taken into custody by the police on this occasion; if so, (a) what are the names of these persons and (b) why;

(3) whether any action was taken against these persons; if so, (a) what action and (b) why;

(4) whether these persons were subsequently released; if so, when?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) to (4) Whereas an interdict concerning this matter was filed at the Supreme Court in Port Elizabeth, I do not deem it appropriate to disclose the required particulars.

Medical aid  
HANS: G.C. 278. 4/3/86  
\*15. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) Whether White and non-White employees of the South African Transport Services are included in the same medical aid scheme; if not, (a) why not and (b) to which medical aid schemes do (i) White and (ii) non-White employees belong; if so, what is the name of the scheme;

(2) whether the medical aid scheme for (a) White and (b) non-White employees of the South African Transport Services pays for the services of medical specialist doctors; if not, why not; if so, what is the nature of the services rendered by such medical specialist doctors?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (for the Minister of Transport Affairs):

(1) No.

(a) Transmed was introduced experimentally for Whites in order to determine the financial implications. The admittance of Non-White employees to Transmed

# Speaker bars House debate on Moutse

SOIWEJAN 5/3/80

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY**—The dispute over the incorporation of the Moutse area into KwaNdebele at the beginning of this year following its earlier excision from Lebowa will not come before the House as the matter has been taken to the Supreme Court and is therefore sub judice, the speaker, Mr Johann Greef, ruled yesterday.

Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) has

had a private member's motion on the order paper for a number of weeks already which would give two former Moutse members of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly leave to be heard at the Bar of the House to urge the disapproval of the disputed area's incorporation into KwaNdebele.

Mr Speaker announced yesterday he had been notified that

the Lebowa Government had applied to the Supreme Court to have the proclamation which incorporated Moutse into KwaNdebele declared null and void.

"I accordingly rule that as (the proclamation) is now going to be adjudicated upon by a court of law, the matter is sub judice and the honourable member for Houghton's notice of motion . . . cannot be considered by Parliament before the court has pronounced judgment," he said.

## Dispute over Moutse area taken to Supreme Court

PARLIAMENT — The dispute over the incorporation of the Moutse area into kwaNdebele at the beginning of this year following its earlier excision from Lebowa would not come before the House as the matter had been taken to the Supreme Court, the Speaker, Mr Johann Greeff ruled yesterday.

Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton) has had a private member's motion on the Order Paper for a number of weeks. The motion would give two former Moutse members of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly leave to be heard at the Bar of the House to tell of their disapproval of the disputed area's incorporation into kwaNdebele.

The Speaker said he had been notified that the Lebowa Government had applied to the Supreme Court to have the proclamation incorporating Moutse into kwaNdebele declared null and void.

"I accordingly rule that as (the proclamation) is now going to be adjudicated upon by a court of law, the matter is sub judice and the honorable Member for Houghton's notice of motion ... cannot be considered by Parliament before the court has pronounced judgment."

Mr Dave Dalling (PFP, Sandton) asked if he could ask him a question on the matter.

Mr Greeff said he could see him in his chambers later. — Sapa.

## De Jonge sent charge sheet

PARLIAMENT — Mr Blaas de Jonge, the Dutch fugitive wanted on terrorism charges, was supplied with a charge sheet through diplomatic channels, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday. Replying to a question from Mr Frank le Roux (CP, Brakpan), Mr Botha said R14 903 had been spent on travelling and subsistence expenses for officials negotiating with the Dutch Government over Mr de Jonge, who has taken refuge in his country's Pretoria embassy.

"The Netherlands Government was informed that a charge sheet would be furnished to Mr de Jonge through the normal diplomatic channels," he said. — Sapa.



# No debate on Moutse in Parliament

By BARRY STREEK  
Political Staff

THE petitions against the incorporation of the Moutse area into the KwaNdebele homeland — due to be presented in two Houses of Parliament this week — have been shelved because of a court action instituted by the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi.

Private members' motions on the Moutse controversy, which were to have been debated in all three Houses tomorrow, have also been postponed because of the court application.

The Speaker of Parliament, Mr Johan Greeff, ruled yesterday that the Moutse issue was sub judice because of the legal proceedings.

This means that the Moutse affair cannot be debated in any of the three Houses.

Nor will the two former MPs for Moutse in the Lebowa Legislative Assembly, Chief T G Mathebe and Mr M W Cheue, be able to present their petitions in the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates.

However, Chief Mathebe, Mr Cheue, Mr Godfrey Matlala and Chief-tainness Matlala, together with their legal representatives, Professor John Dugard and Mrs D Mokgatle, will visit Cape Town today.

During their visit, they will have lunch with members of the House of Delegates and the House of Representatives and

address the Progressive Federal Party caucus.

They will also meet the West German Ambassador in South Africa, Mr Carl Lahusen, the United States Ambassador, Mr Herman Nickel, and a representative of the British Ambassador, Sir Patrick Moberly.

Tomorrow morning, the Moutse delegation will hold a press conference.



Progressive Federal Party MP Mr Peter Soal (second from left) with Moutse delegates (from left), legal adviser Professor John Dugard, Mr M W Cheue, legal adviser Mrs D Mokgatle, Chief T G Mathebe and Mr Godfrey Matlala.

Cape Times 6/3/86 (2/11) (111) (111)

# Moutse delegation arrives in City

Staff Reporter

A DELEGATION from Moutse, led by Chief T G Mathebe, arrived in Cape Town yesterday for informal meetings with legislators and to hold talks with foreign ambassadors.

The group was to have presented petitions against the incorpora-

tion of the Moutse area into the KwaNdebele homeland to two Houses of Parliament. Private members' motions on the issue were also to have been debated.

But this has been prevented because of a court action instituted by the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi. The issue is there-

fore sub judice and may not be debated in Parliament.

Chief Mathebe and the other delegates, Mr M W Cheue and Mr Godfrey Matlala, "hope to expose South Africa's true intentions in the region", said Mr Cheue.

"We want to discuss the problem with anyone

we can, for South Africa has been propagating reform, and Moutse must be a starting point," he said.

Mr Cheue said the group would be talking to members of the Houses of Delegates and Representatives and to the caucus of the Progressive Federal Party.

"We also want to tell

the ambassadors of West Germany, Britain and the United States that Moutse is being absorbed against the wishes of its people."

The delegation, which will be in town until this afternoon, is accompanied by its legal representatives, Professor John Dugard and Mrs D Mokgatle.

# Moutse leaders strongly resist plan

6/3/86 E-Post

(111)  
MOUTSE  
~~LEBOWA~~  
~~SA~~

By DIRK VAN ZYL  
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Leaders of the Moutse area in the Transvaal today strongly pleaded their case against the South African Government's plan to incorporate them permanently into Kwandebele.

They addressed the Progressive Federal Party's parliamentary caucus, then held a Press conference.

Yesterday they met members of the House of Delegates and senior diplomatic representatives of the United States, Britain and West Germany, and they lunched with members of the House of Representatives today before flying back to Johannesburg.

The area was incorporated into Kwandebele by proclamation from January 1 this year, but the Lebowa Government has contested this in the Supreme Court.

Since 1980 it has fallen under the SA Government's control administratively, although it has still had MPs sitting in the Lebowa Legislative Assembly.

This has been recognised by the Assembly, but not by the SA Government. Politically the Moutse people have therefore continued to consider themselves part of Lebowa.

# Group wants headman out

6/3/86  
SNAK  
By Dirk Nel,  
Northern Transvaal  
Bureau

PIETERSBURG — A large group of people in the Moletjie district of Lebowa want the local headman dismissed.

A resident organising a petition said irregularities had been reported to the Chief Commissioner in Pietersburg but no action had been taken, though the matter had been dragging on for almost two years.

The local magistrate was not available for comment this week, and a spokesman for the Chief Commissioner's office said the matter would have to be resolved by the villagers.

# Moutse a new form of resettlement adviser

CAPE TOWN — The South African Government claimed to have abandoned its "notorious" policy of forced population removals as a result of international pressure.

However, the incorporation of Moutse into KwaNdebele was a new and insidious form of "resettlement", Professor John Dugard, legal adviser to the Moutse delegation here, said at a press conference yesterday.

The delegation, in Cape Town to meet legislators and foreign ambassadors, said the government would not hold a referendum to gauge the views of the area's people on incorporation into KwaNdebele because it knew 80 per cent of them would vote against it.

The delegation also said the South African Government was committed to the idea of independence for KwaNdebele, which could be made possible only by incorporating Moutse's well-developed infrastructure.

The delegation comprised Chief T. G. Mathibe, former chairman of the Moutse Regional Authority, Mr M. W. Chueu, Mr Godfrey Mathebe, Prof Dugard and Mrs D. Mokgatle.

Also present at the briefing was Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, whose proposed private member's motion against Moutse's incorporation was to be moved in the House of Assembly yesterday but was dropped because of a pending Supreme Court action on the matter.

The Speaker, Mr Johann Greeff, ruled yesterday the matter was sub judice and could not be brought before Parliament until the court had pronounced judgement.

Prof Dugard said Moutse was being made a sacrificial lamb to provide more land and more people to the "dustbowl"

of KwaNdebele. Mr Chueu said the people of Moutse would lose whatever South African citizenship rights they had and he found it hard to reconcile this with the State President, Mr P. W. Botha's reform plans.

In addition to losing citizenship rights, the people of Moutse would also lose their property and language rights, he said.

"We are not looking for sympathy, but we want an understanding of our problems," he said, adding he was pleased several foreign missions, including European Economic Community countries, had expressed their displeasure at the incorporation move.

According to the delegation, the Moutse community of about 200 000, situated in the Northern Transvaal, was divided into three sections and a farm in one, known as the Mathebe area, was reported to be rich in minerals.

About half the Moutse population consisted of North Sothos. The remainder comprised Southern Ndebeles, Swazis, Zulus, Shangaans, Tswanas, Xhosas and Vendas.

Prof Dugard said if the Moutse incorporation went ahead, it would be the first time that the "old Verwoerdian dream" of an ethnic state would be abandoned, as more than a third of the future KwaNdebele population would be Sothos.

Because of its association with the North Sotho group, Moutse became part of the Lebowa Territorial Authority in 1962, and of the self-governing Lebowa Legislative Assembly in 1972, they said.

The people of Moutse preferred being governed directly by the South African central government as was the case from 1980 to 1985.

If this was not possible,

then they would prefer Moutse to be incorporated into Lebowa, as was the case from 1972 to 1980, the delegation said in a memorandum handed to the press.

The memorandum said Lebowa had consistently indicated its opposition to taking independence and in taking this stance it had been fully supported by the Moutse members of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly.

"Indeed, this opposition to independence on the part of Lebowa is one of the reasons why Moutse prefers to be part of Lebowa and not KwaNdebele.

"It knows that its association with Lebowa will not result in a severance of constitutional ties with South Africa and a concomitant loss of citizenship," it said.

The memorandum, prepared by Prof Dugard, said Lebowa was also opposed to Moutse's incorporation into KwaNdebele.

● Public flogging was one of the reasons given by Mr Chueu for opposing the area's incorporation into KwaNdebele.

Mr Chueu said the people of Moutse feared KwaNdebele would introduce its system of public flogging of men, a practice abhorred by the North Sotho people in terms of their customs.

In KwaNdebele women were also flogged publicly with the government's blessing, he said, adding that even chiefs participated in public floggings. — Sapa

## Hermes heading for India?

LONDON — India is expected to sign a deal soon to buy Britain's largest warship, the 28 500 ton aircraft carrier Hermes, according to the Defence Ministry.

The price is likely to be about R160 million. — DDC

# Moutse leader calls for a referendum

WEEKLY 11 7/13/86

BY JEAN LE MAY,  
Cape Town.

MOUTSE leader M W Cheue yesterday challenged the South African government to hold a referendum on the proposed transfer of the Moutse area of Lebowa into the soon-to-be "independent" Kwa-Ndebele.

"The majority would vote against it," he said.

The issue has opened up a hornet's nest for South Africa, say foreign diplomats, on whom the Moutse delegation which visited Cape Town this week made a deep impression.

The Moutse question was cited by the British government in its strongly-worded statement a fortnight ago.

According to diplomatic sources, a flood of similar objections can be expected — which, they say, will do nothing to persuade what friends the South African government still has abroad that it is sincere in its "reform" programme.

The delegation consisted of Chief TG Mathebe, MW Cheue and Godfrey Matlala, accompanied by legal advisers Professor John Dugard and D Mokgatle.

The delegation's original intention in coming to Cape Town was to present a petition against incorporation to the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates and to listen to debates on the incorporation in all three houses.

Helen Suzman, PFP Houghton, was refused permission to present a

similar petition at the Bar of the House of Assembly.

Meanwhile, the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, has started a legal action connected with the transfer.

Because of this, the speaker of the house, Johan Greeff, ruled that the issue was sub judice and that the petitions could not be presented and the issue could not be debated in Parliament.

The Moutse delegation and its legal advisors claim they were not aware that Phatudi had filed a court action. There is considerable resentment about the action, which is due to be heard in the Pretoria Supreme Court on April 16, having been instituted without consulting the Moutse people.

Cheue, speaking at a press conference arranged by the PFP in parliament, outlined reasons why the people of Moutse had fought against transfer to KwaNdebele.

"We have South African citizenship in Moutse. Once KwaNdebele becomes independent, we shall no longer have it," he said.

The people of Moutse would lose their privately-owned land and the schools, hospitals and facilities they had worked so hard to build up.

Moutse 'fighting for survival'

# Absurd face of apartheid

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Government's unilateral transfer of Moutse to kwaNdebele against the wishes of its 120 000 people is surely one of the most absurd chapters in the history of apartheid.

It is a flagrant contradiction of the most central planks of President P W Botha's own reform doctrine, in that:

● Where Mr Botha pledged last August (in his Rubicon speech) that independence would not be forced upon anyone, 120 000 South Africans are being forced to become citizens of independent kwaNdebele without being afforded the right to express their views in a plebiscite.

● Where Mr Botha has said that each group has the right to its own sovereignty and self-determination, own residential areas and own schools, the people of Moutse (more than 75 percent are not Ndebeles) are lumped with 200 000 mainly Ndebeles in one political unit. They fear for their language and property rights. They are worried about the education of their children in their own schools. Their womenfolk lose their majority status in terms of kwaNdebele law. They may not vote and are treated as minors.

● Where Mr Botha has announced that South African citizenship is to be restored to millions of blacks who lost theirs in the process of homeland independence, the people of Moutse stand to lose theirs when they are converted to citizens of independent kwaNdebele.

## Passports for travel

They may retain dual citizenship in the form of a South African passport for travel purposes. But in terms of Government policy, citizens of independent homelands have no claim to political rights in South Africa.

The man who made the "non-reversible" decision to draw the kwaNdebele boundaries around Moutse was President Botha. He did so because, without Moutse, kwaNdebele would be an independent state of 200 000 people and very little infrastructure — not even a hospital.

With Moutse, kwaNdebele gains 66 000 well-developed hectares, tarred roads, a telecommunications system, at least 58 schools, churches of most denominations, and a hospital.

There is also the prospect of mineral wealth. One of the farms in the Moutse 1 District is reported to be rich in minerals, and a major mining house has applied for prospecting rights.

Moutse, near Groblersdal in the Northern Transvaal, is divided into three sections, known as Areas 1, 2 and 3.

About half its 120 000 population are North Sothos. The rest include Southern Ndebeles, Swazis, Zulus, Shangaans, Tswanas, Xhosas and Vendas.

## Medium of instruction

In language and culture, Moutse belongs to the North Sotho group. All its chiefs are Sothos; 16 of the 20 members of the Moutse Regional Authority are Sothos; and 40 of the district's 46 primary schools use Sotho as their medium of instruction.

Because of its association with the North Sotho group, Moutse became part of the Lebowa Territorial Authority in 1962 and of the self-governing Lebowa Legislative Assembly in 1972.

From 1972 to 1980, Moutse was part of Lebowa, a separate self-governing homeland for the North Sotho unit. It had four seats in the Lebowa Legislative Assembly. In 1979 the Government decided to include the South Ndebele as a unit entitled to self-government. Previously, the unit was considered too small for statehood and the South Ndebeles were expected to achieve their political aspirations in other units.

Because kwaNdebele opted for independence, Pretoria started giving the tiny homeland preferential treatment, particularly when it came to the allocation of land. In 1980, in what later tran-

spired to be preparation for kwaNdebele's independence, Pretoria unilaterally excised Moutse from Lebowa.

The people and leaders of Moutse voiced their opposition to the proposed incorporation of their territory into kwaNdebele from the outset. They have called repeatedly for a referendum.

In September last year, the Government published the consolidation plans for kwaNdebele. They included Moutse.

The territory's residents tried to express their opposition to the plan through public meetings, but these were either banned or dispersed by the police.

On December 31, President Botha issued Proclamation 227 of 1985 incorporating Moutse into kwaNdebele. It sparked a violent confrontation between the people of Moutse and kwaNdebele.

## Initiation ceremonies

In January, Mr Godfrey Mathebe, a Moutse leader and Member of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly, was detained under the Internal Security Act.

The people of Moutse fear that if they are forced to live in independent kwaNdebele their way of life will be changed. They fear that kwaNdebele will impose Ndebele as the official language. Moutse schools will fall under the kwaNdebele Department of Education, so Ndebele standards are likely to be imposed.

The Ndebeles may also introduce their system of public flogging of adults. They might even nationalise Moutse properties.

Professor John Dugard, legal adviser to the Moutse people, on whose research much of this article has been based, says that the incorporation of Moutse into kwaNdebele is a new and insidious form of resettlement.

"Pretoria realises that any attempt to forcibly relocate the people of Moutse to Immerspan and Saliesloot would be met with an international outcry. Thus it has resorted to another strategy to achieve the same goal. It has redrawn the boundaries of kwaNdebele so as to include Moutse.

## Welfare responsibility

"The people of Moutse are thus resettled in a new black state-to-be by the stroke of a legislative pen, absolving Pretoria of responsibility for their welfare.

"If the people of Moutse find living conditions in kwaNdebele intolerable, and later elect to move to Immerspan and Saliesloot, Pretoria will claim that they have voluntarily elected to relocate. This scheme must be seen for what it is: a new species of resettlement."

The Moutse people are bitter about leaving their ancestors and their home of 200 years. In any case, they say, the ground offered to them is too far away from the white towns, to which many commute to work.

With the aid of Professor Dugard and the Progressive Federal Party, a plan to air the whole issue in each of the three chambers of Parliament came close to working this week.

If the coloured and Indian Houses had disapproved the President's Proclamation of December 31, the Government would have been in a difficult and embarrassing position.

However, a court action instituted by Lebowa (which after agreeing to swap Moutse for other goodies from Pretoria, has lately taken up the cudgels for its erstwhile citizens) put paid to this. The Speaker has ruled that until the court has decided on the matter, it must remain sub judice and may not be debated.

Meanwhile Moutse has turned to foreign ambassadors and the world Press for help.

Said one official at a Press conference in Cape Town this week: "We are fighting for our survival. Whoever can come to our aid is welcome. We don't ask for sympathy, just understanding."

By Hanger de Wet

# o armed mourners' shot in Lebowa

CAPL Trinks

11/3/86

S A L D R U  
SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS  
U.C.T.



**AT LEAST** six mourners were shot dead by Lebowa police at a Motetema funeral at the weekend and five other people were killed in incidents of unrest over the past 24 hours.

And, according to figures released yesterday, the death toll of political violence in South Africa between September 1, 1984 and February 28 this year has now risen to 1 237.

The South African Institute of Race Relations added that 107 people had died in February, as against 105 in January.

So far this month, 25 people have died.

It was confirmed yesterday that six people were killed and at least six injured in battles between mourners and Lebowa police at the Motetema township near Groblersdal on Saturday morning.

Police said 50 people had been detained. Residents have claimed that 300 people were detained.

But police last night said: "We have interrogated many people and many have been released."

According to witnesses the fighting broke out after police from Lebowa tried to stop youths entering Motetema for the funeral.

But Brigadier W G Beetge, the Lebowa Police Commissioner, said a crowd of about 2 000 "armed with petrol bombs and stones" gathered outside the Motetema police station about 7.15am on Saturday shortly before the funeral of a 24-year-old man killed in unrest.

He said the crowd "seemed intent on confrontation" and when a police vehicle approached them the

police "had no option" but to open fire with rifles. Six people were killed and at least six injured.

However, a witness said: "We were just peacefully gathered to mourn the death of one of our comrades."

Brigadier Beetge denied that police tried to prevent people from attending the funeral, but he did say that police had "tried to stop people entering the township on Friday night because there were just so many people streaming in".

Police also confirmed that another man was shot dead in Mahwelereng, near Potgietersrus, when "rioters attacked the police".

In another incident, an American church worker claimed that she had been sjambokked by Lebowa police at the Thodisa-Ditshaba Church Centre in Seshego township, near Pietersburg, on Saturday when they broke up what they said was an illegal gathering.

Mrs Beth Burris, a 31-year-old church worker from Indianapolis, said she was outside the centre while parents gathered to discuss what to do about school boycotts. She said police arrived about 3.15pm.

"People began to run. I didn't know what to do," said Mrs Burris.

"I thought, 'I haven't done anything, why should I run?'"

"A black policeman came and pulled out his sjambok and started to beat me.

"I was screaming, 'I'm an American, I am working for the church'. He said, 'You are lying', and kept beating me for about 10 minutes."

Mrs Burris said she had contacted the US Embassy in Pretoria and planned to sue Lebowa police for damages.

A major at the Seshego police station, who would not give his name, said she was "fortunate" she was not arrested.

Mr Saul Raphalanani, a Lutheran church worker, said he was among about 40 people detained during the clash. He was released early on Sunday with four other people, but said the rest were still in custody.

Mr Raphalanani also said three children were shot and wounded by police yesterday at a high school when they walked out of classes to protest at the detention of colleagues on Saturday.

In further incidents of unrest the police yesterday reported four deaths in the Eastern Cape over the past 24 hours.

In Bongweni township, Cookhouse, yesterday a 15-year-old youth was found hacked to death and a man was shot dead by police when he allegedly hurled a petrol bomb at a house on Sunday. A woman passerby was "slightly wounded".

A man was found burnt to death at Noupoort and the another dead man was found lying next to the Bedford-Adelaide railway line. — Sapa-AP and UPI



# Six killed in Lebowa clashes

**GROBLERSDAL** — Police shot dead at least six blacks in a running battle between security forces and youths in Motetema, near Groblersdal, at the weekend, witnesses and police said yesterday.

The fighting broke out when police from the Lebowa homeland tried to stop youths entering Motetema township for a funeral, residents said.

The youths came from surrounding townships for the burial of a 24-year-old Motetema man killed in a previous clash with police, the witnesses said.

The Lebowa police commissioner, Brigadier W. G. Beetge, confirmed

six people were killed and five wounded in the fighting, but said the trouble broke out after the funeral when the crowd firebombed a police station.

Residents said they believed police were holding up to 300 youths detained during the fighting, but this could not be immediately confirmed.

Meanwhile, a police spokesman from Pretoria said last night that police are investigating the deaths of two men who were found burnt in two areas of the Eastern Cape yesterday.

One man was found burnt to death at Noupoort and the other was found lying next to the

Bedford-Adelaide railway line.

The spokesman said in Lamontville, near Durban, a policeman investigating a death was attacked by a man who allegedly tried to rob him of his shotgun. A shot went off and the man and three women were injured.

● The South African Institute of Race Relations reported in Johannesburg yesterday that the death toll in political violence over the past 18 months has risen to 1 237.

This figure covers the period between September 1, 1984 and February 28 this year, the institute said. — Sapa-AP

# Years of one man one vote could be dispelled

If we accept that half-measures can't work, then we have to look at whole measures — which means one man one vote.

Most white people see this as "the end". They assume:

● That it means tyranny and a one-party State. But this can be settled by a democratic structure too strong to be subverted.

● That the 80 percent blacks would automatically dominate. But in an effective democracy, group solidarity is less important than practical interests.

● That drastic changes are imposed on their way of life. But true democracy maximises the individual's control over his own life.

● That they face impoverishment. But the history of democracy shows no impoverishment — rather a process of equalisation in line with what ordinary people see as combining their aspirations for progress with their need for stability.

So white horror of political equality is based on fears which fall away if a thoroughly democratic outcome is assured.

However, few white people have faith in one man one vote leading to any democracy, let alone full democracy. Thus most white political energy is put into delaying or avoiding democracy — a route with a long and consistent historical record of bringing about precisely the result it least desires.

## The second of a three-part series by Denis Beckett, editor of Frontline magazine, in which he argues the case for "intensive democracy".

"Remarkably thorough" devolution because no ordinary devolution can cope with South Africa's pressures.

"One man one vote" because anything else leaves the political framework as the focus of conflict.

"Unitary state" meaning one where all citizens vote directly for the top-most legislature, as opposed to a federation where they vote only in their own federal unit.

This is because any federal system leaves the black demand for more citizenship intact, and offering whites federalism as a security runs into the same problem as all other half-measures — resistance as paving the way for further changes towards black domination.

In this intensive democracy, every citizen exercises a vote in several different contexts, all of them having real power to make a real difference to his life.

He is a citizen of his local community, which has substantial powers. Perhaps there need be no defined limit at all on its powers. Since no local community can cater for all the requirements of its people, the practicalities of mutual need ensure that powers are exercised rationally.

He is a citizen of his broader region and votes for a regional council. There is no "white roll" or "black chamber" or any other subterfuge. Just plain, straight elections.

Like the local bodies, these regional bodies can exercise whatever powers they find practical in the light of their need to maintain relationships

with the smaller units within them, with other regions alongside them and with the nation as a whole.

He is also a citizen of South Africa and votes in this capacity, too, in a simple general election for a national parliament.

As I see it, this structure results in a democratic society because it is quite impossible to do otherwise. There is no omnipotent ruler who can lay down the law.

There are instead vast numbers of separate sites of authority, all needing each other's co-operation to varying extents and all exercising a perpetual, structurally guaranteed, system of checks and balances on each other.

The structure is simple and natural. It does not rely on charters or constitutional gimmicks. The security it offers is not in any precarious "protection" of "minorities", but in the maximisation of free choice.

Political players are free to push whatever cause they wish. However, political decisions are not made by opinion poll preferences or by any dominant clique's interpretation of "the people's will". They are made by practical ballot-booth behaviour.

For any political force to get anywhere, it has to persuade ordinary people — concerned with rent and schooling and home improvements and the minutiae of daily life — to give it their support.

Democracies work because people vote to improve their quality of life. Hardly anybody's idea of improving

his quality of life includes alienating his fellows to the point where their resistance disturbs his own peace.

So the major parties in all democracies are parties which non-supporters can live with and which successfully undercut the appeal of rivals by settling the gripes which might add to their strength. The competitive process constantly improves the aggregate quality of life.

Intensive democracy accentuates this effect, largely by dislodging mass adherence to central parties in favour of the build-up of a web of local and regional factions and alliances. In the process it cuts out conflict between "the blacks" and "the whites" and replaces it with ordinary democratic competition between great varieties of interest groups.

If a local white community is strong on "own" neighbourhood, it legislates accordingly. Central government cannot crack a whip to order it into line, but its legislation will be jeopardised if there is enough hostility for outside forces — central or regional authorities, or adjoining black

areas — to set out to act against it.

To secure its desires, that community thus acts to minimise hostility. It seeks local black support by upgrading the black township, settling grievances and generally giving credence to the black factions which place priority on harmony.

At the same time there are forces seeking radical changes working on those same black people, keeping the conservative faction constantly on the hop and offering more and better results from more radical routes, the price of which might be disruption.

The same principles apply to all issues, local or national. All political forces can build local power bases and all compete fairly on a sound foundation for broader acquiescence.

As to what specific outcomes may be, intensive democracy has nothing to say. It does say that whatever they are, they are arrived at in a manner which short-changes no one.

● **TOMORROW: Does white intrusiveness or black radicalism make democracy impossible?**

†Dr F HARTZENBERG: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, can he tell us whether, in response to the previous investigation of the commission in 1983, recommendations have been made and decisions have been taken not to include this land but other land, and whether those announcements have been made?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, it was decided and announced in 1983 that the major part of the corridor would be included into Bophuthatswana for consolidation purposes. After the announcement of those decisions and the problems that were experienced with President Mangope and the conclusion of consolidation as a whole, it was decided that the whole corridor would not be excluded, but that a part of the farms would be offered for consolidation. This would happen according to the agreement between the two presidents.

I just want to mention that specific evidence on this was not heard any further and that no additional land was involved. This was the conclusion of a total package to round off the consolidation in that area.

**Kirkwood: certain person**

\*2. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether the Attorney-General recently re-opened a case concerning a certain person from Kirkwood, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if so, (a) when, (b) on whose instructions and (c) what are the circumstances surrounding the case;

(2) whether any action has been taken in regard to this case; if so, what action;

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

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1), (2) and (3) After a police docket with documents, in which a person with a name corresponding to that furnished by

the hon member, was submitted to the Attorney-General at Grahamstown, he decided on 28 January 1985 not to institute a prosecution. This decision still stands. However, as in every other case in which a plea of *autrefois acquit* or *autrefois convict* cannot be tendered, the Attorney-General in principle has to be receptive to new evidence. In the case in question there is an interdict filed in the Supreme Court and it is inappropriate to speculate about any further details.

Lebowa Government: assistance.  
HANSARD 11/3/86  
Dr F HARTZENBERG asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:†  
GCOL 444.

(1) Whether the South African Government is rendering assistance to the Lebowa Government; if so, (a) what is the nature of this assistance and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished; if not,

(2) whether the rendering of assistance to the Lebowa Government has been discontinued; if so, (a) on what date and (b) for what reasons;

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

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(1) Yes.

(a) Budgetary assistance, manpower assistance, project assistance and advisory services.

(b) 11 March 1986.

(2) No.

(3) No.

Lethlabile Township  
HANSARD 11/3/86  
Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning: 11/3/86 GCOL 444.

Whether Lethlabile Township near Brits is to be incorporated into Bophuthatswana; if so, (a) why and (b) when?

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

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) and (2) Yes. Information was received that a (well known) gang leader and some unknown persons planned to rob an unspecified bank or building society in President Street, Germiston. The location of every bank and building society in President Street was determined and some members of the Force were unobtrusively placed at strategic points. At about 08h55 on 20 February 1986 five Black males entered the bank concerned and later emerged at two different exits of the bank, each with a fire-arm in their hands, and ran to a waiting vehicle. The robbers did not react to warnings by the police but immediately fired at the police.

(3) Yes.

(a) Seven persons.

(b) Adem Loati; Patrick West; Jerry Tshabangu; Allen Matuludi; Phillemon Molefe; Solly Maku-bung; John Matabane.

(c) Five of the Black men were directly involved with the robbery. Immediately after the incident, the sixth person ran away together with one of the robbers who handed a hand full of banknotes to him. The banknotes, which formed part of the loot, were later found under his body. The investigation with regard to the seventh deceased is not completed yet.

(4) Yes.

(a) Four of the persons who were directly involved with the robbery.

(b) It is neither policy nor the custom to reveal persons' criminal records.

# Six killed in Lebowa clashes

**GROBLERSDAL** — Police shot dead at least six blacks in a running battle between security forces and youths in Motetema, near Groblersdal, at the weekend, witnesses and police said yesterday.

The fighting broke out when police from the Lebowa homeland tried to stop youths entering Motetema township for a funeral, residents said.

The youths came from surrounding townships for the burial of a 24-year-old Motetema man killed in a previous clash with police, the witnesses said.

The Lebowa police commissioner, Brigadier W. G. Beetge, confirmed

six people were killed and five wounded in the fighting, but said the trouble broke out after the funeral when the crowd firebombed a police station.

Residents said they believed police were holding up to 300 youths detained during the fighting, but this could not be immediately confirmed.

Meanwhile, a police spokesman from Pretoria said last night that police are investigating the deaths of two men who were found burnt in two areas of the Eastern Cape yesterday.

One man was found burnt to death at Noupport and the other was found lying next to the

Bedford-Adelaide railway line.

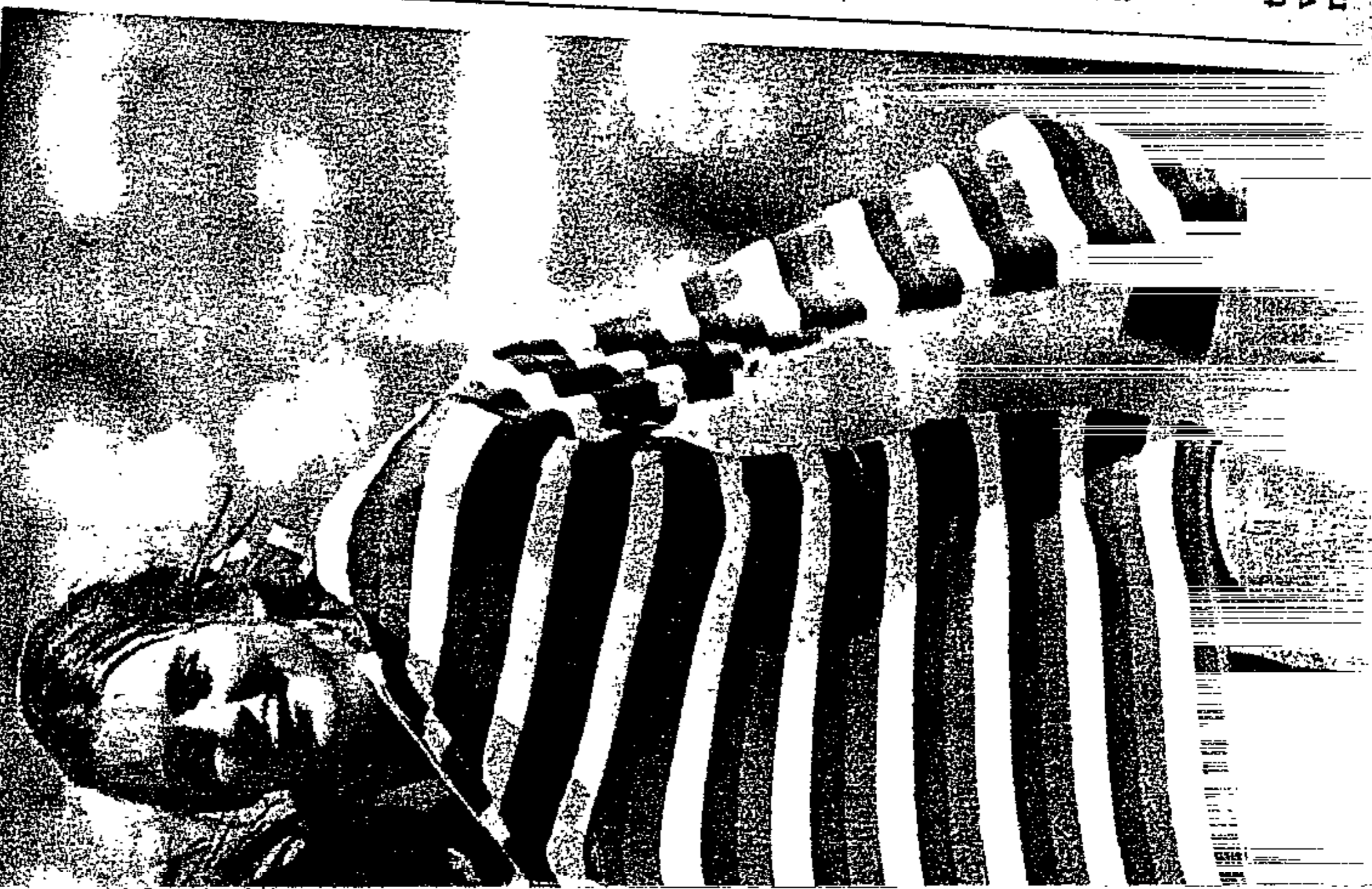
The spokesman said in Lamontville, near Durban, a policeman investigating a death was attacked by a man who allegedly tried to rob him of his shotgun. A shot went off and the man and three women were injured.

● The South African Institute of Race Relations reported in Johannesburg yesterday that the death toll in political violence over the past 18 months has risen to 1 237.

This figure covers the period between September 1, 1984 and February 28 this year, the institute said. — Sapa-AP.

# 4 OIE, SCORES hurt in Transvaal shooting

ARG's  
12/5/86  
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The Argus Correspondent  
JOHANNESBURG. — At least two people have been shot dead and scores have been injured in confrontations with the police in various parts of the country.

There have been isolated petrol-bomb attacks on buildings and cars.

Pupils at the Kabokweni township, near White River, today boycotted classes after a youth was shot dead and scores were injured yesterday when police opened fire on a crowd of pupils outside Kabokweni Magistrate's Court near White River.

### "This tragic incident"

The Chief Minister of Kangwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, today called for a full investigation into "this tragic incident".

He said in a formal statement that, "from information received from five independent sources", it appeared that hundreds of pupils converged at the Kabokweni Magistrate's Office yesterday, where some of the pupils who were involved in earlier incidents of unrest were due to stand trial.

"The pupils, who are said to have been peaceful, requested to be allowed to hear the proceedings. Although the authorities closed the gate, the pupils made their way into the yard of the magistrate's office and sang freedom songs.

"It is not clear what prompted one policeman to shoot, whereafter the other policemen started shooting."

Reports say about 80 children were injured.

### Thirteen treated

Thirteen of the 80 children hurt were admitted to the Rob Ferreira Hospital in Nelspruit. Most were discharged, but two are still receiving treatment.

## Baby Nick found — man and wife arrested

Staff Reporters

A 23-YEAR-OLD woman and her 27-year-old husband have been arrested in connection with the disappearance from Groote Schuur Hospital of baby Nick-Paul Lyktsakos.

It was not known if both would be charged.

Nick-Paul awakened today in his new Constantia home after two days of drama in the first week of his life.

Everyone cried with relief — parents George and Laura Lyktsakos and brother and sister Christophas and Dimitra — when they were reunited with the baby after he was found at Somerset Hospital late yesterday.

Hospital staff alerted police and Nick-Paul, who disappeared from his mother's private ward on Monday, was identified by Mr Lyktsakos.

### "SO EXCITED"

A beaming Mr Lyktsakos said last night police had taken him to identify his son but had asked him not to tell his wife until they were sure it was Nick-Paul.

When they arrived at Groote Schuur with the baby the entire family was at Mrs Lyktsakos's bedside.

"Oh, she was excited. She was so excited."



# ing post

ments at this stage" Robert, who announced resignation as leader of FP last month, lectured in sociology at Sch University from 71 with the exception lecturing at Rhodes

Before the funeral, Miss Masuria Masuku, 22, was attacked with an assortment of weapons. She had been accused of being a police informer her mother, Mrs Elizabeth Masuku, said.

More than 15 000 people converged on the Kwathema Civic Centre for the funeral of Mr St-pho Dindiu, 19, who died at a night vigil of another unrest victim three weeks ago.

In a second attack in the township, a doctor's home was extensively damaged. In Mamelodi, near Pretoria, The Argus Correspondent reports the son of a priest was injured and his father's vicarage slightly damaged last night in a petrol-bomb attack.

Three police vehicles were damaged and a policeman injured at Lawaalkamp, near George. At Khutson, near Oberholzer, the houses of three policemen were badly damaged when they were set on fire.

According to a police unrest report, a police vehicle was stoned. The wounded women and 11 others were arrested. At Kwatema, near Springs, 14 women were wounded by shotgun fire last night when police dispersed people.

The Progressive Federal Party and the United Democratic Front have expressed shock. "We understand the state of emergency has been called off and normality has returned. How will the Botha Government explain an incident like this which could never happen in any European country?"

## Condemned overseas

The police action was featured widely on television news services in Britain and Europe and has been condemned by several European government spokesmen. In Paris, French Government officials said they were "aghast" at the news. An External Relations Ministry official said: "We understand the state of emergency has been called off and normality has returned. How will the Botha Government explain an incident like this which could never happen in any European country?"

## Youth, 15, killed

Seven of the injured were admitted to Themba Hospital with multiple birdshot wounds in the head, body and legs. Scores of others were treated and discharged. The police unrest report said: "In the Kabokweni black residential area near White River approximately 2 000 blacks armed with sticks gathered outside the magistrate's court where eight persons were appearing on charges arising from incidents of unrest which occurred on the 28th of February."

was crying, the Nick-Paul was illy's Constantia after he and discharged from The couples's topnas, 11, and been waiting to greet their part with delight. Asked how Mrs Lykissakoo happiness... describe it.



STAR 12/3/86

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# Unionists ~~TOP~~ say Lebowa police kicked and hit them

By Sheryl Raine

Four trade unionists were detained, kicked, sjambokked and assaulted by Lebowa police at the weekend, according to claims made by the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union of SA (Ccawusa).

Ccawusa said a union official and three shop stewards were detained at Seshego outside Pietersburg on Saturday. The unionists were in the area to attend a meeting on Sunday.

"At about 6.30 pm, about six cars from the Lebowa police arrived at the house where the delegation was staying and police ordered them out of the house," according to the union.

"The police then kicked and beat them with sjamboks. All four, including a woman, were booted and sjambokked repeatedly," the union said.

They were then taken to the Seshego police station where they saw high-ranking police officers and Lebowa Government officials.

## 'DOCTOR NOT CALLED'

The detainees were made to line up outside the police station where they were again sjambokked. One of the detainees said he had a "terrible headache and could not see".

Police allegedly refused to call a doctor when one of the detainees requested one.

"They were then taken to the Matlala Police Station about 80 km away and locked up for the night. They were given no food, drink or blankets and had to sleep on the floor. No toilet facilities were provided."

The detainees were released at about 5 pm on Monday and transported back to Seshego, according to the union.

Dirk Nel reports from Pietersburg that Brigadier WG Beetge, Commissioner of Police in Lebowa, said that if anyone had reason for complaint about any police action, those concerned should lay charges or complaint to the Lebowa or South African Police.

Although Brigadier Beetge had no comment on the union's allegations he did say that sjamboks were used by his men in certain situations.

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Home sweet home

Chief Tlokwe Mathebe, chairman of the Moutse regional authority, senior chief of the area, and a member of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly, blinks in the harsh glare of the television lights while he stares out at the group of journalists who have come to hear his desperate plea to save his people. He is at a press conference in a committee room in Parliament in Cape Town.

Mathebe believes that his journey to Cape Town will have been worthwhile if it serves in any way to stop government forcing his 120 000 followers into the soon-to-be "independent" KwaNdebele homeland, and the possibility of being forced to live under what he and his followers fear could become tyrannical rule.

The old chief led a delegation to Cape

69

foreign ambassadors, Opposition politicians and were sympathetically received. They had hoped to hear a parliamentary debate on the Moutse dispute, but a legal technicality linked to pending court cases involving the Moutse issue forced its postponement.

Instead they called a press conference to try to get their message to the world. The Moutse story is yet another typically tragic tale of forced removal of a community against the will of the people concerned. But Mathebe hopes it'll end happily — in spite of indications that it won't.

Government has incorporated the 66 000 ha Moutse area into KwaNdebele, apparently to boost the homeland's seemingly slim chances of viability when it becomes "independent" in December. Nearly all Moutse residents are adamant that they don't want to move. Some of their forefathers settled in the area 206 years ago.

Like the other Moutse leaders now campaigning against incorporation, Mathebe is a conservative man satisfied by working within the homeland system. He finds it incomprehensible that government now wants to change the rules and force his people out of Lebowa, their traditional tribal homeland, and into KwaNdebele, a foreign region populated by another tribe with a different language and customs.

"We have been at Moutse since 1780. Now the government tells us we must be part of KwaNdebele or move to Immerpan, 90 km away. It means moving to a place with no agricultural ground. It will mean even more travelling for our people who have jobs in Pretoria and on the East Rand," he says.

Mathebe says he does not know what his next move will be. He was encouraged by the support of — and even financial aid from — foreign ambassadors he met in Cape Town, and hopes that pressure by their governments on the South African government will

help reverse the incorporation.

In Mathebe's mind there is no question of living under KwaNdebele rule. "We will fight to the very end," he says. "We are not prepared to be part of KwaNdebele and we will not move. Moutse is our home, we don't know any other."

TIM ELLIS

Just entertainment

The success of M-Net, the press consortium's pay-TV entertainment channel, is largely dependent on the skills of newly-appointed programme director, Tim Ellis, (35). As the man responsible for launching both Bop TV and TV 4, Ellis well knows the problems he could confront before hitting the airwaves in October.

With the threat of an international movie and TV boycott looming large on the network's horizons, this is Ellis's year for living dangerously. Right now, increased anti-SA

being abroad is like an albatross around his neck. He's quick to point out that SA has an impeccable reputation in the TV world for paying up and straight-dealing. In addition, M-Net is a bulk-buyer and money talks. Ellis isn't disclosing his budget since he says this could influence delicate negotiations.

If there were a boycott, clearly Ellis would find his back to the wall. But having just returned from a look-see buying trip to Monte Carlo and London, he says he felt no

political pressure. Nonetheless, in the face of a total Equity ban, the recent imposition of a boycott by Lorimar, the producers of *Falcon Crest* and other successful soaps, coupled with mounting pressures from individual artists and possible pressures from shareholders in movie-production companies, Ellis would be foolish if he were not a worried man.

But he's also a very careful man. If he has some bottom-drawer contingency plans he's not saying. "The central issue for me is that this is a strategic supply and I can't talk about it."

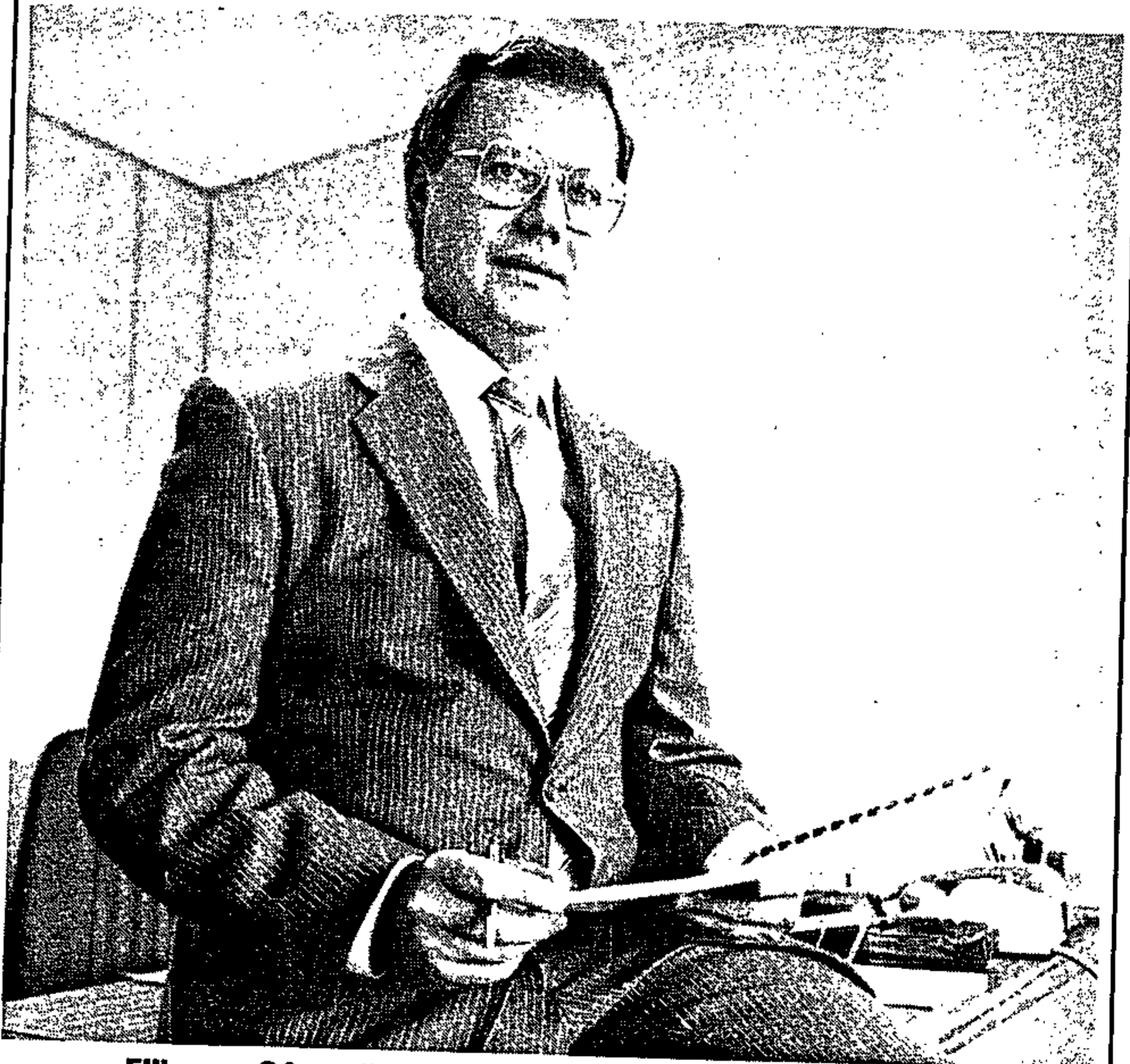
Until the launch of the network, Ellis will be busy planning, scheduling, budgeting, selecting movies and negotiating to buy them.

Nightly movies

He plans to run a film every night of the year though there'll be some re-runs. His prime objective is to organise quality entertainment which will be screened at convenient times.

"The station will be offering mostly popular entertainment targeted to young, reasonably affluent, people in the A-B income groups," he says. "It'll be a combination of mass appeal coupled with a limited degree of specific audience targeting for about 10% of the time. Criteria for screening will be box office popularity."

Ellis, who was born in the Transkei, joined Radio Zulu as a sound technician straight after finishing school at Port Shepstone. Fluency in English, Afrikaans, Zulu and Xhosa helped his career. He worked for Radio Xhosa as a programme officer, then as an



Ellis ... SA audiences don't like steamy scenes on TV



# Kabokweni: Independent inquiry call

Own Correspondent -

JOHANNESBURG. — The Progressive Federal Party has called for an independent judicial commission of inquiry into last week's shootings at Kabokweni near White River which left one person dead and 80 injured.

The call, by PFP director of special projects Mr Peter Soal, came soon after another man was killed at nearby Nat-silu after a police patrol opened fire on a mob which was stoning a bus.

Mr Soal said that while he noted that the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, had ordered an official investigation, the best way to determine what had happened would be hold a judicial commission of inquiry.

Mr Soal said a purely departmental inquiry was not good enough.

Mr Soal also said he and another PFP MP, Mr Tian van der Merwe, would carry out their own on-the-spot investigation today.

Police said they shot dead one man and injured 80 others outside a courthouse in Kabokweni on Tuesday, although at least two bodies have been identified by relatives.

The shootings were widely condemned in SA

and abroad, and an advocate Mr Laurence Tonkin, who was at the court at the time, said the shootings were unjustified.

He said in a statement police opened fire about a minute after he tried to mediate between them and the crowd.

Mr Tonkin declined to comment further on his statement.

Sipho Ngcobo reports that residents of a number of townships in Nelspruit yesterday searched dense bush near the Kabokweni Magistrate's Court for schoolchildren they say have been missing for a week since the shooting.

## Closed

A number of pupils with bullet wounds were found in the bush two days after the shooting.

Parents believe that those still missing "might have staggered and died in the bush".

Meanwhile the old White River/Hazyview Road via Legogotu has been closed to traffic for a week because of stone-throwing incidents.

Traffic officials put up notice boards advising travellers to use the Burgershall route and to enter the Kruger National Park at Kruger Gate.

STAR

Friday March 18 1986 5

## Killed youths still unknown after 10 days

Community organisations in Motetema, Lebowa, have been unable to identify five young men who were killed there 10 days ago.

And activists in various parts of the Eastern Transvaal, are preparing to bury four victims of political violence.

A spokesman for the Motetema Youth Congress (MYC) said the five youths were part of a crowd of young people who had travelled from various parts of the Transvaal on March 8 to attend the night vigil for Solly Matsomane, killed in a confrontation with the police.

A sixth victim, Letlakawe William Tlaka, is to be buried on Saturday at Tafelkop, the village adjoining Motetema, near Groblersdal.

An MYC spokesman said: "We would like to hear from youth structures in those areas that the buses came from to find out if any of their members are missing."

Three youths believed to have been killed at Kabokweni near White River are to be buried at kaNyamazane on Saturday. They are Mandla Shabangu (17), Mbuso Lukhela and Saul Mkhabela.

# R4,5m SA/Lebowa plan approved

BO DAY 20/3/86  
111

THE Development Bank of Southern Africa has concluded a loan agreement with the Lebowa government and town council of Groblersdal for construction of a joint water scheme.

The loans of R2,4m and R2,1m respectively were announced yesterday by the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning.

The Lebowa/Groblersdal water scheme will provide bulk water supply to the towns of Motetema and Groblersdal and the rural area

of Tafelkop in Lebowa. The project includes pump stations from the Olifants River, water treatment plants, reticulation systems and a reservoir at Motetema. The loan commitments of the Groblersdal town council are being guaranteed by government.

A number of other co-operation projects are under consideration by the bank.

The scheme was an example of how blacks and whites could work together for the development of the

country, Lebowa Chief Minister Dr Cedric Phatudi said.

Phatudi said in Cape Town such co-operation would lead to the removal of obstacles and prejudices.

Groblersdal mayor Daniel van Wyk said his town and parts of Lebowa needed water and, after negotiation, a joint scheme which would benefit both areas was agreed.

The bank's CE, Dr Simon Brand, said it was the first project of this nature and served as an example of good co-operation. — Sapa.



A specialist himself, he can enlist the aid of other financial experts and when your business requires them He customizes services for you and co-ordinates your use of those services. — TrustBank's

23/3/86  
CITY P

# Assaulted priest won't talk to cops

By MUDINI MAIVHA  
AMERICAN clergywoman Ann Burris recently sjambokked by Lebowa cops in Seshego - has refused to speak to deputy police commissioner Colonel JMD Mphahlele about the attack.

Col Mphahlele - who said cops have launched a high level investigation into the sjambokking - said he had to obtain an affidavit from Burris' lawyer Don Nkadameng after she refused to speak to him.

Burris was sjambokked when cops stormed the Phudisadichaba Lutheran Church Centre and disrupted an Azanian People's Organisation regional congress and a meeting by the Northern Transvaal Council of Churches. She sustained 17 cuts.

Burris now also intends suing the cops.

Nkadameng confirmed that while the cops were investigating the assault, he would be filing a lawsuit against them.

● Burris' assault has also led to official protest to the Lebowa Government from the US Government. American embassy official Gerald Jackson said.

CAPE TOWN 26/3/86

# Nine Azapo leaders 'held'

**JOHANNESBURG.** — Nine officials of the Azanian People's Organization have been detained in the past week, Azapo said last night.

Among them are secretary-general Mr George Wauchope and the head of the community development secretariat of Azapo, Mr Pandelani Nefolovhodwe, the statement said.

Mr Wauchope and Mr Nefolovhodwe were leaving a hall in Namagale near Tzaneen where they had addressed a meeting on Sunday when they were allegedly detained by Lebowa police.

They are still being held at the Namagale police cells and have been refused visits, according to the statement.

Detained with them were Mr Mmutle Phafha, Mr Jake Maphabathe and Mr Oupa Maleka.

Earlier in Bekkersdal in the Western Transvaal, soldiers are alleged to have detained Mr John Mnguni and Mr Jacob Makoane, both officials of the local branch of Azapo.

Mr Makoane was reported to be in hospital where he is being treated for dog bites sustained as he was being detained.

At Ginsburg near King William's Town, local branch chairman Mr Lungas Lifume and treasurer Mr Mcedisi NgoLOYI were detained at the home of the late Mr Steve Biko on Monday morning.

● These allegations have been telexed to the police public relations directorate for comment and confirmation. No reply had been received by late last night. — Sapa

# 'Five die in Lebowa'

FIVE people were shot dead, and an undisclosed number — including senior members of the Azanian People's Organisation — were detained during a commemoration service held at Namagale, Phalaborwa, at the weekend.

This was yesterday announced by Azapo.

One of those killed was identified as Malatsi (16). He died after Lebowa police allegedly opened fire during the service held at the Lutheran Church. The four others, who have not as yet been identified, were allegedly shot dead by armed

men who live in the area. (111)

This was after one of them was stoned and beaten up, after allegedly failing to stop when a mob asked him to do so. SOWETAN

Those detained, according to an Azapo official in the northern Transvaal, Mr Phosakuwa Mashele, are Mr Phandelani Nefolovhondwe, Mr George Wauchope, Mr Jake Mathabathe, Mr Mmutle Phasha and Mr Oupa Maleka. 26/3/86

A spokesman for the Public Relations Division of the South African Police in Pretoria said in a telex: "Ac-

ording to our present records, none of the persons mentioned are being detained in terms of security legislation. The shooting of a boy and hand-grenade attack did not occur at Phalaborwa. It is possible that they occurred at Namagale in the Lebowa Police area, since there were incidents of unrest there on Saturday, March 22."

Colonel P Moloto, of the Lebowa Police, yesterday said: "A lot of people have been phoning me inquiring about these incidents, and I am still trying to find out what happened there as I was not in the office on Monday."

First time in SA

Now

London's

# 'A-Team' begins reign of terror in Lebowa

**WIDESPREAD** allegations of torture, assaults, firebombings and intimidation have been levelled against the Lebowa police by Seshego residents. Children and grown-ups tell of the rule of the sjambok. Fifty children, some as young as nine years old, spent the Easter weekend in police cells.



**S**ESHEGO township in Lebowa is gripped by fear as allegations of police brutality mount.

The terror reached a climax last week when about 50 youths aged between nine and 20 were arrested and spent the Easter weekend in police cells.

Many of the children, nursing wounds sustained when the police allegedly assaulted them, appeared in the Seshego Magistrate's Court this week charged with public violence. They have been warned to appear again on April 15.

Political activists in Seshego, mainly top officials of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), were the worst victims — their homes have been petrol-bombed on several occasions.

## FOCUS

By **THEMBA MOLEFE**

They charge that the Lebowa police were responsible for the attacks.

The police have denied that they were responsible for the alleged atrocities.

### Attacks

Deputy Commissioner of the Lebowa Police, Colonel J M D Mphahlele, said this week that he was not aware of youths being sjambokked nor of the petrol

bomb attacks in the township.

Mr Windsor Maraba, vice-chairman of the National Forum in the Northern Transvaal and regional treasurer of Azapo, had his house gutted when it was firebombed on March 27.

He said he saw a policeman he knew running away from the blazing house and gave chase but could not catch the man. Mr Maraba says during the chase he had told the policeman that he recognised him.

Neighbours say they were prevented by the police, who arrived in vans, from extinguishing the blaze. Mr Maraba's neighbour, Mrs Persis Molofo, said she also saw the same policeman running away from Mr Maraba's house on that day.

Also gutted were the houses of Azapo members Mr Thabo Montjane and Mr Pat Kobela.

Mr Montjane says he was assaulted by the police in his yard while his house was burning. He was injured in the arm which had to be put in a plaster cast and sling.

Mr **MATHABATHE Seema** (31), a father of two, was allegedly assaulted by the "A-Team." He spent 16 days in custody after being assaulted on February 26. Mr Seema says he was taken to a dam in Seshego by the police, made to strip and forced to wear sacks before being immersed in the water for a long moment.

The youths of Seshego say they cannot explain the wrath of the police. Several are lying at the Knobel Hospital nursing the wounds they say were inflicted by a notorious police squad dubbed the "A Team" by residents.

The "A Team" travels in a white kombi with Bophuthatswana registration numbers. According to its victims it is bent on "rooting out political activism in Seshego".

### Torture

One of the squad's victims, Mr Mathabathe Seema, a 31-year-old father of two, says the kombi picked him up at a bus terminus on February 26 and took him to the new Seshego Cemetery where about 22 policemen, who arrived in eight cars "tortured" him.

Mr Seema says he was told during the torture that he had to stop sympathising with Azapo. He was later locked up

in a cell at the Matlala Village for 16 days.

Residents say the police "brutalities" increased from March 8 when a public meeting was disrupted, teargas fired into a church hall and more than 30 people arrested.

An American community worker attached to the Lutheran Church in Seshego, Ms Beth Ann Burris, is suing the Lebowa Police for one million US dollars (about R2,2 million), alleging that she was sjambokked at that meeting.

Things got worse in Seshego on March 21 when about 200 youths were allegedly sjambokked and arrested at the cemetery where they were cleaning graves, a traditional gesture on the anniversary of the 1960 Sharpeville shootings.

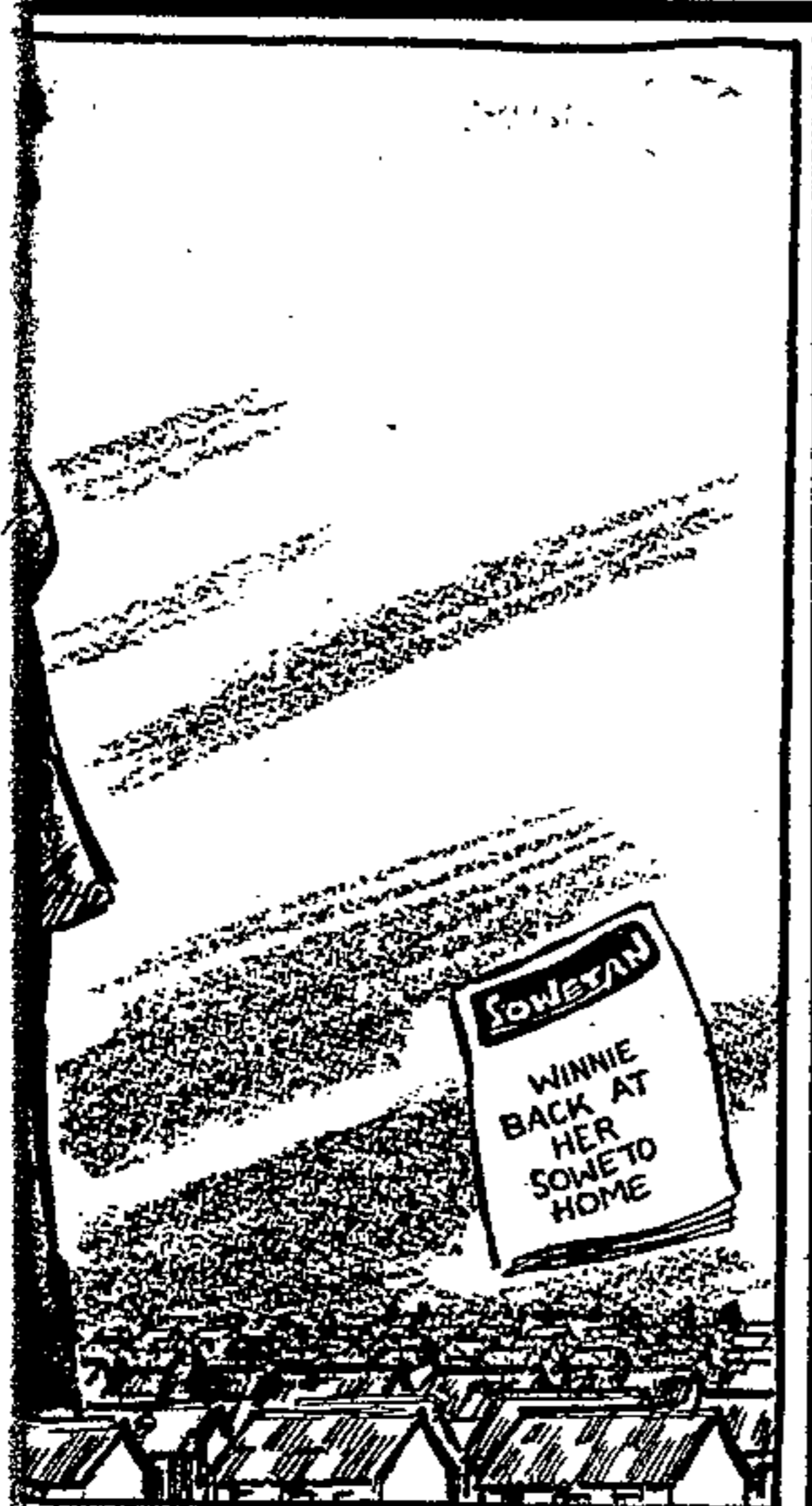
Residents now live in fear as allegations against the police mount.

Normal schooling in the township is threatened as pupils say the police often disrupt classes.

A pupil said that about two weeks ago police arrived at her school and ordered the children to go home because they had received reports that there was trouble on the premises.

Children had to go home early because they feared the police although nothing had occurred that day to warrant police action.

• See Page 16.



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

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# TERROR IN LEBOWA

## 12 people have died in unrest at Seshego

POLITICAL activists in Seshego near Pietersburg are living in fear of their lives after recent police raids in which residents have allegedly been assaulted, at times severely.

More than 12 people have so far died in incidents of unrest.

Three houses belonging to top Azanian People's Organisation men in the Lebowa township have been petrol-bombed. The victims and neighbours claim the police were responsible for the attacks last week.

The deputy commissioner of the Lebowa police, Colonel J M D Mphahlele, has denied any knowledge about the police assaulting or torturing residents — mainly youths and members and sympathisers of Azapo.

Trade unionist and Azapo member Mr Pokela Rasethaba (36) was seriously injured and admitted to the Knobel Hospital in Lebowa after being allegedly assaulted by the police on March 26.

Speaking with difficulty from his hospital bed, Mr Rasethaba said police dragged him out of his car and took him to the Seshego cemetery where about 22 policemen assaulted him in turns. He sustained injuries to the head, body, arms and legs.

A group of Islamic faithfuls who had gone to visit Mr Rasethaba at the hospital this week were detained at the Seshego Police Station. They were later released without being charged. Sharing a ward with Mr Rasethaba is a 20-year-old standard 10 pupil, Mr Peter Semanya. He was allegedly assaulted on the same day



Mr Claupas Mawasha.



Mr POKELA Rasethaba in his bed at the Knobel Hospital.



MATOPA Kobela (20) ... brother's house petrol-bombed.

by the police.

Also in the same ward are two 21-year-old men, Mr Mack Ngoatje and Mr Claupas Mawasha of Ga-Mawasha village near Turfloop. They said they were assaulted by the police.

Residents said police moving in a white mini bus with Bophutha-

tswana registration numbers have allegedly assaulted people in the township. The residents have termed this police squad the "A Team".

A victim of the A Team, Mr Mathabathe Seyema (31) said the A Team has pasted United Democratic Front posters on the car and calling themselves "comrades".

He said they took him to a dam in the township where he was assaulted, made to wear a sack after being stripped and submerged into the water for a few minutes. He was later detained for 16 days without trial, he said.

BELOW: Mr Peter Semanya.



Story: THEMBA MOLEFE

Pics: MBUZENI ZULU

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By MUDINI MAIYHA

THIS week's intensified attacks on Northern Transvaal Azanian People's Organisation members have raised suspicions among residents that the Lebowa government is carrying out its threat to crush the movement.

Five Azapo officials were allegedly severely assaulted by homeland cops after they were detained in Namakgale at the weekend.

National secretary George Wauchope, Azanian Confederation of Trade Unions secretary general Pandelani Nefoloyhodwe, Mmutle Phasha, Phosakuwa Ma-

shele, Jake Mathabathe and 24 others - including minors - were allegedly assaulted in a police station.

Scores of other Lebowa residents were sjambokked by cops and jailed.

Azapo members' houses were burnt and several activists hospitalised.

The five Azapo officials and 24 residents are claiming R500 000

from the Lebowa police for assault and wrongful arrest.

The attacks on them came barely two days after attacks on Mokong Parents' Crisis Committee vice-chairman Richard Ramodipa and chairman John Mokhonoana.

Four-month-old baby Givit Mmola was also struck by a cop's sjambok. The mother, Christina Mmola, is suing the cops for as-

sault on her and the baby.

Last year, a full Lebowa Cabinet sitting to discuss escalating unrest in the homeland resolved to sack all civil servants who were Azapo or UDF members.

A month later pamphlets in Mahwelereng Township, Potgietersrus, urged residents to revolt against Azapo members.

A hit list compiled by an organi-

sation calling itself "MAMC" listed Ramodipa, L. Malakalaka, Marks Kekana, Joseph Malla, Dr Tshehla Hlahla and Azanian Student Movement officials and Azapo members, brothers Perry and Prince Kekana.

On March 22 Ramodipa and Mokhonoana's houses were petrol-bombed.

Ramodipa said cops refused to

6/4/86 CITY PRESS

# Fierce attacks on Azapo men

out the fire.

Azapo activists Patrick Kobela and Thabo Montjane's homes were also petrol-bombed. Montjane was at Kobela's home. He injured his arm while fleeing from cops who allegedly pointed guns at him as he left the burning house.

Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union of SA organiser Yasser Rasithaba was reported to be in a critical condition at Nobel Hospital. He was allegedly assaulted by cops last Wednesday.

Lebowa police said they were not available for comment.

help and only arrived at his house after he'd extinguished the fire. They came in a minibus similar to one a neighbour saw at his house just before the attack.

Windsor Maraba's house was petrol-bombed this week. Maraba said he saw his cop neighbour running away.

Cops arrived and allegedly stopped neighbours from putting

# Journalist dies in Lebowa cells

JOHANNESBURG. — Police in Lebowa have confirmed that one person died in detention at the weekend and two people arrested on Friday night have been hospitalized.

The Azanian People's Organization (Azapo) last night said the death of one of its members reflected "a vicious pattern of harassment and violent and gruesome killings" of its members in Lebowa.

A journalist and Azapo member, Mr Lucky Kutumela, died soon after he was arrested together with three other Azapo members in Mahwelereng near Potgietersrus on Friday night, according to an Azapo spokesman.

## 'Assaulted'

The spokesman said Mr Kutumela died a few hours after his arrest. The other three members were allegedly assaulted by the police and have been admitted to hospital.

They are Mr Terry Kekane, chairman of the Azapo branch in Mahwelereng, Mr Kgalabe Kekane and Mr Dan Thobejane.

Mr Thobejane is in the Garankuwa Hospital in a critical condition and the other two are in Mokopane hospital in Potgietersrus.

A Lebowa police spokesman, Colonel JMD Phahlele, said he knew of the death of a man who had been arrested but said he did not know his name or occupation.

Colonel Phahlele said he knew of only two people hospitalized after they had been arrested on Friday.

The Azapo spokesman said the arrests took place in the context of rising tension in the area.

In recent weeks residents have mounted a campaign to ostracize policemen from public places in Mahwelereng in retaliation for the alleged harassment of people.

## Hospital

The general secretary of Azapo, Mr George Wauchope, is still in hospital after being allegedly assaulted last month by Lebowa police at a Sharpeville commemoration service in Namakgale, near Phalaborwa.

The Azapo spokesman said the ultimate blame for the assault lay with the South African Government "for creating these rabid political monsters".

Meanwhile, the Progressive Federal Party is to ask the government to investigate the circumstances surrounding Mr Kutumela's death.

The party's director of special projects, Mr Peter Soal, yesterday said he would raise the matter in Parliament this week. — Sapa and Own Correspondent

## BUSINESS BRIEF

Gold (close) ..... \$339,25  
Rand ..... \$0,4790/4800  
FT index (close) 1400,90  
BD 100 ..... 1249,50

BUDDAY 8/4/86

## Lebowa man dies after detention

LEBOWA police have confirmed that one person died in detention at the weekend and two people arrested on Friday night have been hospitalised.

Colonel J M D Mphahlele said he knew of the death of a man who had been arrested but said he did not know his name or occupation.

The *Sowetan* said yesterday that a journalist working for the *Lebowa Times*, Lucky Kutumela, died shortly after he was arrested with three members of the Azanian Peoples' Organisation (Azapo) on Friday night.

The report also said the three Azapo members had been hospitalised. Mphahlele said he knew of only two people hospitalised after they had been arrested.

The newspaper said that one of the Azapo members was in the Ga-Rankuwa hospital near Pretoria in a serious condition while the others were admitted to the Makopane Hospital in Potgietersrus.

It said the three Azapo men arrested were Terry Kekane, Kgalabe Kekane and Dan Thobejane. — Sapa.

BUDDAY 8/4/86

## Mawu asks for talks

DIANNA GAMES

INDUSTRIAL action at four manufacturing plants belonging to BTR Dunlop, a British-based company, continued yesterday.

The Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu), told last week by management that its application for a dispute meeting was inadequate, made another request for talks yesterday.

Mawu declared a dispute last week after more than 2 000 workers in four plants downed tools in support of the 11-month-old strike at BTR Sarmcol, in Natal, which began after 970 workers were dismissed.

The plants are at Durban (two), Benoni and Ladysmith.

11/11/86

## 'Vicious pattern in cell death

JOHANNESBURG. — The Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) said the death of one of its members after his arrest by Lebowa police reflected "a vicious pattern of harassment".

Journalist Mr Lucky Kutumela died soon after he was arrested with three other Azapo members in Mahwelereng, near Potgietersrus, on Friday night.

The men were drinking in a shebeen when they were arrested, a spokesman for the organisation said.

Mr Kutumela died a few hours after his arrest, he said. The other three were allegedly assaulted by the police and have been admitted to hospital.

They are Mr Terry Kekane, chairman of the Azapo branch in Mahwelereng, Mr Kgalabe Kekane and Mr Dan Thobejane.

Mr Thobejane is in Garankuwa Hospital in a critical condition.

Mr Muntu Myeza, Azapo's publicity secretary, said the blame for these assaults lay with the South African Government "for creating these political monsters". — Sapa.

# REMOVALS GO ON

**Cops watch Moutse forced evictions**

**THE removals in Moutse are in full swing and more people were moved to their new settlement, Immerpan, yesterday.**

This is in spite of strong opposition from residents and the rest of the black community. Two Moutse representatives even went to Cape Town to try to address Parliament in an effort to stop the removals.

The area has also been under the international spotlight since news of the removals was announced.

While some families have resigned themselves to their fate, most residents in the area are still opposed to being moved or have their villages incorporated into a soon-to-be-independent KwaNdebele.

The Government has denied that it is moving people from Moutse but claimed that it has given the villagers the option of either being incorporated into KwaNdebele or being moved into an area within Lebowa. Residents have rejected both alternatives.

More than 25 Government trucks escorted by a Casspir police vehicle moved into the area yesterday to move more families.

According to residents, some 10 families were moved with their belongings to join about 50 others in the new area.

Five people were allegedly sjambokked and

SA BISOKEAN  
tear smoke fired by police as the Government trucks moved families out of a Moutse village yesterday.

About 60 000 blacks had been assisted to move since the Department of Co-operation and Development declared a moratorium on forced removals in 1985, the Ministers of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said in the House of Assembly yesterday.

Replying to a question from Mr Peter Seal (PFP Johannesburg North), he said they were moved to the TBVC countries, to the self-governing national states, to South African Government Trust towns and farms and from Crossroads to Khayelitsha. Only 84 were treated in terms of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act. The rest moved voluntarily to improve their living conditions. Some of them were refugees from the Ciskei and the Department of Co-operation and Development Aid had provided help with their settlement.

**Munseville calm**

Page 2

# Tension mounts at Turfloop campus

Northern Transvaal  
Bureau

PIETERSBURG — At the University of the North near Pietersburg, lecturers were advised yesterday to stay away from the campus as tension mounted over alleged police brutality.

The Lebowa Chief of Police, Brigadier W Beetge, said his men used sjamboks on a group of students yesterday after they stoned police vehicles patrolling the campus.

Trouble has been brewing on the campus for a week, since students destroyed thousands of cans of beer during a demonstration of their opposition to the local white-owned can industry.

Students have also demanded the dismissal of a woman lecturer in the chemistry department.

Lebowa

# Lebowa hit by widespread violence

By Dirk Nel,  
Northern Transvaal Bureau

PIETERSBURG — There is growing concern here about the worsening unrest situation in Lebowa in which at least 11 people have died over the past two weeks.

The main trouble areas are Seshego, Mahwelereng and Lebowakgomo, where rampant youths have caused widespread damage while waging a campaign against so-called "collaborators of the system".

The death in detention of Lebowa Lucky Khumalo reporter Mr Azanian Peoples Organisation (Azapo) appear to have fanned the violence in these areas.

Mr Khumalo and the three men were apparently arrested during a clash with Lebowa police at a shebeen in Mahwelereng on Friday.

Mr Khumalo apparently died in detention on Saturday. A Lebowa police spokesman said his death was being investigated. Rivalry has erupted between Azapo and other organisations, and this has accounted for the destruction by fire of several homes.

The latest reports from Mphahlele, near Lebowakgomo, indicate that youths are threatening businessmen in order to get money to bail out friends arrested for various offences.

One businessman was forced to close his shop after refusing to give the youths money, while another watched helplessly as his shop was looted and then burnt to the ground.

Several businessmen paid R500 or more to keep their shops open. Reports of violence include:

- Chief Maroga of Driekop and three of his close associates brutally murdered — and villagers have refused to speak to the Press or police for fear of reprisals.
- At least six people have died in violent clashes between police and youths at Motatema, near Groblersdal, since the beginning of March.
- Reports have been received of people being burnt alive at stakes in the Mphahlele area.
- Several members of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly have resigned after receiving death threats.
- The home of the Commercial Union, Mr S.P. Kwakwa, was destroyed in a petrol bomb attack.
- An official of the Lebowa Teachers' Union, Mr Phokela Rasethaba, was kidnapped, beaten up and left for dead.
- A circuit office of the Lebowa Department of Education was destroyed by fire.

# Azapo slams Lebowa terror

By CAS ST LEGER

SAZAPO has claimed that the Government of Lebowa has mounted a campaign to eliminate its members through assault, arrest and harassment. And to support its allegations, "secret" copies of the minutes of a meeting and three unnamed witnesses or victims of the Lebowa police, were produced at a Press conference in Johannesburg on Friday.

There is most definitely a systematic and brutal campaign to eliminate Azapo," said Mr Saths Cooper.

Mr Muntz Myeza, publicity secretary, produced an itemised list of those arrested or assaulted, claiming unlawful arrest, detention or assault with the Lebowa Minister of Police. He said there had been 236 recorded assaults and 207 cases of unlawful arrest in Lebowa, with complaints laying claims of a total of R2 837 100 in damages. Actual figures, he claimed, were much higher, as there was a reluctance to lay official complaints.

## Evidence

As evidence of the anti-Azapo campaign, a copy of the minutes of a meeting of the Lebowa Cabinet, held on August 23, and chaired by Seshego and Minister Dr Cedrick Phahle, was produced. A resolution allegedly adopted during the meeting reads: "That public servants/Government officials (teachers and nurses included) who are members of and/or take active part in subversive organisations such as Azapo, UDF and related organisations be dismissed from the Government service." Mr Myeza said this "secret" document confirmed collusion between Lebowa and the SA Government.



ET had suspended classes until...

13/4/85

# Question mark over Turfloop student's death

By SINNAH KUNENE

THE mystery surrounding the death of former Section 29 detainee Segano Josephine Moshobane, 24, deepened this week when hospital authorities released her body without having conducted a post-mortem.

Moshobane - a science student at Turfloop University - will be buried at the Avalon Cemetery at 2pm tomorrow.

According to her mother, Maggie, Moshobane was not healthy after her release from the Henniesburg

Police Station in November last year.

She was admitted to Hillbrow Hospital's psychiatric ward and later transferred to Baragwanath Hospital.

Moshobane's father, Eddie, said he was shocked when a senior hospital official told him State pathologists would not conduct a post-mortem because "Moshobane died of natural causes".

He would have to pay R300 if he wanted one to be conducted, he said.

"This contradicts earlier claims that my daughter had a clot on her brain following injuries sustained while in detention," he said.

Police confirmed Moshobane was detained, but said they had no records of alleged assaults or complaints.

● Two Turfloop students were wounded and several injured when Lebowa cops stormed a prayer service for Moshobane.

Students also demanded the release of Mampuru Calvin Mothiwane, Chris Maake, Blessing Mphela, Nicks Lesofa and Xoli Mahlalela.

# RUM

ADING MAGAZINE

ALSO  
NOW  
IN  
ZULU

# Top UDF man dies in custody

STAL 14/4/86  
The president of the Northern Transvaal region of the United Democratic Front (UDF), Mr Peter Nchabeleng, has died in detention after being detained by security forces at his home in Lebowa.

The 59-year-old veteran politician, was detained at Apel, in Sekhukhuneland, on Friday and was allegedly taken to Schoonoord police station, where he died hours later.

Police confirmed his death at Schoonoord and say it was apparently due to a heart attack which Mr Nchabeleng suffered in the charge office.

Mr Nchabeleng is the second person to die in Lebowa police custody in a week.

The other victim was journalist and Azanian People's Organisation official Mr Makompo Kutumela.

Mr Kutumela was allegedly sjambokked and beaten with a hammer near Potgietersrus.

# Residents claim

THE offices of lawyers in the Northern Transvaal are getting more and more allegations of police brutality and so far civil claims for more than R2 million have been filed against the Lebowa Police.

Looking up from a file last Thursday, attorney Mr Don Nkadimeng said: "Yesterday an 11-year-old boy with a bullet wound in his shoulder came into my office."

Mr Nkadimeng says the boy was shot in the street as he was walking home from school in Seshego.

Mr Nkadimeng is one of the seven black attorneys in the area whose offices have been flooded by victims of sjambokkings, assaults, shootings and petrol bomb attacks since last year.

## Assaulted

He has already filed civil suits totalling R2,8 million against the Lebowa Police on behalf of 494 people.

The 494 include 22 children who allege they were assaulted by the police on the streets in Seshego, Mahwelereng in Potgietersrus, villages in Sekhukhunaland and in Phalaborwa.

Among the files on Mr Nkadimeng's desk is that of Mr Jeremiah Mailula, whose widow is suing the police for R75 000 for loss of support.

Mr Mailula was shot dead in his Turfloop home on July 14, 1985, by a Detective Warrant Officer Kgano.

The police said he was

# R2-m from Lebowa Police FOCUS

SOWETAN 14/8/86



By THEMBA MOLEFE

escaping and the inquest into his death is still pending.

The Attorney General of the Transvaal has refused to prosecute Warrant Officer Kgano.

## Action

Mr Nkadimeng says: "This is a typical example of how the Lebowa Police force treats most of the allegations against its members. Lawyers resort to suing because the police refuse to take action even when there are enough facts to effect charges.

"There are 22 civil claims totalling R110 000 on behalf of children — pupils who were sjambokked in the

last three months on their way from school or when the police entered their homes."

In Mahwelereng residents have been assaulted after dusk. They say the police have declared an unofficial curfew and patrol the streets sjambokking anyone on the streets after 7 pm.

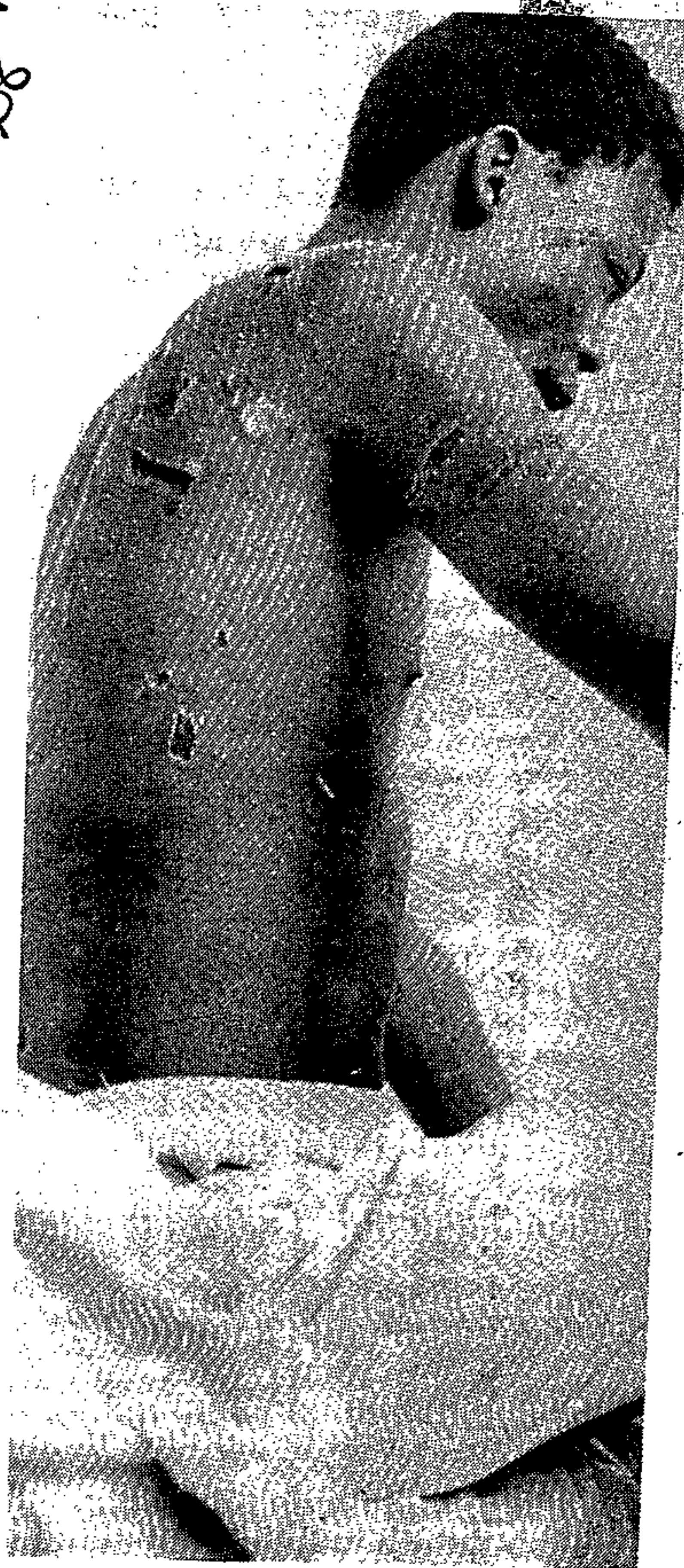
Mr Nkadimeng says there is enough evidence to interdict the police but believes the assaults will continue because the Lebowa Police, especially junior members, seem to defy authority and to have taken the law into their own hands.

He says the police seem intent on eradicating the Azanian People's Organisation and the United Democratic Front.

## Discredit

Mr Nkadimeng says the police feel that black organisations are out to discredit them.

"In Namakgale, Phalaborwa, anonymous pamphlets warning people who sympathise with the two organisations to leave the area because 'we are out to kill you,' he says.



Mr PETER Semanya, one of the victims of alleged Lebowa police brutalities, shows his sjambok wounds.

A resolution called on the South African Department of Law and Order to increase the number of policemen in the homeland.

The meeting also called on the residents to join hands "with the police in their endeavour to curb riots".

The Lebowa Cabinet also resolved to dismiss civil servants and teachers who were members of "subversive" organisations such as Azapo and the UDF.

Azapo, whose members were the victims of the alleged brutalities, is compiling affidavits from across the northern

Transvaal with a view to getting an interdict restraining the Lebowa police.

The organisation's publicity secretary, Mr Muntu Myeza, said the only way to stop the alleged atrocities was through a Supreme Court order.

Last week, Mr Myeza, Azapo's national deputy president, Mr Nkosi Molala, and national organiser, Mr Pambili Ntloko, toured the northern Transvaal taking affidavits and photographs of victims.

They return to Pietersburg this week to instruct lawyers.

Minutes of a meeting between Lebowa's leader, Dr Cedric Phatudi, and his Cabinet on August 23 last year reveal that the Chief Minister said the police should intensify their activities against black political groups operating inside the homeland.

# 30 burnt bodies found in Lebowa

By Dirk Nel,  
Northern Transvaal Bureau

80812 15/4/86  
More than 30 "necklaced" bodies have been discovered in the Sekhukhune district of southern Lebowa, south-east of Pietersburg.

Some of the bodies were found in shallow graves, while others were not buried. Lebowa police came upon the scene of the grim massacre after receiving information from terrified villagers.

Although police investigations have not yet brought all the details to light, it has been established that the deaths were largely the result of vicious clashes between political rivals in the area.

But it appears that criminals and perpetrators of witchcraft have also taken advantage of the situation.

Most of deaths, however, are alleged to be part of a campaign by radicals to eliminate "collaborators of the system".

Earlier this year Chief Maroga of Driekop and three of his top indunas were hacked to death and, since then, rumours of the deaths of other tribal leaders have spread rapidly.

Villagers are viewing every stranger with suspicion and are refusing to speak to the media or the police, for fear of being killed.

Several businessmen have been attacked and Lebowa Legislative Assembly members have been threatened with death if they do not resign.

## RESIGNED

Two MPs, Mr M A M Masha and Mr A K Mariri, have reportedly resigned but they could not be reached for comment. Both are businessmen in the Sekhukhune area.

The Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, was also not available for comment today. Violence and death has been reported from Ga-Mphahlele, Chief Phatudi's birth place.

Today police were combing the area for more bodies and clues to the identities of some of the dead.

A police spokesman said police were finding it difficult to get information due to the fear and intimidation rife in the area.

But he said actual violence had subsided considerably during the past week.

A wave of violence has hit Lebowa during the past three weeks and incidents reported include these:

- The destruction of the home of the Lebowa Minister of Education, Mr SP Kwakwa, in a petrol bomb attack at Mahwelereng, near Potgietersrus.
- The gutting of a circuit office of the Lebowa Department of Education and accompanying destruction of important files and documents.
- Live burnings of villagers near Lebowakgomo.
- A violent attack on an official of the commercial Catering and Allied Workers Union, Mr Phokela Rasethaba, who was left in the veld for dead.
- The robbery of several shops by rampaging youths.
- The deaths of at least six people at Motatema near Groblersdal, during violent clashes between police and radicals.

Killings done by 'necklace' method

BUD DAY  
15/4/86

# 32 charred bodies found in dragnet

SOPHIE TEMA and Sapa

THE bodies of 32 people — all necklace victims — have been found in Lebowa.

Police using helicopters yesterday combed the mountainous areas of the Phasha-Nchabeleng villages, in Sekhukhuneland, where the bodies were discovered.

A police spokesman said that by yesterday morning 32 bodies had been found. Some were burnt beyond recognition by the blazing tyres placed around their necks.

It is possible more will be found.

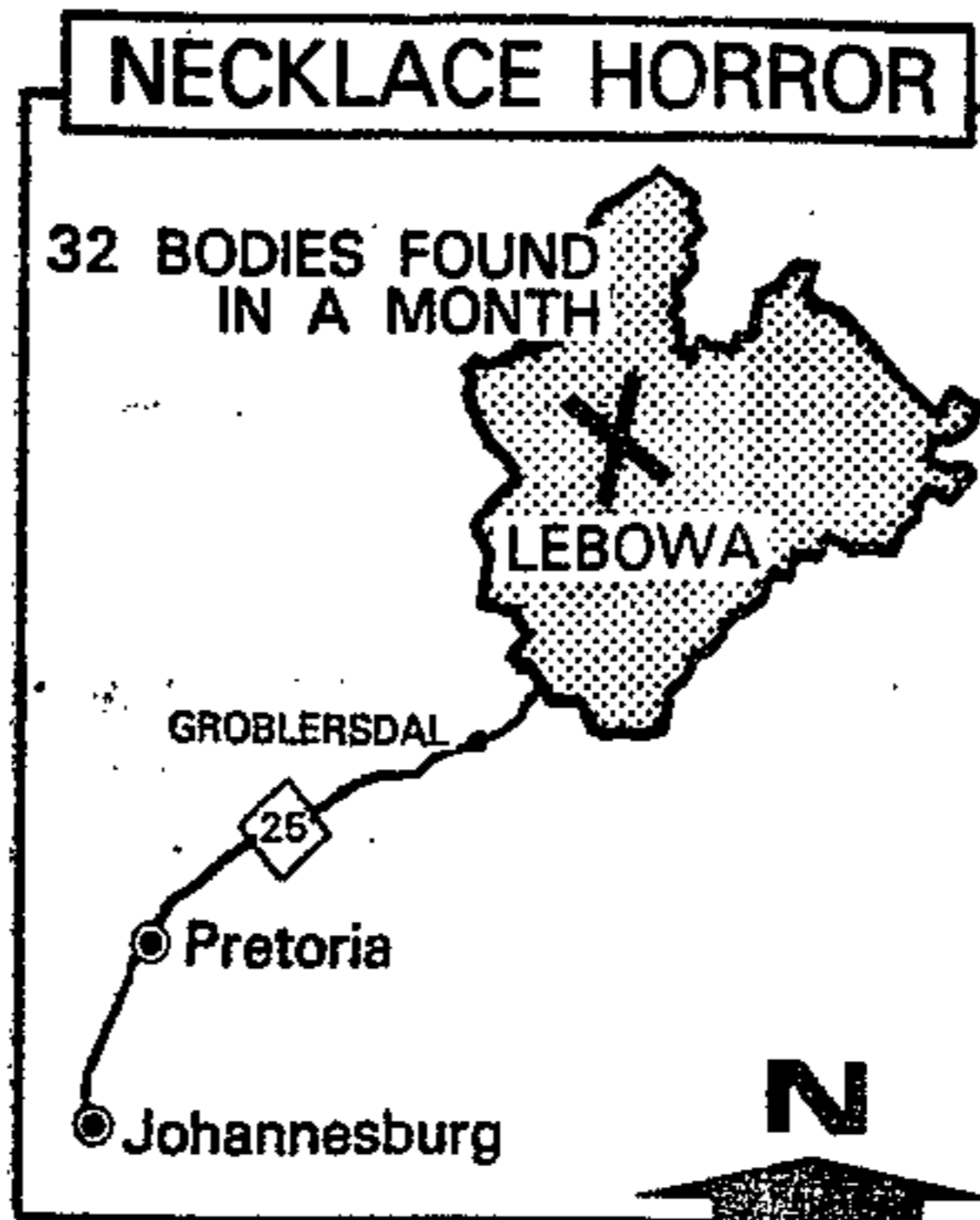
He said that up to Sunday night 22 bodies had been discovered in mountains and dense bush. By yesterday morning the number had risen to 32.

Police headquarters in Pretoria also reported that 14 more blacks have been killed in unrest, mostly in the Eastern Cape. There were five shot by policemen and nine burnt in their huts.

For the past year there has been conflict in Mooiplaas, near East London where the bodies were found, between residents wanting the town to become part of Ciskei and those opposing such a move.

The bodies of six blacks were also dug up on Saturday during a funeral in the Zwide Cemetery, Port Elizabeth.

They were later found at a funeral



NECKLACE HORROR  
32 BODIES FOUND IN A MONTH

parlour which was set alight.

In Lebowa, police reported that the necklace method of killing people reached the area on March 15 when several people were suspected to have been killed. The cases were, however, not reported to the police.

Bodies were found in three different areas: Pasha, Nchabeleng and Apel, home of Peter Nchabeleng, president of the United Democratic Front's Northern Transvaal region.

Nchabeleng, 59, died on Friday after being allegedly taken to Schoonoord, where police confirmed his death, saying: "It was apparently due to a heart attack he suffered in the charge office."

Nchabeleng, elected to the presidency in 1984, is the second person within a week to die in detention in Lebowa.

The other death was that of Azanian People's Organisation official and journalist Patrick Makompo Kutumela.

In a statement, UDF spokesman Peter Mokaba said: "Nchabeleng's death came after two months of a state of civil war between security forces and the Sekhukhuneland people which resulted in the declaration of no-go areas, like Apel, for police."

Nchabeleng was convicted in 1962 on charges of furthering the aims of the African National Congress and sabotage. He served an eight-year sentence on Robben Island.

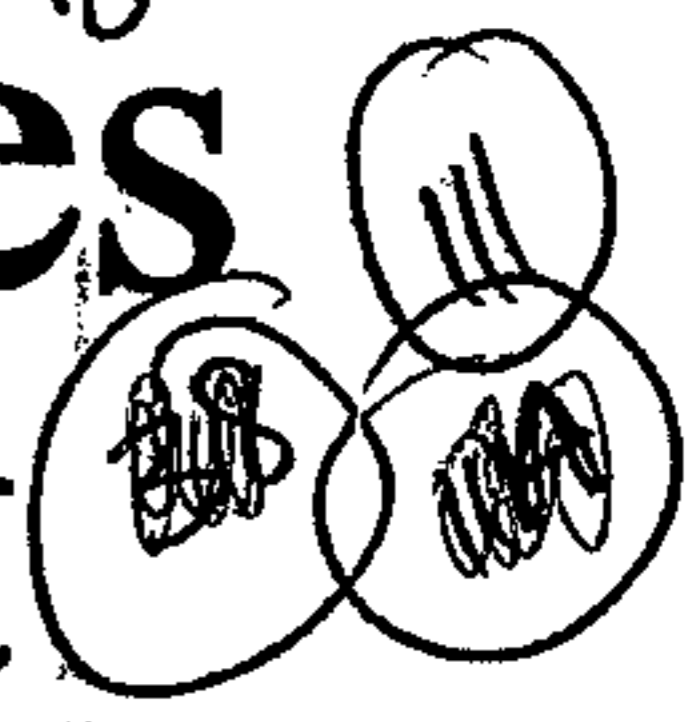
Unrest deaths elsewhere include:

- Two men killed in Daveyton, near Johannesburg, by a policeman who said he was threatened by a crowd of 300;
- A youth was killed when officers used shotguns to disperse attackers throwing petrol bombs in Tantje, Eastern Cape;
- Two men reported killed near Cradock when a group stoning policemen's homes was dispersed with rifle fire.

Killings done by 'necklace' method

# 32 charred bodies found in dragnet

15/4/86 BUS DAY



SOPHIE TEMA and Sapa

THE bodies of 32 people — all necklace victims — have been found in Lebowa.

Police using helicopters yesterday combed the mountainous areas of the Phasha-Nchabeleng villages, in Sekhukhuneland, where the bodies were discovered.

A police spokesman said that by yesterday morning 32 bodies had been found. Some were burnt beyond recognition by the blazing tyres placed around their necks.

It is possible more will be found.

He said that up to Sunday night 22 bodies had been discovered in mountains and dense bush. By yesterday morning the number had risen to 32.

Police headquarters in Pretoria also reported that 14 more blacks have been killed in unrest, mostly in the Eastern Cape. There were five shot by policemen and nine burnt in their huts.

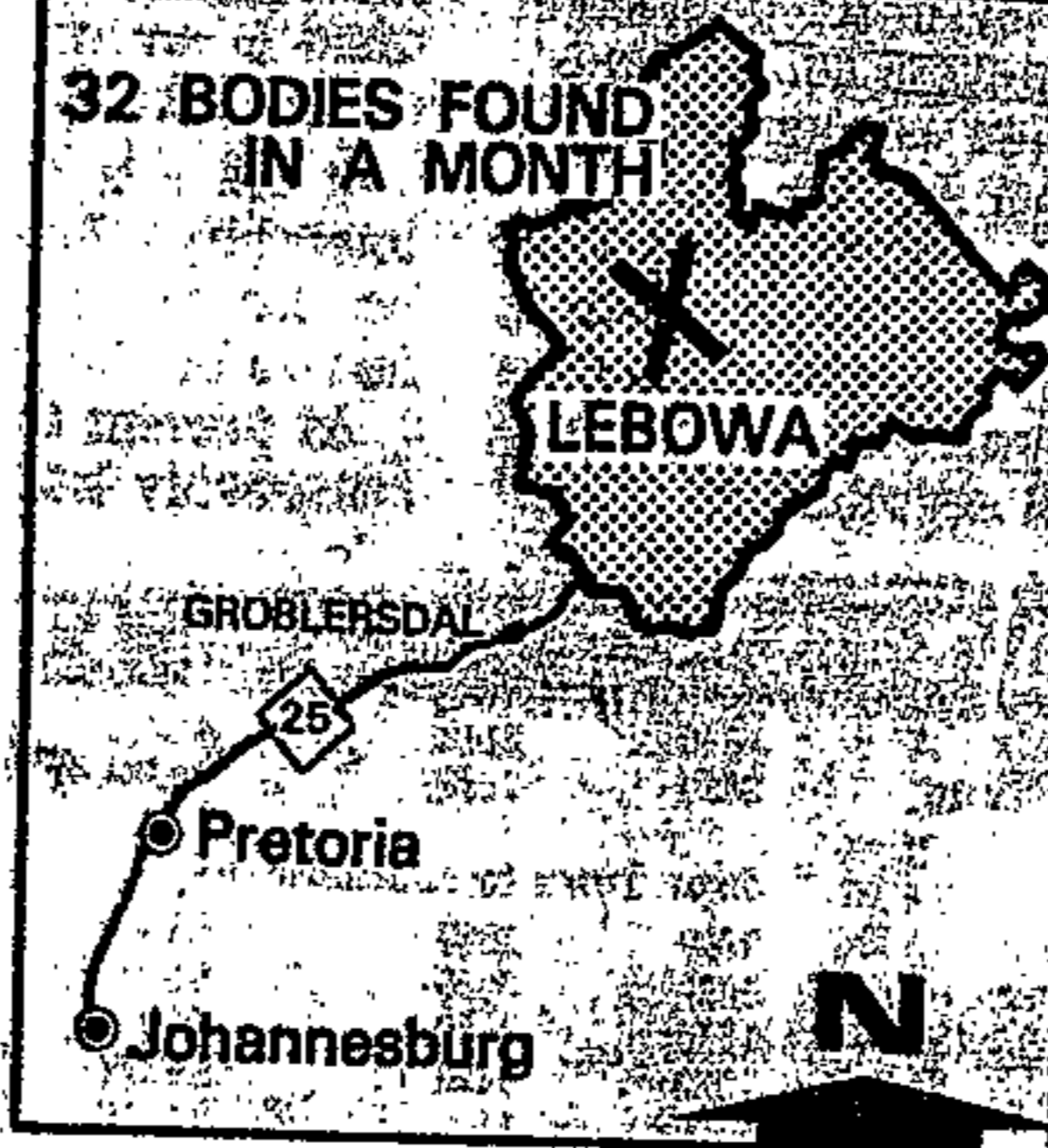
For the past year there has been conflict in Mooiplaas, near East London where the bodies were found, between residents wanting the town to become part of Ciskei and those opposing such a move.

The bodies of six blacks were also dug up on Saturday during a funeral in the Zwide Cemetery, Port Elizabeth.

They were later found at a funeral

## NECKLACE HORROR

32 BODIES FOUND IN A MONTH



parlour which was set alight.

In Lebowa, police reported that the necklace method of killing people reached the area on March 15 when several people were suspected to have been killed. The cases were, however, not reported to the police.

Bodies were found in three different areas: Pasha, Nchabeleng and Apel, home of Peter Nchabeleng, president of the United Democratic Front's Northern Transvaal region.

Nchabeleng, 59, died on Friday after being allegedly taken to Schoonoord, where police confirmed his death, saying: "It was apparently due to a heart attack he suffered in the charge office."

Nchabeleng, elected to the presidency in 1984, is the second person within a week to die in detention in Lebowa.

The other death was that of Azanian People's Organisation official and journalist Patrick Makompo Kutumela.

In a statement, UDF spokesman Peter Mokaba said: "Nchabeleng's death came after two months of a state of civil war between security forces and the Sekhukhuneland people which resulted in the declaration of no-go areas, like Apel, for police."

Nchabeleng was convicted in 1962 on charges of furthering the aims of the African National Congress and sabotage. He served an eight-year sentence on Robben Island.

Unrest deaths elsewhere include:

- Two men killed in Daveyton, near Johannesburg, by a policeman who said he was threatened by a crowd of 300;
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ARGUS

15/4/86

111

# Police discover 30 victims of 'necklace' death

## The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The bodies of more than 30 "necklace" victims have been discovered in the Sekhukhune district of southern Lebowa, south-east of Pietersburg.

Some of the bodies were found in shallow graves — others were not even buried. Lebowa police came upon the scene of the grim massacre after receiving information from terrified villagers.

Although police investigations have not yet brought all the details to light, it has been established that the deaths were largely the result of clashes between political rivals.

But it seems that criminals and perpetrators of witchcraft have also taken advantage of the situation.

## HACKED TO DEATH

The majority of deaths, however, are alleged to be part of a campaign by radicals to eliminate "collaborators with the system".

Earlier this year, Chief Maroga of Driekop and three of his top indunas were hacked to death. Since then rumours of the deaths of other tribal leaders have spread rapidly.

Villagers are viewing every stranger with suspicion and are refusing to speak to the Press or the police for fear of reprisal.

Businessmen have been attacked and members of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly have been threatened with death if they do not resign.

## CHIEF'S BIRTH PLACE

Mr M A M Masha and Mr A K Mariri, two local MPs, have reportedly resigned but they could not be reached for comment. Both are businessmen in the Sekhukhune area.

The Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, was not available for comment today. Violence and death have also been reported from Gampahlele, Chief Phatudi's birth place.

Today police were combing Sekhukhune for more bodies and clues to the identities of some of the dead.

A Lebowa police spokesman said police were finding it difficult to get information because of fear and intimidation but he added that violence had subsided in the past week.

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16/4/86  
SNAK

## Relatives say aged women necklaced

By Abel Mabelane

Several families at Makgane village in Sekhukhuneland have described seeing their loved ones — most of them elderly women — being led with tyres round their necks to a fiery death after being accused of being witches.

At least 32 people are reported by the Lebowa police to have been killed "through the necklace".

The villagers, who are mostly women, said they watched helplessly as their mothers and grannies — some of them blind — were fetched from their homes by a group of youths last Wednesday. They were thrown into a hole at a nearby mountain and burnt to ashes.

The bodies were discovered by the Lebowa police after they had been led to the scene of the carnage by relatives.

Helen Pasha (16) said: "A group of youths came at noon and pulled my blind grandmother, Masigsheng Selebalo Pasha (80), out of the house.

"They accused her of having 'finished people' by bewitching them and they beat her up with wire cables until she bled profusely. She was taken away in a wheelbarrow to a hole in a nearby mountain where she was burnt to death."

Mrs Ramaabelo Leshabane said her mother Ramotsele Magaga Pasha, a pensioner, was found alone at home and taken to the "hole of death" where she was set alight.

Another woman said her mother was accused of harbouring a monkey in her house and was taken by a group of youths with two tyres dangling around her neck to the mountain, where she was set alight.

The family members of all the victims said they were worried that those accused of witchcraft were not "smelt out by nyangas".

Chief Stephen Pasha of Makgane said the killings were not politically motivated. He said the whole thing started among local youths but later took a nasty turn.

He said about 50 youths were arrested by the police yesterday in connection with the killings.



# UDF leader made a statement before dying in custody — lawyer

By Jo-Anne Collinge

A Pietersburg lawyer says there is evidence that United Democratic Front leader, Mr Peter Nchabeleng, made a written statement to the police before he died in custody in the Lebowa police station of Schoonoord.

He believes the statement may contain clues to Mr Nchabeleng's condition and state of mind shortly before his death.

Mr Nchabeleng (59), Northern Transvaal president of the UDF and a former prisoner on Robben Island, was detained at his Apel home in Sekhukhuneland on Thursday evening and was dead by 5 pm next day, his lawyer, Mr C Ramusi, said.

Police have stated that Mr Nchabeleng apparently had a heart attack.

## SECOND PERSON

Mr Ramusi said the Nchabeleng family would take steps to ensure that the cause of death was reliably ascertained. They would probably appoint an independent pathologist to conduct or observe a post-mortem, he said.

Mr Nchabeleng was the second person to die in Lebowa police cells this month. The other was journalist Mr Makompo Kutumela. Members of the Azanian People's Organisation who were detained with Mr Kutumela in Mahwelereng told lawyers he had been severely assaulted and subjected to hammer blows before his death.

A lawyer who attended the post-mortem on Mr Kutumela said his body was a horrifying sight.

NEWS FOCUS

# Only birds sing in the village of burnt bodies

ONLY the calls of turtle doves and the songs of bright multi-coloured birds were echoing from the mountains surrounding the Ga-Nkoana and Nchabeleng villages, where the charred bodies of at least 32 people who were burnt alive — all necklace killings — were discovered this week.

The hundreds of youths who had turned the mountains into their habitation were now all in the hands of the Lebowa police, held as suspects in the most vicious and gruesome killings recorded in the history of the homeland.

A village resident described the agonising screams of men and women pleading for mercy as they lay dying under the burning tyres.

Residents said most of those killed were accused by the youths of practising witchcraft. Other killings are believed to have been politically-related.

On Tuesday, 67 of the youths appeared in the Sekhukhune Magistrate's Court in connection with the killings while about 150 others — aged between 15 and 21 — had gathered at the royal kraal of Chief M Phasha, waiting to be picked up by the police for questioning.

Relatives of the burnt victims have gone into hiding, fearing for their own lives after youths had threatened to come back and "get even" with them as well.

At Apel — the home of Peter

SOPHIE TEMA

Nchabeleng, president of the Northern Transvaal region of the United Democratic Front, who died in detention at the weekend, parents have been instructed to take their children to the Schoonoord police for questioning today.

Meanwhile, police are continuing their investigations and conducting extensive raids in the villages where many of the charred bodies were found in the dongas along the mountains, shallow graves and in bushes.

Some of the bodies were burned beyond recognition.

Lebowa Police spokesman Colonel P Moloto confirmed that police investigations suggested the deaths were related to witchcraft.

He said: "Youths are being used in these witchcraft killings. It used to be the old people, but now youths are being used. Politics is involved, though."

On the other hand, many other residents said: "It is time these people who ride on brooms and fly over other people's roofs at night are eradicated."

But for those who lost their dear ones, it remains a painful and dreadful experience.

Gertrude Nchabeleng, shares the

grief of those who lost their friends and relatives when youths went on the rampage setting men and women — young and old — alight using car tyres doused with petrol.

Nchabeleng, who this week told how her husband was picked up by police at midnight from their home in Apel, said: "My husband saved a family from being burnt by the youths before his detention."

"I am now living in fear of my life and that of my children because some people in the area believe my husband had links and influence over the youths — some of them now in detention. Meanwhile he had tried his best to show them the right way."

"He was a man of peace and would never have encouraged the type of killings that took place in the villages in the past two weeks."

"He did not believe in the power of witchcraft and always said nobody can cast a bad spell over another and get it to work."

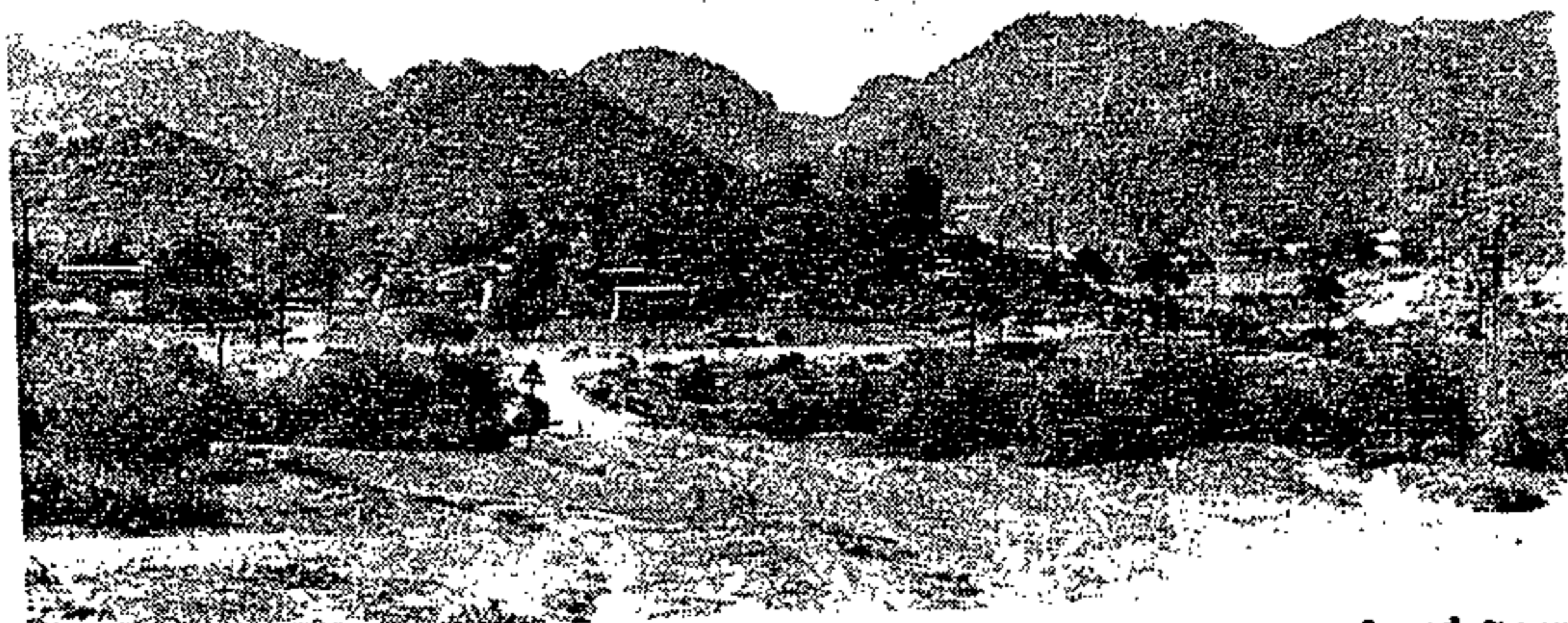
"Before his detention my husband was making arrangements with the chief of our village to call a residents' meeting to protest against the killings."

A spokesman at the kraal of Chief Phasha, said: "We came to this area in 1902 and have never had an experience as tragic as this in our village."

"The killings took place in broad-daylight covering the mountains with thick and heavy black smoke and the air was filled with petrol fumes."



● NCHABELENG



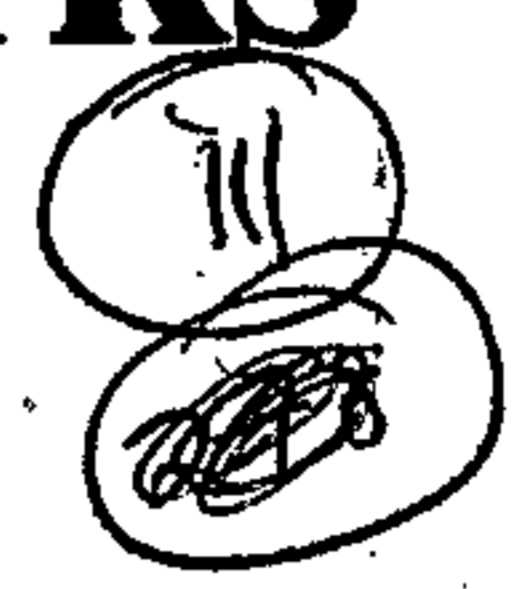
The mountains in the background of Ga-Nkoana village where bodies were found. Picture: Walter Dhedha

when heavy firing broke out at the water to turn the vehicle heading highway to front of ATR

# Reign of terror lurks behind the face of Lebowa's tidy villages

STAR

17/4/86



By Abel Mabelane

The houses at Nchabeleng and Makgane villages in the Sekhukhune district of Lebowa, where 32 people were "neck-laced to death", compare favourably with any found in urban areas and it is difficult to believe in these clean, tidy mountain villages there was a reign of terror.

Sekhukhune district is in the south of Lebowa and south-east of Pietersburg. It consists of many villages where the chieftaincy is still respected.

Most of the villages in Sekhukhune have their own youth congresses and most of the youth is politically conscientised.

However, as in urban areas there are also non-politicised youths calling themselves comrades who take advantage of "the struggle".

At Nchabelang a woman said the comrades pushed tyres in the streets and sang freedom songs when they went out to fetch their victims.

She said: "This was the most frightening sight of all. It left most of us so fearful we dared not go outside for fear of being

pounced upon, accused of witchcraft and killed.

"The comrades have wielded so much power in this village even the Sekhukhune Youth Congress members, whom we regarded as being the most radical, are afraid to face them."

Whereas in the past the villagers regarded strangers with suspicion and refused to speak to them, when *The Star* team visited the area on Tuesday the villagers, most of them women, were prepared to talk about those who were killed and how the "comrades" instil fear in them.

## TYRES DANGLING

The children whose mothers and grandmothers were killed spoke about how they died.

A girl said: "I cannot forget the helpless look which appeared on my mother's face when she was accused of being a witch. I pleaded with her to say something and even to deny she was a witch but she just looked at me and answered 'what do you expect me to say.'"

"I would never forget those tyres dangling round her neck and the pall of thick black

smoke I saw coming from the top of the mountain where she had been taken."

There has been speculation that trouble in the two villages was a result of clashes between two groups of youths in the area but the deaths of old women does not seem to confirm this.

Most of the relatives of the elderly women killed said their loved ones were completely apolitical.

They also said they had no form of contact with the police and could not understand how they could have been seen as being collaborators.

Most of the women interviewed by *The Star* said they felt the absence of men in the villages has complicated their problems and given the comrades a free reign in the village.

One of the women said: "If only our menfolk were here our mothers and grandmothers would not have been taken away and killed so ruthlessly".

Chief Stephen Phasha confirmed the whole incident was not politically motivated.

Another day to be another

*Cape Times 17/4/86*  
**Lebowa bodies: 23 in court**

JOHANNESBURG. — graves around Nkoana village over the past week. Initial reports that 36 bodies had been found were based on incorrect information supplied by the Lebowa police. The death toll then was 32. Meanwhile, four more charred bodies were yesterday found by Lebowa police in the Gankhukhuleni village, in Sekhukhuneland, bringing the death toll to 36.

Twenty-three people appeared on murder charges in the Sekhukhune Magistrate's Court yesterday in a sequel to the massacre of suspected witchcraft practitioners whose bodies were found in shallow graves. The accused, mostly Lebowa labourers and villagers, were not asked to plead and remanded to May 15.

The charred and decomposing bodies of the suspected "witches" — mostly young people — were found in shallow

To date more than 80 people have appeared in court to face charges over the killings. — Sapa.

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# Four more charred bodies found in village

FOUR more charred bodies were pointed out yesterday to Lebowa police in the Ga-Nkoana village, in Sekhukhuneland, bringing the death toll in the area to 36.

Local residents interviewed by *Business Day* said UDF leader Peter Nchabeleng, who died in police detention at the weekend, had been an organiser of the youths who "necklaced" the 36 victims.

Gertrude Nchabeleng, his widow, confirmed that residents believed Nchabeleng was behind the 36 murders, but denied that her husband had played any role in organising the murders.

The Lebowa police also said, in an

*BUS. DAY* 17/4/85  
SOPHIE TEMA and  
PETER WALLINGTON

interview with *Business Day*, that they suspected Nchabeleng was involved in organising the youths responsible for the murders.

Gertrude Nchabeleng said that several of the squad of about 10 policemen who detained her husband had said they would kill him.

Police said Nchabeleng had died of a heart attack. His wife said the police would not produce his body.

Colonel P Moloto of the Lebowa Police

was not available for comment yesterday.

The United Democratic Front, at a Press conference in Johannesburg, condemned the Lebowa police for allegedly making death threats to activists in the Phokwane and Ga-Nkoana villages.

The bodies were found minutes before the Lebowa Cabinet inspected the area.

□ A report issued on Monday by Sapa indicated that 36 people had died in the necklaced attacks. This was based on incorrect information supplied by the Lebowa police. The death toll then was 32.

● See Page 5

# Lebowa killings: who's next?

## FOCUS

11  
18/4/76

By MATHATHA  
TSEDU

**P**ANIC has gripped the communities of GaNkwana and GaNchabeleng Villages after last week's bizarre burning by youths of 32 people alleged to be witches.

With the youths discarding the traditional "sniffing out" of witches by sangomas and seemingly choosing victims at random, the big question on everyone's lips is: who is next.

When some of the youths — known in the villages as comrades — formed the Sekhukhuni-land Youth Organisation (SEYO) in January this year, their demands were "political" and they had the support of the community.

"They wanted free and equal education, freedom for blacks and an end to white rule and we supported them," said 40-year-old Mr Isaac Ngake.

"They burnt government property, like tractors and the agricultural co-operative's buildings. We were not worried.

"We support the struggle for freedom."

The direction of events, according to residents, changed on February 7 when four "witches", including a shop-owner, Mrs Magdeline Ngake, were "necklaced" — had tyres placed around their necks and then burnt to death.

### Forces

SEYO denies involvement in these macabre killings. SEYO executive member, Moss Mabothe (22), said "anti revolutionary forces" were using the youths to create a wedge between the organisations and the community.

Everyone agreed that the killings were not a result of "political feuding" as was alleged in earlier Press reports.

The four who were burnt first were fetched separately from their homes in daylight and



Mrs RAMACHOBANE Rachidi stands in the ravine where her sister, Mrs Ramathabane Debella, was burnt to death. The wires of the burnt out tyre are the sad memorial to her sister.

dragged to nearby hills and set alight.

This new trend was elaborated last week on a larger scale when the people were burnt to death in two ways.

### Petrol

The victims, whose ages range between 30 and 80 years, are invariably taken to the nearest donga or hill, forced to drink a litre of petrol and lie down while dry wood is piled over them. The tyres are sprinkled with petrol and set alight.

Mrs Ramachobane Rachidi this week described how her younger sister, Mrs Ramathabathe Debeila, was dragged screaming from her home into a nearby donga and burnt to ashes. Tyres confiscated from her own house

were used. "All we could find was a piece of her skull, which we buried," a clearly shaken Mrs Rachidi said.

The spot where this burning took place, less than 300 metres from the Debeila house, was a grim sight. Mrs Rachidi was picking up small white bones from the ashes hoping to bury them too.

### Shocked

Shocked residents are still wondering if a genuine "political" struggle

was turned and twisted by powerful and evil forces.

### Comrades'

With nearly 300 of the "comrades" in police custody the community is heaving a sigh of relief. The question worrying everyone is how long will this last and how can the parents regain control over their children.

Already Chief Steve Phasha has said the killings must stop or the parents will fight the "comrades".

# Reagan's revenge



Reagan

Reagan's specific justification was "conclusive" proof of direct Libyan involvement in the bombing of a West Berlin discotheque — killing a US soldier and a Turkish woman and injuring 230 people — and its plans for future attacks on US targets. "We have

done what we had to do. If necessary we will do it again," he told Americans.

But in European eyes his action could backfire — as did the Franco-British 1956 invasion of Suez in an attempt to topple Abdul Nasser. It will rally Libyans behind President Muammar Gaddafi — two of his

sons were reported injured in the raid — and win him support from his traditional enemies within the Arab world. Diplomatic experts in both Europe and the US also pointed out the dubious legality of the "self defensive" attack in terms of international law. Unless Washington can produce the evidence it claims to have, the US (and possibly Britain) rather than Libya, could be on trial in the inevitable UN Security Council debate that will follow.



Gaddafi

were in shallow graves and others unburied. Their discovery brings to at least 48 the number of violent killings in the homeland since the beginning of last month. Many more have been severely injured in attacks on homes and individuals.

Among the earlier deaths were the United Democratic Front's (UDF) regional president, Peter Nchabeleng, a former Robben Island prisoner and member of the ANC; journalist, Lucky Kutumela, of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo); and Reggie Kapa, president of the Students' Representative Council at Modjadji College of Education near Tzaneen. Kutumela and Nchabeleng died in police custody.

Those injured last week include Joyce Mabudafasi, a UDF official whose home at Mankweng near the University of the North was blasted with hand grenades, and Ernest Mokaba, also a victim of hand grenade attacks. There have been numerous allegations of police torture and of direct police involvement in the bomb attacks. More than 440 assault claims have been lodged by inhabitants against the police.

The discovery of the mass necklace victims has struck fear into the villagers. No one was willing to say, over the telephone, who may have been behind the killings. Said a tribesman at Phasha village: "Trouble started in March, but only the police can give details."

The gruesome deaths of the 36 come at a time when many in the area have gone into hiding or "disappeared," following police raids in villages and townships. As the FM went to press, it could not be established whether any of them were among the 36 dead.

At Madibong, near Jane Furse, police allegedly ambushed and beat up youths, including women, at a meeting between Chief Walter Kgoloko Morwamoche and members of the local youth congress last Sunday. Meetings elsewhere, called to discuss the schools boycott, were also prevented from taking place.

Youth groups in Sekhukhuneland have for weeks been putting pressure on tribesmen and chiefs to resign from the Lebowa Legislative Assembly. So far four MPs, including businessmen Adam Mariri and M A Masha, have resigned.

In Sekhukhuneland, the Lebowa bus service has been crippled by youths opposed to the homeland government of Cedric Phatudi. The home of Education Minister S P Kwakwa and offices of the education inspectorate have been gutted at Mahwelereng in Potgietersrus. At Lebowakgomo, cane furniture tycoon Habakuk Shikwane has closed his businesses because he is unable to meet

FIN M 11/18/1976  
 THE UNREST

## Homeland horror

The discovery in Lebowa this week of at least 32, and possibly 36, charred bodies at Phasha-Nkwana/Nchabeleng villages in Sekhukhuneland starkly reveals the seriousness of the violence which has gripped the Lebowa homeland (*Current affairs* March 21).

However, the macabre fact of a mass grave does more — symbolising the deteriorating situation nationally.

More than 60 people have been arrested in connection with the deaths and Lebowa police investigations are continuing. Convoys of police vehicles patrolled various villages in the bantustan, apparently in search of people said to be on the run, at the weekend. The people there are now palpably fear-stricken. Police have said that some of the bodies

WEEKLY M 18/4/86

# Frontline Lebowa: Bombs, whips and mysterious deaths

By PATRICK LAURENCE

SOUTH AFRICA'S partially self-governing "black homeland" of Lebowa is emerging as the new front line in the struggle between the Right and the Left, with Lebowa's policemen, under their white commissioner, on the offensive against anti-apartheid militants.

One sign of the intensifying fight is the death in police custody in the past two weeks of two men: Peter Nchabeleng, 59, Northern Transvaal president of the United Democratic Front, and Makompo Kutumela, a journalist and official of the Azanian People's Organisation.

The deaths took place against a backdrop of reports of police harassment and of their whipping of people suspected of opposing the Lebowa authorities, of bomb attacks on the homes of anti-apartheid leaders by nocturnal arsonists, and of the court appearance of four soldiers of the South African Defence Force on charges of killing six young men in a grenade attack on civilians.

The UDF charged that Nchabeleng's death was part of a campaign of detentions, bombings and shootings "waged by the apartheid regime through its bantustan structures".

Rejecting a Lebowa police statement that Nchabeleng had died of a heart attack, the UDF said: "We warn the Lebowa puppets that the UDF will not forgive or forget this merciless act." The UDF also warned that it was under increasing pressure from its affiliates to review its commitment to non-violence because of attacks on its officials.

Earlier Azapo released copies of the minutes of an emergency meeting of Lebowa's governors, from Chief Minister Cedric Phatudi downwards, at which it was resolved to dismiss public servants who were members of UDF and Azapo. Both organisations were branded "subversive".

According to Professor Jacobus Van den Heever of the University of the North, 10 cases involving witchcraft killings were heard before the circuit court in the first three months of 1986. Another 16 are being investigated by Lebowa police.

The UDF scornfully rejected the bid to link Nchabeleng with witchcraft killings as an "attempt to justify the unwarranted detention of our president". As Beyers Naude of the SA Council of Churches noted in a special statement, accusations of witchcraft are divisive and Nchabeleng tried to stop them by educating and organising the people.

The deep scepticism of allegations that Nchabeleng was involved in witchcraft killings is shared by men of the calibre of Bishop S E Serote of the Lutheran Evangelical Church, whose church conference centre at Seshego was raided recently by sjambok-wielding policemen. He told Weekly Mail: "We think there has been irresponsible use of authority."

The crackdown on opponents of Lebowa's rulers was triggered by mounting pressure on members of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly to resign. At least three, and possibly four members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs) committed themselves to resignation.

It was, of course, pressure from the people which caused many councillors in the black townships to resign. It helped bring about the collapse of town councils and strengthened the position of the "people's organisations".

Pressure on the Lebowa MLAs was part of a growing movement of rebellion in the rural areas. Just as the township rebels were countered by vigilantes, so the rural dissidents have evoked opposition — not from vigilantes as such, but from the police, whom UDF activists see as vigilantes-in-uniform.

Island prisoner, was among the nearly 70 people detained in connection with these deaths.

Moloto's inference that Nchabeleng was involved in necklace killings came, so to speak, in the slip-stream of intense controversy over the apparent justification of necklacing at the weekend by black leader Winnie Mandela. She is recorded as having said: "Hand in hand, with our box of matches, and with our necklace, we shall liberate this country."

Later, in an interview with Weekly Mail, Moloto backed away from his first statement that some of the victims had been necklaced. "We suspect that witchcraft may have been involved," he said. "We cannot be sure if it's politics or witchcraft. There are signs of both." But, Moloto conceded, the evidence of necklacing was not conclusive. "There are signs of tyres. But we cannot be sure. We found tyre marks and bits of tyres."

There have been a spate of witchcraft killings in Lebowa. But there is no evidence to link the activists with them.

Ironically, however, Phatudi's sister was charged with the murder of a woman condemned as a witch. His sister, Chiefness Raaredi Chueue, died before the trial started. People condemned as witches and wizards for allegedly using their malevolent powers to the detriment of the community are often burnt, sometimes on a funeral pyre of tyres.

accompanied by photographs of Azapo men in Lebowa displaying wounds which they said had been inflicted by sjambok-wielding Lebowa police.

Attended by all members of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly — the majority of whom are chiefs — and top government officials, the emergency Lebowa meeting further resolved to ask the South African government to send soldiers to Lebowa to assist police there in "controlling rioters".

Whether the request for troops is a link in the chain leading to the alleged grenade attack on Lebowa civilians is unclear. The UDF, however, charged that "bandits", recruited into the SA Defence Force from Mozambique's rebel Renamo movement and from the former Rhodesian Selous Scouts, are being used to crush the rebellion against Lebowa's rulers.

In the latest development, Colonel Philip Moloto of the Lebowa police announced the discovery of 32 charred bodies. They were apparently the victims of witchcraft killings, he said, adding that some had been "necklaced".

As the "necklace" is used by anti-apartheid zealots against perceived informers, he was clearly trying to blame activists for the killing. Moloto, however, went further. He declared that Nchabeleng, a former Robben



not theirs.

# Bus drivers strike:



**THOUSANDS** of people were left stranded in the northern Transvaal yesterday when Lebowa Transport Limited bus drivers went on strike at the company's three depots.

More than 1 000 employees of the bus company are involved in the work stoppage, and indications yesterday were that other depots were

likely to join the strike.

The striking workers are demanding — among other things — higher pay, negotiated unsuccessfully by their union, the Transport and Allied Workers' Union (Tawu).

• In Springs scores of Putco drivers were involved in a work stoppage yesterday, protesting against "disciplinary hearings which workers at the depot are sub-

jected to".

• About 300 workers at Gillett in Springs have been "sleeping in" at the company's premises, demanding better pay since Tuesday.

• The South African Chemical Workers' Union (Sacwu) is to meet Unico Chemical management today, to discuss a strike by 75 workers at the company's Johannesburg factory.

• The AECI's Alrode management has given its striking 250 workers an ultimatum to report to work next Tuesday, according to Sacwu.

Meanwhile the AECI Workers' Support Committee has called a mass meeting to be held at Thokoza Stadium on Sunday.

• Mediation is in full swing at Pretoria-based Noristan, where 300 workers were dismissed

# Workers stranded

18/4/86 SOWETAN

By **LEN MASEKO**

following a strike. More talks continue on Monday.

• The Steel, Engineering and Allied Workers' Union is to report back tomorrow to its members the outcome of wage negotiations with the metal industry. The meeting will be held at the union's offices at Willie Theron Building, Bosman Street, Pretoria. It starts at 9am.

• The black workforce at Lever Brothers' Boksburg factory yesterday staged a lunch-hour picket at the company's premises, protesting management's refusal to recognise May 1 (Labour Day) as a public holiday.

• The Liberty Life Workers' Committee,

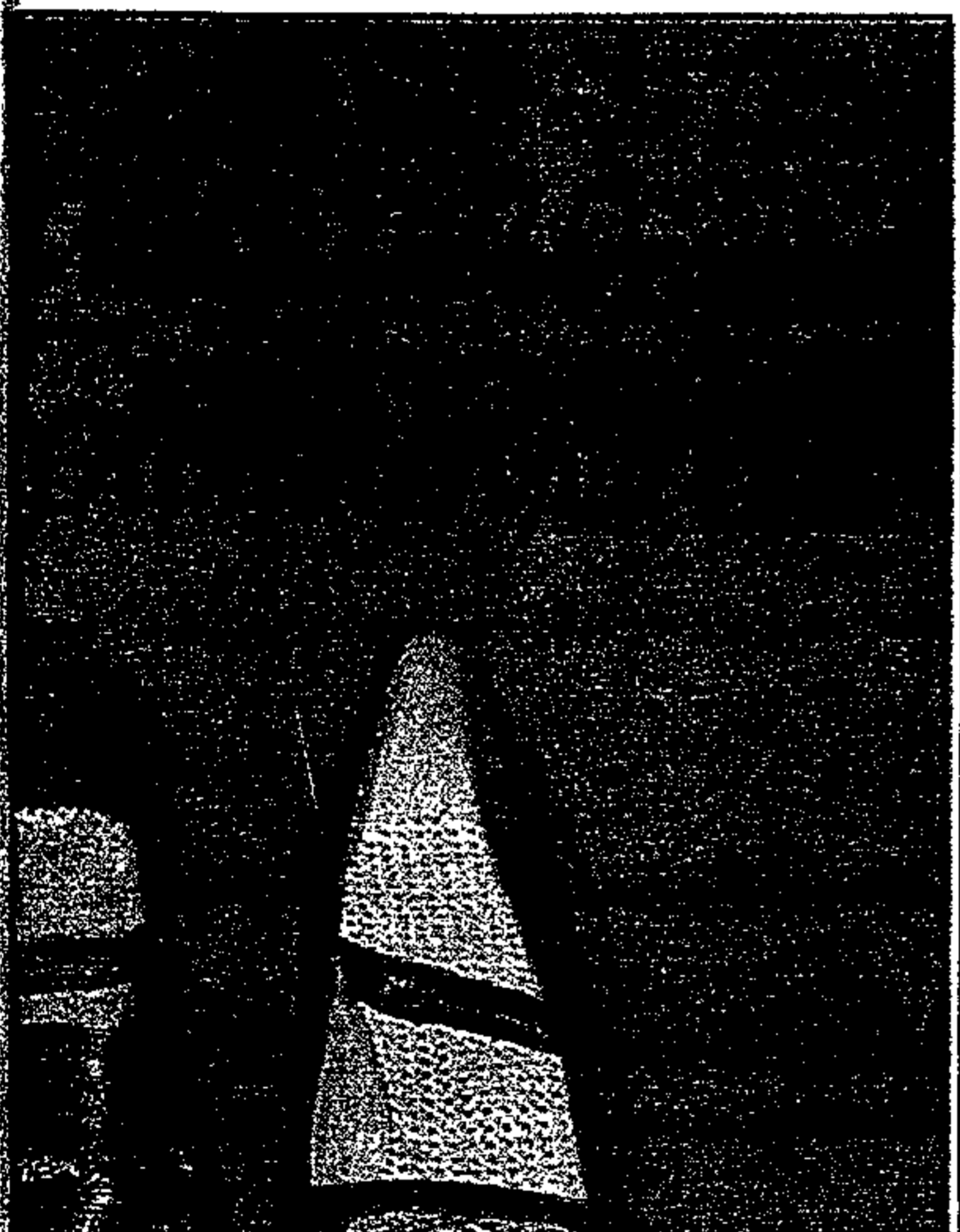
which represents 110 workers dismissed by the company after participating in a strike, has called on blacks to boycott the Liberty-sponsored fun run which takes place in Johannesburg on Sunday.

• The 1 700 BTR Dunlop workers who went on strike a fortnight ago, resolved to return to work yesterday.

This was disclosed by the Dunlop management, which said the strike at its Natal and Transvaal plants were illegal. The workers were demanding reinstatement of their 1 000 colleagues dismissed about a year ago.

## Sabata funeral

**BUSES** to the funeral of Paramount Chief Sabata in Umtata will leave from Khotso House, 42 De Villiers Street



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Star 21/4/86

## Autopsy on Nchabeleng done 'secretly'

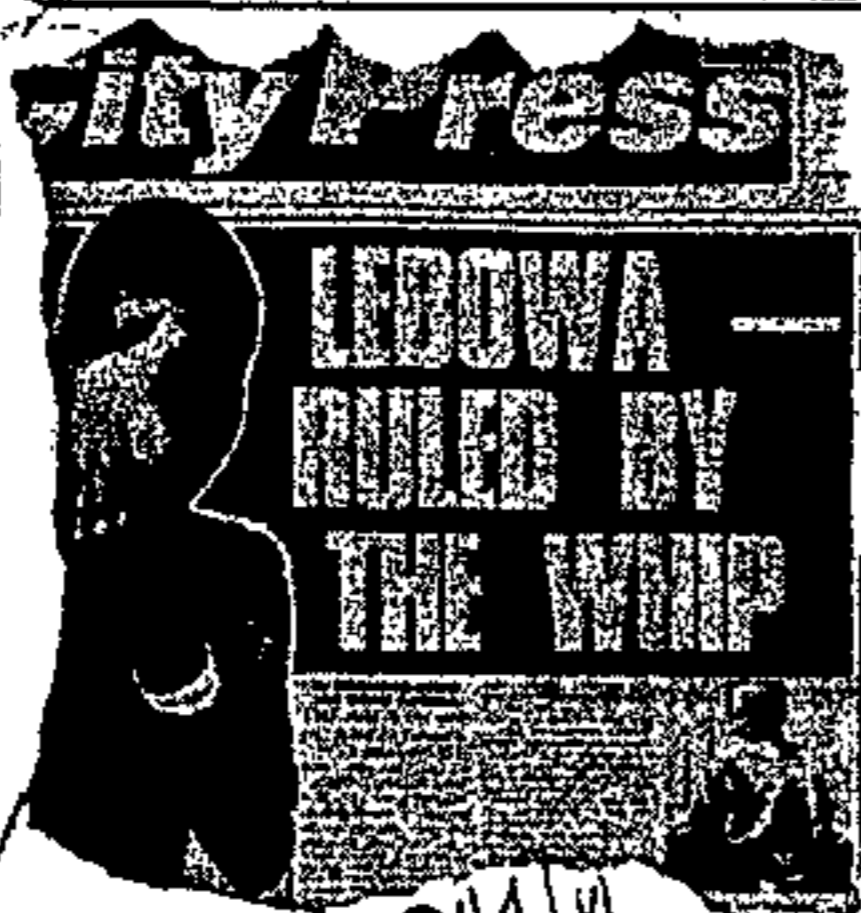
The post-mortem on United Democratic Front leader Mr Peter Nchabeleng, who died in Lebowa police custody, was completed before the family had even been able to locate the body, a Johannesburg lawyer has claimed.

Mr Nicholas Haysom, representing the Nchabeleng family, said the autopsy was done on Thursday night in Pretoria by State pathologist Professor C Loubser without the family's knowledge.

Mr Haysom said he had had to threaten legal action to force disclosure of the whereabouts of the body before Lebowa police supplied the information.

Mr Nchabeleng (59) had been in custody at Schoonoord Police Station for less than 12 hours when he was seen dead in the charge office on April 11.

● A memorial service will be held tomorrow for Mr Nchabeleng, who was Northern Transvaal president of the UDF and a former member of both the African National Congress and South African Congress of Trade Unions. It will take place at the Central Methodist Church in Johannesburg at 1 pm.



# Nchabeleng's body missing

By MONO BADELA

THE body of northern Transvaal UDF leader Peter Nchabeleng is missing - and there is concern about a letter he is alleged to have written just before his death in police custody.

Widow Gertrude Nchabeleng said police are refusing to produce her husband's body.

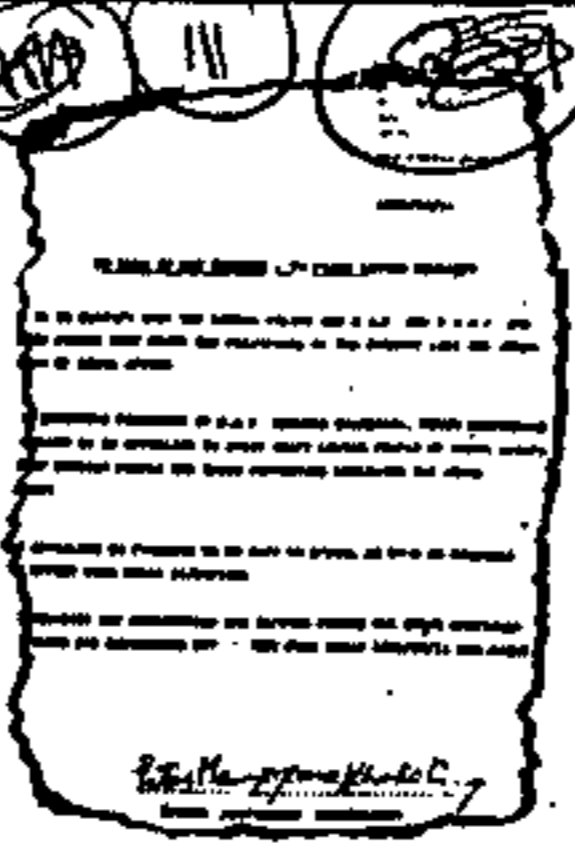
Nchabeleng's son Alec believes the statement, his father allegedly signed may contain clues to his condition and state of mind shortly before his death.

The statement is an appeal to the community to stop isolating the security forces, to put an end to the burning of people and for pupils to return to class.

"If he did make the statement, he made it under severe duress," said Alec.

Meanwhile the SA Council of Churches said at a Press conference this week:

● The Nchabeleng family heard police saying: "This time we are going to kill



The statement, signed on the day Nchabeleng died

Ramusi said the family would take steps to ensure that the cause of death was "reliably ascertained". They would probably appoint an independent pathologist to conduct or observe the post mortem.

Nchabeleng was the second person to die in Lebowa police cells this month - the other was journalist Makompo Kutumela. Members of Azapo detained with Kutumela also told lawyers he had been severely assaulted before his death.

The UDF condemned the deaths and described Nchabeleng as a great patriot and leader of their present "rural uprising" in Sekhukhuniland.

The UDF rejected with contempt the attempt to link Nchabeleng's detention with the alleged necklacing of the bodies in Lebowa as an attempt to justify his detention.

The SACC and Cosatu also criticised Nchabeleng's death.

you" when they came to arrest him.

● Two chiefs detained at the same time were beaten, and one of them said he had seen Nchabeleng being tortured.

Police said Nchabeleng died of a heart attack - but Alec said his father was a fit man and had never complained of any heart problems.

Family lawyer Collins

## Fear and loathing stalks Lebowa

By DESMOND BLOW

FEAR STALKED Sekhukhuniland this week Lebowa cops discovered the burnt bodies of supporters of the Phathudi government.

So far, 32 bodies - all "necklaced" - have been found in the Gankwane District, while three more were discovered in the Steelskraal area this week.

Gankwane residents say all those killed were followers of Chief Minister Cedric Phathudi, and considered collaborators by the "comrades". But relatives of the dead people said they were told the victims were going to be burnt because they were witches.

Because of this, they did not report the killings to the police - who only discovered the graves several weeks after the victims were "necklaced".

It is believed that several Lebowa MPs and chiefs have been threatened with death unless they resign. Residents say four MPs - MS Masha, JM Seopela, HS Nkadimeng, and A Moriri - have already resigned because of the threats.

Phathudi addressed Sekhukhuniland chiefs and businessmen this week and assured them the authorities were investigating the threats.

He told the crowd of 500 he was opposed to apartheid and assured them that if they had suffered any losses because of police action, the allegations would be "thoroughly investigated".

Residents alleged that Lebowa police have imposed a 10 pm curfew - and were indiscriminately sjambokking those found on the streets after 10.

Potgietersrus and Pietersburg lawyers have been collecting affidavits from victims, and doctors in Lebowa are planning an urgent Supreme Court application to prevent alleged police assaults and harassment in seven districts in the homeland.

Yesterday, 52 people appeared in the Pietersburg Regional Court on public violence charges. And at Soetvelden, 112 people were arrested after MMela Village's headman was burnt to death.

● Police have confirmed that a total of nine charred bodies had been found among the ruins of 20 huts destroyed by fire on Sunday during unrest at Mooiplaas outside East London, writes Benito Phillips.

A police spokesman said nine people had been arrested after unrest incidents in the area last weekend.

There has been a long-standing feud between Mooiplaas residents who have refused to move to Ciskei, and those who have asked to be moved.

● Three people were killed in renewed faction fighting in the Umbumbulu area south of Durban on

NOW

CRAVEN "A"

MENTHOL FRESH

30's

CRAVEN "A"

# Now homeland masses join the political struggle

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Cycles of township resistance since 1976 have made the Nationalists realise that urban blacks have to be accommodated politically outside the homelands. The State President's Rubicon 2 speech indicated that the reform scenario would be stretched in an attempt to do this.

Now battles against apartheid are being waged at a mass level inside the homelands, challenging the very foundations of grand apartheid. Even the more "liberal" of these satellite "countries" — Bophuthatswana, kaNgwane, Gazankulu and, especially, Lebowa — are having to deal with popular resistance.

Workers for relief and development organisations inside Lebowa say political resistance and police repression of this activism have reached unprecedented levels.

Operation Hunger, which functions throughout Lebowa, says there is hardly an area where the young people are in their classrooms. Clinic staff tell of the scores of injured children they treat after clashes with the police.

Mrs Ina Perlman, director of Operation Hunger, says violence motivated by superstition and belief in witchcraft has also risen alarmingly and several multiple killings have never been reported in the media.

The United Democratic Front refers to a "simmering rural revolt throughout the Transvaal" but distances itself from the practice of witchcraft and the extraordinarily violent response of superstitious people to this.

The Northern Transvaal is the UDF's newest region — formally constituted

at the beginning of the year and centred on Lebowa. It now has about 100 affiliated organisations.

Among the most coherently organised areas is Lebowa's Sekhukhune and — where the Boers had many bloody clashes with the northern tribes during the last century. It was also the scene of the Sebatakgomo peasant revolt of the 1950s.

It is here that two members of Parliament and a number of chiefs are rumoured to have resigned their positions, allegedly in protest at the treatment of their people at the hands of the Lebowa police.

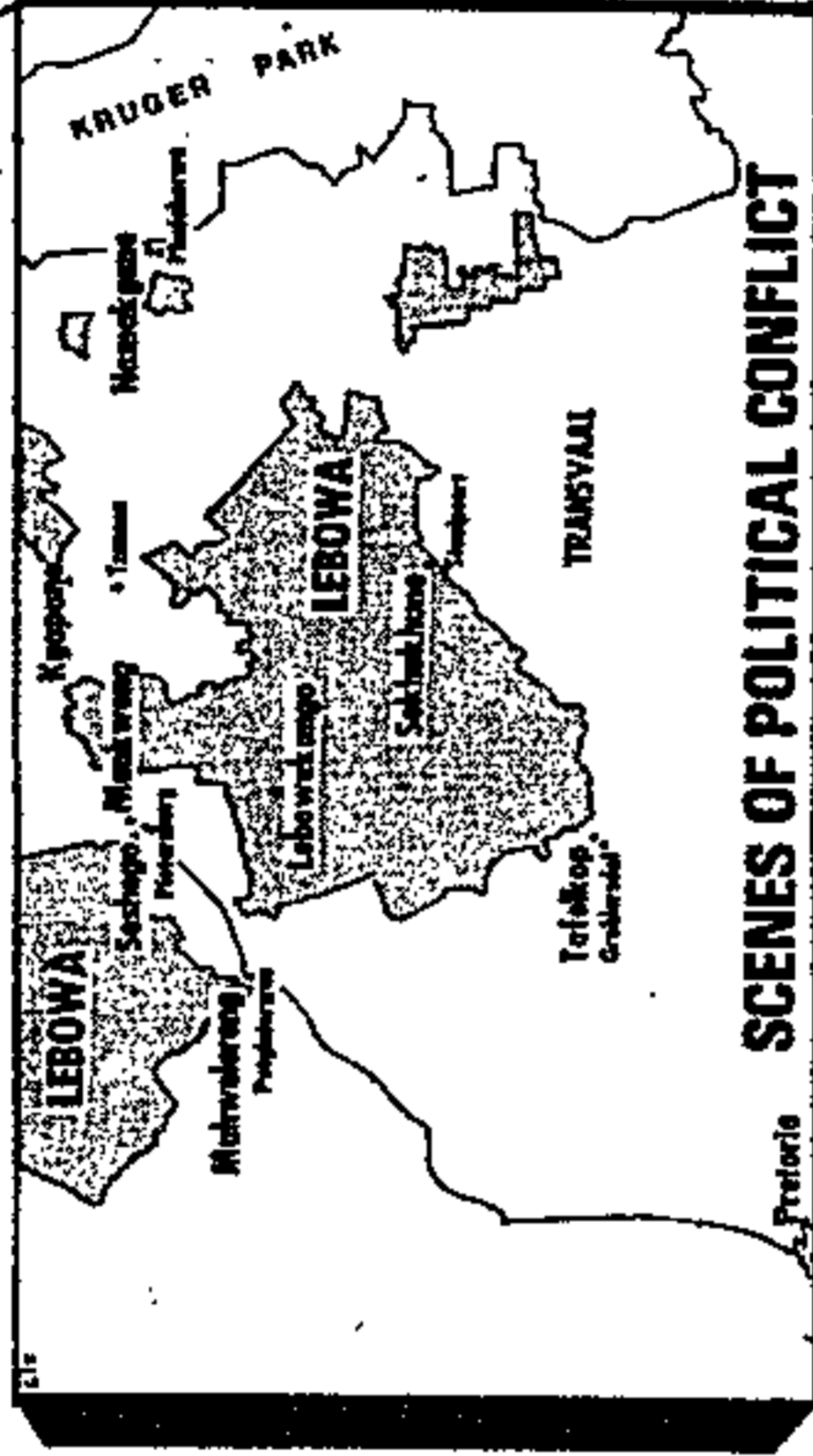
The two MPs, Mr M S Masha of Apterboom and Mr J Seopela of Schoonoord, are said to have decided to quit at a public meeting called to form the Sekhukhune Parents' Crisis Committee in the wake of police action against mourners at the funeral of Lucas Tokeane Molopo in mid-March.

"At the meeting we called for the resignation of the Lebowa police, who our people, and for the resignation of Lebowa MPs because the police get their mandate from Parliament," Mr Japhta Thobejane, co-ordinator of the Sekhukhune Youth Organisation, said recently.

"We pointed out that the government the MPs are serving does not serve the people but its own purposes."

The Star has been unable to obtain official confirmation of the resignation, but other MPs and senior government officials are aware of the claims that some of their colleagues have quit.

There are activists who assert that the old spirit of Sekhukhune is reas-



SCENES OF POLITICAL CONFLICT

serting itself, and that chiefs who have fallen low since the 1950s have been encouraged to show their sympathies by the re-emergence of a national movement against apartheid.

This may be a factor. But resistance in Sekhukhune and the rest of Lebowa has much in common with the style of anti-apartheid organisations in the urban townships.

The most widespread form of organisation is the youth congress, which may include school pupils but is usually spearheaded by young workers and unemployed young men.

In the Sekhukhune area the Sekhukhune Youth Organisation is an umbrella body, with about 30 individual youth congresses, organised at village level, affiliated to it.

protest against a chief at Gafegwa who allegedly failed to pay women workers and spent public funds on a building meant just for the collection of more money, like Lebowa taxes.

Many protests and campaigns have allegedly provoked police intervention and the cycle of violence familiar to the townships has set in. Since the blanket ban on outdoor gatherings holds good in Lebowa, action against "illegal gatherings" is inevitable.

As crowds are dispersed with tear-gas and sjamboks, arrests are made, which result in protest boycotts of classes, demonstrations at court appearances — and further police intervention. Lives have been lost and funerals have inevitably yielded additional victims.

Violence has escalated on both sides. Youths have burnt homes of policemen and government buildings, set buses alight and stoned vehicles.

For instance, the car and home of the Minister of Education, Mr S P Kwakwa, were set alight in Mahwelereng. Two buses of the Lebowa Development Corporation were burnt in the Tafelkop area because the corporation was perceived to have collaborated with police at a funeral where six activists were shot dead.

There has been a number of reports recently of concerted campaigns of assault (sjambokkings and beatings) on Lebowa residents, from Sebhego in the north, to Narnakgale in the east and Mahwelereng in the south.

The injuries have been severe. The Star has seen two victims who have lost the vision of one eye and has interviewed a teenager who required a

week in hospital after a sjambokking. UDF affiliates claim that between 40 and 50 civilians have lost their lives in recent political violence in the Northern Transvaal. If the troubled Moutse/Deumillan area is taken into account, this figure is not out of line with deaths reported to the Press.

Two political figures have died within hours of being detained and two key activists' homes have been bombed by unknown persons.

The Deputy Commissioner of Police for Lebowa, Colonel P Moloto, says statistics on political deaths in the homeland have been compiled but they will not be available until presented in the Legislative Assembly.

He concedes there has been a dramatic upsurge of violence. "What has happened in other areas is now happening in Lebowa."

The secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, Dr Beyers Naude, puts it more strongly: "There is a situation of civil war in the Northern Transvaal in which innocent and defenceless people are confronted daily with the spectre of brutal repression in the form of apartheid's war machinery — helicopters, Casspirs, Buffels, etc."

"The people in the area no longer feel safe in the presence of the police. Many are fugitives in their own villages — they have fled and are now living in the mountains in caves. The old people in the villages are terrified — many are being beaten up. Even chiefs have been detained and beaten."

Colonel Moloto said he did not want to comment in detail on the extent of political resistance and the form of response.

White group areas  
11. Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:†

- (1) Whether, with reference to a newspaper article, the particulars of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purposes of his reply, White persons residing in group areas for Whites are allowed to provide permanent residence to non-White persons; if not, what steps are taken against offenders in this regard; if so, in terms of what statutory provisions;

- (2) whether his Department received any applications in this regard during the latest specified period of 12 months; if so, how many such applications were (a) received and (b) granted;

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

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (1) No. The permanent residence of non-White persons with Whites in White group areas is a contravention of the provisions of the Group Areas Act, 1966 (Act 36 of 1966), and can therefore be adjudicated like any other criminal offence.

- (2) No.

- (3) No.

Group Areas Act

\*12. Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:†

- (1) Whether any permits under the Group Areas Act in terms of which non-White domestic servants are allowed to live in group areas for White persons were issued by his De-

partment during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available; if so, how many;

- (2) whether, in terms of these permits, children of such domestic servants may also live in group areas for Whites;

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

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (1) No.

- (2) Falls away.

- (3) No.

HANSARD 22/4/86  
G.C.O. 1268  
Lebowa: detainees  
\*13. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether three persons, whose names have been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, were arrested or detained by the police in Lebowa on or about 4 April 1986; if so, (a) when, (b) where, (c) for what alleged offences, (d) in terms of what statutory provisions, (e)(i) for what period and (ii) where were they held subsequent to being so arrested or detained and (f) what are their names;

- (2) whether these persons were admitted to hospital during their detention; if so, (a) when and (b) why;

- (3) whether any investigation has been held into this matter; if not, why not; if so, (a) by whom and (b) what were the findings;

- (4) whether any action is to be taken against any persons as a result of this investigation; if not, why not; if so, (a) what action and (b) against whom;

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

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) to (5) Since Lebowa is a self governing state with its own Police Force, the requested information is not available.

Mrs H SUZMAN: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask him whether any steps are taken to ensure that normal Police practices such as the holding of inquests and post-mortems are adhered to by the authorities after taking over the authority and the duties of the Police?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the performance of those functions of State is part of the department concerned in the national state. They also have a department responsible for law and order. Therefore it is not my responsibility, but as far as I know the particular statutory provisions are strictly adhered to by the department concerned.

Mrs H SUZMAN: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask him, in view of the reports of what has been going on in Lebowa, whether he himself has taken any steps to contact the authorities in Lebowa to ensure that this sort of thing does not happen again?

†The MINISTER: No, Mr Speaker. It is not my responsibility to interfere with the functioning of activities of the government concerned; there are other ways in which enquiries about such a matter can be made.

Lebowa: detainee

\*14. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1). Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, was arrested or detained by the police in Lebowa on or about 4 April 1986; if so, (a) when, (b) where, (c) for what alleged offences, (d) in terms of what statutory

- provisions, (e)(i) for what period and (ii) where was this person held subsequent to being so arrested or detained and (f) what is his name;

- (2) whether this person died while in police detention; if so, (a) when and (b) what (i) was the cause of death and (ii) were the circumstances surrounding his death;

- (3) whether an investigation has been held into the (a) death of this person and (b) circumstances surrounding his death; if not, why not; if so, (i) what is the rank of the person who was in charge of the investigation and (ii) what were the findings;

- (4) whether any action has been taken against any persons in connection with this death; if not, why not; if so, (a) what action and (b) against whom;

- (5) whether a post-mortem has been held; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what were the findings;

- (6) whether an inquest has been held into the death of this person; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what were the findings;

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

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) to (7) I refer the hon member to my answer to Question No 13, which also applies to this question.

Mrs H SUZMAN: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is he aware of the fact that Lebowa is part of the Republic of South Africa and that, in the eyes of the inhabitants of this country—more particularly the Black inhabitants—and of the rest of the world the onus for what is happening in Lebowa falls on the shoulders of the South African Government?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I am fully

aware of the things to which the hon member for Houghton refers. It is so that we are blamed for many things which we often are not responsible for, but it is still a serious objective of the Government that it will take note of the administration that takes place in such national states. It is, however, once again not my field; therefore I cannot comment on it. Another hon member of the Cabinet is responsible for the administration in this regard. If the hon member has any enquiries I ask her to put it to my hon colleague who in addition to the national states also has specific responsibility for the administration and governing of those states.

*Joint administration: Transvaal/national states*  
*14/50 Qc 1271*  
 \*15. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether he has received from (a) the Administrator of the Transvaal and/or (b) any national state any proposals for the joint administration of the Transvaal and any or all of the national states situated in that province; if so, (i) when, (ii) what is the nature of these proposals and (iii) what was his response thereto; if not,
- (2) whether his Department will (a) investigate the possibility of such a joint administrative structure and (b) initiate discussions between affected parties; if not, why not; if so, when;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter:

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (1) No.
- (2) (a) Legislation will shortly be presented to Parliament creating a statutory framework for co-operation at administrative and executive levels between provincial authorities and national states.
- (b) No. Such co-operations rely on

agreement between the parties concerned and must be initiated by them.

- (3) No. The State President made a statement on the matter on 18 April 1986 in the House of Assembly.

London: travel bureau

\*16. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) With reference to his reply to Question No 685 on 7 April 1986, what total amount in revenue was generated by the 3 620 bookings made at the travel bureau of the South African Transport Services in London in the 1985-86 financial year;
- (2) whether any bookings made at this bureau were cancelled in the above-mentioned financial year; if so, how many?

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (1) R3 338 000.
- (2) Yes, 227 individuals and 7 groups of 15 persons each.

Dellville Wood

\*17. Mr J H VISAGIE asked the Minister of Public Works:†

- (1) Whether the memorial museum at Dellville Wood has been completed; if not, when is it expected to be completed; if so, when;
- (2) what is the latest estimate of the total cost of the erection of the museum.
- (b) what amount has been spent on the erection thereof to date and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

†The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

- (1) Finishing is in progress and should be finalised shortly.

(2) (a) to (c)

The final accounts will be available in due course. For the present the estimate remains at R9 760 000 as indicated in the White Paper on the department's building programme. To date R8 599 895 has been brought into account in respect of this service.

*Qc 1273*  
*Kagiso: person shot*  
*18. Mr S SVAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:*

- (1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, was shot and killed in Kagiso on or about 25 March 1986; if so, (a) by whom was this person shot, (b) what were the circumstances surrounding his death and (c) what is his name;

- (2) whether an investigation has been held into the death of this person; if not, why not; if so, what were the findings;

- (3) whether an inquest has been held into the death of this person; if not, why not; if so, (a) when, (b) where and (c) what were the findings?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) to (3)

Since judicial proceedings, resulting from the events on 25 March 1986 in Kagiso, have already commenced and a Judge has already banned the publication or disclosing of information relating to the matter, I do not deem it in the interest of the administration of justice to make known further information.

Aircraft: tyre problem

\*19. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) Whether, during March 1986, a South African Airways aircraft on a flight from Johannesburg to Port Elizabeth had a tyre problem on take-off; if so,

- (2) whether this problem required the aircraft to re-land at Jan Smuts Airport; if so, at what time did the aircraft re-land;

- (3) whether the passengers were required to remain on the aircraft while repairs were being carried out; if so, (a) why and (b) for how long were they required to wait;

- (4) whether these passengers were kept informed of the situation; if not, why not; if so, in what manner?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.

(2) Yes, at 19h00.

(3) Yes.

- (a) Initially only a tyre change would have been made which is normally not a time consuming procedure. However, after the tyre was changed it was also found that a wing flap was damaged during the incident and it was therefore necessary for the passengers to change aircraft.

(b) 2 hours.

- (4) Yes, through regular announcements by the captain.

Mr D J N MALCOMESS: Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply given by the hon the Minister, could he tell us whether the tyre problem was caused by a poorly retreaded tyre, or whether it was an original tyre?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I cannot say whether it was a Firestone, a Dunlop or a retreaded tyre, I cannot provide the hon member with that type of information.

ARCUS 22/11/86  
 III

# Lebowa told to hand over 'aliens' for repatriation

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Aliens from neighbouring states who are already in South Africa and those caught entering this country illegally must be repatriated, the Deputy-Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Piet Badenhorst, said.

Opening the Lebowa Legislative Assembly at Seshego yesterday, Mr Badenhorst said he also hoped that strained relations between the homeland and South Africa would soon be mended.

He said: "The influx of large numbers of aliens from South Africa's neighbours is a cause for great concern to my Government.

## Heavy burden

"This places a heavy burden on the whole country's infrastructure and may also have serious consequences for a stable labour market.

"Uncontrolled and illegal entry and settlement of aliens can exercise adverse effects and everything possible must be done to prevent this."

Late last year it was reported that more than 63 000 refugees from Mozambique alone had entered Lebowa, Gazankulu, Kangwane and Kwazulu, although this figure is now believed to be much higher.

Indications at the time were that these homeless people were not being repatriated, but were being helped to get papers and settle here after their hazardous journey from their war-torn homeland.

Mr Badenhorst called on Lebowa to hand over all aliens who were still trying to enter its borders to the South African Government for repatriation.

## Further discussions

The Deputy-Minister also discussed the issue of links between South Africa and Lebowa. These were cut by Lebowa earlier this year because the South African Government insisted on incorporating Moutse into Kwandebele. Lebowa has since gone to court to try to have South Africa's decision reversed.

Mr Badenhorst said he hoped "certain factors which are causing troubled relations between Lebowa and the South African Government would be resolved as soon as possible.

"In my opinion it is essential that further discussion be conducted on the problems of our relations. We simply cannot leave things hanging in the air."

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23/4/86

BUS DAY

THE onslaught on SA by foreign radio stations had increased by about 50% since 1984, according to a White Paper on defence tabled in Parliament.

# Big jump in radio hostility

Countries including the USSR, Ethiopia and East Germany had continuously broadcast propaganda to SA, while a "higher degree of hostility" had been noticed from Western transmitters.

Certain local and overseas media were "consciously or subconsciously, involved in the unrest situation".

The SA Defence Force had been one of the main targets and broadcasts had focused on accusations of "so-called aggression against neighbouring states, destabilisation and support of resistance movements."

Some media in particular were used to "promote the revolutionary onslaught, discredit SA and develop the perception

that government has lost control of the internal situation". — Sapa.



● SUZMAN

# Lebowa 'not SA terrain'

LAW and Order Minister Louis le Grange said yesterday it was not his responsibility to interfere in the running of Lebowa's police department.

He was replying in the House of Assembly to questions by Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) on the detention of four people in Lebowa and the death of one detainee.

Le Grange said Lebowa was a self-governing state and he could not supply the information.

Suzman asked whether Le Grange had contacted the Lebowa authorities to try to prevent further deaths in detention.

He said it was not his responsibility to interfere in the activities of other states.

He said Lebowa was not his "terrain". — Sapa.

# Disinvestment slammed

IT was totally wrong that most blacks supported disinvestment, Minister of the Budget in the House of Delegates JN Reddy said yesterday.

He said during the Administration and Economic Advisory Services vote that ways should be found to counter disinvestment propaganda.

Mohan Bandulalla (Sol Havenside) called for the upgrading of salaries of state-employed labourers. He said some earned R142 a month.

□ Ministers' Council chairman Amichand Raj...

## ATION FOR TRANSFER

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Mr. Louis le Grange

*CAPE TIMES 23/4/86*  
**Lebowa  
police  
PFP call**

**Political Correspondent**

MRS Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton) has called on the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, to use his influence to put a stop to "the alarming behaviour of the Lebowa police".

Mrs Suzman made her call after Mr Le Grange's refusal in Parliament to answer a series of questions about people who had either died or been admitted to hospital after being arrested or detained by Lebowa police this month.

Mr Le Grange said this information was not available because Lebowa was a self-governing state with its own police force.

Mrs Suzman said afterwards that the minister was technically correct in saying the Lebowa police force was "autonomous", but that because of Lebowa's financial dependence on South Africa "there is surely no doubt that he could exercise his influence behind the scenes".



# SADF keeps strike-hit Lebowa buses going

Northern Transvaal Bureau

POTGIETERSRUS — A Lebowa bus company hit by a drivers' strike has been using Defence Force personnel to keep its buses on the move.

Black taxi operators have been experiencing their biggest boom in years in many parts of the homeland.

Hundreds of domestic workers have been arriving late at their jobs in Pietersburg and Potgietersrus as there are not enough vehicles available to cope with the demand for transport.

Businesses in Potgietersrus were drastically affected by a mass stayaway of black buyers on Saturday.

Police and army units were kept busy monitoring the movements of thousands of people travelling to and from Mahwelereng near the town for the funeral of journalist Mr Lucky Kutamela, who died in detention two weeks ago.

Few incidents of violence and unrest have been reported in Lebowa lately and a police spokesman said there were signs that the situation was returning to normal in many areas.

## Witbank coalminers end strike

The 1 200 coalminers who went on strike at the Kriel Colliery last Wednesday in protest against the alleged assault of a black worker by a white supervisor, yesterday agreed to return to work.

The strike at the Armcol Kriel Colliery, near Witbank, reached deadlock after representatives from the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) told management that the workers would not return to work until the white supervisor had been dismissed.

A spokesman for the colliery said that after discussions it had been decided to allow a mass meeting to be held on the mine premises. — Sapa.

# Lebowa police not my responsibility says Le Grange

PARLIAMENT — It was not his responsibility to supply the requested information.

Asked whether the South African Government ensured that normal police practices were adhered to in the homelands, Mr le Grange

said the homeland police departments strictly maintained such practices.

He was replying to questions by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton) on the detentions of four people in Lebowa and the death of one detainee.

Mr le Grange said Lebowa was a self-governing state and he could not

## PREVENT

Mrs Suzman asked whether Mr le Grange had contacted the Lebowa authorities to try to prevent more deaths in detention. Mr le Grange said it was not his responsibility to interfere in the activities of other states.

Mrs Suzman then asked if he was aware that Lebowa was still part of South Africa and that the world held Pretoria responsible for acts committed in the homeland.

Mr le Grange said he was fully aware that South Africa was blamed "for many things we are not responsible for". However, Lebowa was not his "terrain". — Sapa.

# Lebowa urged to talk to SA

ZW DAY

24/1/85

BEULAH BROWN

DEPUTY Minister of Constitutional Development Piet Badenhorst has urged Lebowa to negotiate with SA over their troubled relations.

Opening the fourth session of the fourth Lebowa Legislative Assembly at Seshego earlier this week, Badenhorst said government had committed itself to an undivided SA with permanent power-sharing.

This had been proved by its commitment to eliminating influx control and the granting of property rights to blacks.

He urged Lebowa to help in eliminating illegal entry into SA.

He said the process of negotiation with black leaders was entering a phase in which it would become more visible.

The fact that there were certain factors causing troubled relationships between Lebowa and SA could not be evaded.

It was important for leaders to talk because they were facing a common threat. He said security acts by government were not opposed to reform, but complementary to it.

# Loss of memory claimed

A FORMER ANC member told the Rand Supreme Court yesterday he could not remember whether a handgrenade or handgrenades were found in his possession at the time of his arrest.

The state witness, who may not be identified, was replying to cross-examination by advocate Denis Kuny, SC, for Helene Passtoors, 44, who has pleaded not guilty to charges of treason and terrorism.

His testimony to Mr Justice Van Durbhoff earlier this year revealed

BARRY STREEK

that he was carrying handgrenades, an AK47 rifle and a pistol at the time of his arrest.

He claimed loss of memory when asked by Kuny why he had admitted during his testimony on Wednesday to carrying only a pistol in his luggage when arrested.

He admitted at yesterday's hearing, however, possessing "one handgrenade maybe", but denied that he was carrying an AK 47 rifle at the time of his arrest.

The hearing continues today.

# Nchabeleng will be buried today

THE family of Peter Nchabeleng — the United Democratic Front leader who died while in detention in Lebowa recently — has decided against holding their own autopsy to determine the cause of his death.

Nchabeleng will be buried in Sekhukhuleni tomorrow.

A pathologist will be appointed by the Lebowa government to compile a reconstruction report on the remains of the 36 charred bodies found on mountains surrounding Phasha-Nkoana and Apel.

DAY

# Phatudi calls for a stop to witchcraft

Own Correspondent

SESHEGO — Ritual killings, unrest and consolidation and development featured prominently in the policy speech of the Chief Minister, Dr. Cedric Phatudi, in the Lebowa Legislative Assembly this week.

Referring to the burning of 35 people in the Sekhukhune area and other atrocities, Dr. Phatudi called for a campaign by schools, churches and cultural organisations against witchcraft and steps to bring those responsible for such deaths to justice. He invited suggestions from members of the assembly.

## JOINT ACTION

"I would like to appeal to the people of Lebowa in particular and of South Africa in general to keep cool heads and act jointly and responsibly to save this country from disaster," he said.

Dr. Phatudi expressed dissatisfaction with certain aspects of land consolidation, saying: "Pretoria has not treated us fairly."

He said the development of the new capital, Lebowakgomo, railway links with Northern Transvaal towns and the use of water from the Olifants River were priority projects.

# 'Irregularities' found in LDC

CAPT Times 2/5/86 (11)

By BARRY STREEK  
Political Staff

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.** — Widespread irregularities in the operations of the Lebowa Development Corporation have been reported by the Dekker Commission, whose report was tabled in Parliament yesterday.

It recommended the chairman of the corporation, Dr J H Pretorius, pay back R14 904 paid to him for additional remuneration and expenses, criticized the managerial processes in the corporation and proposed that a building manager of an LDC subsidiary be dismissed for dishonesty in the building of a house for its general manager, Mr J Koster.

The commission found Dr Pretorius was "negligent" regarding administration and control.

In a white paper, also tabled yesterday, the government decided that Dr Pretorius should pay back R8 704 to the LDC and a subsidiary.

The government said it had decided to condone an amount of R2 400 paid to Dr Pretorius because of an anomaly between his remuneration and that of ordinary directors, and to condone R3 800 because of the work load entailed by him on an overseas trip.

In its report, the commission, which consisted of one member, Mr Leendert Dekker, found that:

● The LDC board had taken "the law into its

own hand" by substituting the concept of ordinary director with that of director so that the chairman could qualify for additional fees.

● Dr Pretorius's luxury car was taken over by the LDC and given back to him without the knowledge of the corporation's directors and the commission concluded the deal was mutually arranged by Dr Pretorius and Mr Koster.

● Dr Pretorius had made seven trips overseas, a director of a sub-



subsidiary one trip, Mr Koster five trips, the LDC staff 13 trips, the Chief Minister of Lebowa four trips, Lebowa ministers three trips, staff of the Lebowa Government three trips and Mr Koster's wife one trip. But written reports were submitted in "only a small minority of cases" and the rest were reported orally.

"Except in the case of visits connected with chrome sales, little was achieved as regards at-

tracting foreign investors to Lebowa."

● The LDC's legal adviser should be reprimanded for negligence for his role in a factory which was relocated into Lebowa. Dr Pretorius's wife had an interest in the firm and this interest was transferred to their son. The corporation contributed R166 000 more than budgeted and the shareholders R37 000 less than budgeted but the firm, Parksure Pietersburg, was technically insolvent within a year of its operations.

● The building of a house for Mr Koster by an LDC subsidiary, Leb-Aga, was done "extremely badly" the result being that certain work had to be redone.

"The 'try to please' syndrome was present to a marked degree, because it was the general manager's home and people went out of their way to satisfy Mrs Koster's demands."

Leb-Aga's building manager, Mr J A McCabe, "acted dishonestly by 'cooking' the costs" by scaling them down and transferring them to other projects which were not being conducted on a cost-plus basis.

The commission recommended that Mr McCabe be dismissed and Leb-Aga's auditors be reported to the Public Accountants and Auditors' Board.



- (2) (a) and (b) Yes, 21 in both cases. Only after a member has been arrested can it be established during the preliminary investigation or the trial whether he has deserted.

Langa/Nyanga/Guguletu/Khayelitsha

890. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether any money was budgeted in the 1985-86 financial year for (a) the collection and disposal of household and commercial waste, (b) street cleaning and sweeping, (c) capital provision for the landscaping and developing of public open spaces for recreational purposes, including sports fields and play parks (d) the on-going maintenance of existing developed sports facilities and parks, (e) the planting of trees and general beautification of streets, (f) the maintenance of such greenery, (g) the surfacing of unmade roads and footways and (h) the provision of street litter bins in Langa, Nyanga, Guguletu and Khayelitsha, respectively; if not, why not; if so, what amounts were (i) budgeted for and (ii) spent on these items in that financial year;

- (2) whether any money is to be budgeted for these items in the 1986-87 financial year; if not, why not; if so, what amount in each case in respect of each of the above townships?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (1) (a) Yes;
- |                |            |
|----------------|------------|
| (i) Peninsula  | R2 475 000 |
| Khayelitsha    | R39 600    |
| (ii) Peninsula | R3 435 407 |
| Khayelitsha    | R127 854   |

HoA

- (d) Yes;
- |             |         |
|-------------|---------|
| Peninsula   | R42 000 |
| Khayelitsha | R7 500  |

- (b) Provision is not made for extended credit account facilities.

- (c) to (h)(ii) Fall away.

- (f) and (g) Yes; included in estimated figure under maintenance of streets.

- (h) Yes;
- |             |         |
|-------------|---------|
| Peninsula   | R12 000 |
| Khayelitsha | R18 000 |

Separate figures i.r.o. Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu are not available as the Peninsula area is budgeted for as a whole.

With reference to his reply to Question No 15 on 18 February 1986, (a) what are the normal conditions of payment of the South African Transport Services, (b) under what circumstances is more than 30 days' credit granted on accounts, (c) how many individuals have such credit facilities, (d) how many of these accounts are more than three months in arrear, (e) what total amount is involved in these arrear accounts, (f) what is the average annual bad debt on these accounts, (g) up to what level are long-standing arrears of large amounts reported and (h)(i) what is at present the longest period for which an account has been in arrear without service on a credit basis being suspended and (ii) what amount is involved?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(a) Credit accounts are payable on the 25th of the month following the

month during which the debits were raised.

- (b) Provision is not made for extended credit account facilities.

- (c) to (h)(ii) Fall away.

- (f) and (g) Yes; included in estimated figure under maintenance of streets.

- (h) Yes;
- |             |         |
|-------------|---------|
| Peninsula   | R12 000 |
| Khayelitsha | R18 000 |

Separate figures i.r.o. Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu are not available as the Peninsula area is budgeted for as a whole.

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The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

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HoA

(2) (a) and (b) Yes, 21 in both cases. Only after a member has been arrested can it be established during the preliminary investigation or the trial whether he has deserted.

**Langa/Nyanga/Gugulethu/Khayelitsha**

890. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether any money was budgeted in the 1985-86 financial year for (a) the collection and disposal of household and commercial waste, (b) street cleaning and sweeping, (c) capital provision for the landscaping and developing of public open spaces for recreational purposes, including sports fields and play parks (d) the on-going maintenance of existing developed sports facilities and parks, (e) the planting of trees and general beautification of streets, (f) the maintenance of such greenery, (g) the surfacing of unmade roads and footways and (h) the provision of street litter bins in Langa, Nyanga, Gugulethu and Khayelitsha, respectively; if not, why not; if so, what amounts were (i) budgeted for and (ii) spent on these items in that financial year;

(2) whether any money is to be budgeted for these items in the 1986-87 financial year; if not, why not; if so, what amount in each case in respect of each of the above townships?

**The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:**

- (1) (a) Yes;
- (i) Peninsula R2 475 000  
Khayelitsha R39 600
- (ii) Peninsula R3 435 407  
Khayelitsha R127 854

HoA

(d) Yes; Peninsula R42 000  
Khayelitsha R7 500

(b) Provision is not made for extended credit account facilities.

(e) Yes; Peninsula R10 000  
Khayelitsha R36 000

(c) to (h)(ii) Fall away.

(f) and (g) Yes; included in estimated figure under maintenance of streets.

(h) Yes; Peninsula R12 000  
Khayelitsha R18 000

Separate figures i.r.o. Langa, Nyanga and Gugulethu are not available as the Peninsula area is budgeted for as a whole.

**Credit facilities**

899. Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

With reference to his reply to Question No 15 on 18 February 1986, (a) what are the normal conditions of payment of the South African Transport Services, (b) under what circumstances is more than 30 days' credit granted on accounts, (c) how many individuals have such credit facilities, (d) how many of these accounts are more than three months in arrear, (e) what total amount is involved in these arrear accounts, (f) what is the average annual bad debt on these accounts, (g) up to what level are long-standing arrears of large amounts reported and (h)(i) what is at present the longest period for which an account has been in arrear without service on a credit basis being suspended and (ii) what amount is involved?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(a) Credit accounts are payable on the 25th of the month following the

HoA

month during which the debits were raised.

(b) Provision is not made for extended credit account facilities.

(c) to (h)(ii) Fall away.

(f) and (g) Yes; included in estimated figure under maintenance of streets.

(h) Yes; Peninsula R12 000  
Khayelitsha R18 000

(1) Whether, with reference to the reply of the Minister of Co-operation and Development to Question No 1068 on 28 June 1984, a decision has been reached regarding the Zebediela Estate; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that a decision will be reached; if so,

(2) whether the Zebediela Estate is to be incorporated in Lebowa; if not, (a) why not and (b) into which independent Black or national state is it to be incorporated; if so, when?

**The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:**

1 and 2 In terms of the Lebowa consolidation package that was negotiated with the Government of Lebowa and thereafter made known by the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning on 25 September 1985, the Zebediela Estates must be added to the territory of Lebowa. The Government of Lebowa deemed it necessary to institute legal proceedings against the Government of the Republic of South Africa in respect of the dispute about Moutse which forms part of the consolidation package. Until such time that finality in this regard has been reached, the rest of the consolidation package whereby the Zebediela estates are included, cannot be executed.

The Government is therefore, under the circumstances, not prepared to consider

the transfer of land to Lebowa on an *ad hoc* basis.

(c) R89,00 per subscription.

(d) To keep up to date with the opinions expressed therein.

#### Disciplinary infringement

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

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 18 on 16 April 1985, the matter of the charge of disciplinary infringement preferred against a member of the South African Transport Services staff has been settled; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that it will be settled; if so, what were the findings?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

Yes.

(a) Falls away.

(b) Suitable disciplinary action was taken.

#### Subscriptions to newsletter

933. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Defence:

Whether the South African Defence Force has renewed its subscriptions to a certain newsletter, the name of which has been furnished to the Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply; if so, (a) for how many copies, (b) for what period, (c) at what cost, (d) for what reason and (e) what is the name of this newsletter?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

Yes.

(a) 3 Subscriptions.

(b) 1 March 1986 to 28 February 1987.

(e) Aida Parker Newsletter.

Black/grey pass  
 Mr D J N MALCOMES asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) (a) What qualifications are required from a person for the issue of a (i) Black and (ii) grey pass and (b) how many of each of these passes were valid as at the latest specified date for which information is available;

(2) (a) what is the lowest post in management which is entitled to free passes on the South African Airways and (b)(i) what total number of employees in management are entitled to free passes and (ii) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) (i) Occupies a position which is at least equal to that of the grading of a Superintendent.

(ii) Occupies a position which is at least equal to that of the grading of an Assistant Director.

(b) Black passes—4 952  
 Grey passes—1 265

as at 22 April 1986.

(2) (a) Assistant General Manager

(b) (i) 14.

(ii) 22 April 1986.

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# Lebowa: call for laws

A ONE-MAN commission of inquiry into alleged misappropriation of Lebowa Development Corporation funds recommends that legislation concerning this and other such corporations should be considered.

The report, by L. W. Dekker, was tabled yesterday.

In a White Paper released at the same time, Education and Development Aid Minister Gerrit Viljoen said the recommendation had been referred to Lebowa and other self-governing national states.

On allegations about the Lebowa Development Corporation, the commission found chairman Dr J H Pretorius had received amounts to which he was not entitled, but "is of the opinion there was no intent to be dishonest". Pretorius was however negligent and "this must have had a negative effect on staff". — Sapa.



# Change in court procedures possible

COETSEE

THE Department of Justice is investigating procedures used in small claims courts in an attempt to speed up civil and small criminal cases in magistrates' courts, according to Justice Minister Koble Coetsee.

The result could be a "total change in court procedure and systems", he said in his reply to the debate on his budget vote in the House of Representatives.

He also said he had ordered an investigation into a possible extension of the courts' role in protecting individual rights.

He said the investigation, by the SA Law Commission, would have to consider whether the role of the courts in protecting the rights of people detained without trial was adequate.

He said that, even during the state of emergency, the courts had been accessible to individuals. This should be the test in determining the effect of the Public Safety Bill, which would give the Law

and Order minister wider powers in dealing with unrest.

He was also seriously considering legislation to increase the jurisdiction of magistrates' courts to hear civil claims for higher amounts.

Cecil Herandien (LP Maccassar) had earlier said that a coloured magistrate or prosecutor would never have the privilege of presiding over a case involving a white person.

Whites caught in the coloured area of Athlone were charged in Wynberg, he said.

Herandien added that he was concerned that coloured graduates were turned away by the Department of Justice because of lack of accommodation for them.

In his reply, Coetsee said justice was "colour-blind" and there was a shortage of coloured applicants to join the department. — Sapa.

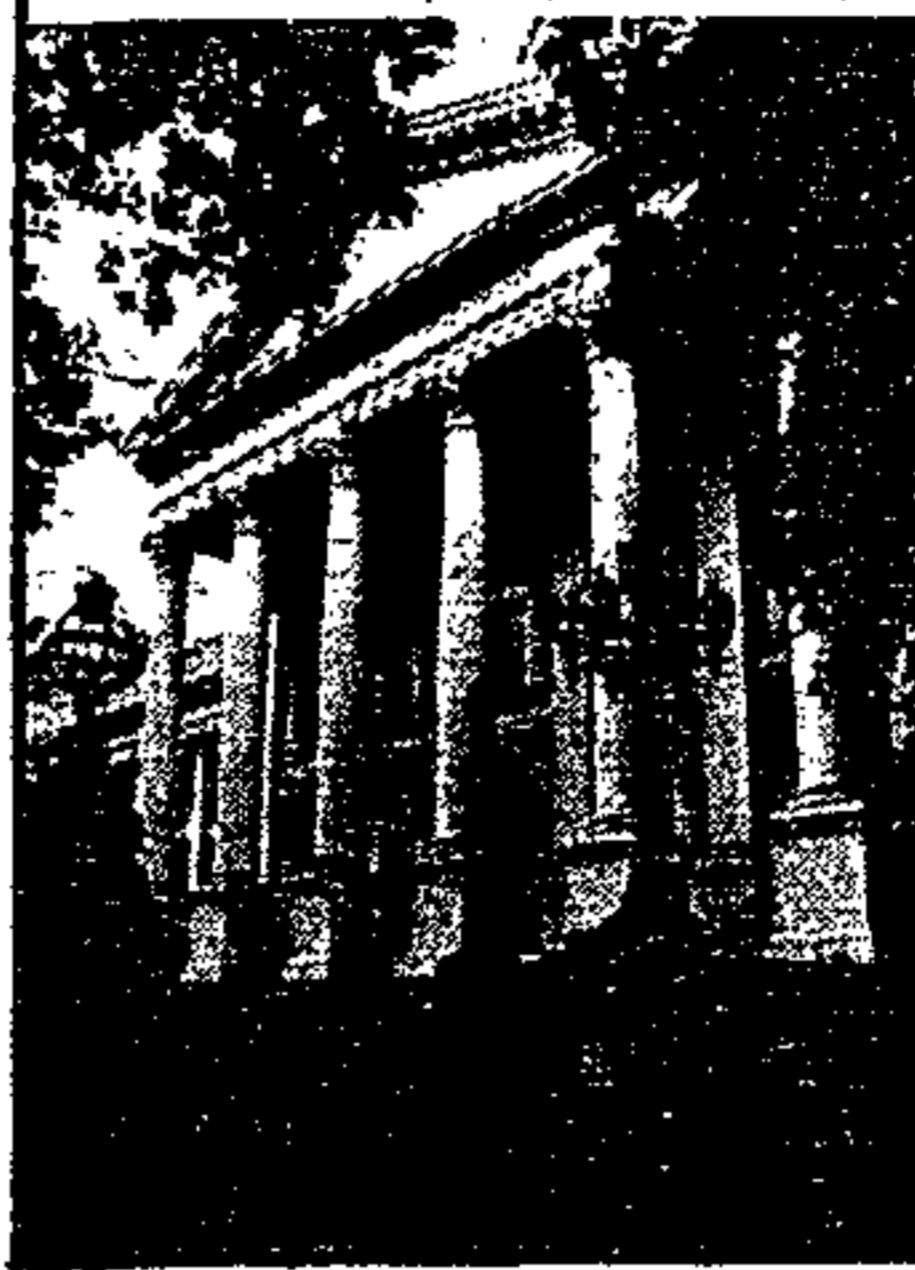
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PARLIAMENT '86



Chairman  
must repay  
funds, says  
commission

2/5/86  
Political Staff

PARLIAMENT — The chairman of the Lebowa Development Corporation, Dr JH Pretorius, received moneys to which he was not entitled, a commission of inquiry has found.

The report of the commission, set up last year to investigate alleged misappropriation of funds and headed by Mr L W Dekker, was tabled yesterday.

It recommends that Dr Pretorius pay back "additional remuneration" of R2 400 for attending board meetings and R7 600 in respect of assignments. However, a Government White Paper published with the report condones all but R3 800.

The commission also found some of Dr Pretorius's "fees" and a special allowance did not appear on his IT3(a) tax form.

OFFICIAL CAR

The report tells of Dr Pretorius's BMW which the corporation took over from him for R25 000 as his official car.

He subsequently received travelling expenses at a rate of 31 c a kilometre, which the report calls "unlawful".

The board of the corporation was not aware of the fact that its chairman had the convenience of an official car and the matter must have been mutually arranged with the general manager, Mr J Koster.

The commission found there was reasonable control over expenditure on overseas trips. The board had granted approval for a trip by Mrs Koster, wife of the general manager. However, the trips did little to attract foreign investors to Lebowa.

4/5/86  
CITY P  
**Nchabeleng  
death  
report  
delayed**

THE STATE says it only expects to release the post mortem report on Northern Transvaal United Democratic Front president Peter Nchabeleng next week.

Nchabeleng, 59, died in Lebowa police custody on April 11 — just a day after being arrested.

At the time, homeland cops said Nchabeleng had "collapsed in Schonoord police station and probably died of a heart attack".

A post mortem was performed in Pretoria last week by SA State pathologist JD Loubscher, who this week said he had sent "samples" for tests — and it would take 10 days before a report could be finalised.

● A Lebowa police spokesman said he was expecting a copy of the report "in about three weeks". Sapa

## Clash brews on Lebowa border

A serious conflict is brewing between white farmers and blacks living along the border of Sekhukhuniland in Lebowa and Steelpoort in the north-eastern Transvaal.

Farmers say the area has become a powder keg.

It has been claimed that the only safe way for farmers to enter the area is to buy an "ANC permit" for R1 000.

● See Page 13.

CAPL TIMTS  
5/5/86

# Lebowans raise fists at UDF funeral

APEL. — Lebowa's rural inhabitants displayed increased political awareness at the weekend at the funeral of the United Democratic Front's Northern Transvaal president, Mr Peter Nchabeleng, who died in police custody.

Villagers on the arid homeland's dirt roads raised their fists to cry "comrade" as overloaded buses and trucks conveyed mourners to and from Apel, where the funeral service took place.

The South African Police arrived in nine Casspirs to warn

thousands of mourners at the service that it was running over the time limit set by a local magistrate.

A contingent of Lebowa police fell into ranks behind the Casspirs.

A local professional man, who guided me around the arid homeland's unmarked dirt roads, said Lebowans had been giving the black power salute over the past six months.

"They are unhappy about their lot," he said.

"They have no electricity, no telephones, no transport, no

jobs and poor housing."

At the service speakers from the UDF, the National Union of South African Students (Nusas), the Azanian Students' Organization (Azaso) and other organizations told the responsive crowd of about 15 000 people that they needed to become politicized to improve their lives.

Speakers said those really responsible for Mr Nchabeleng's death at the Apel police station were the homeland leaders who had accepted the government's system.

A Lebowa police spokesman said at the weekend that the autopsy report would be released in a few weeks if its contents were in favour of the police.

Otherwise "the goose will fry" at the inquest, he said.

My guide said homeland police — clearly unpopular with a large section of Lebowans — were insensitive.

"This place should not be called Lebowa — it's just a homeland name.

"It's real name is Sekhukhuneland," he said. — Sapa



Mourners carry the coffin of Mr Peter Nchabeleng who died in detention in Lebowa.



# PHATUDI IN A R2-m SPLURGE

5/5/86  
SOWETO

LEBOWA is to spend over R2-million to build four ministerial houses this year, according to the bantustan's Chief Minister, Dr C N Phatudi.

Dr Phatudi made the announcement during his budget speech to the Legislative Assembly in Seshego last week. He

By MATHATHA TSEDU

said the R2,2-million would be used to build a new house for himself and three other Ministers in Lebowakgomo. He also announced that he received a salary of R45 636 per annum plus R8 052 non-taxable personal allowance.

Dr Phatudi's announcement came amid complaints by members of the Legislative Assembly that the R548-million budgeted for this year was "too little". A committee has been appointed to work out recommendations which are to be presented to the South African Government to request more money.

# ANC flag at funeral

BUS DAY 5/5/86

DIANNA GAMES

ANC and SA Communist Party flags — carried by youths with covered faces — led the way to activist Peter Nchabeleng's grave on Saturday.

The Northern Transvaal president of the United Democratic Front was detained on April 11 and reported to have died a few hours later at Schoonoord police station in Lebowa.

Guest of honour at 58-year-old Nchabeleng's funeral, UDF president Albertina Sisulu, said there would be no weeping for him.

"We don't cry for our heroes," she said from a small platform erected just metres from Nchabeleng's house in the tiny, dusty village of Apel in Sekhukhuland, Lebowa.

While speaker after speaker called for government to resign, a massive show of both SA and Lebowa police waited silently a few hundred metres away.

A court interdict prevented them from interfering in the funeral until 1pm. It was later extended to 3pm and at exactly that time a police aircraft flew over

the graveyard and mourners dispersed. Police have said Nchabeleng died of heart failure, a cause disputed by his family. But, after consultations with a private pathologist, it is believed they have been advised not to press for their own post mortem examination.

Nchabeleng spent eight years on Robben Island from 1962 for furthering the aims of the African National Congress. He was banned on release.

His banning order expired in 1983.

□ A Police Directorate of Public Relations statement on Saturday reported that a man died when passengers attacked a bus driver at Azingolweni, Port Shepstone, reports Sapa.

□ Guards at the University of Zululand fired rubber bullets and birdshot to disperse students overturning cars on campus.

□ A 20-year-old man died at KwaZekele, Port Elizabeth, when a policeman fired shots after being attacked while alighting from a bus. A woman was wounded in the same incident. Police there also fired teargas five times to disperse an illegal gathering.

Political comment in this issue by Ken Owen. Newsbills by Kevin Davie. Headlines and sub-editing by Gordon Amos. All of 171 Main Street, Johannesburg.

CLIPPING

# Funeral runs over time limit

APEL. — South African Police ordered mourners at Mr Peter Nchabeleng's funeral at Apel, Lebowa, to disperse when the funeral service on Saturday overran a time limit set by the local magistrate.

The thousands of mourners were given 100 minutes to conclude their service and disperse by police who had arrived in nine Casspir armoured vehicles.

Mourners had listened patiently for hours in the sun as political figures delivered speeches and paid tribute to Mr Nchabeleng.

## 'Heart failure'

Mr Nchabeleng, Northern Transvaal UDF president, died three weeks ago at the Apel police station, where he had been held.

The police said he had died of heart failure, a cause which is being disputed by his family, who maintain Mr Nchabeleng was very healthy when he was detained by the Lebowa police.

A number of well-known political figures, including Mrs Albertina Sisulu, addressed the crowd against the backdrop of huge banners.

Mrs Sisulu said: "We want to take (Mr Nelson) Mandela out of prison and straight to Parliament."

Others, however, like Mrs Winnie Mandela, failed to arrive.

Dr Beyers Naude, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu and Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance for Reformed Churches, were all on the programme, but were not present.

At 1.20pm South African and Lebowa police vehicles pulled up 200m from the gathering.

An officer of the SAP quoted the the magistrate's order which said the funeral should end at 1pm.

He also ordered organizers to remove an ANC banner.

Organizers appealed for more time and were granted till 3pm.

The crowd then hastily moved to the cemetery where they sang freedom songs as Mr Nchabeleng's coffin was lowered into the earth.

The mourners then dispersed minutes after 3pm.

Mr Nchabeleng's name has been added to the long list of activists who have died while in detention.

And although little known to white South Africa, he was no stranger to the SA Government.

He spent eight years on Robben Island from 1962 for furthering the aims of the African National Congress, and was banned on his release.

## 'Banished'

He was banished to Sekhukhuneland where, in the early 1950s, he led a massive peasant resistance campaign against the imposition of the Bantu Authorities Act and worked for people charged during the uprisings.

His banning order expired in 1983 and at the time of his death he was the first president of the UDF Northern Transvaal region. — Sapa and Own Correspondent

# Border is a powder keg, say farmers

By Hannes de Wet

Trouble is brewing between white farmers and blacks living along the border which separates Sekhukhuneland in Lebowa and Steelpoort in the North-Eastern Transvaal.

Farmers say the area, which has been the scene of several necklace murders and petrol bombings since mid-February, has become a powder keg.

"Unless something is done, there will be a fatal casualty on the white side within the next month. Once that happens, nobody is going to stop these farmers from retaliating," Mr Johan Wessels, chairman of the Steelpoort Farmers' Action Committee, told *The Star*.

"We are getting repeated threats that the ANC is going

to 'burn' us. This is an ugly sore selves," Mr Wessels said.

According to Mr Louw there were only two other choices:

- That the black villages across the border be moved.

- That the Government buy out the farmers and declare the area a no-man's-land.

Steelpoort is about 150 km from Pietersburg on the road to Lydenburg. Only the Steelpoort River separates about 20 farmers on the South African side from black villages in Sekhukhuneland in Lebowa.

The farmers began to feel threatened in mid-February when a vehicle belonging to Mr Paul Malan, of Belvedere Farm, was petrol-bombed. Several similar incidents followed.

In the past two or three weeks farmers have been the targets of theft and damage to property. Several have suffered

serious losses.

One morning, Mr Wessels found his game fence had been cut in 34 places. The damage was estimated at R30 000.

Farmers said that the African National Congress was "very active" in the area. ANC pamphlets were regularly distributed among the blacks.

"Black farmworkers living across the border in Lebowa have been threatened with violence if they do not demand higher wages from us. Many of them are scared," Mr Wessels said.

Virtually all black farmworkers in the Steelpoort area stayed away from work on May Day.

"This is unusual. Some of these farmers have people who have been in their service for up to 30 years without a single day's absence," Mr Louw said.

that is going to burst open."

Farmers view the situation so seriously that they have demanded that the Government put up an electrified fence along the border.

Indications are that the Government will comply.

"We have been told that the Defence Force will take us to the Limpopo border to show us the electrified fence which is being erected there. We will then decide whether we want a similar fence," said another farmer, Mr Christo Louw.

The farmers have also asked for soldiers to patrol the border and protect their crops.

A delegation of farmers will meet their member of Parliament, the Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, on Friday to discuss their demands.

"If the Government refuses to protect us, we will do it our-

## 'Boy ordered to cut his father's throat'

"And then they told the boy to cut his father's throat..."

The farmer angrily anticipates your reaction. "If you don't believe me, I will bring you people who saw it with their own eyes!"

He continues the story about the incident close to his farm on the border between Lebowa and Steelpoort in North-Eastern Transvaal:

"I knew the victim well. He borrowed money from me a while ago and was repaying it in instalments. He still owed me R180.

"On that fatal day he was apparently on his way home after visiting my farm. They were waiting for him and his 14-year-old son among the bushes close to the river.

"The large group of black youths grabbed him and put a tyre around his neck. The tyre was sprinkled with petrol and set alight. But they didn't have enough petrol and the man was still alive after the tyre had burnt out.

"They then gave his son a knife and ordered him to cut his father's throat. When the boy refused they threatened him with the same treatment. He went ahead and killed his father."

The farmer asked that his name be withheld — "otherwise I will be the next one to get a necklace".

The story he told was to illustrate "how active the African National Congress had become" in Lebowa and the area along the border between Sekhukhuneland and Steelpoort.

It all started in mid-February, the farmer said.

"I have inside information on how they went about. They started by making friends with schoolteachers and by offering them money. My information is that they are paying the teachers twice their salaries to co-operate.

"The teachers then had to provide the insurgents with class registers with the names of the brighter pupils underlined. These pupils are then summoned to be at a certain place for an evening meeting.

"The pupils are warned that their mothers or fathers will be necklaced if they don't attend the meeting. Parents were burnt to death in this way. Some pupils have become so scared that they don't even talk about the death of their parents."

STEELPOORT. — The installation of an electrified fence along the Lebowa border to repel "agitators and thieves" was proposed by Eastern Transvaal farmers during a meeting with the Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, and police and SADF officials here yesterday.

The Vorentoe Steelpoort Farmers' Association met the government delegation to ask for protection against "sustained intimidation and thievery" by a section of the impoverished Lebowa population.

Farmers said this week agitators from across the Steelpoort River, which forms the border between South Africa and the homeland, "neck-

# E TVI farmers want electric border fence

laced" their workers, burnt their vehicles, stole cattle and crops and generally made the farmers' lives miserable.

A farmer, Mr Paul Kluge of Grootboom, said after yesterday's closed meeting that police had promised reinforcements and an escort for their children's schoolbus.

"Communist agitators"

who tried to enforce higher wages for labourers by attacking workers who worked for less than R5 a day, had threatened to attack farmers on their own land, farmers said.

Mr Kluge said farmers handed Mr Du Plessis — who is their MP — a memorandum about their plight, and an electrified fence was among

the proposals mooted.

"Now we'll wait a week or two to see how the authorities react," he said.

Mr Du Plessis said this afternoon from Lydenburg he would consider the suggestions contained in the memorandum.

"It was a positive meeting and the farmers are calm. There is no reason for concern," he said.

Committees would be formed for future liaison between the farmers and the authorities, Mr Du Plessis said.

The Steelpoort farming community cultivate some 15 farms which lie sandwiched between the Steelpoort River and a mountain running alongside it. — Sapa

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, possibly a scanning artifact or bleed-through from the reverse side. It includes various numbers and characters, such as "10/5/86" and "SAPA".

# Row over Azapo man's transfer

By MATHATHA  
TSEDU

A SESHEGO branch official of the Azanian People's Organisation who is employed by the Lebowa Government has been transferred to Bushbuckridge — over 200 kilometres away — in what the organisation says is a campaign of harassment of its members.

He is Mr Patrick Lesiba Kobela (29), who was stationed at the Seshego superintendent's office. He was informed last week that he should report at Shatale superintendent's office today.

Mr Kobela, who has been in detention several times, is the vice-chairman of the Seshego branch of Azapo and a member of the national executive committee of the Black General Workers' Union. His house was recently petrol-bombed together with two others belonging to Azapo officials.

In a statement released at the weekend, the regional publicity director of Azapo Mr Phosakuwa Mashela said the transfer of Mr Kobela was an attempt to "disorganise the Seshego branch".

He said several other members had also been transferred to places far from their homes in the past four years. He cited Mr Maxwell Ledwaba, who was transferred from Seshego to Phalaborwa last year, and Mr Mmutle Phasha, transferred from Lenyenye to Seshego.

# UDF slams Sunday paper's report

## SOWETAN Reporter

THE Northern Transvaal region of the United Democratic Front yesterday dismissed a report in a Sunday newspaper as "misleading, alarmist and irresponsible journalism".

The region's publicity secretary, Mr Peter Mokaba, issued a statement condemning a news focus report on the Lebowa homeland and the rule of the UDF in developments there.

In the statement, he said: "The impression we get from the statement published in the Sunday newspaper which says 'the former ANC member talks of the spread of the liberation war undermining the authorities of the State and the destruction of the Lebowa's system of government.'"

"We refuse to associate ourselves with this statement. We have no such strategy and we do not want this newspaper to draw up one for us."

Sowetan 13/5/21



"The reporters concerned are maliciously telling lies when they claim that the UDF's Northern Transvaal region has taken over the Students Representative Council offices at the University of the North as its headquarters. We have our own offices in a Pietersburg Indian complex and have never used the SRC offices at any stage," the statement added.

The organisation also rejected a reference in the report which said the UDF had a programme to eliminate "grey areas".

"The UDF feels strongly that such irresponsible and false reports are geared towards endangering the lives of our own people who have already been victims of unprovoked violence from the farmers, police and army," the statement said.

"By deliberately distorting facts and causing alarm the newspaper is actually trying to justify and legitimise the violence against our people. We must strongly warn that those who spread lies and fan fires of racialism shall not be forgiven by history."

"The UDF has long warned that the violent actions of farmers and police in the northern Transvaal have plunged the area into a state of civil war; that the police and army and the vigilantes are plunging this country further into crisis as a result of the newspaper's false report," the UDF said.

STAR 14/5/86

# Steelpoort farmers set to look at electric fence

By Hannes de Wet

Steelpoort farmers will be taken to the electrified security fence along the Limpopo border before the end of the month to decide whether they want a similar fence between them and Lebowa.

"We see this as a strong indication that the Government will comply with our requests that a fence be erected between us and our neighbours in Sekhukhuneland," Mr Johan Wessels of the Steelpoort Farmers' Action Committee said yesterday.

## PROTECTION DISCUSSED

The farmers met their Member of Parliament, the Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, on Friday to discuss measures to protect them against "plunderers and intimidators" from Lebowa.

Farmers told *The Star* last week that they would need a fence of about 25 km — from Burgersfort to

the main entrance to Sekhukhuneland. It was not clear whether this would be an electrified fence.

"We need access to the river for our cattle. To have that as well as an electrified fence could create problems," one of the farmers said.

Another measure under consideration is to build a road along the border on the Sekhukhuneland side for patrolling.

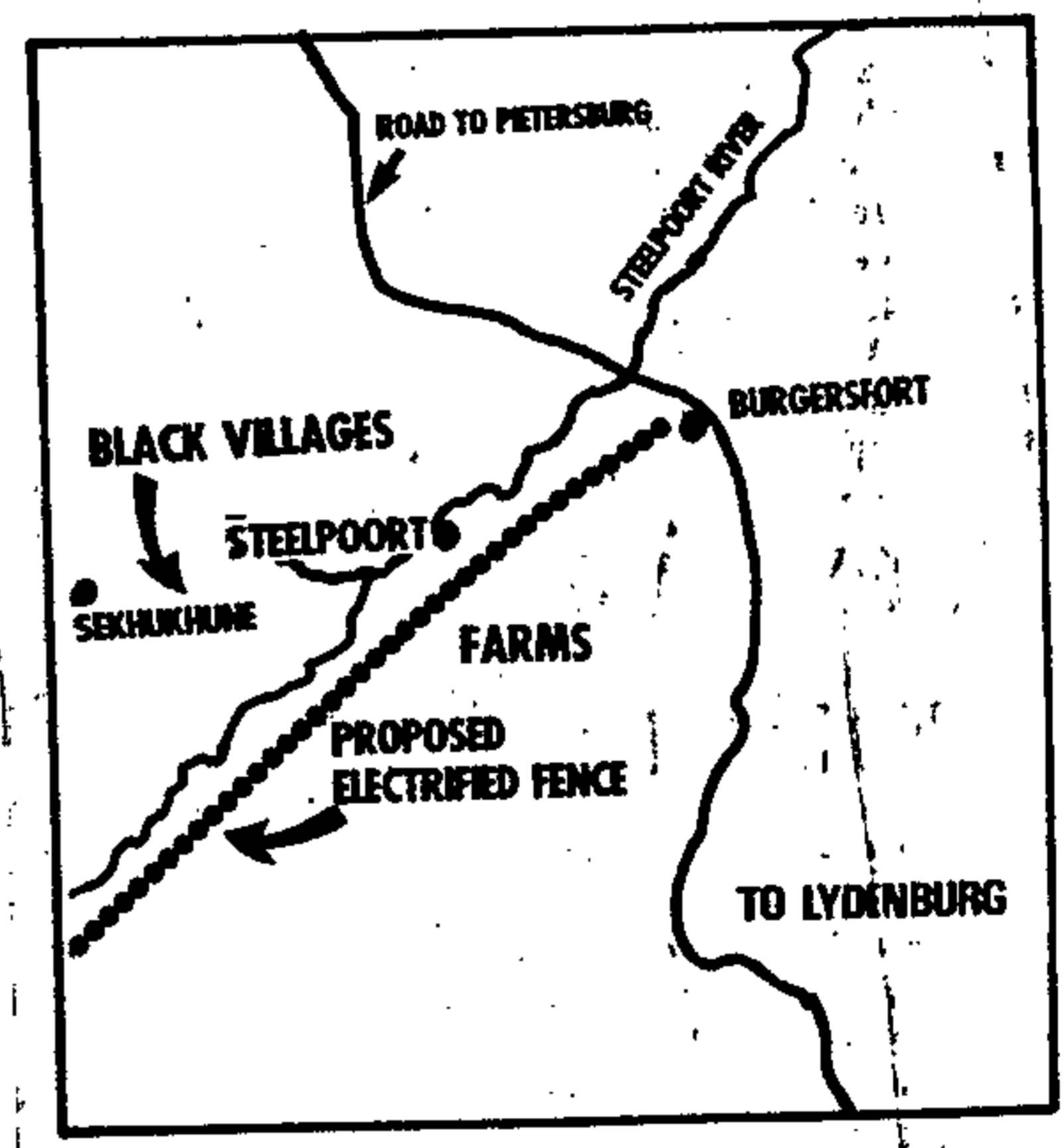
## SITUATION 'QUIET'

Meanwhile the situation at Steelpoort was "as quiet as a landmine", Mr Wessels said.

Farmworkers, demanding wages of R5 per day, were staying away from work at several farms.

"One of them told me this morning that they didn't want to stay away but that they were afraid."

The current average wage for black workers is R2 to R3 a day.







An out-of-control bus hit and seriously injured a youth yesterday after a meeting in KwaNdebele when teargas was fired by security forces on the buses.

Picture: Trevor Samson-AFP

SOPHIE TEMA  
and ANN PALMER

THE death toll in yesterday's KwaNdebele unrest rose to at least three when a boy was shot after youths rampaged at a supermarket.

An eyewitness who arrived at Tweefontein East minutes after security forces allegedly fired into the crowd of rampaging youths, said the body of the boy was left outside the shop for at least 30 minutes.

He said another boy had been shot but ran off with the crowd.

"We were expecting an attack on the supermarket as it belonged to a member of the Imbokotho group," he said. (Imbokotho is allegedly a group of vigilantes with close links with KwaNdebele Chief Minister Simon Skosana.)

A KwaNdebele police spokesman said they were not prepared to confirm any deaths or injuries.

Earlier in the day at least two people died and scores were injured when security forces fired at thousands of villagers at a meeting.

SA and KwaNdebele police cordoned off the area around Siya-

## Three die after village meeting is disrupted

*BUS DAY - 15/5/86*

buswa — about 100km north of Pretoria — after about 30 000 people met at the kraal of Prince James Mahlangu, an opposition KwaNdebele politician.

The meeting was called to resist planned independence of KwaNdebele and to call for the disbanding of the Imbokotho.

Eyewitnesses said a large contingent of police fired at the gathering with buckshot and teargas.

Youths retaliated to dispersal of crowds by erecting burning barricades to halt the movement of the security force's armed vehicles.

Teargas was fired at buses carrying villagers from the meeting. A youth was hit by a bus.

# 164 held for rape revenge

By RUTH BECKER

NEARLY three weeks after they were arrested, 164 youths are still being held in Gazankulu on charges of public violence — and five attempts to release them on bail have proved unsuccessful.

The youths were charged after a revenge attack on a notorious local gang they accused of rape.

Bail applications have been turned down on the grounds that the accused are Lebowa citizens and the lack of co-operation between Lebowa and Gazankulu police would make it difficult to apprehend them if they failed to appear.

On Tuesday, a Gazankulu court ordered the youths moved to Nelspruit from Safelamani, some 300km away, but by yesterday, police had still failed to comply.

The youths first appeared in the Ritavi Magistrates Court, near Tzaneen, on Tuesday this week.

A rape, allegedly committed by a member of a group commonly known as Mapshanga, sparked a reprisal raid by youths in the Nelspruit/Acornhoek area.

The group, with members from Lebowa and Gazankulu, apparently has a history of violence in the area.

The alleged abduction and rape of a young woman from Violet Bank, near Bushbuckridge, on April 25 was seen as the last straw.

News of the rape spread through the community. The incident was reported to the Mapulaneng Police Station by residents of nearby villages who claim they were given permission to trace the culprit.

They found an alleged gang member in Champagne, Lebowa. When he emerged with a panga, they attacked him and demanded to be shown where other members of the group stayed.

They then moved on to Acornhoek, which straddles the Lebowa/Gazankulu border, and attacked a butchery and a van belonging to a family accused of being connected to the gang, causing R2 600 damage.

Gazankulu police arrived and arrested 168 people.

They were held over the weekend and were due to appear in Mhala court, 135km from Nelspruit, on Monday, April 28. Roads to the township were heavily patrolled, according to their attorney, and by the time he gained access he was informed their case was remanded to May 28.

Subsequent attempts to arrange bail met with no success as parents and lawyers travelled as far as Ritavi near Tzaneen to experience successive non-appearances.

The attorney first saw his clients on Tuesday — two weeks after the first bail application. Charges have been withdrawn against four of the original detainees, leaving 164 facing trial.

Most of the accused are students, although the ages span 40 years, the youngest being 13 and the oldest 54.

Lawyers acting for the accused intend appealing to the Transvaal Supreme Court against the refusal of the bail applications.

At 10:15 17/5/86

## Villagers on murder charges

SEKHUKHUNE, Lebowa. Murder and arson charges have been laid against more than 150 villagers in the Sekhukhune area, where more than 30 bodies were found by Lebowa police recently.

Fifty six are facing three murder charges each, and 52 have each been charged with one murder.

In another case, 21 people appeared on four murder counts, and another 26 are facing murder and arson allegations. Some bodies are still unidentified and police investigations are continuing.

Many of the accused are under 18 years of age, and have been placed in the care of their parents until their next court appearance. The others have been released on bail ranging from R100 to R200 each.

Four accused failed to appear, and may face contempt of court charges. All the accused will appear in court again during the next two months. Sapa

2/15/86

# Lebowa to discuss budget with PW

SUN 20/11

SOPHE TEMA III

LEBOWA Chief Minister C N Phatudi is awaiting a date from President P W Botha for a meeting to discuss the demand for a bigger budget for Lebowa. Botha has agreed to meet Phatudi soon to discuss the Lebowa's dissatisfaction over the R410m allocated to the homeland this year.

A Lebowa spokesman had said the homeland may need thrice the amount if it were to be governed properly.

Another Lebowa spokesman said this week a delegation from the homeland went to Cape Town last week to discuss the budget.

At a meeting held between Phatudi and Minister of Education and Development Gerrit Viljoen, the financial needs of education, health and social welfare were also discussed.

At the recent parliamentary session the Lebowa government threatened to call upon Botha to close the legislative assembly and run the country the same way as before "the homeland policy came into power".

Political comment in this issue by Ken Owen. Newsbills by Michael Allwright. Headlines and sub-editing by Ken Herbert. All of 171 Main Street, Johannesburg.

THE schooling situation in the Northern Transvaal took a turn for the worse yesterday, with at least six training colleges closed and students at Turfloop University detained.

Also yesterday, students at the university boycotted classes to attend a meeting to discuss problems in the faculty of theology. Units of the South African Police, Defence Force and Lebowa police entered the campus with dogs.

At Dimani High School in Venda, students continued to boycott classes demanding the immediate removal of two white teachers and one black. The boycott started on Monday.

The six teacher training colleges affected in Lebowa are Setotlwane, Moko-pane, Dr C N Pha-

# Schools grind to a halt in N Tvl

thudi, Mamogaleke-Chuene, Modjadi and Sekhukhune.

Students are demanding the cancellation of various subjects which they say are useless. The subjects are Special Afrikaans, Special English, Arts and Crafts, Bible Study and Philosophy.

The demands were presented to the principals on Monday following a meeting of stu-

dent representative council heads of all the colleges over the weekend.

A spokesman at the Lebowa Department of Education said yesterday he did not know about the closures. Students said they would return to school on July 1.

The situation at the University of the North was tense yesterday and students said a number of students were arrested — including a member of the SRC, Mr Wonders Mothibi, who represents the faculty of agriculture.

The detentions followed the arson attack on Sunday morning which destroyed the agricultural faculty building — causing damage to nine offices, two laboratories and storerooms containing valuable research materials.



| (1)(a)<br>Grading                 | Authorised posts<br>(As at 28 February 1986) | (b)    |       |       |      |
|-----------------------------------|--|--------|-------|-------|------|
|                                   |  | (i)    | (ii)  | (iii) | (iv) |
| Stores Foreman.....               | 50   | 37     | 7     |       |      |
| Postal Aid/Senior Postal Aid..... | 4 973  | 3 694  | 839   |       | 36   |
| Messenger/Senior Messenger.....   | 1 538  | 773    | 536   |       | 7    |
| Stores Aid/Senior Stores Aid..... | 427  | 322    | 76    |       |      |
| Senior Telephone Worker.....      | 1 489  | 1 113  | 352   |       | 5    |
| Telephone Worker.....             | 5 566  | 4 151  | 1 273 |       | 8    |
| Assistant Telephone Worker.....   | *  | 13 599 | 3 847 |       | 79   |
| Senior Chief Foreman.....         | 1  | 1      |       |       |      |
| Chief Foreman.....                | 1  | 1      |       |       |      |
| Senior Cook.....                  | 4  | 3      |       |       |      |
| Cook.....                         | 50   | 38     | 2     |       |      |
| Lithographic Operator.....        | 4  | 4      |       |       |      |
| Counter Aid.....                  | 59   | 39     |       |       |      |
| Senior Waiter.....                | 4  | 2      |       |       |      |
| Waiter.....                       | 33   | 22     |       |       |      |
| Waitress.....                     | 9  | 9      |       |       |      |

(c) To afford members of all population groups every opportunity to progress to higher graded posts.

(2) No, with the exception of the Society of Post Office Engineers. The question of freedom of choice with regard to membership of a staff association was deliberated at a meeting involving the representatives of all the associations and the majority were in favour of restricted membership. The Staff Associations are in any event autonomous bodies and it would not be proper for the Department to force on all of them changes to their constitutions that would make multiracial representation possible.

Notes:

- The figures reflected under (1)(b)(i) to (iv) include permanent and temporary incumbents and persons employed on contract but exclude personnel seconded to the TBVC countries and SWA.
- No specific provision exists for the gradings marked with an asterisk.

Separate facilities  
946. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Communications:

(1) Whether any premises being (a) constructed or (b) planned for the Department of Posts and Telecommunications in 1986 have or will have separate facilities for different race groups; if so, (i) which specified premises, (ii) where are these premises situated, (iii) what specified facilities are to be reproduced for use by separate race groups, (iv) in respect of which race groups are separate facilities being constructed, (v) what total number of employees in each specified race group is it anticipated will utilise the facilities in respect of each project, (vi) when is it or under construction, (vi) when is it anticipated that these premises will be taken into use by this Department, (vii) on whose instructions are separate facilities being or to be constructed and (viii) why;

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

as is generally the case in other spheres of the community;

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

- (1) (a) and (b) Yes;
- (i) the premises concerned form part of a large number of building services which are either already in the course of execution or will be executed during 1986-87 and of which the major works alone comprise about 185 different services. The services include post offices, telephone exchanges, engineering yards, subscribers service centres, office blocks and postal stores depots. If the Honourable Member should wish to have a list of these services it will be made available to him on request;
- (ii) countrywide,
- (iii) restroom, restaurant and toilet facilities for different categories of employee groups based on equal norms,
- (iv) for each race group or a combination of race groups, depending on local circumstances,
- (v) the information is not readily available and its compilation would be a task of such magnitude that it cannot be justified,
- (vi) during 1986, 1987 and 1988,
- (vii) and (viii) separate facilities are being provided where necessary in accordance with departmental policy which is continually being adapted with a view to ensuring that common facilities are provided whenever such an arrangement is practicable. The provision of separate facilities is more often than not dictated by the status of the officials concerned

HANS MABO  
981. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) On what date (a) was the Lebowa Police Force established and (b) did this Police Force become independent of the South African Police;
- (2) whether any members of the South Africa Police have been seconded to the Lebowa Police Force; if so (a) how many, (b) what are the ranks of these members, (c) what is the length of service of each of them and (d) what positions does or did each occupy in the Lebowa Police Force;
- (3) whether the South African Police are responsible for, or in any way involved in, the training of any members of the Lebowa Police Force; if so, (a) in respect of the training of which members of this police force, (b) where does this training take place, (c) what is the (i) nature and (ii) length of this training and (b) who is in charge of the training;
- (4) whether the Lebowa Police Force receive any (a) equipment and/or (b) assistance from the South African Police; if so, (i) what specified (aa) equipment and (bb) assistance, (ii) what are the relevant dates and (iii) at what cost;
- (5) whether any equipment used by the Lebowa Police Force was transferred from the South African Police when the Lebowa Police Force became an independent force; if so, (a) what specified equipment and (b) what was the value of that equipment as at the end of the 1985-86 financial year;
- (6) whether any members of the Lebowa Police Force were members of the South African Police Force; if so, (a)

| (1)(a)<br>Grading            | (b)<br>Authorised posts<br>(As at 28 February 1986) | (i)    | (ii)  | (iii) | (iv) |
|------------------------------|---|--------|-------|-------|------|
| Stores Foreman               | 50  | 37     | 7     |       |      |
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| Telephone Worker             | 5 566   | 4 151  | 1 273 |       | 8    |
| Assistant Telephone Worker   | *   | 13 599 | 3 847 |       | 79   |
| Senior Chief Foreman         | 1   | 1      |       |       |      |
| Chief Foreman                | 1   | 1      |       |       |      |
| Senior Cook                  | 4   | 3      |       |       |      |
| Cook                         | 50  | 38     | 2     |       |      |
| Lithographic Operator        | 4   | 4      |       |       |      |
| Counter Aid                  | 59  | 39     |       |       |      |
| Senior Waiter                | 4   | 2      |       |       |      |
| Waiter                       | 33  | 22     |       |       |      |
| Waitress                     | 9   | 9      |       |       |      |

(c) To afford members of all population groups every opportunity to progress to higher graded posts.

(2) No, with the exception of the Society of Post Office Engineers. The question of freedom of choice with regard to membership of a staff association was deliberated at a meeting involving the representatives of all the associations and the majority were in favour of restricted membership. The Staff Associations are in any event autonomous bodies and it would not be proper for the Department to force on all of them changes to their constitutions that would make multiracial representation possible.

Notes:

1. The figures reflected under (1)(b)(i) to (iv) include permanent and temporary incumbents and persons employed on contract but exclude personnel seconded to the TBVC countries and SWA.

2. No specific provision exists for the gradings marked with an asterisk.

**ANSWERS**  
949. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Communications:

(1) Whether any premises being (a) constructed or (b) planned for the Department of Posts and Telecommunications in 1986 have or will have separate facilities for different race groups; if so, (i) which specified premises, (ii) where are these premises situated, (iii) what specified facilities are to be reproduced for use

by separate race groups, (iv) in respect of which race groups are separate facilities being constructed, (v) what total number of employees in each specified race group is it anticipated will utilise the facilities in respect of each project being planned or under construction, (vi) when is it anticipated that these premises will be taken into use by this Department, (vii) on whose instructions are separate facilities being or to be constructed and (viii) why;

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

as is generally the case in other spheres of the community;

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

- (1) (a) and (b) Yes;
- (i) the premises concerned form part of a large number of building services which are either already in the course of execution or will be executed during 1986-87 and of which the major works alone comprise about 185 different services. The services include post offices, telephone exchanges, engineering yards, subscribers service centres, office blocks and postal stores depots. If the Honourable Member should wish to have a list of these services it will be made available to him on request;
- (ii) countrywide,
- (iii) restroom, restaurant and toilet facilities for different categories of employee groups based on equal norms,
- (iv) for each race group or a combination of race groups, depending on local circumstances,
- (v) the information is not readily available and its compilation would be a task of such magnitude that it cannot be justified,
- (vi) during 1986, 1987 and 1988,
- (vii) and (viii) separate facilities are being provided where necessary in accordance with departmental policy which is continually being adapted with a view to ensuring that common facilities are provided whenever such an arrangement is practicable. The provision of separate facilities is more often than not dictated by the status of the officials concerned

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

- (1) On what date (a) was the Lebowa Police Force established and (b) did this Police Force become independent of the South African Police;
- (2) whether any members of the South Africa Police have been seconded to the Lebowa Police Force; if so (a) how many, (b) what are the ranks of these members, (c) what is the length of service of each of them and (d) what positions does or did each occupy in the Lebowa Police Force;
- (3) whether the South African Police are responsible for, or in any way involved in, the training of any members of the Lebowa Police Force; if so, (a) in respect of the training of which members of this police force, (b) where does this training take place, (c) what is the (i) nature and (ii) length of this training and (b) who is in charge of the training;
- (4) whether the Lebowa Police Force receive any (a) equipment and/or (b) assistance from the South African Police; if so, (i) what specified (aa) equipment and (bb) assistance, (ii) what are the relevant dates and (iii) at what cost;
- (5) whether any equipment used by the Lebowa Police Force was transferred from the South African Police when the Lebowa Police Force became an independent force; if so, (a) what specified equipment and (b) what was the value of that equipment as at the end of the 1985-86 financial year;
- (6) whether any members of the Lebowa Police Force were members of the South African Police Force; if so, (a)

# Drought ravages Lebowa

BUD DAY 26/5/84



DROUGHT and unemployment has imposed a norm of abject poverty on Lebowa, bringing some of the villages to the brink of disaster.

Ravaged by unbroken drought, Lebowa is the government-designated homeland for thousands of unemployed North Sotho people who live with the ever-present threat of starvation and who rely on feeding schemes for survival.

Violence and job lay-offs — combined with the drought that has devastated most of the agricultural land — are expected to exacerbate the already critical malnutrition rate among young children.

Operation Hunger has started a massive feeding scheme to tackle the crisis.

In Lebowa alone the scheme is feeding about 180 000 people and is also involved in running self-help development projects.

Since 1983 the scheme has fed about 700 000 people in the rural areas.

This week a spokesman for the Department of Welfare Services in Lebowa, said: "The rate of malnourished children and even aged people in Lebowa has not diminished and we are definitely expecting an increase in disease since thousands of our people have been affected by retrenchments and drought."

"Another factor is that no food deliveries have been made in these areas since unrest erupted. Most of the people have run out of food and many depend on the soup ration provided by Operation Hunger."

Between 1983 and 1984, about 250 000 people — mostly farm labourers from the maize industry — were affected by lay-offs.

Since the drought, people have lost large numbers of their livestock and have been unable to grow their own crops.

Although there was rain in some areas during the summer months, for many the rains came too late to save the normal crop. Operation Hunger has, meanwhile, encouraged people to grow drought-resistant crops such as sorghum.

Most areas depend on boreholes for their water supply but many have stopped operating after deliveries of diesel oil in unrest areas stopped.

For their water supply people in villages like Ngoabe, Maepa and many others depend on cholera-infested rivers.

Operation Hunger's executive director Ina Perlman said the scheme will need R12m to feed the hundreds of thousands of blacks in the rural areas.

Perlman said there were about 2,9-million children under 15 who were below the international height-weight-age standard and who suffered from clinical malnutrition.

Faced by Lebowa's ailing economic structure, Chief Minister C N Phatudi has threatened to hand Lebowa back to South Africa unless more finance is made available to run the country.



# SADF claim Lebowa police undo their work

27/5/86 By Hannes de Wet

A lack of co-operation between the Defence Force and the Lebowa police appears to be hampering the hunt for the "comrades" who are supposedly behind the unrest and intimidation on the border between Steelpoort and Lebowa.

A member of the Defence Force told *The Star* that his unit last week managed to pin down a key element of the "comrades" across the border in Sekhukhuneland.

They were handed over to the Lebowa police.

"A few days later we saw the same people walking around as free as birds. All were released by the Lebowa police," the soldier said.

According to him groups of soldiers go on nightly patrols on foot to try and "smell out troublemakers".

## CONTINGENT STRENGTHENED

"We have been quite successful so far — but what is the use if the Lebowa police release the people again?"

Farmers in the area said they had been receiving less threats since the contingent of soldiers and police had been strengthened.

However, farmers are still suffering losses because of "sabotage" to their property.

Mrs A M M Pretorius said there had been an attempt earlier this week to burn down a mealie crop on the farm of Mr Christo Louw.

"Fortunately there was no wind and they were able to douse the flames. Only about 1 ha was burnt down."

She also told of a tobacco farmer whose large shed was completely burnt down a few days ago.

# Pedis in standoff with farmers

farmers for many years. They paid us poverty wages and we dared not ever ask for an increase.

"Some of us have also been brutally assaulted and sometimes humiliated. For fear that we would lose our jobs, we never reported these incidents to the police.

"But we realised that the longer we worked for the farmers the greater advantage they took of us. And when unrest broke out in Sekhukhune, we were threatened by the youths — some of them our own children — for allowing ourselves to be used by the farmers."

The villagers said that if farmers had been harassed by gangs, the police would have acted immediately if such incidents had been reported to them.

And although farmers claimed blacks were being incited by the African National Congress and the UDF, villagers barely knew of the two groups' existence.

They said the brutal treatment they received from farmers was solely responsible for the prevailing problems.

SOPHIE TEMA was volatile and threatened to drive them off their land.

The farmers said they had become easy prey to raiding "radical communist agitators" who regularly crossed the border on sabotage sorties.

But Boskloof and Malekane villagers, all Pedis, said the misunderstanding between the farmers and their workers had nothing to do with politics "but had more to do with the attitudes of the farmers".

They said the farmers were settled in the area which was previously the royal kraal of Chief Sekhukhune the Great — while black people had been resettled elsewhere.

The villagers said: "We do not deny that there are 'rebellious' youths in Lebowa who are opposed to the homeland and the government's policies, but we deny that they had anything to do with us and the farmers.

"We have been working for these

POOR wages, brutality and ill-treatment lie at the root of simmering conflict between blacks living along the border of Sekhukhune and nearby Steelport farmers.

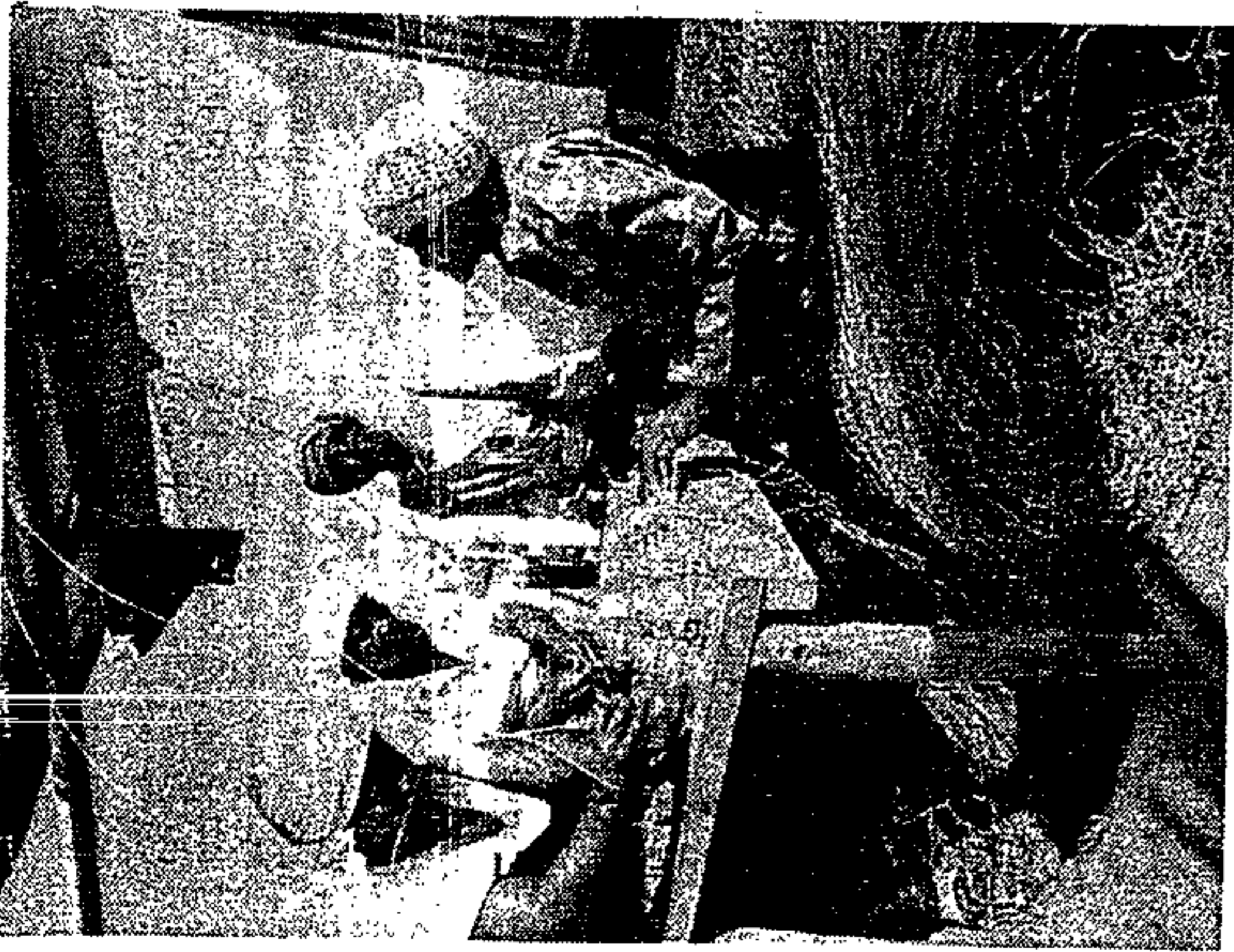
This week, blacks angrily spoke of the "shabby manner" in which farmers treated their labourers, allegedly paying them a wage of R28 a month.

And farmers spoke of a fast developing war between them and blacks in the area caused by what they termed "communist agitators".

Lebowa police chief Col Phillip Moloto said he had received no reports from farmers and only got such information from newspaper articles.

The farmers claimed the "agitators" were United Democratic Front (UDF) members from Lebowa who demanded a R1 000 a year "ANC pass" from the farmers to allow them to enter the homeland safely.

They said the security situation



Lebowa women work at a self-help project — a fence which will be sold to a school or private buyer. Picture: Tony Naidoo

# CLASSROOMS ARE EMPTY IN N. TVL

Sowetan 28/5/86



**THOUSANDS** of pupils are out of school in the Northern Transvaal following widespread class boycotts since the beginning of the month.

In the Seshego area alone, at least five high schools have had no classes for the past two weeks while eight training colleges were closed a week ago throughout the Lebowa homeland.

In Venda student action has left various government vehicles, buildings and other property damaged.

The president of the Students Representative Council at the University of Venda, Mr Jerry Ndou, is missing and relatives say they believe he has been detained by police.

The university was closed last Thursday following clashes with police on the campus. Students are expected back on campus on June 2 for examinations, according to a university spokeswoman.

Other schools closed last week in Venda reopened this week but there has been no schooling at all in the Shayandima, Lwamondo and Tshakhuma

By **MATHATHA  
TSEDU**

areas where police have had running battles with students since last week.

A beerhall owned by the minister of agriculture and officially opened by President P R Mphahlele four weeks ago, was stoned and looted at Tshakhuma over the weekend.

# Moutse battle goes to court

JOHANNESBURG. — Lebowa has taken its battle to keep control of Moutse to the Supreme Court.

Dr Cedric Phatudi, the Chief Minister of Lebowa, yesterday asked Mr Justice H van Dyk in the Pretoria Supreme Court to declare the proclamation which ceded Moutse to KwaNdebele on January 1 null and void.

The South African Government is opposing the application.

Mr D Gordon SC, appearing for Dr Phatudi and the Lebowa Government yesterday argued that the South African authorities had failed in their attempt to excise Moutse from Lebowa as the wrong proclamation was amended. — Sapa

# Refugee crisis hits poor Lebowa

CME Taitis

29/3/86

(111)



Own Correspondent

**JOHANNESBURG.** — The Lebowa Government is faced with an enormous human problem — the influx of thousands of starving refugees crossing the border from Mozambique into the homeland.

The Mozambicans, caught in the crossfire of their country's simmering conflict between Renamo and Frelimo, have crowded into Lebowa and other homelands since last year.

The refugees, claiming to have braved the hazards of landmines, hand-dits, diseases and wild animals as they crossed through the Kruger National

Park, are settled in camps set up in Phalaborwa and Tzaneen.

Lebowa's secretary for health, Dr Nchupe Mphahlele, said the number of refugees in Lebowa has risen to about 5 000 and most are starving and in desperate need.

Dr Mphahlele said the refugees arrived in the homeland with no clothes or blankets and suffering from malnourishment and related diseases.

"Right now, Lebowa has no money to provide medical care and food for the thousands of starving refugees.

"We are waiting to meet the South African Government and ask for more

money in our budget so that we could be able to look after the refugees and their children. But if this is not forthcoming then we will be faced with a kingsize problem," he said.

Earlier this year the South African Home Affairs Minister, Dr Stoffel Botha, warned that the government would have to consider stepping up the rate of repatriation of the refugees if the tide cannot be stemmed.

The estimates of the refugees now in South Africa has been put at more than 250 000, of whom about 63 000 are registered "illegals".

Mrs Jennifer Njambo is a mother of

five children. Only three are with her now and she has no source of income.

She claims to have lost track of her two sons as they fled from Mozambique across the Kruger Park.

She says she has given up all hope of ever finding her sons and suspects that animals may have eaten them.

Mrs Njambo said she spent three nights walking through the game reserve with her three children, one strapped to her back.

"My feet were swollen and cracked and have not healed. But I would rather we stay here and starve than go back to where we came from because there life was like hell on earth."

# Protesters held as Moutse court battle rages on

By Kym Hamilton,  
Pretoria Bureau

Pretoria's historic Church Square was the setting yesterday for the latest round in the battle between Moutse residents — opposing incorporation into kwaNdebele or Lebowa — and the Government.

Police arrested at least two Moutse men after a peaceful lunchtime demonstration outside the Palace of Justice.

About a dozen men stood with placards protesting against Moutse's incorporation into "any part of the homeland system" but police ordered the protesters to disperse.

One policeman confiscated the placards but when an onlooker shouted a remark he was arrested with the placard bearer.

Police used dogs to disperse the remaining onlookers.

In the Pretoria Supreme Court, Lebowa's Chief Minister Dr Cedric Phatudi was trying to retain control of the disputed territory.

He said Moutse was part of Lebowa and South Africa had no right to cede it to kwaNdebele.

Mr Justice H Van Dyk reserved judgment.

The Moutse question exploded into violence on January 1 when the territory was handed over to kwaNdebele and unrest has continued since.

About 120 Moutse residents were at court but only a handful got seats.

Mr D Gordon SC, for Dr Phatudi and the Lebowa Government, said South Africa had failed to excise Moutse from Lebowa as the wrong proclamation was amended.



Police arrest one of the Moutse demonstrators outside the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday.

In 1971 the Lebowa Legislative Assembly was proclaimed with jurisdiction over 10 regions — including Moutse. In September 1972 the area was declared a self-governing state. Again Moutse — excluding nine farms — formed part of the homeland.

However, in October 1980, South Africa attempted to excise Moutse from Lebowa as a prelude to an independent kwaNdebele. The proclamation was of no effect, he said, as it referred to the 1971 notice not the 1972 notice conferring self-governing status.

Mr. I W B de Villiers, for South Africa, rejected Dr Phatudi's claim that Moutse was part of Lebowa. He said the 1972 proclamation only changed Lebowa's status. The 1971 notice was relevant in determining its borders.

# Lebowa Govt seeks order on Moutse

THE Lebowa Government yesterday brought an application in the Pretoria Supreme Court seeking an order declaring the South African Government's decision to incorporate Moutse into KwaNdebele null and void.

In affidavits presented before Mr Justice Henk van Dyk, Lebowa's Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi, submitted that the proclamation that incorporated his territory into KwaNdebele was "of no force and effect" because its amendment was based on a wrong proclamation promulgated in

1980. The South African Government and KwaNdebele were cited as respondents in the application.

Mr D A Gordon, SC, assisted by Mr M J Wallais, SC, both from Durban, submitted that proclamation R210 of 1980 was, at the time it was proclaimed invalid and of no force because prior to its promulgation there was no proper consultation with relevant Cabinet Ministers as is required by the National States Act. The proclamation that incorporated

Moutse into KwaNdebele, the court heard, had no effect because "it purported to amend the wrong proclamation."

Mr Gordon also submitted that the proclamation "did not amend proclamation R225 of 1972 but proclamation R156 of 1971 which latter proclamation governed the situation in Lebowa after the initial constitution of the Legislative Assembly, but before Lebowa became a self-governing territory in terms of proclamation R225

which had rendered proclamation R156 obsolete and of historical interest only".

Mr I W B de Villiers, SC, who appeared for the respondents, argued that the State President had lawful powers to issue the proclamation. Scores of residents from Moutse attended the hearing and two people were taken away by the police who dispersed demonstrators and spectators with dogs outside court shortly after the lunch adjournment. Judgment was reserved.

*29/5/86  
Sowetan*

(111)

# Assault probe: Another police parade

A second identification parade involving the visiting American community development worker who was allegedly assaulted by members of the Lebowa Police in March this year, is likely following objections by her attorney to the number of policemen brought forward yesterday.

Fifteen policemen were brought forward yesterday at the Seshego Police Station where Ms Berth Ann Burris was called to identify her assailants. Her attorney Mr Don Nkadimeng objected and pointed out that nearly 60 policemen were involved in the raid on Phodishaditshaba centre on March 8 when Ms Burris was assaulted.

The investigating officer, a Warrant Officer Visser, refused to comment yesterday when approached by *The Sowetan*. It is not known when the second parade and the hearing of the R250 000 claims by Ms Burris will be held. Mr Nkadimeng confirmed that another parade would be held.

(111)

~~(scribble)~~

*Sowetan 30/5/86*

AREA E: Municipal Areas: Bethlehem and Ladysmith

AREA D: Kroonstad and Worcester.

AREA C: Bloufontein, Kimberley, Klerksdorp, Pietermaritzburg, and the municipal area of East London. and

AREA B: Camperdown, Durban, Inanda, Paarl, Pinetown, Port Elizabeth, Sasolburg, Uitenhage, Alberton, Benoni, Boksburg, Brakpan, Delmas, Germiston, Kempton Park, Krugersdorp, Nigel, Oberholzer, Pretoria, Randfontein, Roodepoort, Springs, Vanderbijlpark, Vereeniging, Westonaria and Wonderboom.

AREA A: Bellville, The Cape, Goodwood, Johannesburg, Randburg, Simon's Town, and Wynberg.

Superseding w.d. no: 334



# Refugee tide hits Lebowa

SOPHIE TEMA

THE Lebowa government is faced with an enormous human problem — the influx of thousands of starving refugees crossing the border from Maputo into the homeland.

The Mozambicans, caught in the crossfire of their country's simmering conflict between Renamo and Frelimo forces, have crowded into Lebowa and other homelands since last year.

Claiming to have braved the hazards of landmines, bandits, diseases and wild animals, they have crossed through the Kruger National Park and are settled in camps in Phalaborwa and Tzaneen.

Lebowa's Health Secretary Dr Nchupe Mphahlele said the number of refugees in Lebowa had risen to about 5 000 and most of them were starving.

He said the refugees arrived in the homeland suffering from malnutrition-related diseases and with no clothes or blankets.

"Right now, Lebowa has no money to provide medical care and food for the thousands of starving refugees," he said.

"We are waiting to meet the SA government to ask for more money for our budget so that we can look after the refugees and their children.

"But if this is not forthcoming, then we will be faced with a king-sized problem."

Earlier this year, Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha, warned that government would have to consider stepping up the rate of repatriation of the Mozambican refugees if the tide could not be stemmed.

Estimates of the refugees now in SA has been put at more than 250 000, of whom about 63 000 are registered "illegals".

Jennifer Njambo is a mother of five children. Three are with her and she has no source of income.

She claims to have lost track of her other two children as they fled from Mozambique across the Kruger Park.

Njambo says she has given up all hope of finding her two sons and suspects they could have been devoured by wild animals.

She said she spent three nights walking through the game reserve with her three children — one strapped on to her back — before arriving in Lebowa.

"My feet were swollen and cracked and have not healed ever since," she said.

More violence sweeps wide areas of SA

# Wave of boycotts gains momentum

3/6/86 STAR



Staff Reporters

**A new wave of boycotts and violence is hitting South Africa.**

Stonings, petrol bombings, police action, work stayaways and consumer boycotts are racking large tracts of the country.

The latest upsurge of violence is in strife-torn kwaNdebele in the wake of opposition to plans for the region to accept independence in December.

Since Sunday night, scores of people have been injured and several are feared dead in bloody clashes between security forces and youths.

A three-day work boycott started yesterday. Consumer boycotts are hitting centres in the Transvaal — among them Pbtchefstroom, Boksburg, Springs and Nigel.

The Soweto Civic Association (SCA) has called for a rent boycott until its demands are met by Soweto councillors and the Government.

Among the demands are that all councillors resign, rents be lowered, pensioners should not have to pay rent, refuse be collected, and street lights installed. They also want troops to leave the township.

Police said today that during the looting of a Soweto liquor store, West Rand Development Board police used birdshot to disperse a mob, and a man was arrested when a mob tried to set a liquor store alight.

## Charred body found

At least nine Soweto bottle stores were looted yesterday and during the weekend.

The Soweto areas affected by unrest are Diepkloof, Mofolo, White City Jabavu, Molapo Dobsonville, Senoane, Merafe, Zola and Naledi.

Almost all the bottle stores owned by the West Rand Development Board are closed and under guard.

Police said the charred body of a man was found last night at Guguletu in the Western Cape.

The petrol bombing of vehicles was also reported in the Western Cape and at New Brighton.

At Mankop near Nelspruit, a mob of about 50 stoned a police vehicle.

The SAP dispersed the mob with a round of birdshot, fatally wounding a man, the police said.

At kwaZakhele near Port Elizabeth, a man was wounded when police dispersed a mob with shotgun fire.

## Police man attacked

Scores of kwaNdebele villagers were wounded and several others feared killed during fierce clashes between security force members and youths on the eve of the three-day work stayaway which began yesterday.

Many youths and elderly men have also been reported missing from their homes in the troubled villages of Siyabuswa and Waterval since Sunday night. Some were allegedly kidnapped from their homes by members of the homeland's vigilante group, Mbokotho.

At Tweefontein in kwaNdebele, a police spokesman said a man was killed and two others wounded in separate incidents when a mob attacked a black policeman on Sunday afternoon.

At the University of the North students started a class boycott yesterday, apparently in protest against the detention of fellow student Mr Archie Ramaboea by Lebowa police at the weekend.

In Vosloorus, buses and other vehicles were stopped by youths yesterday evening. They told passengers that they should not buy in white business districts.



The ruins of Tshiketa provide a living for a few old workers who clean up the bricks for resale.

By Jo-Anne Collinge  
It's a strange sight above a dark peak in the Soutpansberg range — a rosy glow emanating from a mushroom-like cluster of high-mast lights.  
The lights are a pointer to Vleifontein, the newest acquisition of the Independent homeland of Venda, about 25 km from the Northern Transvaal town of Louis Trichardt.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Villagers are far from enthusiastic about being linked with the homeland. They are people who were forced from the doomed Louis Trichardt township of Tshiketa, settled on land of the South African Development Trust and then incorporated into the homeland on April 1, without warning.

The announcement of incorporation was made over Radio Thoboyandou at the time. Only a few people heard it. But by mid-May, Vleifontein was alive with suspicion that it had been shrugged off by Pretoria.

On May 16, the day that Venda President Mr Patrick

# Pedi will stay 'till river goes in flood'

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Adult bodies are squeezed into school desks. The white-haired chairman's face dances in the flickering candle

light. Everyone is intent on the words of the speaker — everyone except a curious dog with a soprano whine and an undisciplined tail.  
"We are staying here until the river goes in flood. All these people here they are staying — they do not waver," the speaker from the floor says. "We are very lucky we do not have people worrying us about moving like they used to do."

Outside the peaceful classroom the Louis Trichardt township of Tshiketa lies in ruins. Meeting in the school are the die-hards who have refused to move to the Lebowa area of Seshogo, more than 100 km away. Most are Pedi. Some 6 000 Shangaan and Ven-

# Vleifontein

## Residents reject

## Venda take-over

Mphahlele was scheduled to visit the area, youths began to chase cars with homeland registration plates. Caspiers and police vans appeared in the village, residents say. And a total school boycott by the area's 1 000 pupils was launched.

Almost immediately, the Vleifontein Crisis Committee was elected — 12-person body with equal representation of pupils, teachers and workers. Parents joined their children's protest by declaring a rent boycott.

The job of the VCC is to negotiate with the authorities and take whatever legal steps are

possible to ensure either that Vleifontein reverts to South Africa and residents are not subjected to homeland rule, or that residents have the option of returning to Tshiketa.

It looks as though it will be an uphill battle to win the right to return to Tshiketa. Last week it was announced in Parliament that although the township had been deprived, it would consist entirely of hostel-dwellers.

A series of interviews in the hilly streets of Vleifontein showed that villagers were not shy to voice their reservations about Venda. They have fears of nepotism and corruption.

They speak of lower social pensions, higher school fees and the loss of hard-won educational facilities, such as the granting of free books.  
"They add that they were not consulted about the move — some going so far as to say their ultimate destiny as homelander was deliberately hidden from them.

There are those who have a political vision beyond the homeland. "Mphahlele didn't ask us about Venda independence, so we'd rather wait for independence in South Africa," said one young woman.

TALKS

A spokesman for the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning said he was unable at this stage to comment on the question of the nationality of Vleifontein people and their eligibility to seek homes in urban areas of South Africa. This, he said, would form part of top-level talks due shortly on citizenship options in the independent homelands.

— and taking them 100 km south will mean certain loss of jobs and the prospect of unending unemployment.  
"It is just as good as throwing them in the street or veld because they will not be able to pay their rentals."

The option of the minister staying on in hostels for the sake of their jobs was equally objectionable, said Mr Kganagga.

Mr Kganagga pointed out that his community had played an important part in developing educational facilities in Louis Trichardt.  
"But now they are being ejected from Louis Trichardt as if they were vomit. They are looked upon as skunks today."



Mr Tinas Kganagga, 80... still fighting. da were removed over the past four years to resettlement villages inside the homelands.  
The Government is resolute only hostels will remain standing in Tshiketa — and this was underscored in Parliament last week — but residents have not admitted defeat. It has been stated in Parliament that negotiations with the remaining

.....  
Cape Times 28/6/86 (11) (13) (14)  
LAWY MURPHY

## Court rules on Moutse

PRETORIA. — The Supreme Court here ruled yesterday that the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning had acted correctly in incorporating the Moutse area into KwaNdebele.

Mr Justice H van Dyk, passing judgment in the

case instituted by the Lebowa Government, said the department had amended the correct proclamation to end Lebowa's jurisdiction over Moutse and incorporate the area into KwaNdebele.

Lebowa's application was dismissed with costs. — Sapa

The NUM was scheduled to meet the chamber on Wednesday to convey its members' response to the employers' offer. But, given the history of these negotiations and the differences between the chamber's offer and NUM's demands, it seemed inevitable that NUM would declare a dispute.

Last week, in what it termed its final offer, the chamber offered to increase the minimum wage rates of workers in the lowest job categories by 20%, and by 15% for the highest categories. It also offered to reduce the number of hours worked each fortnight by two hours, gave guarantees about job security for union members, and offered to improve the present provisions for maternity leave and the death benefit scheme. In response to NUM demands for paid holidays on May Day and June 16, the chamber proposed approaching government to appoint a commission of inquiry into the matter. If this does not happen by next February, the chamber has undertaken to negotiate the issue directly with the union.

These conditions were implemented on chamber mines on July 1 with the union's blessing. But NUM has been at pains to stress that this in no way implies an acceptance of the offer.

According to its press officer, Marcel Golding, NUM is prepared to accept the offer on working conditions and has dropped its demands relating to annual leave, shift allowances and paternity leave. The critical consideration, however, is wages. Although NUM has dropped its original demand for a 45% wage increase to 30%, there is still a wide gap between that and the chamber's offer. This week the union issued a seven-page document outlining the reasons why it believes the mining industry can easily afford 30% increases.

NUM general secretary Cyril Ramaphosa, widely regarded as the best negotiator in the emerging union movement, has not been present at the talks since the declaration of the State of Emergency. It is understood that Ramaphosa was in Europe this week. Naturally, his absence has placed the union at a disadvantage, although there are signs that he has still been guiding the NUM's negotiating team from a distance.

Talk in mining circles early this week was that if NUM does declare a dispute, and the chamber's offer is indeed final, there could be a repeat of the events of last year, when employer unity crumbled and some mining houses made higher offers than others. Earlier this year NUM resolved not to accept a split offer. But if this does occur it will be a difficult dilemma for the union to resolve. ■

FIN MAIL 4/7/86  
STRIKES

### Emergency pressure

Strikes at about 100 retail outlets over the detention of leaders of the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union (Ccawusa) are over. But they demonstrated

how employers can get caught in the cross-fire during times of civil strife, and the difficulties of trying to settle strikes without the participation of top union representatives.

Although the retail sector has returned to normal, the chemical sector faces a rash of strikes over the same issue. According to reports, eight plants are affected. They involve members of both the Chemical Workers' Industrial Union, an affiliate of the Congress of SA Trade Unions (Cosatu), and the SA Chemical Workers' Union which is affiliated to the Council of Unions of SA.

A number of unionists, including two Ccawusa officials, were released from detention last week after serving 14-day terms under the emergency regulations. But in the last few days there have been further detentions of unionists, among them senior leaders of Cosatu, the National Union of Mineworkers and the Metal and Allied Workers' Union. Employers fear industrial action may spread to other sectors.

Rumours that Cosatu general secretary Jay Naidoo was among those detained proved false, but the detention of unionists (who may not be named) was the main item on the agenda of a special Central Executive Committee meeting to be held on Tuesday.

The return to work in the retail sector followed three meetings between employer representatives and government, and three lengthy and stormy negotiating sessions between employers and 14 representatives of the strikers.

The Ccawusa delegation was led by its president, Makhulu Ledwaba. He, however, was not able to be present at all the meetings. The other negotiators were mostly shop stewards inexperienced at dealing at top level. Hence the protracted nature of the talks.

The strike was clearly aimed at dumping the problem of the detentions in the lap of employers. Says Ledwaba: "Taxes from big business subsidise the State. They are obviously closer to government than we are, as evidenced by the fact that meetings were set up with (Law and Order Minister) Le Grange at such short notice." He adds: "The strike forced management to intervene with government, even though we didn't expect their meetings to achieve much."

Top retailers acknowledge that they may have some pull with government, but not as much as unions seem to believe. In this case Le Grange responded to management approaches cordially. But he was uncompromising on the question of law and order.

One management man involved sees business as having attempted to act as a mediator between government and the union. But, he says, "problems cannot always be resolved through mediation. Government and organised labour will eventually have to meet face to face."

The question that intrigues many is why the retailing sector was hit earlier and harder than any other. Employers give various explanations. One suggested that the labour movement chose to make the point in retailing because of its high public profile. An-

other believes it was a combination of two factors: that retail workers are more urbanised, politicised and better educated than their counterparts in other industries; and that the strikes were a product of the continuing internal conflict in Ccawusa's Johannesburg branch. These divisions, he argues, produced a less considered response to the emergency detentions than would otherwise have been the case.

Ledwaba rejects these explanations. Indeed, he says, internal differences were set aside in order to deal with the detentions. He also argues that if the question of public profile were the issue, the mining industry would have been the ideal arena. Ledwaba's explanation is that the union's shop steward council structures allow for quick decision-making, in contrast to some other unions where consultations at various levels are required before final decisions can be taken.

Meanwhile, the Federated Chamber of Industries (FCI) met this week to consider its approach to union detentions. The FM understands that the issue was hotly debated. It appears that those in favour of a low-key approach won out in the end in contrast to the high profile stance the Premier Group and AECI have adopted. ■

FIN MAIL 4/7/86  
KWANDEBELE

### Statelet of siege

A curfew plus an order that "no person may play, loiter or aimlessly remain on any public road" has been imposed on the residents of KwaNdebele, partially house-arresting them.

The estimated 120 000 residents of Moutse, which was incorporated into KwaNdebele in January, are also governed by the new restrictions. Lebowa's attempt to reverse the incorporation of Moutse into KwaNdebele failed in the Pretoria Supreme Court recently. Lebowa argued that Pretoria failed (technically) to excise Moutse from Lebowa as it had amended the wrong proclamation. Last week, however, Mr Justice van Dyk ruled that the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning had amended the correct proclamation so ending Lebowa's jurisdiction over Moutse, which is now officially part of KwaNdebele.

The additional restrictions on KwaNdebele residents were imposed in terms of the State of Emergency by an order of the KwaNdebele police commissioner, Brigadier Christiaan van Nierkerk.

The curfew confines residents to their homes between 9 pm and 5 am, unless they are en route to work; many residents commute to jobs in Pretoria and on the Reef and some begin their daily journey as early as 3 am.

Among other restrictions, non-residents are prohibited from entering the homeland and only those with a job or home in KwaNdebele may stay in the area. School pupils

Continued on page 38

# The Moutse wrangle rages on

STK 8/7/86  
Northern Transvaal Bureau

The political wrangle over the future of the Moutse area is continuing, despite a Supreme Court ruling in favour of the South African Government's move to incorporate the district into kwaNdebele.

The Lebowa Government, which regards Moutse as part of its territory, has decided to appeal against the court ruling.

Moutse has been the subject of a fierce tug of war for many years and was administered directly by the South

African Government for a while. The district has also been the scene of unrest, as pro- and anti-Ndebele factions have clashed repeatedly.

In its judgment, the court found the South African Government was acting within its rights when it handed the area to kwaNdebele.

Announcing the Lebowa decision to appeal against the ruling, the Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi, said he had a duty to the people of Moutse, who had always been against the move.

# MINISTER TO PAY DAMAGES

LEBOWA'S Minister of Police, Mr M J Duba, has been ordered to pay R2 100 damages to a couple who were assaulted by local police and released without being charged in Bushbuckridge early this year.

Mr Naxon Molobela and his wife, Maria, of Deaconhoek in Lebowa, were taken from their home by a Detective Sergeant Malatji to the Bushbuckridge police station where they were assaulted on March 3, according to papers filed before a magistrate.

Mrs Molobela was re-arrested shortly after a summons was issued against the Minister of Police, and charged with two counts of murder.

She is presently out on R400 bail pending further investigations.

She will appear in court on August 22.

The couple submitted in affidavits that they were both assaulted by D/S Malatji. Mr Molobela said he was assaulted in the presence of his wife.

According to the medical report, he sustained pressure marks of fingers on either side of the neck. He was also advised by a doctor to undergo X-ray treatment to determine if his right hand was fractured.

Mrs Molobela sustained lacerations on the hands, right arm, left calf and left thigh. She was released on March 15. Her husband was released on March 13 — the same day as he was taken away from his home.

STAK

day August 19 1986

3

## Crackdown on campus

Northern Transvaal Bureau

SOVENGA — Strict controls at the University of the North are ensuring only registered students are on campus.

Re-registration was ordered by the university council after repeated boycotts of lectures, with university closure threatened if students failed to comply.

Administrative staff were on duty throughout Saturday to cope with registrations after security forces were called in when militants allegedly tried to stop the exercise.

Students have been advised to carry their student cards at all times and visitors are being cleared by campus security officials at the entrances.



tioned categories of persons and (ii) estimated legal costs of the (aa) State and (bb) defendants?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:**

(1) to (3) The information is not readily available.

Emergency regulations: *detentions*  
*HANS SMD*  
 1194. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

What total number of persons in each race group were in detention in each specified region in terms of (a) section (i) 28 and (ii) 29 of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, and (b) the emergency regulations as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:**

- (a) (i) None.
- (ii) 153 persons.

Until 24 August 1986.

(b) I do not deem it in the interest of the public to make known information of this nature.

WEDNESDAY, 27 AUGUST 1986

† Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

HoA

ly if necessary. The 1986 quota was negotiated during December 1985.

(b) Yes.

(i) Botswana may market a maximum of 306 tonnes of beef per week during 1986 in the RSA. The RSA has experienced beef shortages for many years. Import quotas are therefore negotiated in advance according to shortages expected under normal conditions.

(ii) Customs Union agreements have been in existence since 1910 and were renegotiated in 1969. Quotas in terms of the agreement are reviewed annually and the 1986 quota was negotiated in October 1985.

(2) (a) (i) 16 754 carcasses on 30 June 1986.

(ii) Approximately 6 174 tonnes of deboned beef on 30 June 1986.

(b) R22.72 million.

(3) Yes. The Meat Board has been selling the surpluses at cost to the trade and consumers since September 1985. As strategic stocks, the present surpluses represent only 3 to 4 days' consumption.

*HANS SMD*  
 Medical University of Southern Africa  
 27/8/86  
 1187. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

How many applications by students for

admission to the first-year course in the faculties of (a) medicine, (b) dentistry and (c) veterinary science were (i) received and (ii) accepted at the Medical University of Southern Africa in respect of 1986?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:**

- (a) (i) 1 632
- (ii) 138
- (b) (i) 245
- (ii) 39
- (c) (i) 109
- (ii) 14

Lebowa Government: motor-cars for Cabinet members  
*HANS SMD* 27/8/86  
 1198. Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:†

(1) Whether his Department is involved in the provision of motor-cars to Cabinet members of the Lebowa Government; if so, how many Government cars are placed at the disposal of such Cabinet members at present;

(2) whether any motor-cars are provided for the private use of these Cabinet members; if so, (a) how many and (b) at what total cost;

(3) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:**

(1) No.

(2) No.

(3) Up to 25 August 1986.

QUESTIONS UNDER NAME OF MEMBER

2471

THURSDAY, 28 AUGUST 1986/FRIDAY, 29 AUGUST 1986

2472

of the Debates of the House of Assembly for 1984.

THURSDAY, 28 AUGUST 1986

(2) Yes.

(3) Until 13 June 1986 356 employers have been requested for returns. A list of these employers is available for perusal in the Parliamentary Office of the Department of Home Affairs.

FRIDAY, 29 AUGUST 1986

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Foreign passports

1166. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

(1) Whether his Department is compiling lists of foreign passport holders who are employed in the Republic; if so, (a) why and (b)(i) by whom and (ii) when was the decision taken in this regard;

(2) whether any newspapers and business concerns have been required to furnish information in this regard; if so.

(3) whether he will furnish the names of such newspapers and business concerns; if not, why not; if so, what are their names?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(1) Since 1985 numerous employers in *inter alia* the construction-, insurance-, manufacturing-, hotel-, newspaper- and engineering trades are requested on an ongoing basis in terms of section 5 *quat* of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), as inserted by section 4 of Act 49 of 1984, to furnish to the Director-General: Home Affairs returns regarding all employees in their service whom they have reason to believe to be aliens. The purpose of this action was explained in the House of Assembly on 19 and 22 March 1984 and the honourable member is referred to columns 3322, 3593 and 3594

Andrew, Mr K M—

General Affairs:

Administration and Economic Advisory Services, 1443, 1589  
Communications, 1637, 2342, 2343  
Constitutional Development and Planning, 203, 204, 205, 296, 367, 374, 479, 482, 483, 534, 536, 537, 546, 549, 735, 814, 818, 952, 953, 1458, 1547, 1620, 1623, 1698, 1923, 1924, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2120, 2145, 2327, 2367, 2370, 2456

Defence, 1539, 1540, 1541, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1638, 1642, 1645, 1647, 2023.

Education and Development Aid, 213, 295, 585, 586, 655, 656, 657, 659, 894, 896, 898, 957, 1004, 1015, 1016, 1094, 1276, 1285, 1286, 1455, 1625, 1634, 1636, 1783, 1982, 1983, 2119, 2181, 2226, 2240, 2455, 2469

Finance, 1250, 2289

Home Affairs, 435, 1248

Justice, 403

Law and Order, 97, 697, 699, 1319, 1706, 1781, 1841, 2118, 2270, 2271, 2415, 2420, 2456, 2466

Manpower, 495, 500, 1697

National Education, 143

Public Works, 1985

State President, 1066

Transport Affairs, 294, 700, 1462

Own Affairs:

Education and Culture, 117, 310, 311, 436, 437, 1501, 1632, 1715, 1735, 1830, 1835, 2003, 2005, 2123, 2247

Local Government, Housing and Works, 1633, 2127

Bamford, Mr B R—

General Affairs:

National Education, 928

Barnard, Dr M S—

General Affairs:

Administration and Economic Advisory Services, 62

Agricultural Economics, 513, 1659, 2095

Constitutional Development and Planning, 647

Education and Development Aid, 958

Justice, 236

Law and Order, 997

National Health and Population Development, 63, 144, 210, 420, 421, 425, 426, 427, 518, 642, 643, 646, 1093, 1303, 2096, 2364

Transport Affairs, 1995

Own Affairs:

Education and Culture, 344

Health Services and Welfare, 1288, 1788

Barnard, Mr S P—

General Affairs:

Finance, 175

Law and Order, 2378

Own Affairs:

Local Government, Housing and Works, 1418

Boraine, Dr A L—

General Affairs:

Justice, 415

Law and Order, 787

Manpower, 28, 92, 135

Burrows, Mr R M—

General Affairs:

Administration and Economic Advisory Services, 198, 1131

Constitutional Development and Planning, 103, 180, 456, 603, 1465, 2059, 2142

Defence, 217, 2025

Education and Development Aid, 695, 1083, 1085, 1786, 1962, 2232, 2273

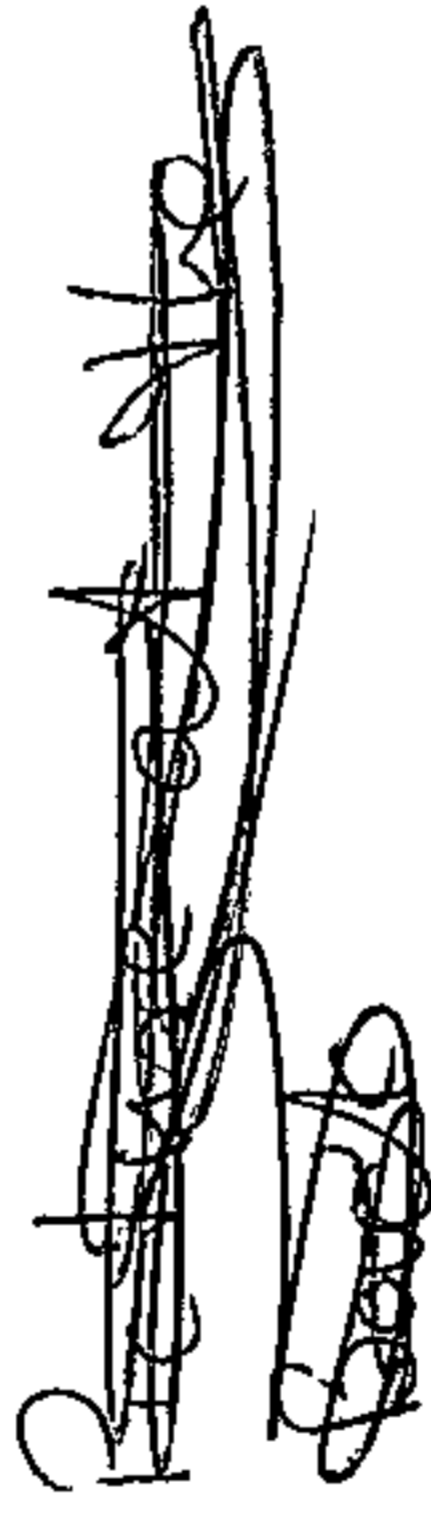
Finance, 436, 866, 1442

Justice, 345, 419, 1824

**Nearby the fowls still fight over scraps of food. And the children still have to chase away the occasional stray calf or herd of goats. But now happiness in the school under the trees is . . .**

**A** Report: **SAMKELO KUMALO**  
Pictures: **JOHN RAFFNER**

3/18/86  
SUN TIMES  
**in the bush**



**bush**

**THERE** was a near-riot at a school in the bush this week, but it had nothing to do with political protest. The kids were shouting for joy.

Joy at the arrival at their school of a truckload of 25 two-seater school benches given to the needy pupils by a school in Laudium near Pretoria.

The happy kids attend the remote Masha Community School in Lebowa. They have to hold seven classes at a time in the open air under the school's seven trees, and their plight was highlighted in the Sunday Times on May 4.

There are 932 pupils at the school but because of the lack of classrooms more than half at a time have to be taught outside.

Each class treasures the periods it can spend in the "luxury" of one of the eight classrooms — even though none has glass windows.

"Maybe, when things improve, we might be able to afford the luxury of window panes," says the headmaster, Mr Andries Lesetja Sedibeng.

Despite the vagaries of the weather and the discomfort of sitting on the ground and almost non-existent teaching aids, the four-to-12-year-olds have a thirst for education which makes them forget their surroundings.

At one outside pre-school class of tots the teacher uses the back of a discarded road sign as a blackboard.

The teachers nurse each piece of chalk they use because the ration of one box of chalk a class a year is clearly not enough.

### Spontaneous

"Of course we run out, but when that happens we buy from our own pockets. We cannot deprive the children of education for want of a few pieces of chalk," said Miss Jeanny Ngwatje, who teaches under the trees.

When the Laudium Hindu Seva Samaj School in Pretoria heard of the plight of the pupils in Lebowa it responded with a spontaneous offer of its spare desks.

"When we saw the story in the Sunday Times we were deeply touched by the needs of these children in Lebowa," said the caretaker of the Seva



**ANDRIES SEDIBENG**

Samaj School, Mr Kantlial Lakka.

And when Mr Dudley Snell and Mr Dave Diesel, directors of D A D Machine Moving and Rigging (Pty) Ltd on the East Rand, heard about the gesture, they offered the free use of one of their trucks and a driver to transport the desks to Lebowa.

They included in the shipment 20 window frames and a door frame for the school. Their help for the school will not stop there.

Mr Snell said: "As our job involves moving machines up and down the country, we will from time to time give the school whatever we can lay our hands on if we see that it can be used."

Mr Sedibeng was overjoyed when the gifts arrived at the school. He asked for the names and addresses of everyone who had helped so

that he, his staff and the pupils could send letters of thanks.

Pressed about other problems at the school, Mr Sedibeng said his main worry was the approaching summer rains which would disrupt classes held in the open.

"We need corrugated iron so we can make some shacks just round the trees to protect the children from the rain and dust," he said.

"And while we have some recently finished classrooms, they do not have window panes and the rain and dust cause damage and disrupt classes," he said.

Under the seven trees in the schoolyard, stones are placed to demarcate the ground plan of imaginary classroom walls and doorways.

### Immune

And each day groups of pupils bring containers of cattle dung with which they pack floors kept spotlessly clean with grass brooms.

After one noisy truck had passed Mr Sedibeng said: "This is what we have to put up with every day at school. But that is no problem. We have become immune to the noise and other activities which take place near the school."

A few metres away fowls were fighting over scraps of food. A few moments later a calf came rushing into the schoolyard and disrupted classes.

Then a herd of goats ambled into the yard in search of the shade afforded by the trees.

Mr Sedibeng said that, despite the hardships, he and his community were determined one day to have a school that would be the pride of Lebowa.

HOMELANDS - LEBOWA - GENERAL

1987

JAN. — OCT. → DEC



# ACTS IN DISPUTE

THE recent decisions by the Lebowa Government declaring two public holidays and passing an act indemnifying its police force against legal action arising out of political unrest may not come into effect as the homeland has no constitutional power to enact them.

This is the opinion of two prominent legal practitioners who were approached for comment.

The Lebowa Cabinet decided in November last year to declare May 1 and June 16 as public holidays throughout the homeland. A special sitting of the Legislative Assembly in December also passed the Lebowa Indemnity Act in 1986 which granted indemnity to its officials and police force members

By MATHATA  
TSEDU

for any action or utterance performed in curbing political unrest in the homeland from June 1, 1985 up to June 11 last year.

An official at the legal section of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning in Pretoria, Mr P W van Niekerk, said the Lebowa Cabinet had the power to declare public holidays and to pass retrospective legislation to indemnify its officials.

## Powers

But a top lawyer said in terms of the National State Constitution Act of 1971, the only powers Lebowa had with regard to holidays were to "substitute" South African holidays for their own.

With regard to the Indemnity Act the lawyer said: "The Act purports to nullify all civil and criminal actions brought or to be brought against the bantustan government, which arose out of the unlawful acts of the Lebowa Police committed during the period usually referred to as the 'reign of the sjambok'".

"As far as the purported indemnity of the government is concerned, schedule one of the National States Constitution Act does not seem to grant Lebowa Government the right to do so".

His views were supported by Professor Marinus Wiechers of the Department of Constitutional Law at the University of South Africa who said the validity of the Act could be challenged in court.

Sowetan  
14/1/87  
111



A teacher prepares a lesson in a corner of a classroom at Motshana Primary School.

# Star's Teach fund puts Motshana on academic map

Star  
111 2 2/11/87



Motshana has no staffroom, so a student teacher marks his books on the stoep.

With the help of The Star's "Teach" fund, the Motshana Primary School, cradled in Lebowa's Leola mountains, now has 13 classrooms for its 606 pupils and was able to boast a 95 percent pass rate at the end of 1986.

But the situation was different in November 1985, when Motshana's headmaster, Mr Malesela Ledwaba, first applied for the grant.

Ninety pupils were being taught under two maroela trees and this "... tampered with proper teaching and caused teachers to resign their posts", Mr Ledwaba said

Last year The Star's "TEACH" fund helped the Motshana Primary School in Lebowa build two new classrooms. But accommodation is only one of the problems this rural school faces. JANINE SIMON reports.

in a letter to The Star. TEACH gave the school R8 000 and by August the new building had reached roof height. Mr Ledwaba wrote again saying that, with funds already raised by the community, another R3 000 was needed to complete the building.

TEACH coughed up because, said Mr Jolyon Nuttall, The Star's general manager, Motshana proved it was helping itself, by raising funds

from the community.

"Our donation just gave the school fresh incentive to improve itself. The whole project was a good example of what TEACH tries to achieve in rural areas," Mr Nuttall said.

In appreciation, the new classroom block has been named for the newspaper and a fair, albeit slightly skew, copy of The Star's unique masthead has been painted on the building.

It is an odd sight among the huts, thorn-fenced kraals and wandering cattle and goats of the surrounding rural community, a community whose problems and beliefs permeate the school.

To a large degree school attendance depends on the attitudes and actions of the mostly illiterate parents and the local kgosi (tribal chief).

Although many are turning from practices such as circumcision schools, the school journal - painstakingly kept by principals from the first in 1956 to Mr Ledwaba - tells of this causing regular absenteeism and fluctuations in pupil

## R2,46 million raised

The Star's "TEACH" fund has raised R2,46 million and built the equivalent of 43 schools since its inception in 1971, according to Mr Jolyon Nuttall, general manager of The Star.

In rural areas it concentrates on helping with urgent accommodation problems and in urban areas focuses on quality of schooling through the adopt-a-school programme.

Donations may be sent to TEACH Fund, The Star, PO Box 1014, Johannesburg, 2 000.

numbers in the past.

Children also left school for no apparent reason or to help their parents with taking stock on a nearby stock farm.

And, although easily spotted, malnutrition or learning problems cannot be easily remedied by the school. School feeding schemes were started but rejected by parents.

Physical ailments picked up at school were also difficult to treat as most of the isolated 23 000 strong community followed the traditional physicians - the bone throwers or "ditaola".

The school was regarded as comparatively developed and facilities were extremely limited, Mr Ledwaba said.

It had 16 teachers of whom seven were unqualified. There should

have been a staff of 20.

Regular staff changes also hampered teaching programmes, particularly advanced language teaching methods such as the "Breakthrough" and Macmillan English Project" programmes, Mr Ledwaba said.

"I am committed to educating this community, but it will be a long, hard process to change its attitudes.

"Now the children come to school because the mine (Penge asbestos - where many villagers find work) wants its workers to have certificates.

But right now, his concern is for funds to complete the half-built toilet for his pupils so that they may go somewhere other than the veld.



The children study in Northern Sotho until Std 3 and thereafter in English. The complete range of primary school subjects is taught.

● Pictures by Karen Sandison.

# Accused MP to challenge A—G

LAWYERS acting for a Lebowa member of Parliament are to bring an application in the Pretoria Supreme Court next week to challenge the validity of a certificate by the Attorney-General barring the MP and eight co-accused to apply for bail.

Mr Matsikitsane Mashile (60), an MP for Mapulaneng District, has made several appearances in the Bushbuckridge Magistrate's Court in connection with charges of treason, murder,

arson and subversion.

He is charged with 10 other people — among them a school circuit inspector in Lebowa and several school teachers.

He and eight others who had been refused bail are being kept at the Nelspruit Prison. Most of them — allegedly members of the Mapulaneng Crisis Committee — were arrested in May and November last year.

## Hospital

The 10th accused, Mr Winias Mashile (45), the younger brother to Mr Mashile (the MP) was admitted at Mapulaneng Hospital two months ago as a tuberculosis patient. He is under police guard.

The eleventh and only woman accused is Mrs Lina Mashigo (56) of

By NKOPANE  
MAKOBANE

Shatale. Her son, Mr Almon Mashigo (27), a secondary school teacher in Acornhoek, is among the accused. She is not in custody and is out on R200 bail.

Mr Mashile was convicted in the early 1960's of sabotage and given a two years' imprisonment sentence. After his release, he was banished to Lady Frere in Transkei for 15 years.

He returned to his community in 1978 and found that the Lebowa authorities had stripped him of his chieftainship. From 1979 until the time of his arrest, he has been an MP.

Mr Mohamed Bham, the instructing attorney in the case, said the accused will make another appearance at the same court on February 13. They have not as yet been served with an indictment. He expected the trial to start in March after he had stud-

ied the allegations and consulted with his clients.

The other accused are, Messrs Killer Dibakwane (34), a circuit inspector, Lawrence Mogakane (26), a bank clerk, Jacks Modipane (26), a post office telephone operator, Ferritz Mokgope (40), a businessman, David Chiloane (30), a teacher, Christian Mokoena (29), a teacher and Benson Mashile (36), a shoemaker at Acornhoek.

CAPC Trans 7/2/87  
**June 16 holiday at Wits** (111)

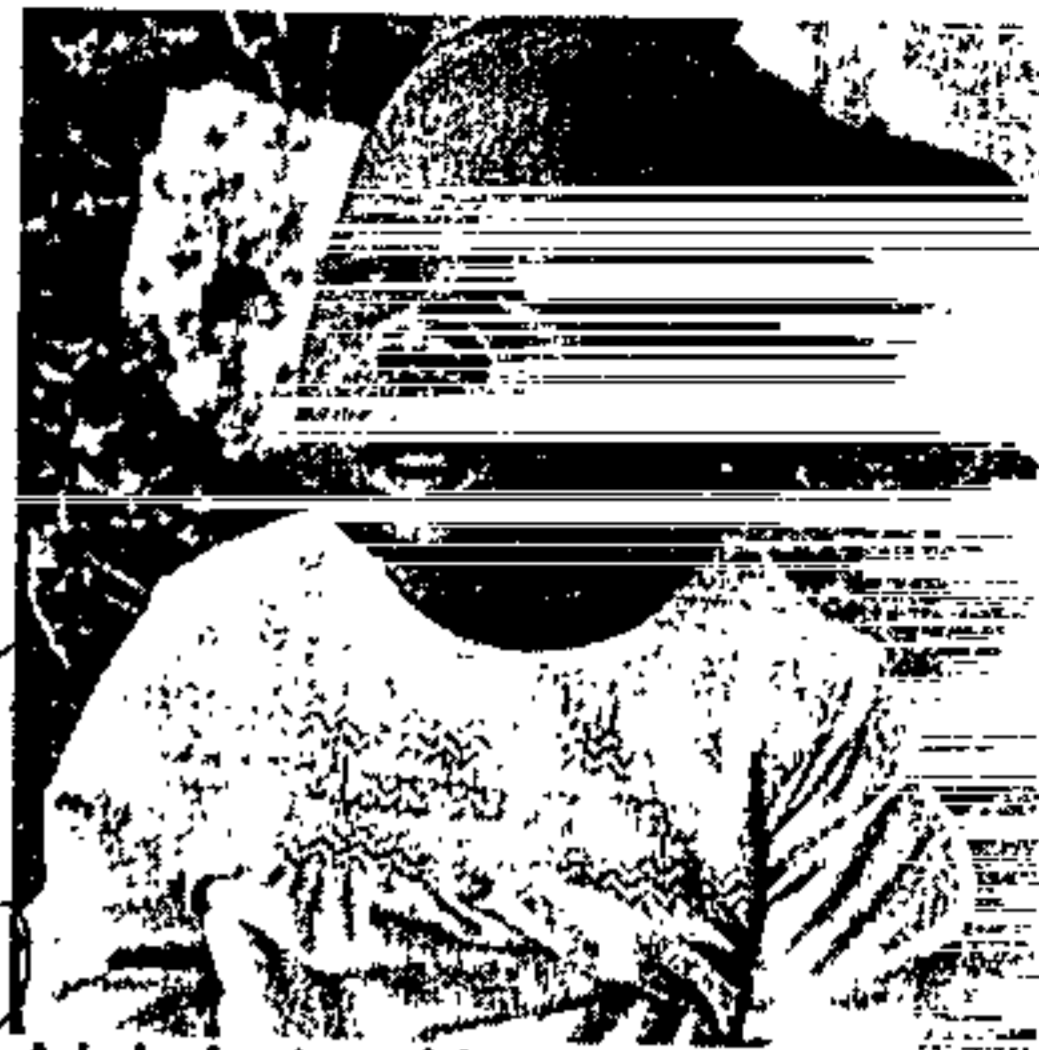
JOHANNESBURG. — The University of the Witwatersrand will observe May 1 and June 16 as holidays. A spokesman said the decision was ratified by the university senate and council last year. Last month the Legislative Assembly of Lebowa passed a law declaring the two days paid holidays in the homeland, making Lebowa the first territory in South Africa to do so.





The predicament of many people in the homelands is shown by the appearance of Mr Elias Banda. His face is drawn and his body painfully thin.

# 7 000 live in destitute village, in a land of unemployment and malnutrition



A look of pain and hunger stares out from this small child who lives in the destitute village of Hlakano Sekhweng in Lebowa.

Star  
24/2/8



By Susan Fleming

When The Star visited Mr Elias Banda in Lebowa last week with Operation Hunger, he was sitting outside his one-room home. His face was drawn and his body painfully thin from lack of food. He was wearing his only shirt, which gaped at the back from a large tear, and a pair of old shorts.

Asked if he had any other clothes, Mr Banda said he had a pair of trousers which he wore during winter.

He lives in a tiny room with seven other people. There are no beds or blankets and the roof has collapsed, leaving everyone exposed to the weather.

Mr Banda is one of about 7 000 people living in the destitute village of Hlakano Sekhweng in Lebowa and is included in the 80 percent unemployment figure in that village.

## RETRENCHED

Sister Rose Madisha, who runs a clinic in the area, said there had been a large influx of farm labourers since 1983 when farmers retrenched many workers because of the drought.

"The malnutrition in this area is very bad and about 80 percent of the children suffer from malnutrition and pellagra," said Sister Madisha, who has worked in the area for 15 years.

The director of Operation Hunger, Mrs Ina Perlman, said Hlakano Sekhweng was one of the worst areas she had seen in many years. The village was indicative of what was happening in many of the homelands.

"The people in this village have been discarded — they are displaced. This problem of



All these children have is an empty food bowl. Their hopes of attending school have been dashed — their parents cannot afford to pay for school uniforms.

displaced people crops up in all the homelands. During the drought we became increasingly aware of the steady stream of people being pushed off the farms into the homelands."

In 1983, said Mrs Perlman, the maize industry laid off 250 000 men, many of whom returned to the homelands.

"These were the people employed at the lowest rung of

the working ladder. Once their jobs had been phased out, the likelihood of employment became slight."

Mr Banda arrived in South Africa from Malawi "many years ago". He found employment on the mines, but had to leave after he became sick. He then worked at a farm near Zebedella where he earned R50 a month. He was told to leave the

farm in 1983 because of ill-health.

Mr Banda then moved to Hlakano Sekhweng. His wife worked on an orange farm, but brought in little money.

One of the worst cases visited by The Star was a family which consisted of a blind mother, blind son and a deaf daughter, who had four children. The children of the deaf

daughter had kwashiorkor and their bellies were swollen from lack of food.

The blind mother and leader of the family said nine people lived in her two-room house. She had worked on a farm until 1982, but had still not received her pension.

Mrs Perlman said there was a terrible backlog in pensions in many of the homelands.

"It can take up to four years before an elderly person receives the pension in the homelands. For example, the Carnegie study showed that in kwaZulu 12 000 people were waiting for their pensions. In Lebowa some people have been waiting for years.

"It seems immoral that people should spend all their working lives in South Africa and not be entitled to a pension at the nearest source of their work," she said.

In another household, Mrs Letta Lettalo (79) said she had to leave a farm in Naboomspruit with her family in 1978 when her husband died. Her husband had worked on the farm from the age of about 16.

"After my husband died we were chased away from the farm. My husband was earning R50 to support 14 people and so we had no money when we got to this village."

## BREWED BEER

Mrs Lettalo's daughter worked on a farm close by and earned R60 a week.

"She brings all her money home. We spend R41 on a bag of mealie-meal a month, buy washing powder and then my daughter uses the rest for travelling to the farm."

Some villagers survived by doing odd jobs and others had to take part in illegal activities. One woman said she brewed beer which brought in about R60 a month. Her children were not at school because she could not afford the uniform.

Mrs Perlman said: "This village is one of the worst that I have seen in many years. I have suggested that, for starters, we set up a massive child feeding scheme."

● Pictures by Karen Sandison.

# Turfloop mum on report

THE University of the North yesterday had no comment on the contents of a confidential report whose contents were published in the *Sowetan* yesterday.

A spokesman in the university's public relations department, Ms C Lombard, said our inquiries had been sent to the rector who was expected to release a statement today.

The report, which was anonymously leaked to the *Sowetan*, contained strict measures to control students on campus. It called for unlimited access for security forces on campus to "monitor radical and disruptive activities".

Other controversial measures

contained in the report are:

- The use of "existing state security institutions to ensure that no radical underground elements are admitted";
- A briefing process for senior staff members by "management and experts from outside" on revolutionary activities;
- A ban on commemoration of "national days";
- No admission of transfer students other than those from Unisa;
- A code of conduct for staff members;
- The erection of a high fence to separate campus and campus staff residential areas;

• The redrafting of the Students Representative Council's constitution;

• The introduction of class attendance registers;

• The holding of regular meetings between the rector and top leaders of the security forces to discuss "campus conditions";

• The strict enforcement of rule A19 and A18 which governed re-admission of older students who have failed certain courses; and

• Disciplinary measures to be taken against staff members of students "who launch politically motivated actions and activities on campus".

# Senior cop tells of order given to policemen

**From Page 1**  
 Mr J Wessels, for the police, applied for the postponement of the cross-examination of Warrant Officer Magagane. The request was granted.

Earlier, the packed courtroom heard Mr Mosenke accuse a 24-year-old constable of deliberately lying to the court to minimise his role in the killing of Mr Kutumela.

Constable Matome David Seunane, had earlier told Mr M B Mabuza that he was present when Mr Kutumela and six other Azapo members were arrested at a shebeen for allegedly holding an illegal gathering.

He said they were sjambokked at the house for refusing to leave but said he did not see which policeman had assaulted the group.

Mr Mosenke accused Constable Seunane of contradicting himself and all other police witnesses including entries in the occurrence book and added: "This is because you want to extricate yourself from the responsibility of murdering the deceased: You hit him with the butt of your rifle while Constable Rampedi kicked him repeatedly on the chest".  
 The policeman denied that.  
 The hearing was adjourned to June 2.

# KILL

# GOVRA

inset 6/3/87

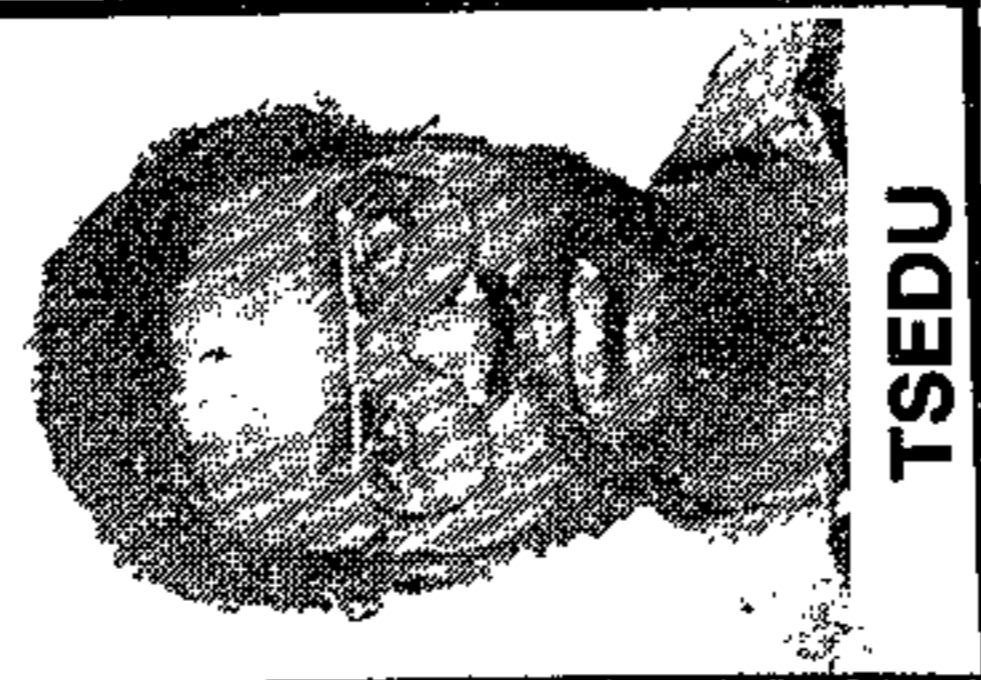
## Journalist found dead

One was listed as dead and three others admitted to hospital with serious sjambok wounds. He had not seen any of them, he said.

Under cross-examination by Mr Dikgang Mosenke, for the Kutumela family, W/O Magagane said he had earlier issued an order to the same group of policemen to go on patrol but not to enter "any premises, house of dwelling while people were relaxing because they would disturb the peace and this would result in fights with the residents".

He said W/O Molongwane had said "comrades" should be sjambokked to death because they prohibited policemen from buying in township shops and using taxis.

By MATHATHA



TSEDU

"He told all members to visit all shebeens and to sjambok all comrades found drinking. He said they must hit to kill.

"I withdrew myself because I was not impressed by the instructions that the Assistant Station Commander had issued to his subordinates", W/O Magagane said.

He said he had found the entry in the register that one pris-

A SENIOR Lebowa policeman told an inquest hearing yesterday that policemen at Mokopane police station had been issued with sjamboks and ordered to hunt for "Comrades" in shebeens and to assault and kill them on the day that a journalist was arrested and later found dead in police cells.

Warrant Officer Lucas Magagane, branch commander at the time, was testifying at the inquest into the death of Mr Maseko Lucky Kutumela, a journalist and member of the Azanian Peoples' Organisation (Azapo) and the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa).  
 He died in police cells less than 24 hours after he was detained with six other people on April 4 last year.  
**Parade**  
 The inquest is being held at the Mokopane Magistrate's Court near Potgietersrus.  
 W/O Magagane told the hearing that the assistant station commander at Mokopane, a Warrant Officer Molongwane, told him and about 20 policemen at a parade on April 4 to arm themselves with sjamboks and hunt for "Comrades" at shebeens in Mahwereng township.

Senior cop tells of order given to policemen

# 'HUNT, KILL GO MR AIDES'

*Smoker 6/3/87*

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## Journalist found dead

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### Parade

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"He told all members to visit all shebeens and to sjambok all comrades found drinking. He said they must hit to kill.

"I withdrew myself because I was not impressed by the instructions that the Assistant Station Commander had issued to his subordinates", W/O Magagane said.

He said he had found the following day while checking the entry in the register that one pris-

oner was listed as dead and three others admitted to hospital with serious sjambok wounds. He had not seen any of them, he said.

Under cross-examination by Mr Dikgang Mosenke, for the Kutumela family, W/O Magagane said he had earlier issued an order to the same group of policemen to go on patrol but not to enter "any premises, house of dwelling while people were relaxing because they would disturb the peace and this would result in fights with the residents".

He said W/O Molongwane had said "comrades" should be sjambokked to death because they prohibited policemen from buying in township shops and using taxis.

To Page 8



# WATCHING BRIEF

**SENIOR appointments in the Lebowa public servants have to be approved by the Lebowa police before they are confirmed, an investigation by the *Sowetan* has revealed.**

This emerges from copies of confidential correspondence between Lebowa's Chief Minister, Dr C N Phatudi, the Department of Health and the Commissioner of the Lebowa Police, Brigadier W G Beetge.

A letter from Dr Phatudi, to the secretary of the Department of Health and Welfare, dated August 5 last year and dealing with the proposed appointment of Mr M S Mashaba as deputy secretary for administration, states.

The cabinet has no objection to the appointment of Mr M S Mashaba in the post of deputy secretary as recommended by both the Public Servants Com-

## Cops screen applicants for jobs

mission and the department provided the Department of Law and Order will be consulted as a matter of procedure."

Brigadier Beetge wrote to the secretary for health on August 12 and said Mr Mashaba's proposed appointment has been "thoroughly investigated" and added that "nothing detrimental" was found against Mr Mashaba.

### Remark

A remark scribbled on the letter by the secretary on the same date says "good news for us indeed" and also states that Mr Mashaba's appointment should

be effected from August 6.

Other appointments in the Department of Health were also referred to the police and a letter from Colonel J M D Mphahlele, dated September 12 last year, said "no adverse reports" against the officials concerned were found.

The two officials are Mr L A Thobejane and Mr D Mambolo, who were both promoted to the rank of assistant secretary.

Government officials who spoke to the *Sowetan* and who asked not to be named, said the police investigations of promotions affected all such promotions above the rank of chief clerk.

They said the procedure started more than two years ago. Dr Phatudi was not available for comment and was said to have gone overseas.

# Church worker booted out

**AN American church worker, who brought a R250 000 claim against the Lebowa police after an alleged sjambok attack, has been ordered to leave the country.**

Ms Beth Ann Burris said a letter from the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr J C G Botha, had stated that her application for the renewal of her visa had been refused. The application was lodged with the department last July.

"Should you wish to enter the Republic of South Africa in future for whatever reason, it will be necessary for you to apply timeously to the director-general," the letter said.

Ms Burris arrived in the country in 1985 to do community work with the Natal-based Africa Institute.

She was expelled from Venda three weeks ago.

She has been working in various parishes of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in southern Africa in the Northern Transvaal since last year.

According to her, Mr Botha's letter meant that she was presently in South Africa illegally. The American Embassy in Pretoria was negotiating for an extension to allow her to arrange transport back to the United States. An embassy spokesperson confirmed this.

Ms Burris said she would continue with a claim against the Lebowa police if the Supreme Court action being planned to challenge the validity of the Indemnity Act succeeded.

She criticised the Indemnity Act.

(111)  
SOWETAN  
19/3/87

CAP 71-112 7/3/84

# Inquest hears of police order to kill 'comrades'

JOHANNESBURG. — A senior Lebowa policeman told an inquest hearing on Thursday that policemen at Mokopane police station had been issued with sjamboks and ordered to hunt for "comrades" in shebeens and to assault and kill them — on the day that a journalist was arrested and later found dead in police cells.

The Sowetan reported yesterday that WO Lucas Magagane, branch commander at the time, was testifying at the inquest into the death of Mr Makompo Lucky Kutumela, a journalist and member of the Azanian Peoples' Organization and the Media Workers' Association of South Africa.

He died in police cells less than 24 hours after he was detained with six other people on April 4 last year.

The inquest is being held at the Mokopane Magistrate's Court near Potgietersrus.

## 'Comrade' hunting

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"I withdrew myself because I was not impressed by the instructions that the Assistant Station Commander had issued to his subordinates," W/O Magagane said.

He said he had found the following day, while checking the entry in the register, that one prisoner was listed as dead and three others admitted to hospital with serious sjambok wounds. He had not seen any of them, he said.

Under cross-examination by Mr Dikgang Mosenke, for the Kutumela family, W/O Magagane said he had earlier issued an order to the same group of policemen to go on patrol but not to enter "any premises, house or dwelling while people were relaxing because they would disturb the peace and this would result in fights with the residents".

## 'Sjambokked to death'

He said W/O Mokongwane had said "comrades" should be sjambokked to death because they prohibited policemen from buying in township shops and using taxis.

Mr J Wessels, for the police, applied for the postponement of the cross-examination of W/O Magagane. The request was granted.

Earlier, the packed courtroom heard Mr Mosenke accuse a 24-year-old constable of deliberately lying to the court to minimise his role in the killing of Mr Kutumela.

Constable Matome David Seunane, had earlier told Mr M B Mabuza that he was present when Mr Kutumela and six other Azapo members were arrested at a shebeen for allegedly holding an illegal gathering.

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Mr Mosenke accused Constable Seunane of contradicting himself and all other police witnesses including entries in the occurrence book and added: "This is because you want to extricate yourself from the responsibility of murdering the deceased. You hit him with the butt of your rifle while Constable Rampedi kicked him repeatedly on the chest." The policeman denied that.

The hearing was adjourned to June 2. — Sapa

CAPG Times 12/3/87



# Preacher who sued police is expelled

JOHANNESBURG. — American preacher Ms Beth Ann Burris said yesterday she had been expelled from South Africa to block a suit against homeland police who beat and whipped her last year.

"They are kicking me out because I have a case coming up against the police in Lebowa," the Evangelical Lutheran lay preacher said.

Ms Burris, 32, said she heard on Sunday that the South African government had refused to extend her residence permit and wanted her out of the country immediately.

A spokesman at the American embassy in Pretoria confirmed that Ms Burris had been refused permission to stay on in the country.

"We supported her application for permission to extend her stay," he said. "Now we are trying to get the government to give her a little time to wrap up her affairs."

Ms Burris said she was involved in missionary work and social projects including drought and famine relief in the self-governing Lebowa homeland northeast of Pretoria.

On March 8 last year she was caught up in a clash between black homeland police and parents trying to hold a meeting to resolve a long-running school boycott.

"The police arrived with guns and started to throw teargas. I did not run away with everyone else. When I could

not get into the parish house I went and sat on the lawn.

"Some police came up and started to beat me and hit me with whips. I had 17 cuts, two broken ribs and some of my teeth were smashed," she said.

In late March 1986, Ms Burris said, she was transferred by her church from Lebowa to Venda, one of four black territories regarded by Pretoria as independent states.

From there, she said, she instituted legal action against the Lebowa police.

While in Venda she worked with the Reverend Tshenuweni Farisani, regional leader of the Lutheran church and an anti-apartheid activist who has been detained four times by homeland authorities.

Last week, Rev Farisani checked into a rehabilitation centre in Minneapolis, Minnesota, for treatment to counter the effects of torture he says he underwent during his latest detention.

Ms Burris said she was ordered out of Venda on February 24 this year.

Ms Burris, from Indianapolis, Indiana, said she came to South Africa last year on a project sponsored by the Los Angeles-based Black American Response to the African Crisis.

The Home Affairs Department was asked for comment on Ms Burris's case but said its reply would not be ready before today. Its customary policy is to give no public reason for orders to leave the country.



CAP-TIMES 17/3/87 (10) 229 III

## Autopsy showed blows to UDF man

JOHANNESBURG. — The United Democratic Front's northern Transvaal president, Mr Peter Nchabeleng, who died within hours of being taken into custody in Lebowa, apparently suffocated after inhaling the contents of his stomach as he lay unconscious.

Extensive injury caused by multiple blows with sticks or similar objects caused considerable blood loss and led to the fatal state of unconsciousness.

These were the conclusions of pathologist Professor Johann Loubser, who conducted the post-mortem examination on the 59-year-old former African National Congress member.

They are contained in the official medico-legal report.

An inquest into the death of Mr Nchabeleng, who died in April last year, will be heard later this month in the remote Lebowa area of Sekhukhune.

The post-mortem report may be part of the evidence presented to establish the precise cause of death. — Sapa

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W) Maifo 3-9/6/87

# Constables tell inquest they beat Nchabaleng

By PATRICK LAURENCE  
NORTHERN Transvaal UDF  
president Peter Nchabeleng, who died  
on the day he was detained, was  
sjambokked by a police sergeant  
shortly after he was arrested, two  
police constables have told the inquest  
into his death.

Constables Mashilo Maifo and  
Malose Seemane of the Lebowa Riot  
Police made their admissions during  
cross examination in the inquest late  
last month.

They are two of the nine riot  
policemen suspected of sjambokking  
Nchabeleng before his death last  
April, according to a summary of the  
evidence submitted to the court by the  
investigating officer.

Maifo's admission that Sergeant  
Mokaudu Marokane sjambokked  
Nchabeleng was not made in his  
original sworn statement.

According to an official summary  
of Maifo's statement: "(Nchabeleng)  
said that he was not going to get into  
the police van. Sergeant Marokane  
caught the deceased by his hand and  
got into the police van. Deceased  
resisted and he (Maifo) helped  
Sergeant Marokane to get him into the  
van. Force was used to get into the  
van. Deceased was not assaulted"

Marokane, who Maifo remembers  
seeing assaulting Nchabeleng, has  
since died, causing counsel for the  
Nchabeleng family, Robert Nugent, to  
remark in cross examination of  
another police constable suspected of  
sjambokking Nchabeleng: "You are  
now trying to put the blame on  
Sergeant Marokane because he is dead  
and he cannot answer for himself."

Constable Seemane's reply during  
cross examination that he saw  
Marokane sjambok Nchabeleng  
contrasts with his written statement.  
In his written statement he merely  
talks of Nchabeleng being "placed in  
the van".

In his sworn statement Marokane  
said: "Deceased Nchabeleng resisted.  
He (Marokane) was helped by other  
members (of the riot police) and put  
him into the van ... Deceased was not  
assaulted. He saw no injuries on him."

The post mortem report by state  
pathologist Johann Loubser states that  
there were signs on Nchabeleng's  
torso and limbs of multiple blows  
from staves or sticks, adding:  
"Extensive subcutaneous bleeding  
resulted from these fairly extensive  
injuries."

The report concludes that  
Nchabeleng lost a considerable  
amount of blood as a result of his  
injuries, consequently losing  
consciousness, inhaling the contents of  
his stomach and suffocating to death.

The inquest hearing has been  
postponed to June 22. Counsel for the  
Nchabeleng family has, however,  
placed on record its objections to the  
way in which the inquest has been  
conducted so far.

The objection included charges that:

- The prosecutor is protecting  
police witnesses instead of forcing  
them to answer questions. The  
original prosecutor was subsequently  
replaced.

- Proper recording facilities have  
not been used, meaning that the only  
official records are those kept by the  
magistrate.

- A senior official of the Lebowa  
Department of Justice had kept the  
records overnight and was acting as  
instructing attorney to the riot  
policemen who, the docket alleges,  
may have been responsible for the  
death of Nchabeleng.

The alleged role of the first  
prosecutor and the senior official are  
incongruous because, as Nugent put it,  
the Nchabeleng inquest is "a case  
where the state has accused its own  
officials of murder".

Nugent, instructed by Nicholas  
Haysom, appeared for the Nchabeleng  
family. J Wessel appeared for the  
Lebowa police.

### Number of detainees reaches 5-year high

SMA 10/4/87  
By Jo-Anne Collinge

The number of people now detained under the permanent security laws of South Africa and its independent homelands is higher than it has been in the past five years, according to the latest report of the Detainees' Parents Support Committee.

The DPSC estimates that 429 people were in detention under standing security laws at the end of March — in addition to thousands held under the emergency regulations.

The homelands of Transkei and Ciskei account for almost 50 per cent of the 429, the DPSC says.

It notes intensive use of section 29 of the Internal Security Act — the interrogation clause — in Natal during the first three months of this year. According to DPSC figures 83 people were held under this section in Natal from January to March — and most are still in solitary confinement.

The total number of new section 29 detentions for the first three months of 1987 stands at 100, by the DPSC count.

Section 29 detainees held before the new year bring the current total for this class of detainees to 206, the organisation says.

The Transkei has by far the highest number of detainees of any homeland — 146 by the DPSC's latest count — with the Ciskei next in line with 63 detainees known to the DPSC.

## Securing chrome markets a priority

# Phatudi in bid to attract foreign capital

By Jo-Anne Collinge

A group of black United States businessmen is expected to visit the homeland of Lebowa within a month with a view to investing in the homeland.

This was announced yesterday at a Johannesburg Press conference addressed by the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, on his return from a six-nation tour.

It was coupled with claims that Dr Phatudi had scored particular success in West Germany where he had sought new business contracts to exploit the mineral wealth of Lebowa.

Dr Phatudi met members of government, mining house representatives and other industrialists during a tour geared to counter the sanctions campaign against South Africa.

"I gave them my view that sanctions were hurting us," Dr Phatudi said, stressing that he had presented himself as a black spokesman and leader.

Countries visited by Dr Phatudi and

Lebowa National Development Corporation chairman Mr J Pretorius, included Taiwan, Japan, the United States, Britain and West Germany.

A major aim was to secure markets for Lebowa's chrome output — which accounts for almost 37 percent of South Africa's chrome output and seven percent of world production of the metal.

Mr Pretorius said they had scored a "great breakthrough" in the United States where black businessmen had agreed to visit Lebowa to see how they could assist in the area.

Dr Phatudi said they had done "very sound business" in Taiwan and Japan and had experienced little resistance from industrialists.

Asked if he had been accepted abroad as a political leader, he responded: "More than that; I am recognised as a statesman."

He said he had argued that the political future of South Africa lay in a federal union, based on geographic consolidation rather than on scattered ethnic units.

## Pearce holiday job: Moss wants probe

By Shirley Woodgate, Municipal Reporter

Mr Sam Moss, leader of the Progressive Federal Party in the Johannesburg City Council, is to request an urgent judicial inquiry into the "moonlighting" parking activities of Johannesburg traffic chief Mr John Pearce at the Rand Show.

This move follows publication in The Star yesterday of a letter from Mr Pearce to the Witwatersrand Agricultural Society.

Mr Moss said: "It appears Mr Pearce has abused normal permission granted to council officials for after-hours activities. He seems to have set up some

## March car sales are upwards pointer

March car sales, the best in 15 months, have confirmed that recent signs of tentative recovery by the motor industry have strengthened into a clear upturn.

The figure of 16 879 passenger cars was an

(111) Sandan 10/4/87

## Court is told:

# Lebowa has no power to handle unrest

**THE Lebowa government has no authority to independently deal with emergency cases or internal unrest and the maintenance of public order because national states are still being governed by the South African Public Safety Laws, a counsel for the 17 Lebowa residents who are challenging the validity of Lebowa's Indemnity Act said in the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday.**

Mr R K R Zeiss, SC, told Mr Justice D J Curlewis that the National States Constitution Act made no provision for self-governing territories to handle such matters on their own. He said "a cojent inference" from the Act showed South Africa's intention to deal directly with emergency situations in self-governing states.

### Nullify

Mr Zeiss was making submissions during a case in which Ms Thembi Makhasa and 16 others are asking the court to nullify the Act enacted by the Lebowa Legislative Assembly on December 9, last year. The enactment has nullified thousands of civil

### By ALINAH DUBE

cases brought against the Lebowa Police.

"There was no state of emergency, declared in the territory between June 1, 1985 and June 11, last year — the time when the Act was in force. Clearly, this indemnity is only required where a state of emergency prevails and we have demonstrated that a Legislative Assembly has no powers to deal with such situations," Mr Zeiss said.

He is being assisted by Advocate Dikgang Moseneke and Professor Deon Basson, an expert in Constitutional and Administrative Law, who is acting as a consultant for residents.

(Proceeding)



LEBOWA'S new R26 million Legislative Assembly building was officially opened at Lebowakgomo at the weekend by the South African State President, Mr P W Botha, who also unveiled a cornerstone and a statue of the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi.

# Botha, Phatudi pledge solidarity

Botha and Phatudi pledged themselves to joint negotiation and co-operation to help build a prosperous future for all the people

of South Africa. "We will not allow people with no interest in a peaceful future to dictate our course," said Mr Botha.

The opening of the new complex comes after more than 10 years of planning and the gradual transfer of various Lebowa government departments from Seshego to Lebowakgomo. The new capital is situated 40 km south east of Pietersburg.

The Lebowa government service was launched in a school building at Seshego in 1969, and operating as a "territorial authority" before eventually attaining self-governing status.

Mr Botha paid tribute to Dr Phatudi's leadership, adding that Lebowa had confounded those who claimed the country's self-governing states would never be economically viable.

The President hinted at plans to move Lebowa along the road towards independence. "In the constitutional

field a framework has been created for Lebowa to develop as an autonomous government," he said. "As you know, this process has not yet been completed. I hope we will complete it during my lifetime."

Dr Phatudi was non-committal in his reply, but endorsed Mr Botha's sentiments about co-operation and good neighbourliness.

111

# Phatudi starts hospital storm

Sowetan  
14/5/67

RIGHTWING whites in the Transvaal town of Pietersburg are up in arms over the admission of Lebowa Chief Minister Dr C N Phatudi, to the white section of the local hospital.

Dr Phatudi, a diabetic, was admitted on Friday for a routine check-up, according to Dr E du Plessis. He said the Lebowa Leader had always been admitted in the white section. The hospital has two sections, one for whites and one for blacks.

Weekend reports said Dr Phatudi's wife was admitted into the black section of the hospital a week ago.

Newly re-elected Conservative Party MP for the town, Dr Willie Snyman, has condemned the presence of Dr Phatudi in the private ward of the white section and said he should be removed.

"The CP believes in separate facilities for the different population groups — patients prefer to be cared for by their own people," he said.

But a furious National Party chairman, Mr Lodewyk Snyman, told Pressmen that the calls were "political bigotry."

"I, together with all responsible and mature voters in Pietersburg resent this ridiculous attitude of the Conservatives. Next thing these people will be saying a so-called white ambulance should drive past an accident if only blacks are involved," Mr Snyman said.

Dr du Plessis said the



**CEDRIC Phatudi**

hospital had not received any calls for the transfer of Dr Phatudi from the white section and added that he expected him to be discharged in a few days' time.

**KWANDEBELE  
ON THE BOIL  
AGAIN — P6**

# LEBOWA can keep the farmland called Beauty

By THAMI MKHWANAZI

AN application for an order compelling the minister of constitutional development and planning, Chris Heunis, and chief minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, to reverse the incorporation of land belonging to the Seleke clan into Lebowa, was dismissed with costs in the Pretoria Supreme Court this week.

Alistar Khabo Seleke and eight other members of the Seleke tribe — who live in Beauty in the Northern Transvaal district of Valwater — sought an order halting the incorporation of Beauty into Lebowa so that they could hold a meeting to discuss the consolidation plans.

The respondents in the application

that was heard last Tuesday and Wednesday by Justice Ackerman and whose judgement was handed down on Monday, are Chris Heunis, Dr Phatudi, the chief magistrate of Beauty and Chief Zacharia Seleke.

In papers before the court, the Seleke tribe, who recognise themselves as Tswanas, said they should not have been incorporated into Lebowa without their consent. Their farm, Beauty, was bought by the clan and was therefore private property.

The applicants submitted that the meeting on July 1978, convened by Zacharia Seleke, the chief magistrate

of Beauty and Dr Phatudi, did not constitute sufficient consultation with the tribe for the purpose of incorporation into Lebowa.

Counsel for the respondents produced a memorandum in which it was stated that the Seleke were not Tswana but Ndebele. In the memorandum Zacharia Seleke is said to have represented himself as Tswana-Ndebele to the central government.

As a result, when the Ndebele Regional Authority in the district of Mokerong, Potgietersrust, was established the Seleke Tribal Authority was made part of the NRA, which then became part of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly.

It was submitted that the argument that the tribe was not consulted could not hold. In terms of Section 1 of the National States Constitution Act 21 of 1971 the State President or the minister were not required to consult with the tribe, but with the territorial authority of which the tribe is part.

The application was dismissed with costs.

Attorneys for the clan said they have received instructions to lodge another application, calling upon the court to declare null and void the validity of the proclamation in terms of which Beauty and the Seleke tribe were incorporated into Lebowa.

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## Policemen accused of cover-up

By Dirk Nel,  
Northern Transvaal Bureau

**POTGIETERSRUS** — Lebowa policemen were accused during an inquest yesterday of fabricating stories to cover up their brutality on April 4 last year at the Mokopane police station near Potgietersrus when journalist Mr Lucky Kutumela died in detention.

Mr E Moseneke, representing the deceased's family, in cross-examining seven policemen this week, has maintained that contradictions in their evidence indicate they are lying.

Sergeant R Manganye, who said he was present when five men were arrested at a shebeen in Mahwelereng township on April 4, told the court the detainees were sjambokked because they resisted efforts to lock them in the police cells.

He said he was later told that Mr Kutumela, one of the detainees, had died.

He denied an earlier claim by another police witness that he had told a superior at the charge office "They are beating those men to death".

Sergeant Manganye said the sjambokking lasted about three minutes, and had stopped when he spoke to the officer.

Asked if it was possible to inflict 41 marks on a man's body in three minutes, he replied: "Yes, that's quite possible"

The hearing continues.



# Lebowa MPs in court for witch killing, terrorism

By RUTH BECKER

TWO members of the Lebowa parliament appeared this week in the Nelspruit regional court on charges of terrorism, accused of calling for attacks on local chiefs and the killing of witches.

Matsikitsane Mashile, 59, and Sekgopelo Mashile, 54, were arrested in November last year and added to a list of defendants that has grown, as the case has proceeded, from five accused who appeared in the Bushbuckridge magistrate's court in May last year to the 10 defendants who appeared in the regional court this week.

Matsikitsane Mashile is a prominent local leader who was convicted of sabotage in 1963 and served two years imprisonment at Barberton prison. After his release he was banished to the Transkei. He returned to the Mapulaneng district, near Bushbuckridge, eight years ago and stood for parliament by popular request.

The other eight accused are Emon Mashego, 27, Killers Dibakoane, 34, Lawrence Mogakane, 26, Jacks Modipane, 27, Ferris Mokgope, 37, David Chiloane, 29, Christian Mokoena, 28, Benson Mashile, 35.

They are mainly members of the Mapulaneng Crisis Committee (MCC), formed last year by "a number of teachers and community leaders in response to the total breakdown of law and order" in the Bushbuck-

ridge area, according to a defence attorney.

The state has submitted a list of 31 witches and wizards burned between February and May last year — allegedly as a result of the accused's incitement in the area.

Through the MCC, and a "special group" known as the "comrades", the 10 defendants are accused of aiming to mobilise residents to take part in activities which would make the region ungovernable.

The state claims they aimed to do this through, among other actions, a consumer boycott of certain shops, a boycott of Lebowa Transport, non-payment of rent and school fees and establishing students' representative councils in all schools.

The preamble of the MCC constitution, read out in court in Wednesday states their intention as being to:

- "Organise the society so that they could take up their demand for a relevant role in the territory without violence;

- "Work in tandem with our MPs in taking up matters of common concern to highest authorities;

- "Also organise the people so that they could play a more meaningful role in the society."

The case is proceeding.

# APPEAL AGAINST RULING

THE 17 residents who unsuccessfully challenged the validity of Lebowa's Indemnity Act in the Pretoria Supreme Court on Friday, have vowed to appeal against the judge's decision.

Their attorney, Mr Lekgolo Richard Ramodipa, told the *Sowetan* that they were going to appeal against Mr Justice Curlewis' ruling that Lebowa was empowered to promulgate the Act that indemnified its police force and other government officials against their actions or utterances in dealing with political unrest during June 1, 1985 and June 11 last year.

Mr Justice Curlewis said although people injured during that period were faced with a burden of believing that police did not act to restore law and order, Lebowa was empowered to introduce the Act.

The 17 applicants who sought the nullification of the Act submitted in affidavits that "the Lebowa Indemnity Act was manifestly not to cope with an emergency situation which rendered the ordinary law of the land inadequate but to indemnify certain public instances and in particular the Lebowa police force against the consequences of otherwise prima facie unlawful conduct".

Their lawyer, Mr R K R Zeiss, SC, assisted by Mr Dikgang Moseneke, had argued that the Lebowa Legislative Assembly had no powers to pass the act. The judge, however, ruled that Mr Zeiss's submissions were based on a wrong perspective.

(11)  
Sowetan  
13/5/87

# Black bakery to seek JSE listing

## CP Reporter

LEBAKA Bakeries, a wholly black-owned bakery group servicing the whole of Lebowa and surrounding Northern Transvaal, is to seek a listing on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, the company's chairman, Prof Pothinus Mokgokong, has announced.

Hill Samuel, merchant bankers to the issue, said the listing would be by public and preferential offers for the sale of

shares in Lebaka, the turnover of which had reached a record R32-million in the year ended March 1987.

Subject to approval by the JSE, the public offer is expected to open in mid-June and the listing to be in mid-July.

Mokgokong said Lebaka used up-to-date baking equipment and that two of its bakeries were equipped with large silos for flour storage.

The combined output amounted to some 200 000 loaves daily, requiring 120 tons of flour.

Lebaka serves the whole of Lebowa from five bakeries strategically situated at Lebowakgoma, Moko-pane, Seshego, Sekhukhume and Bushbuckridge.

A sixth bakery is currently under construction at Bochum and a seventh is being planned for Tubatse.

When these two bakeries are completed, total capacity is expected to increase by about 15 percent.

The history of Lebaka goes back to November 1975 when the company was founded as Gurdara Investments. In November 1978 it was converted into a public company under a new name - Seshego Bakeries.

This name in turn, was changed to Lebowa Bakeries in October 1979.

As at March 31, more than 600 Lebowa nationals held about 44 percent of the issued share capital of the company.

Lebaka's products are distributed by its fleet of 107 trucks, which make daily deliveries on a cash basis to rural areas of Lebowa.

Further information will be available once the prospectus is published, but Mokgokong said that attributable earnings had risen about 92 percent over the past five years to R2,4-million.

Mokgokong said: "Because we cater for the staple food needs of the entire population of Lebowa, our profits have shown a high degree of resilience to adverse economic conditions."

(111) SMAR 9/6/87

# Lebowa police blamed for reporter's death

By Dirk Nel,  
Northern Transvaal Bureau

**POTGIETERSRUS** — An inquest magistrate ruled yesterday that 10 Lebowa policemen were responsible for the death in detention of journalist Lucky Kutumela on April 5 last year.

Mr M B Mabusa announced his findings just 10 minutes after the end of the inquest, which aroused great public interest.

The hearing was held in a packed courtroom at Mahwelereng township, and at one stage Mr J A Wessels, representing the policemen, appealed to the magistrate to tell the crowd in the public gallery that "this is a court of law, not a circus".

## Assaulted with sjamboks

In finding Constables Rampedi, Lebese, Mphahlele, Modiba, Ledwaba and Mabukachaba; Lieutenant Molungwane; and Sergeants Machete, Seunane and Seete guilty of actions and omissions which led to Mr Kutumela's death, the magistrate said the actual cause of death was, in his opinion, an open matter. He indicated that his findings would be passed on to the Attorney-General.

According to evidence before the court, Mr Kutumela and six other men were arrested on April 4 1986 at a house in Mahwelereng. Police allegedly assaulted them with sjamboks.

The assaults occurred because the men resisted being taken to the cells, several policemen

testified.

Two of the detainees, Mr K Kekana and Mr D Thobojane, said police hit and kicked Mr Kutumela during a general round of assaults at the Mokopane police station. They said they were in the same cell as Mr Kutumela, who was in pain and had difficulty breathing before he died early the next morning.

Their calls in the night for medical attention went unheeded, the witnesses told the court.

Mr Thobojane said he lost the sight of his left eye as a result of the police assaults.

Earlier a district surgeon, Dr J E Kruger, submitted a post-mortem report to the court which stated that the deceased sustained 41 sjambok marks on his body, a large number of hematoma injuries (bleeding under the skin), and severe injuries to his head.

However, in declaring that Mr Kutumela died of multiple internal bleeding and cerebral concussion, Dr Kruger said a "vascular defect" had brought complications which hastened his death.

Dr Kruger said people seldom died only from injuries such as those sustained by Mr Kutumela, and he did not regard them as terribly serious.

When questioned by Mr E Moseneke, representing the deceased's family, Dr Kruger said swift medical attention could have saved Mr Kutumela's life.

Mr Wessels questioned Mr Kekana about documents found in the house where the arrests were made. He said the documents promoted stayaways and the activities of Comrades.

# Lebowa policemen held responsible for journalist's death (11)

10/6/87

Dispatch Correspondent

DD

POTGIETERSRUS — Yesterday's inquest findings by a magistrate here, who declared that 10 Lebowa policemen were responsible for the death of a journalist, Mr Lucky Kutumela, on April 5 last year, has caused a stir in legal circles.

Whereas the policemen concerned were named, there were no findings made regarding the actual cause of Mr Kutumela's death. The findings are to be referred to the Attorney-General for further investigation.

A doctor's report stated that Mr Kutumela died after sustaining 41 sjambok marks on his body, as well as a number of serious lashes inflicted by a blunt instrument, and injuries to his head. The report said he died from multiple internal bleeding and cerebral concussion.

The doctor mentioned that the deceased could have been saved if he had received immediate medical care.

Two men, Mr Kekana and Mr Thobojane, were detained with Mr Kutumela, by Lebowa police, at the Mokopane Police Station.

Mr Kekana testified that he appealed to police to get medical assistance, warning them, "otherwise you will be faced with three corpses."

He said Mr Kutumela experienced difficulty in breathing during the night, after allegedly being assaulted by police, but his plight was ignored, despite appeals by his cell mates.

Mr D. Thobojane, the other detainee, confirmed Mr Kekana's version of the events which led to Mr Kutumela's death. He said Mr Kutumela complained after being assaulted with sjamboks, that he was cold, and later experienced considerable pain.

The two men found him to be dead at about 5 am the next morning, about nine hours after the alleged assault.

# Journalist's death: Lebowa cops blamed

Sowetan

10/6/87

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(11/13)

AN INQUEST magistrate ruled on Monday that 10 Lebowa policemen were responsible for the death in detention of journalist, Lucky Kutumela on April 5, last year.

Mr M B Mabusa announced his findings just 10 minutes after the end of the inquest which aroused great public interest.

The hearing was held in a packed courtroom in Mahwelereng township. At one stage Mr J A Wessels, representing the policemen, appealed to the magistrate to tell the crowd in the public gallery that "this a court of law, not a circus."

In finding Constables Rampedi, Lebese, Mphahlele, Modiba, Ledwaba and Mabuka-

chaba; Lieutenant Molungwane; Sergeants Machete, Seunane and Seete guilty of actions and omissions which led to Mr Kutumela's death, the magistrate said the actual cause of death was, in his opinion, an open matter. He indicated that his findings would be passed on to the Attorney-General.

## Assaults

According to evidence before the court, Mr Kutumela and six other men were arrested on April 4, 1986 at a house in Mahwelereng. Police allegedly assaulted them with sjamboks.

The assaults occurred because the men resisted being taken to the cells, several policemen testified.

Two of the detainees, Mr K Kekana and Mr D Thobejane said police hit and kicked Mr Kutumela during a general round of assaults at the Mokopane police station. They said they were in the same cell as Mr Kutumela, who was in pain and had difficulty breathing before he died early the next morning.

Their calls in the night for medical attention went unheeded, the witness told the court.

# Police 'liable' for man's death

POTGIETERSRUS. — Monday's inquest findings by a magistrate here, that 10 Lebowa policemen were liable for the death of journalist Mr Lucky Kutumela on April 5 last year, has caused a stir in legal circles.

The policemen concerned were named, but there were no findings made regarding the actual cause of Mr Kutumela's death. The findings are to be referred to the attorney-general for further investigation.

A doctor's report stated that Mr Kutumela died after receiving 41 sjambok lashes on his body, as well as a number of serious blows inflicted by a blunt instrument, and injuries to his head. The report said he died from multiple internal bleeding and cerebral concussion.

The doctor mentioned that he could have been saved if he had received immediate medical care.

Two men who were detained by Lebowa police with Mr Kutumela at the Mkokopane police station, described Mr Kutumela's last moments to the court.

Mr K Kekana testified that he had appealed to police to get medical assistance, warning them: "Otherwise you will be faced with three corpses."

He said Mr Kutumela experienced difficulty in breathing during the night, after allegedly being assaulted by police, but his plight was ignored, in spite of appeals by his cellmates.

Mr D Thobojane, another detainee, confirmed Mr Kekana's version of the events which led to Mr Kutumela's death. He said the dead man had complained

after being assaulted with sjamboks that he was cold, and later experienced considerable pain.

The two men found him to be dead about 5 the next morning, about nine hours after the alleged assault.

Mr Kekana said he was also assaulted and still bore the marks of the sjambok blows.

Mr Thobojane said he had lost the sight in his left eye after being kicked by a policeman.

Policemen who testified rejected the assault claims, saying they sjambokked the detainees briefly because they refused to enter the police cells.

## Affirmative

Mr J A Wessels, representing the policemen, asked Mr Kekana whether he belonged to the Azanian People's Organization (Azapo), and he replied in the affirmative. When asked whether he was a "comrade", he replied: "What is a comrade?"

Referring to a file of documents found in the house in Mahwelereng township where the men were arrested, Mr Wessels said it contained details of boycott plans and "comrade" activities.

Mr Kekana denied all knowledge of such plans and activities.

The policemen found to be responsible for Mr Kutumela's death are constables Lebese, Rampedi, Modiba, Mphahlele, Ledwaba and Mabukachaba, Lieutenant Molungwane and sergeants Machete, Seunane and Seete. — Sapa

# Empty: The runaway village

By THAMI MKHWANAZI

THE residents of a remote village in Sekhukuneland have fled their homes for the second time, following attacks by supporters of the local Regent.

The destitute residents of Phaahla-Manoge, mostly women (their husbands are migrant workers), have turned to the magistrate of Sekhukuneland for protection. But their pleas have fallen on deaf ears and they are forced to remain in neighbouring villages.

The attack is a sequel to violence last year by supporters of the Regent, Chief Joseph Mokhine Phaahlamohlaka, which ended in an interdict restraining them from attacking the Phaahla-Manoge villagers.

The villagers say they are being victimised for refusing to recognise the Regent. They support the rival Chief Patrick Gapyane.

In a memorandum to the magistrate, the villagers said that during the night of January 20 1986, they were attacked by a group of the Regent's supporters and three houses and a shop were burned down. The police were told about the incident. The next day the group burned down two houses and a woman was injured. Again police were contacted, they say.

A day later the attackers beat up a villager and escorted him to the chief's kraal before taking him to

hospital. Police were informed: "Realising our lives were in danger, we were forced to flee our homes, leaving behind our property and livestock."

The villagers returned home three months later following the interdict. But their belongings had been stolen and their livestock was missing.

On September 13 1986, the Regent summoned the villagers to the kraal and ordered them not to cultivate their fields. A month later another meeting was called and the villagers were told to destroy the royal kraal of Chief Gapyane. Police were called and witnessed the destruction.

Two months later "groups of men and boys" armed with guns and other weapons were seen leaving the Regent's kraal on their way to Gapyane's household. There they assaulted some of Gapyane's supporters and took them to the Regent's kraal. The attackers called the police, who arrived immediately to arrest the injured, says the memorandum.

That night the attackers returned, with weapons, petrol and tyres. They were looking for men but the men had fled, leaving the women behind.

(111)

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# Messina to mine platinum finds

17/7/87 B/Duy

MESSINA is to begin mining platinum in Lebowa — albeit on a small scale initially.

After intense speculation about exploration results, and a steep climb in the share price in past months, the company has released results confirming the existence of ore reserves which could support a major new precious metals producer.

Proven reserves on the Merensky Reef, from outcrop to a depth of 800m, total 19-million tons at a grade of 6,4g/t of platinum group metals. For the UG2 reef, to the same depth, reserves are 35-million tons at a grade of 6,2g/t.

The company has announced that it plans mining on a limited scale of 5 000 tons a month to ascertain underground conditions and provide ore for a pilot metallurgical plant.

The trial mining will provide the basis for expansion if the go-ahead is given for a large-scale mine, and in the interim, investigations continue into treatment and refining of the metal as well as marketing.

Capital expenditure on the initial ven-

PETER STACEY  
Mining Editor



ture is estimated at R10m. The report notes that a further announcement "will be made in due course".

Messina, after funding the exploration, is unlikely to be able to meet this added expenditure internally, and a rights issue must be on the cards.

In addition to the proven reserves, there is an estimated further 70-million tons of ore from a depth of 800m to 1 500m. The results published are on prospecting of 12,5km strike length of platinum reefs on the farms Doornvlei, Kafferkraal and Zebedielas Location.

Exploration is continuing on the remaining 3,7km length of the Merensky and UG2 Reef on the western portion of the Zebedielas Location.

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RUSPLATS/LEBOWA PLATINUM

# Expanding eastwards

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The agreement signed this week between Lebowa Development Corporation (LDC) and Rustenburg Platinum (Rusplats) to jointly exploit reserves at Atok and Maandagshoek mines of platinum group metals

Indications are that Rusplats will lose no time in raising production in Lebowa. Certainly, with Loucas Pouroulis's Lefkochrysos scheduled to produce 160 000 oz of platinum annually by late 1990, and Western Plati-

num also plan-

ning a 105 000 oz expansion during 1991, Rusplats' timing of its Lebowan developments is significant.

With a listing scheduled, the announcement has been accompanied by a degree of disclosure of key information which is unusual for Rusplats.

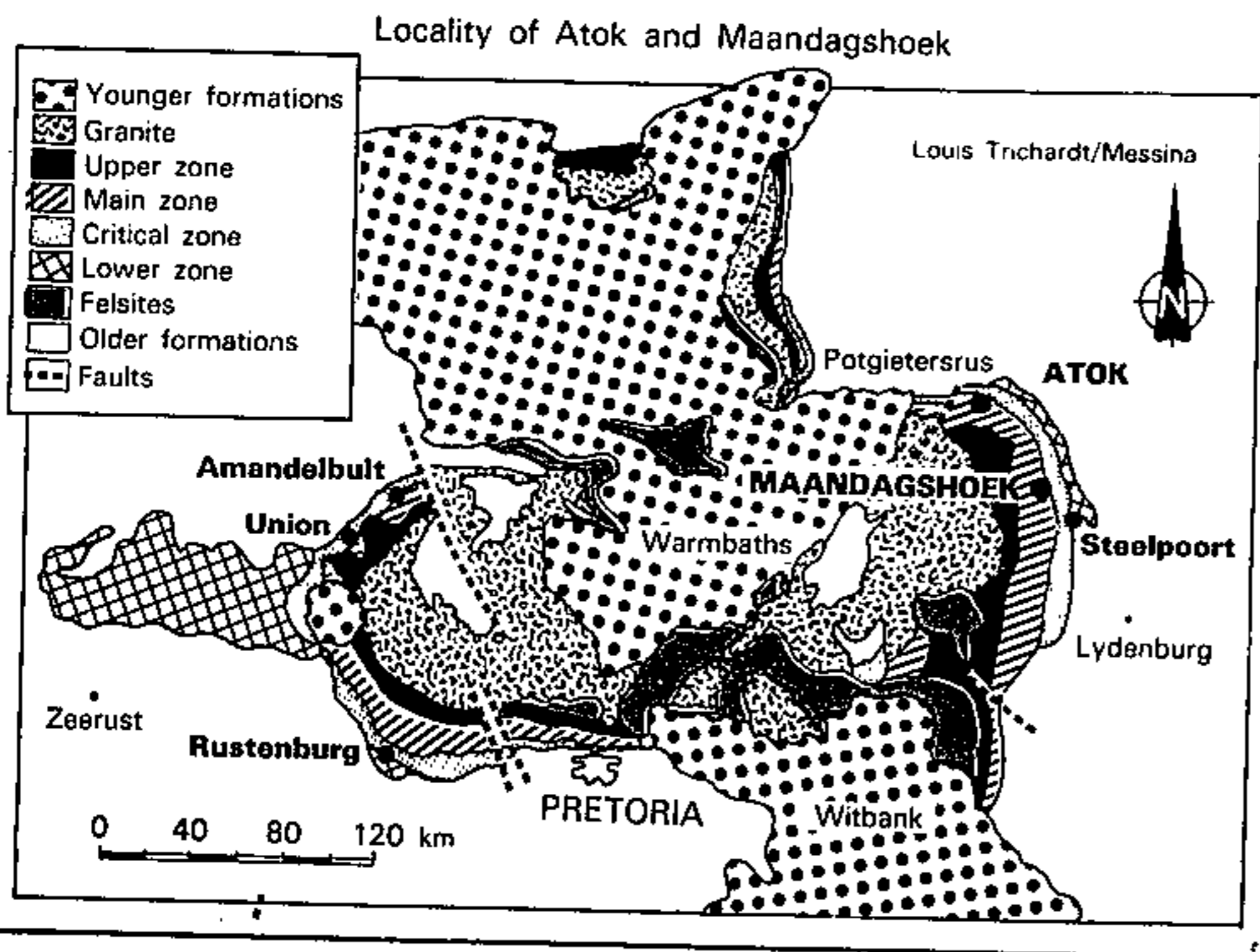
The expansion will be done in three stages. The first will be at Atok mine, where production will almost

ready been announced. If Lebowa Plats eventually produces 150 000 oz, its effect on total industry production of platinum will be relatively small. Excluding potential producers such as Messina and Vansa, total production in 1990 is estimated at about 2,7M oz, which perhaps adds some perspective to the announcement. But the timing indicates that Rusplats is not willing to sit idly by and let outsiders capture its market share. The move is perhaps ominous for them, as Lebowa Plats will not only have established connections but a significant cash pile to fund its growth. Moreover Gilbertson says reserves are huge. "You don't have to worry about them," he states.

What remains to be established are the terms of the listing, which should make interesting reading when more details are released in about a month.

Dave Edwards

## JCI's new platinum projects



(PGMs) represents a change from past royalty-linked agreements. It also indicates a determination to benefit from an expected increase in demand in the Nineties.

The announcement of an expansion for Rusplats came in the same week that Rusplats published record results. In the year to end-June — the fourth year of dramatic profit growth since profits crashed in 1982 — Rusplats' EPS jumped by 58,6%, from 185,2c to 293,8c. The dividend was lifted by 48% to 200c.

In terms of the agreement, the LDC will get 7,5% of the issued share capital of Atok mine as recognition of its past contribution. Atok will be listed later this year under the new name of Lebowa Platinum Mines (Lebowa Plats). LDC will also have the right to purchase 5% of the eventual issued share capital. LDC and Rusplats have undertaken to offer 15% of the eventual issued share capital to the citizens of Lebowa, each party contributing 50% of the shares to be offered.

These arrangements offer the LDC and Lebowa citizens the opportunity to acquire 20% of the equity of Lebowa Plats. Rustenburg MD Brian Gilbertson denies that pressure from the Lebowan government precipitated the agreement. "We have an existing agreement with the LDC in respect of Maandagshoek," he says. "This agreement means we have an even better deal."

double to 50 000 t/month within two years. Gilbertson says funding will come partly from cash flow and expects the target production to be reached before the specified period. During this phase Rusplats will finalise technical evaluation at Maandagshoek, some 50 km to the south, where mining has started on a small scale.

Rusplats has a three month option from completion of investigation to establish a mining operation of not less than 50 000 t/month. Funding will again come partly from Atok cash flow. Provided this operation is expanded to throughput of at least 100 000 t/month, Lebowa Plats will acquire sole right to mine additional reserves of PGM at Nooitverwacht and Hoepakrantz, adjoining Maandagshoek. The combined operations could, therefore, be producing some 150 000 t/month of ore before Lefkochrysos reaches full production.

As both Atok, which mines Merensky, and Maandagshoek, which mines UG2, are surface operations, costs can be expected to be low. This should enable reasonable profits at a lowish grade. Gilbertson expects platinum production to eventually reach some 150 000 oz/year — which could be construed to represent a platinum grade of about 2,5 g/t extracted. After processing, the combined production will be treated at Rustenburg's new Lebowa refinery which has al-

By SOL MORATHI

CIRCUMSTANCES and incidents relating to the death in police custody of former Northern Transvaal president of the United Democratic Front, Peter Nchabeleng, will only be known in three weeks' time.

Dr Loubser, the medical pathologist who conducted the post mortem on Nchabeleng in April last year, was not available this week to testify at the inquest.

The inquest was scheduled to be held in the Seshego Magistrates' Court in Pietersburg but had to be postponed to August 17 as Loubser was said to be away and would not be available until then.

# Inquest set for a later date

According to Loubser's report, which was earlier presented to court, Nchabeleng died of severe beatings, apparently caused by staves or sticks.

He died within 12 hours after he was detained by Lebowa police at the Schinoord Police Station in Sekhukhuneland on April 11 last year.

Eight Lebowa police force members, all suspected of killing Nchabeleng, have already given evidence in a previous hearing in June.

The Schinoord magistrate and family witnesses have also testified in the inquest which has aroused a lot of interest in the political arena.

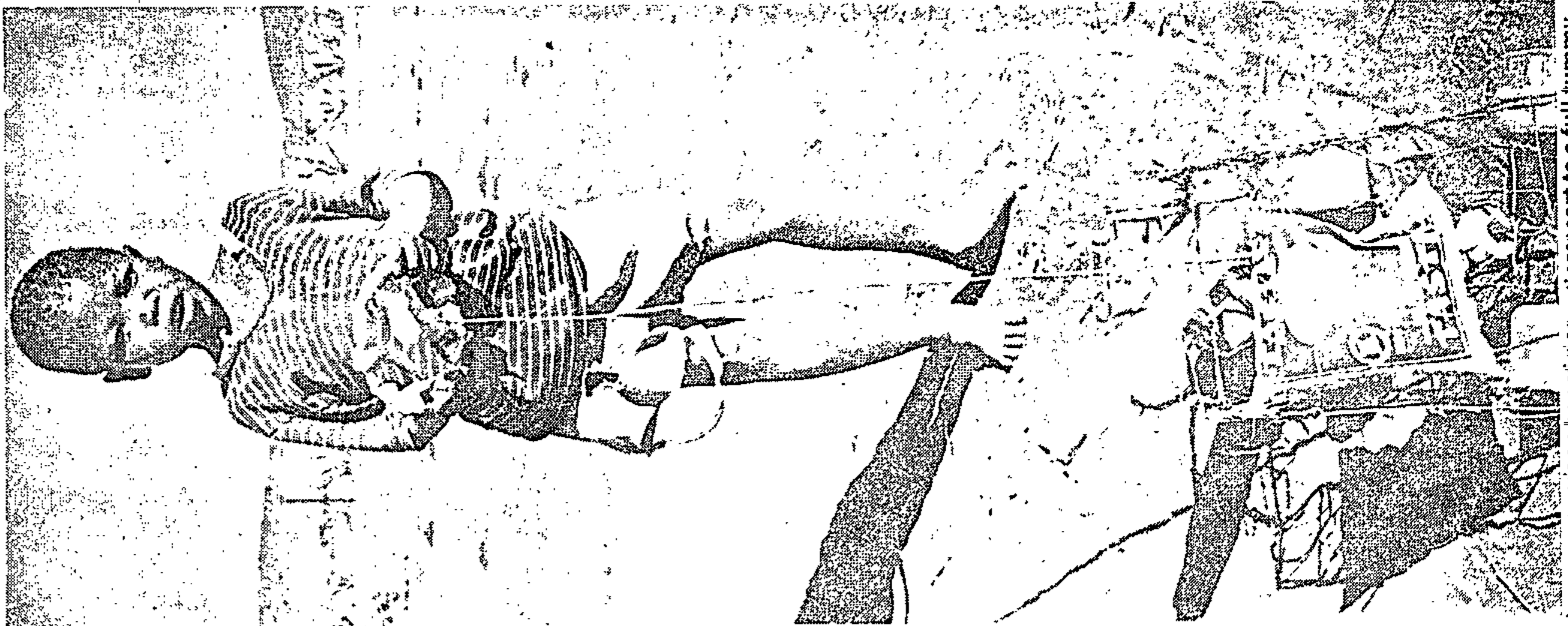
Magistrate D. Mohwibila said Nchabeleng appeared ill when the policemen brought him to the magistrate's office to make a statement.

He said Nchabeleng made unusual confessions and also told him that he did not feel well and had nothing to eat since that morning.

# Poverty and starvation in rich valley of plenty

2/8/87  
S. James  
Bell

(111)



IN THE heart of Lebowa lies a drought-stricken wasteland that is home to nearly 57 000 people.

Water is the most important commodity in the rural "city" of Moleletane where impoverished residents pay 5c to draw five litres of the life-giving liquid from a privately owned borehole.

For the people who inhabit the desolate, sparse area which has not seen rain in nearly three years, hope lies with Sister Rosa Madisha — the superwoman who runs the local clinic.

Sister Rosa is Operation Hunger's representative in the area. She visits the sick, supplies food to the starving, and hands out blankets to those who would otherwise die in the bitter winter freeze.

This week was special for the enormous village — made up of thousands of displaced people, moved by the authorities to the area from neighbouring districts.

The Operation Hunger distribution trucks arrived in Moleletane, bringing with them rice donated by Tastic Rice to feed the distended stomachs of the hungry.

Sister Rosa says the situation is desperate.

## Pitiful

"The ground is rocky, infertile and useless for vegetable or other crop planting. Besides which, there is no water. Unemployment is rife. These people are pitifully poor."

The rice — Tastic gave Operation Hunger 28 tons worth R37 000 for distribution around the country — would stave off hunger for the next few weeks.

Operation Hunger food supplies are distributed to nearly 6 000 families in Moleletane.

A big worry is that the local clinic enrols about 40 newly-pregnant women every week and the clinic delivers about 40 babies every month.

Said Sister Rosa: "The problem is that birth control is frowned upon by the community and, although we're trying to educate people, it's a slow process."

Nursing staff at the local clinic



Tuesday is pregnancy day at the Moleletane clinic... with 40 new enrolments every week

## By CHARMAIN MAIDOO. Pictures by JAMES SOULLIER

he died and his son inherited the land. "Then, when my husband died, his son kicked us off the farm, giving us four days to pack up and leave. It was hard to leave our home. Now we've got nothing."

Asked why she hung the framed photographs of the farmer and his family on the walls, Mrs Maake said: "We liked the old man. He was good to us. When he died, it was my family that buried him."

In the Moleletane suburb of Tlakano there is no running water at all. Water, bought from a man who owns a borehole many kilometres away, has to be carried to the shack dwellings.

## Irony

The irony is that just across the valley from Tlakano lies the green Zobediela citrus estates. Said Mrs Perlman: "They pay their labourers R40 a month."

And not 10km from Moleletane, Lebowa's Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi, and his Ministers live in bourgeois splendour. But all is not gloom. At the Jane Furse settlement, also in Lebowa, a self-help agricultural scheme is thriving. The project was initiated

by the villagers a year ago.

An Operation Hunger worker, agriculturalist Johan Rissik, said: "We've just helped with advice on land contouring, and supplied tools, fencing and seeds."

"The people themselves put in the labour and tend their gardens. Each family owns a plot in the communal garden and the produce they get from their patch is theirs to do with what they will."

## Malnutrition

And neighbouring Mgwabe, described by Mrs Perlman as the area where, in the past, most of the population suffered from malnutrition, is a hive of activity.

Here Sister Sylvia, who runs the local clinic, reorganised the community and began waging war on inadequate nutrition.

Helped by Operation Hunger, Sister Sylvia started a soup kitchen. Then she encouraged the women to learn how to sew. A thriving clothing factory is run from a room, built by the women, next to the clinic.

And the villagers of Mgwabe also make their own wire fencing which they sell back to Operation Hunger.

Mrs Perlman summed up the field trip into Lebowa: "There is so much to do."

# 9 riot policemen responsible for UDF man's death

By Jo-Anne Collinge

SESHEGO — Nine members of the Lebowa riot unit have been found responsible for the fatal assault on United Democratic Front Northern Transvaal president Mr Peter Nchabeleng.

The finding was given yesterday by Seshego inquest magistrate Mr N C Nkoenyane.

Mr Nchabeleng (59) died on April 11 1986, within 12 hours of being taken into custody by the riot unit and held at Sekhukhune Police Station.

Medical evidence was that extensive bleeding caused by blows with hard instruments caused Mr Nchabeleng to lose consciousness and suffocate while in that state.

## 'Conspiracy to cover up events'

Chief State Pathologist Professor J D Loubser testified yesterday that it was the extent of the beating rather than the force of any particular blow which proved fatal. "The cumulative effect is the deadly effect."

Mr Nkoenyane found: "The deceased's death was brought about while he was in the hands of the riot squad of which Sergeant Mokhudi Bernard Marokane was in charge.

"It was Sergeant Marokane and other members of the riot squad who assaulted the deceased."

Sergeant Marokane died before the inquest commenced. The other eight members of the riot unit are: Constables Mashilo Charles Maifo, Alfred Lecklos Chiloane, Lesteja Paul Ramaoka, Abraham Mokgopana Ratale, Segopala Simon

Modiba, Malose Charles Seemane, Abel Motale-tale Maboki and Molebogi Jacob Chueu.

Counsel for the Nchabeleng family, Mr Bob Nugent, submitted that a "conspiracy was hatched" by members of the riot unit to cover up the way in which Mr Nchabeleng died.

Mr Nugent said it had been shown that all of them had lied in written statements to the police, omitting the interrogation of Mr Nchabeleng from their affidavits.

He asked the court to declare two other policemen — riot unit head Captain Abraham Moloto and the officer investigating the death, Warrant Officer Maredi James Molapo — accessories to the criminal assault on Mr Nchabeleng.

Although Captain Moloto denied being at the police station on the morning Mr Nchabeleng was interrogated, the occurrence book and evidence of several other policemen stated otherwise, said Mr Nugent.

The captain was fully aware that an assault had taken place. If it had taken place while he was there this must have been with his acquiescence, Mr Nugent argued.

Warrant Officer Molapo, he added, was an accessory after the fact as his "conduct shows clearly" he was trying to avoid the truth about Mr Nchabeleng's death being revealed in the course of his investigation.

Mr J H Wessels, for the Lebowa Minister of Law and Order, submitted that only those who participated in the assault or who had been shown in court to have witnessed it could be held responsible.

Claremont's Pick 'n Pay centre this

# Death: Police blamed

PIETERSBURG. — Nine Lebowa riot squad policemen have been found responsible for the death of the United Democratic Front Northern Transvaal regional president, Mr Peter Nchabeleng.

The finding, which will be handed over to the Transvaal Attorney-General, who will instruct on a prosecution, was handed down yesterday at Seshego Magistrate's Court by Mr C Mkoenyane.

The nine policemen are Sergeant Mokheudi Marokane, who died in November last year after being "necklaced", and Constables Mashilo Maifo, Alfred Chiloane, Lesetja Ramaoka, Abraham Radale, Segotola Modiba, Malose Seemane, Abel Maboke and Molebogi Cheoeu.

Professor H D Loubser, a pathologist, testified at the inquest that Mr Nchabeleng died as a result of assault.

Mr Nchabeleng died on April 11 last year, 12 hours after being detained by Lebowa police at the Schoonoord police station in Sekhukhuneland.

Earlier during the hearing Mr Nchabeleng's brother, Chief Moloke Richard Nchabeleng, told the court that his brother died after being interrogated by police.

Chief Nchabeleng said his brother looked fit when he first saw him on the morning of his detention, between 7am and 8am.

"About two hours later I saw him again in the company of policemen. He did not look well, walking as if drunk." — Sapa

## Red Indians to promote holidays

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Cape Times 19/8/87 (12) (18) (22) (27) (31) (37) (41) (45) (49) (53) (57) (61) (65) (69) (73) (77) (81) (85) (89) (93) (97) (101) (105) (109) (113) (117) (121) (125) (129) (133) (137) (141) (145) (149) (153) (157) (161) (165) (169) (173) (177) (181) (185) (189) (193) (197) (201) (205) (209) (213) (217) (221) (225) (229) (233) (237) (241) (245) (249) (253) (257) (261) (265) (269) (273) (277) (281) (285) (289) (293) (297) (301) (305) (309) (313) (317) (321) (325) (329) (333) (337) (341) (345) (349) (353) (357) (361) (365) (369) (373) (377) (381) (385) (389) (393) (397) (401) (405) (409) (413) (417) (421) (425) (429) (433) (437) (441) (445) (449) (453) (457) (461) (465) (469) (473) (477) (481) (485) (489) (493) (497) (501) (505) (509) (513) (517) (521) (525) (529) (533) (537) (541) (545) (549) (553) (557) (561) (565) (569) (573) (577) (581) (585) (589) (593) (597) (601) (605) (609) (613) (617) (621) (625) (629) (633) (637) (641) (645) (649) (653) (657) (661) (665) (669) (673) (677) (681) (685) (689) (693) (697) (701) (705) (709) (713) (717) (721) (725) (729) (733) (737) (741) (745) (749) (753) (757) (761) (765) (769) (773) (777) (781) (785) (789) (793) (797) (801) (805) (809) (813) (817) (821) (825) (829) (833) (837) (841) (845) (849) (853) (857) (861) (865) (869) (873) (877) (881) (885) (889) (893) (897) (901) (905) (909) (913) (917) (921) (925) (929) (933) (937) (941) (945) (949) (953) (957) (961) (965) (969) (973) (977) (981) (985) (989) (993) (997)

# HOW UDDF MAN DIED

18/8/87

Save for

**FORMER** Northern Transvaal president of the United Democratic Front, Mr Peter Nchabeleng, died of severe injuries inflicted by members of the Lebowa riot unit, an inquest magistrate found yesterday.

Mr C N Nkweonyane made the

By **MATHATHA TSEDU**

finding at the Seshego Magistrate's Court. Mr Nchabeleng died at the Sekhukhune Police Station on April 11 last year — less than 13 hours after he was arrested by riot unit members.

• To Page 2

# How Peter Nchabeleng died

## ● From Page 1

Earlier yesterday the Chief State Pathologist, Professor Johan David Laubser, presented his post-mortem findings in which he stated:

- Mr Nchabeleng was assaulted by "at least two" different instruments;
- If one of the

instruments was a sjambok, then it was used in an inverted position — with the tip used as a handle;

- There were "at least 35" bruises on his body;
- The "cumulative effect" of the beatings had caused bleeding under the skin leading to shock which induced unconsciousness; and

- Mr Nchabeleng had vomitted when he was unconscious and had inhaled his own vomit which then blocked his respiratory system.

Professor Laubser said the effect of the beatings could have killed a younger man. Mr Nchabeleng was 59.

Mr J A Wessels, for the police, said it was "common cause that the injuries that caused the death were inflicted while the deceased was in the hands of the riot unit". He said it was difficult to pinpoint which members of the riot unit were actually responsible. "We know that Sergeant Marokane was in charge and that he interrogated the deceased," he said.

Sergeant Morokane died last year.

Counsel for the Nchabeleng family, Mr Bob Nugent, said there was an attempt "at a very high level" by the police to conceal the perpetrators. "No inquiry was made until three months after the death and no explanation was given

for this.

"The investigating officer, Warrant Officer Molapo, only investigated the riot units after receiving the post-mortem report showing that there were severe assaults. But all the statements he took do not mention any assaults or interrogation," added Mr Nugent.

In his findings Mr Nkweonyane said "the post-mortem report states that the deceased died as a result of assault. We know that the deceased was a healthy man with no injuries when he was arrested."

"We know that most of the time he was in the hands of the riot unit with Sergeant Marokane in charge. The injuries were therefore inflicted while he was in the hands of Sergeant Marokane and the riot unit.

My findings therefore is that Sergeant Marokane and other members of the riot unit assaulted the deceased," he concluded.

- See Page 4.



18/8/87 Sheriff

## Weather

THE Weather Bureau's forecast summary for today:

Transvaal: Fine and mild but cold overnight with frost over the southern half.

Orange Free State: Fine and cold overnight with severe frost becoming somewhat warmer later in the day.

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Lucky



# SHOCK VERDICT

THE verdict handed down by the Seshego Magistrate's Court on the death of United Democratic Front president Peter Nchabeleng, is the second inquest finding in two months which implicates the Lebowa police in the death of a detainee.

In June this year Magistrate Mr M B Mabuza found that 12 policemen based at the Mahwelereng Police Station were responsible for the death of journalist Makompo Lucky Kutumela, a member of both the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) and the Media Worker's Association of South Africa (Mwasa).

## For the second time in two months a court has found that a detainee has died at the hands of Lebowa police.

Mr Kutumela died of loss of blood and internal brain haemorrhage. Evidence led at the inquest was that seven people, all Azapo members, were detained by police at the Mahwelereng police station on the night of April 4. Some of them, including Mr Kutumela, were severely assaulted during the night. Mr Kutumela died the following morning.

The inquest also heard that a command "to hunt and kill comrades" had been issued to the police

on the day the arrest and the assault took place.

Mr Nchabeleng died six days after Mr Kutumela at a police station about 100 km away. Evidence led was that he had been taken to a garage at the Sekhukhune police station where he was interrogated.

### Screams

Witnesses who were at the police station at the time said they heard screams and sounds of beatings emanating from the garage during the time Mr Nchabeleng was

interrogated. A magistrate who took down a "confession" and saw Mr Nchabeleng two hours before he died, testified that the deceased "looked sick and did not concentrate. He kept falling asleep", he said.

There are at least five other inquests of people who allegedly died at the hands of Lebowa police members still pending. One, resulting from the fatal shooting of Mr Moss Magae on March 7 last year, is due to resume today at the Mokopane Magistrates Court.

Still pending are inquests into the deaths of:

- Isaac Mafokwane, who died of bullet wounds after clashing with police at the University of the North on June 16, 1985;
- Ngwako Ramelepe who died at Kgapanne, near Duiwelskloof, on October 18, 1985 following alleged police beatings;
- Mavis Malatji who died of bullet wounds at Namagale, Phalaborwa, when police allegedly disrupted a Sharpeville commemoration service on March 23 last year; and
- Lawrence Kodi Tseka, who died of bullet wounds in May last year at Gamasemola in Sekhukhuneland.

# 'Cops with total power'

*19/8/87*  
*Sawefan*

SECURITY laws gave the police unlimited powers, and abuse of these powers led to the death of detainees and was bound to lead to more deaths, a spokesman for the Detainee Parents' Support Committee said in Johannesburg yesterday.

*111*

She was commenting on the verdict of an inquest court that police were responsible for the death of UDF leader Peter Nchabeleng.

"It is no good for the South African Government to claim that it is not responsible for Nchabeleng's death because it happened in Lebowa.

"It is that type of attitude which gives police in the bantustans total licence and leads, in the final instance, to the death of fine South Africans such as Peter Nchabeleng and (journalist) Lucky Kutumela," the spokesman said. - Sapa.

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# A-G to decide on Nchabeleng charge

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The Transvaal Attorney-General will be asked to decide whether Lebowa police officials responsible for investigating the death of United Democratic Front leader Mr Peter Nchabeleng should be charged for defeating the ends of justice or as accessories to his fatal beating.

This decision, to be acted on by the Nchabeleng family's lawyers, came the day after a Seshego inquest magistrate declared nine Lebowa riot policemen responsible for the fatal assault on Mr Nchabeleng (59).

## Blows lead to his death

He died at the Sekhukhune Police Station within 12 hours of his arrest in April 1986. Severe blood loss caused by multiple blows led to his death.

*show*  
*19/8/87*  
Attorney Mr Nicholas Haysom believes that policemen beyond the nine found directly responsible for the beating may have been involved in criminal acts related to the death.

"It is our view that the inquest and its finding revealed that the investigation by the Lebowa police into the conduct of the Lebowa police strongly suggests a cover-up," said Mr Haysom.

"In particular the investigating officer undertook a so-called investigation which can hardly be called an investigation."

Mr Haysom said he would submit information regarding these matters to the Attorney-General.

● The Detainees' Parents Support Committee said the finding in the Nchabeleng inquest "confirms what we have been saying all along — that security laws give the police unlimited power and that abuse of these powers by the police has led to the death of detainees and is bound to lead to more deaths".

# Week long boycott ends

STUDENTS at the University of the North (QwaQwa branch) yesterday ended a week-long food boycott. ~~SP~~

A student spokesperson on the campus yesterday confirmed that the boycott, which started last Thursday, ended after the student representative council met the director, Professor W Modinger, on Wednesday afternoon. )))

According to the spokesperson, the students agreed to end their boycott after a concession was made on a temporary menu.

The students protested over food supplied by a food catering company. The 240 resident students are demanding that the company be replaced by another company. At the Wednesday meeting, the director assured the SRC that the matter will be looked into at a university council meeting on August 28.

• At least five students were detained by the homeland's police. Two of them — members of the Azanian Students Movements — were alleged to have started the boycott.

Two of the students have since been released, while the other two, released on warning, have been charged with public violence. The fifth, Themba Kunene, an Azasm member, is reported to be still in detention.

Our informant said on the day the boycott started, students had marched to the dining hall and spilled breakfast on the floor.

*2/18/87 S. Moxon*

# Police responsible for Nchabeleng death

A SESHEGO inquest magistrate this week found that nine members of Lebowa police's Mankweng riot unit caused the death of UDF leader Peter Nchabeleng, 59, who died within 12 hours of his arrest on April 11 last year.

The Nchabeleng family lawyer, Nic Haysom, said dockets handed to the magistrate, CN Nkweonyane, by Warrant Officer Molapo included statements by the riot police which he (Molapo) knew were false and which concealed Nchabeleng's interrogation.

Haysom said his firm intend to request the attorney general to investigate not only the actions of the policemen who assaulted the UDF leader but also those who conducted the investigation into his death. "It appears from the evidence and the findings that the investigating officer's efforts had the effect of concealing who assaulted Nchabeleng as well as the circumstances of the assault," he said.

Counsel for the Nchabeleng family, Bob Nugent, argued that police "at a very high level" attempted to conceal the identity of those responsible for Nchabeleng's death.

Nugent said the police failed to make enquiries or give an explanation

By THAMI MKHWANAZI

until three months after the death. Molapo only investigated the riot unit after he had received the post-mortem report which indicated there had been a severe assault. Yet no mention of assault or interrogation appeared in any of the statements he had taken.

Findings of the post-mortem conducted by the chief state pathologist, Professor Johan David Laubser, revealed that Nchabeleng's body was so covered with lashes that it was not possible to distinguish one lash mark from another. There were more than 25 lash marks.

The width of the tram marks indicated that two kinds of instruments were used.

The beatings had caused subcutaneous bleeding. The loss of blood was so intense that Nchabeleng had lost consciousness. He had inhaled vomit which had blocked his respiratory system.

The Detainees' Parents Support Committee said in a statement it was "no good for the South African government to claim that it is not responsible for Nchabeleng's death merely because it happened in Lebowa". It was "that type of attitude" which gave homeland police "total license".

# Namibian court orders strikers out

By MARK VERBAAN

A WINDHOEK Supreme Court judge this week ordered the eviction of more than 3 000 dismissed mine-workers from the hostels at three mines in Namibia.

A dispute between the entire workforce of Tsumeb Corporation Ltd and mine management concerning wages, racial discrimination and poor living conditions broke out late last month.

More than 4 000 TCL workers from the mines at Tsumeb, Otjihase and Kombat downed tools after negotiations failed. TCL management also refused to talk to the Mineworkers Union of Namibia, saying that the union was not representative.

Goldfields of South Africa, the majority shareholders in TCL, then announced the dismissal of the striking workers. The miners refused to accept their dismissal and continued to occupy the mine hostels.



The result was a legal battle in the Windhoek Supreme Court last Friday, with TCL management applying for an eviction order. Respondents in the matter were 3 010 workers still living on mine premises.

During the hearing, counsel for the workers, Ian Farlam, stressed they had temporarily withheld their labour because there was a material breach of contract on their employers' part.

**FOR THE RECORD**

# Lebowa to pay R56 000 for leg

By MONK NKOMO

*Sowetan*  
*31/8/87*  
  


THE Lebowa Government has agreed to pay R56 000 damages to the parents of a three-year-old boy who had his leg amputated after wrong medication was administered during his stay at the Jane Furse Hospital.

Mr Alfred Mampuru, of Atteridgeville, Pretoria, had already issued summons against Lebowa's Minister of Health and Social Welfare claiming R69 000 for the error committed by the nursing staff at the hospital on February 16, 1984.

Mr Mampuru submitted that his son, Jacob, was about three months old when he was admitted at the hospital. According to the summons, a member or members of the medical and nursing staff "wrongfully and negligently" administered an injection in his groin.

The injection resulted in the damage of Jacob's artery on the right side and an interruption of blood flow to the right lower leg.

As a result of the "negligent conduct" on the part of the medical and nursing staff the child's right lower leg developed gangrene and was later amputated, leaving him permanently disabled.

A spokesman for Seriti, Mavundla and partners, a firm of attorneys representing Mr Mampuru in Pretoria, confirmed at the weekend that the Lebowa Government has agreed to pay R56 000 plus legal costs in an out-of-court settlement. "The matter has now been removed from the Supreme Court roll," the spokesman said.

According to the summons, the staff members concerned were acting as employees of the Minister of Health and Social Welfare and within the scope of their employment when the error was committed.

# Lebowa in second court bid to get territory back from kwaNdebele

BLOEMFONTEIN — The Lebowa government's appeal against the dismissal of its application for the Moutse district to be declared part of the territory was heard by the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein yesterday. The court reserved judgment.

The application was dismissed by Mr Justice H P van Dyk in the Transvaal Supreme Court on June 27 1986.

The appeal was heard by the Acting Chief Justice Mr Justice Rabie, Mr Justice Joubert, Mr Justice Hefer, Mr Justice Grosskopf and Mr Justice Vivier.

For the Lebowa government, Mr D Gordon SC, with Miss A E Quayle, said the issue was whether or not certain land, referred to as the "small" district of Moutse, had been lawfully excised from the self-governing territory of Lebowa and transferred to that of kwaNdebele.

It was submitted that no provision was made in terms of the National States Constitution Act of 1971 for the amendment of the area of a self-governing territory.

## VALIDITY ATTACKED

Alternatively, if the State President's powers survived Lebowa's evolution to self-government, then, in order to amend the area, the proclamation that required amendment was that which defined the area of the self-governing territory.

The court was told that the first endeavour to excise Moutse from Lebowa found expression in Proclamation R210 of 1980.

Its validity was attacked on the absence of a jurisdictional fact and the fact that it amended R156 of 1971 and not R225 of 1972.

Mr I W B de Villiers SC, with Mr S J Mynhardt SC, for the Governments of South Africa and of kwaNdebele, submitted that R156 of 1971 was the correct proclamation to determine what constituted the area of Lebowa. — Sapa.

# No pensions in Lebowa

By LOUISE FLANAGAN

THOUSANDS of elderly Lebowa residents are not receiving pensions as a result of a revived nine-year-old law turning pension rights in the self-governing "homeland" into a privilege.

The Lebowa Social Pensions Act, passed in 1978, removed the right to old age pensions and instead left it to the Secretary of Health, Welfare and Pensions to determine the number of pensions to be paid out each year.

Allegations that new pension applications have not been processed since June 1984, when the Lebowa administration announced there was no money available, have been denied by Lebowa's Deputy Secretary for Health, MS Mashaba.

He said he was not aware that the Lebowa Social Pensions Act absolved the administration of the obligation to pay pensions.

However, even some people who applied before the 1984 cut-off date — some as long ago as 1980 — are not receiving their pensions.

A representative of the Johannesburg Legal Resources Centre said the LRC was currently investigating the validity of the Act. However, he said people who had applied for pensions before June 1984 ought to be receiving them. — Elnews

(scribble)

(111)

4-10/9/87 W/ Mail



# Phatudi admitted to <sup>Sowetan</sup> hospital

14/9/87

(111)

LEBOWA Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi, was admitted overnight at the Pietersburg Hospital on Thursday, a hospital spokesperson confirmed yesterday.

Dr Phatudi, who is in his seventies, has been on sick leave since April this year when he was admitted at the same hospital. His earlier admission, into the "white" section of the hospital drew fire from Conservative Party and Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) supporters who called for his immediate removal to the nearby black wards.

## Diabetes

The hospital spokesperson said yesterday that Dr Phatudi had been admitted "for a very small thing". He is known to be suffering from diabetes.

Dr Phatudi's prolonged absence from his office has led to speculation about his leadership of the homeland government and about possible contenders for his position.

Possible successors to Dr Phatudi include Minister of Finance, Chief Chris Mothiba, Minister of Police, Mr M J Duba and Minister of Economic Development and Planning, Mr K Ramodike.



Dr PHATUDI

E. Post 29/9/87

# Lebowa Govt loses Moutse land appeal

BLOEMFONTEIN — The Government of Lebowa today lost its appeal against the dismissal of its application for an order to declare the district of Moutse to be part of the self-governing territory of Lebowa.

The application was brought against the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Government of KwaNdebele, which contends that Moutse is no longer part of Lebowa. The application was dismissed by Mr Justice H P van Dyk in the Transvaal Supreme Court on June 27, 1986.

Mr Justice Grosskopf said in his judgment in the Appeal Court in Bloem-

fontein today that section 16 of the 1983 Act on Laws on Co-operation and Development served to excise Moutse from the area of the Lebowa self-governing territory.

Section 9 of the 1985 Laws on Co-operation of Development Amendment Act thereafter provided a legislative interpretation of the area of the Lebowa self-governing territory which again, in effect, ordained that Moutse was to be regarded as excluded.

It followed that the interpretation which the legislature placed on the Lebowa Constitution Proclamation was the one which the judge considered to be legally correct.



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The application was dismissed by Mr Justice H F van Dyk in the Transvaal Supreme Court on June 27, 1986. Mr Justice Grosskopf

## Lebowa loses Moutse case

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It followed that the interpretation which the legislative placed on the Lebowa constitution proclamation was the one which the judge considered to be legally correct.

The judge said it seemed remarkable that the dispute about Moutse should still be open for debate when the legislature had twice, in 1983 and 1985, sought to determine it.

AN era in the history of South Africa's apartheid system came to an end with the formal takeover in Transkei by Stella Sigcau as prime minister and the death on the same day of Lebowa Chief Minister Cedric Phatudi.

The assumption of office by Sigcau on Wednesday marked the end of the rule in Transkei by the controversial Matanzima brothers, Kaiser and George, under whose iron leadership Transkei became South Africa's first nominally independent state.

The imperious Kaiser Matanzima was one of the first black men of stature to openly embrace the policy of separate development or grand apartheid.

He played a critical role in taking Transkei through the steps leading to the establishment of an "independent" Transkei, "independence" being the apotheosis of grand apartheid.

The crucial steps were acceptance of the Bantu Authorities Act in the mid-Fifties, attainment of self-government in 1963 and acquisition of "independence" in 1976.

Transkei's progression on the apartheid path was paralleled by Matanzima's own advance up the tribal hierarchy: from installation as chief of the relatively minor AmaHala tribe, through promotion to regional chief of emigrant Temuland and, later, conferment of the title and status of paramount chief, and, finally, to recognition as paramount chief of Western Temuland.

Matanzima's conservatism was manifest in 1965 in a speech to the old Transkei Legislative Assembly, in which he charged that the term *African* was coined by Joseph Stalin.

"The word was spread through the

## A resignation, a death and an apartheid era ends

In the week the Matanzimas relinquished power in the Transkei, another member of the old guard, Cedric Phatudi, dies in Lebowa. PATRICK LAURENCE reports on the passing of an era

world by Comintern," Matanzima in an implicit defence of the generally rejected but then officially approved word *Bantu*.

"The idea behind the common word, African, was to destroy the concept of national entities on the African continent by substituting an internationalism of communism," he said. "Official use of this word will play into the hands of communists."

His acceptance of separate development was in direct conflict with the resistance to it offered by his co-members of the royal Tembu House, Nelson Mandela of the African National Congress, and Sabata Dalindyebo.

The ANC leader was jailed for life in 1964, only one year after Matanzima became chief minister of South Africa's first partially self-governing "homeland".

Later Matanzima served as the first prime minister of Transkei when it became a nominally sovereign state in 1976. He dominated Transkei for the

next 10 years, first as prime minister and then as president, until his retirement in February last year.

His control over Transkei was reinforced by his young brother, George, who served first as his minister of police and defence and then, when he took over as president, as his prime minister.

When the journalists exposed in the early Sixties that the affable George had misappropriated trust funds and had been struck off the attorney's role, they were chastised by the then Minister of Bantu Affairs Daan de Wet Nel for conducting a "mean press campaign".

Since the Matanzima's fraternal fall-out five months ago in May and, more recently, since the disclosures of Chief George's personal alleged acceptance of a R1-million bribe and of their alleged joint profligacy, the brothers have been pushed aside: George resigned last week under pressure from his own party and Kaiser's bid to re-take power stalled



The late Cedric Phatudi in the face of strong opposition from Sigcau.

Whether Sigcau's regime will constitute a break from the past remains to be seen.

She is the daughter of Botha Sigcau, the pro-apartheid paramount

chief of East Pondoland who helped Kaiser become chief minister in 1963 by supporting him against the anti-apartheid Victor Poto, paramount chief of Western Pondoland.

Botha Sigcau, who had to flee for his life during the Pondoland revolt of 1960, was rewarded in 1976 when he became the first president of Transkei. He died in 1976.

Sigcau is a tough woman. She defied Kaiser Matanzima in the late Seventies by having a love child through her liaison with Chief Jeremiah Moshesh. But there is no sign that she espouses a markedly different line ideologically.

While she has spoken of the need for honest administration, she has not even hinted at opposition to the dominance of chiefs — half of the 150 National Assembly members are chiefs — the idea of an independent Transkei or the draconian Transkei Public Security Act.

Apart from providing for detention without trial, the Public Security Act make it a capital offence to advocate that Transkei should form part of another state: to advocate that it be reintegrated into South Africa.

Phatudi, 75, who died of cancer and diabetes, was a school inspector who emerged as a political leader with thebantustan system.

He added a touch of style to the phalanx of approved black leaders who surfaced in the early Seventies.

An immaculately dressed man who spoke perfect English and fluent Afrikaans, he was an Anglophil. A distinguished-looking man, he was dubbed a "black Tory" by some journalists. Radical youth saw him as a "black Englishman", a black man who had been white-washed.

It is interesting to recall that it was a speech by Phatudi which triggered a critical response at the University of the North by South African Students Organisation leader Abraham Tiro, causing his expulsion and that, in turn, precipitating widespread turmoil on black university campuses.

His aim was to establish a greater South African federation, with the "black homelands" serving as regional units, not black states, within it.

Phatudi was essentially a gentle man, whose proclaimed motto was "love and peace".

But towards the end of life, brutal killings took place in Lebowa, the designated "homeland" of the Northern Sotho, as the authority of its rulers was challenged by the popular rebellion which swept across South Africa in 1985-86.

The Northern Transvaal president of the anti-apartheid United Democratic Front, Peter Nchabeleng, died within hours of being detained by Lebowa police in April 1986. An inquest court recently found that the police were responsible for his death.

But by then Phatudi, whose car was reportedly stoned by militant youths in Lebowa, was an ailing man. Many decisions have been taken on grounds which he may not have known about or which he would not have approved of in early, more hopeful days.

## A woman? Yes, Stella will be our Maggie Thatcher

WEARING Tory blue, Transkei's "Maggie Thatcher" was this week elected prime minister to succeed the deposed Chief George Matanzima.

Former Posts and Telecommunications Minister Stella Sigcau became the leader of the Transkei National Independence Party, and therefore prime minister designate, at Monday's special congress held to elect a successor to Chief George.

There had been two other contenders but both withdrew in her favour during a chaotic congress.

While police watched over all the entrances to the hall to keep the crowds of curious onlookers out, the TNIP delegates wrestled with the unfamiliar process of electing a new leader. Leadership had previously always belonged unquestionably to the Matanzima brothers who had founded the party: retired State President Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima and his brother, Chief George, now suddenly fallen amid accusations of misuse of public funds.

There were problems with the credentials of delegates, no formal nomination process and a bitter dispute about voting procedures which in the end also

By FRANZ KRÜGER,  
East London

settled the leadership issue.

Over 400 delegates gathered in the Untata city hall for the congress. There were 10 from each district in Transkei and delegations from the urban areas: Transvaal, Western Cape and the Eastern Cape.

The old Victorian building had been specially decorated for the occasion; a few slightly dried out ferns and ageing hen-and-chickens had been distributed along the stage.

Some time before the scheduled starting time of 10am, Sigcau arrived escorted by supporters. "Stella, don't be scared," they chanted, and carried a banner saying: "Vote Sigcau for Transkei's third Prime Minister."

Chief Ngangomhlaba Matanzima, Deputy Minister of Police, party chairman and a close relative of the Matanzima brothers, arrived wearing a red rosette. The third contender, Minister of Finance and Audit Kholisile Nota, came in a cavalcade. In front was a white Mercedes with an open sunroof and a supporter bellowing slogans through a megaphone. A second car carried a banner reading "Vota

Nota".

The road in front of the town hall was soon crammed with parked cars despite the strenuous efforts of two Umtata traffic policemen with their characteristic Mamba-green uniforms and gigantic stetsons.

Curious onlookers crowded the street and the supreme court steps. Opinions varied widely. One man warned against Ngangomhlaba: "Don't go with a Matanzima again, they eat the money."

"We can't be ruled by a woman," said another but a third said of Sigcau: "Stella will be our Maggie Thatcher." Others were less interested and on the corner a separate crowd marked the entrance to the office that deals with the issuing of travel documents.

Matters got off to a slow start as the credentials of every delegate were checked. Everyone was ushered out of the hall and official delegates were allowed back in one by one while police guarded the doors to make sure nobody else got in.

Now and again a delegate would try to liven up proceedings with TNIP slogans like "Imbumbu" (unity) or "One Transkei, one nation."

WIKAIL 9-10-87

18/10/87 (11) E/Pres

# STATE FUNERAL FOR HOMELAND LEADER

By SOL MORATHI

LEBOWA Chief Minister Dr CN Phatudi will be given a State funeral and will be buried at Heroes' Acre in Lebowakgomo near Pietersburg today.

Phatudi, 75, died at the Little Company of Mary Hospital in Groenkloof, Pretoria, last Tuesday.

He was suffering from diabetes and cancer at the time of his death.

A funeral service for Phatudi will be held at the Lebowakgomo show-grounds before proceeding to Heroes' Acre from 9am.

A number of dignitaries, including the State President, PW Botha, have been

invited to attend the funeral.

Also expected at the funeral is the leader of the Zion Christian Church in South Africa, Barnabas Lekganyane.

The death of Phatudi has left a leadership vacuum in Lebowa. No one has been groomed to succeed him and as a result there is a leadership struggle in the homeland at present.

Nevertheless, an emergency session to elect a new Chief Minister will be held at the Lebowa Legislative Assembly next Wednesday, October 21.

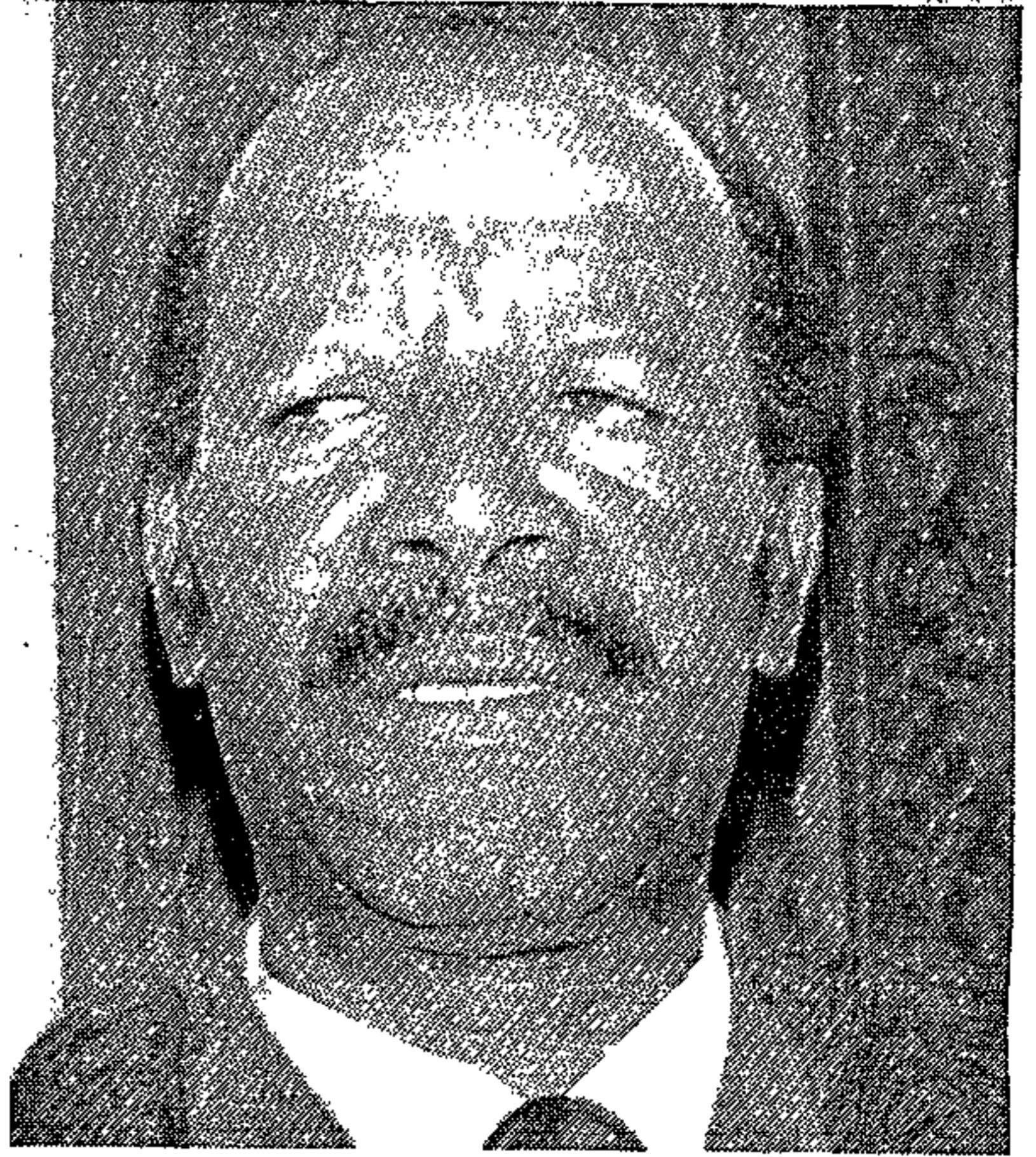
Frontrunners in the leadership stakes are Finance

Minister Chief C Motupa, Economics Minister NM Ramodike, Police Commissioner JD Dupa, and former Chief Minister and independence campaigner Chief NM Matlala.

Among the favourites for the job is the young and articulate Chief Rammupudu, who is presently the Education Minister in the homeland.

But the burning question is: Does any one of them have the qualities needed to lead Lebowa as well as Phatudi did?

Acting Chief Minister Chief ZT Seleka has said that Phatudi was a gifted



Dr Cedric Phatudi

man with an incisive and clear mind.

He said Phatudi had all the qualities one could desire of a man in a leadership position.

A new Chief Minister will be elected by the Legislative Assembly only.

Phatudi is survived by his wife, Alice, two sons and a daughter.



Mr RAMODIKE

# NEW LEBOWA CHIEF CHOSEN

Sumner  
22/10/87

By MATHATHA TSEDU

THE election of a new Lebowa Chief Minister came to a dramatic end yesterday when one of the nominated contenders withdrew from the race and was immediately offered a Cabinet post.

Chief Maserumule Matlala's withdrawal left the youthful 46-year-old Minister of Economic Planning, Mr Noko Ramodike, as the unanimous choice.

The one-hour session to elect a successor to Dr C N Phatudi brought more surprises when Mr Ramodike announced his Cabinet and axed two long-serving ministers known to have supported Chief Matlala.

In his acceptance speech, Mr Ramodike, a former traffic cop, said the homeland would never opt for "independence" and suggested that a clause be inserted in the homeland's constitution making independence non-negotiable.

He said Lebowa would not participate in the National Statutory

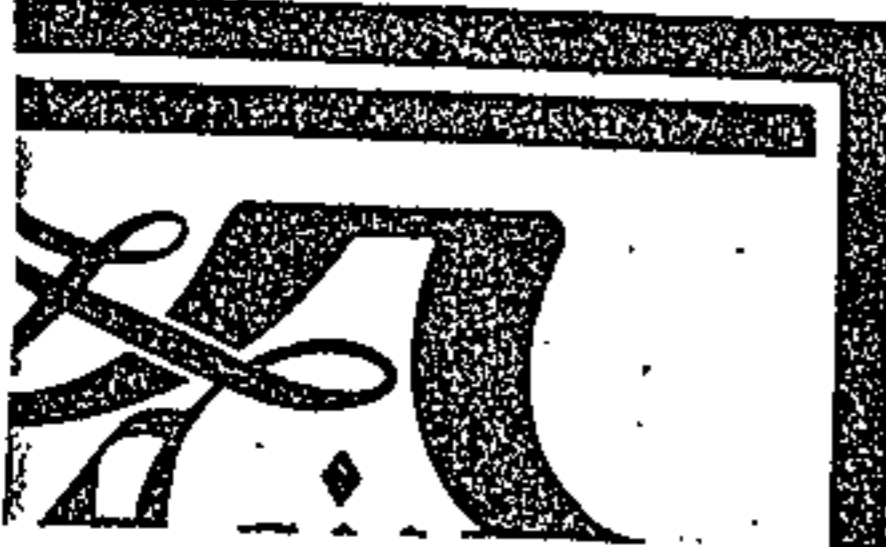
Council "as long as other organisations, including exiled movement, are excluded. We cannot participate when our people in Moutse are forced to accept independence by being forcefully incorporated into KwaNdebele," he said.

Mr Ramodike also called for co-operation between black leaders.

The two ministers who were fired are Turfloop graduates, Chief L C Mothiba, who was in charge of finance, and Chief L S Matlala, who was Minister of Public Works. Chief Mothiba has been in the Cabinet for 10 years.

Mr Ramodike also appointed two new ministers. They are the 42-year-old Sekhukhune politician, Mr L G Mathole, and Mr Lekau Mamabolo (50). They are in charge of the Department of Home Affairs and Public Works respectively.

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**PRACTICAL CONCEPTS**

# From issuing tickets to issuing orders

By MATHATHA TSEDU

FOURTEEN years ago Mr Mogoboya Nelson Ramodike was standing behind bushes waiting to issue traffic tickets to unsuspecting motorists. Today he is the chief executive officer of the Lebowa homeland.

It is by any standards a meteoric rise for this youthful looking 46-year-old father of four who also worked as a plant operator.

As he stood in the Legislative Assembly yesterday taking his oath of office of the Chief Minister of Lebowa "with dignity and respect," I could almost see him eight years ago when he stood hesitantly taking his first oath as a member of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly.

But it was a different Mr Ramodike who took over the reigns of the Lebowa Government on Wednesday following a unanimous decision of the Legislative Assembly.

Mr Ramodike, who is a law student with the University of South Africa, was born in the Maake district near Tzaneen in 1941. He started schooling in 1951 and did his post primary schooling at Bogaga before enrolling at Emmarentian Geldenhuyse in Warmbaths for his matric.

## Interpreter

He worked as a plant operator at a Phalaborwa firm and was later appointed a senior clerk at the Letaba Hospital near Tzaneen. He also worked as a court interpreter for several years before coming a traffic inspector of the Transvaal Provincial Administration. He joined the Lebowa traffic authority when this division was formed.

He was a councillor in the Lenyene Town Council for four years where he held the post of mayor. He joined the

## Lebowa's new chief

Lebowa Legislative Assembly in 1978 representing the Naphuno constituency. He was appointed Minister of Public Works in July 1983.

Mr Ramodike still holds these portfolios.

A daring and witty politician whose rise to the top of the homeland's politics is attributed to his aggression. Mr Ramodike has repeatedly stated his opposition to independence for the homeland. He has often stated that his ambition is to become a member of Parliament in Cape Town. He is the youngest of all homeland leaders. He is the second to be elected in three weeks. The other one is Miss Stella Sigcau of Transkei.

Mr RAMODIKE



*Nobody beats Ollie*

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# Lebowa's leader has a federal 'obsession'

LEBOWA's new Chief Minister Noko Ramodike has several "obsessions": non-independence, non-participation in government's proposed National Council, the acquisition of land and the promotion of a federal system for SA.

The recently-elected Chief Minister of the scattered Northern Transvaal "self-governing state" has committed himself to building on the foundations laid down by his predecessor and political mentor the late Dr Cedric Phatudi, who died three weeks ago.

Pursuing Phatudi's call for one citizenship in a united SA, Ramodike says his "first obsession" is the entrenchment of "non-independence" in the self-governing state's constitution. This he and his cabinet hope to realise during next year's session of Parliament.

## Not a puppet

Suffering the economic and political difficulties of fellow self-governing states, Lebowa remains dependent on the handouts from the South African government: the new R10m government headquarters at Lebowaqomo north-east of Pietersburg bears testimony to the impoverished territory's dependence.

But Ramodike, a 49-year-old former traffic policeman, court interpreter and former Economic Affairs and Planning Minister, is trying desperately to promote Lebowa's legitimacy.

He regards his cabinet's refusal to take part in the proposed National Council as indicative of "not being a puppet". "The National Council is not a substitute for black political rights. Historical grievances have not yet been met," he argues.

But apart from demanding the re-

## ELSABÉ WESSELS

lease of political prisoners and the unbanning of political organisations, he includes as his objections to the council the State President's position as chairman and his power to nominate representatives.

What Ramodike envisages is power-sharing and the method he advances is a constitutional committee of experts. His goal is a federal system. But to negotiate a final solution Ramodike believes the African National Congress will have to be included. To hammer out a constitution, all parties will have to meet on neutral ground if the South African government cannot see its way clear to having the ANC within its borders, he says.

Ramodike is also president of the Thari ya Setshaba (Cradle of the Nation Cultural and Liberation Movement) — similar to Inkatha — which clashed with the United Democratic Front and the South African Youth Congress (Sayco) after Sayco's inception in May this year. Sayco accused Thari of supporting legalised violence and the "collaborationist" regime.

The precarious viability of SA's loosely demarcated self-governing states is evident in Ramodike's "obsession" with consolidation proposals



□ RAMODIKE ... no to Council

for the territory.

The battle for land between Lebowa and neighbouring Gazankulu, and the dispute with KwaNdebele over Moutse, have led to violence and faction fighting in the area.

At the heart of the problem is the hunger for land — a cry not limited to Lebowa — caused by the historical dispossession and discriminatory legislation that left blacks with 13% of SA's land. Of special concern for the Lebowa cabinet is the reclaiming of land historically owned by the Magosi — the territory's royalty.

The Magosi make up 60% of the 100

strong Legislative Assembly, the 127 "kings" in the territory designate representatives, and keeping this influential side of the electorate happy secures the cabinet's power base.

Commissions have been appointed since 1974 to assess the land issue and high up on the government's agenda is a new commission to investigate "proper consolidation".

The "unlawful" excision of Moutse and its transferral to KwaNdebele, against the wishes of the Lebowa cabinet, has intensified the bitter tug-of-war for land. The matter was referred for judgment in the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein in September this year after its dismissal in the Transvaal Supreme Court in June last year.

The demarcation of land is seen by Ramodike and his cabinet as the perpetuation of ethnicity and tribalism. In Lebowa, according to him, Sotho people live side-by-side with Ndebele, Shangaan, Swazi and Zulu and the non-ethnic composition of the Lebowa legislative assembly serves as proof.

6/Jan 20/10/87



## Severin group must raise R530m

# New platinum mine in Lebowa

*CAPE TOWN 8/10/87*

JOHANNESBURG. — A major new platinum mine and refinery, costing R530m, are to be opened by the Severin mining group in Lebowa.

Steen Severin, the Danish chief of the Severin group, said an initial tranche of R70m would be raised in December through a private placing with institutions, and the balance of R460m in a listing targeted for May 1988.

### Lease

Details had not been finalized, he said, but it would be a medium-to-big mine.

The prospecting lease is held by Southern Sphere, formerly Utah International's subsidiary in SA, which is now wholly owned by Severin.

Severin said that because no drilling had been done, no value had been placed on the platinum prospect in Utah's sale of a package of prospecting permission to the Severin group late last year — reportedly for R5m. Eersteling gold mine is being opened on one of the other prospects in the package.

"You could call it a bargain," said Severin, referring to the platinum prospect. In January this year, shortly after the sale of the package, sinking of six boreholes was begun on the property.

Not all of these holes were complete, but results had been encouraging on both the UG2 and the Merensky reefs.

Severin said a reserve of 80m tons of mineable UC2 was indicated, and about the same amount for Merensky.

A major disadvantage was that it would be a relatively deep and hot mine. Severin said the ore was at an average of 1800 m.

He said application was being made to the Lebowa government for a mining lease and preparations for shaft-sinking would begin next January..

### Target

It was intended the mine would begin production by the end of 1990.

The current target was that full production would be 150 000 tons milled a month, which the mine would build up to as quickly as possible. — Sapa

# PHATUDI DEFEAT

THE Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Nemedi Phatudi died in a Pretoria hospital yesterday morning. He was 75.

The announcement was made by the Acting Chief Minister, Chief Z Seleka, at a Press conference in Lebowa-kgomo yesterday afternoon.

Dr Phatudi, who has been on sick leave since April this year, was suffering from cancer and diabetes. Funeral arrangements will be announced later.

He leaves his wife, Alice, two sons and a daughter.

Dr Phatudi entered homeland politics in

sed his opposition to independence for the homeland and said he favoured federalism.

His death leaves a leadership vacuum with no heir apparent in sight.

Fears of a struggle for the lucrative position have been muted within the cabinet with several ministers tipped as possible successors, include the Minister of Finance, Chief C Mothiba, the Minister of Economic Affairs and Planning, The M N Ramodike, the Minister of Police, Mr J D Duba, the Minister of Education, Chief B Ramupudu and former Chief Minister and Pro-independence campaigner, Chief M M Matlala.

## A leadership vacuum - no heir apparent

from Japan in 1983 when he announced that he had bought rain-making machines for several million rands.

The machines turned out to be "giant air conditioners."

Dr Phatudi suffered a political setback in 1980 when he tried to rename Lebowakgomo — the future capital — after himself. The attempt was shot down in the Legislative Assembly.

He repeatedly expres-

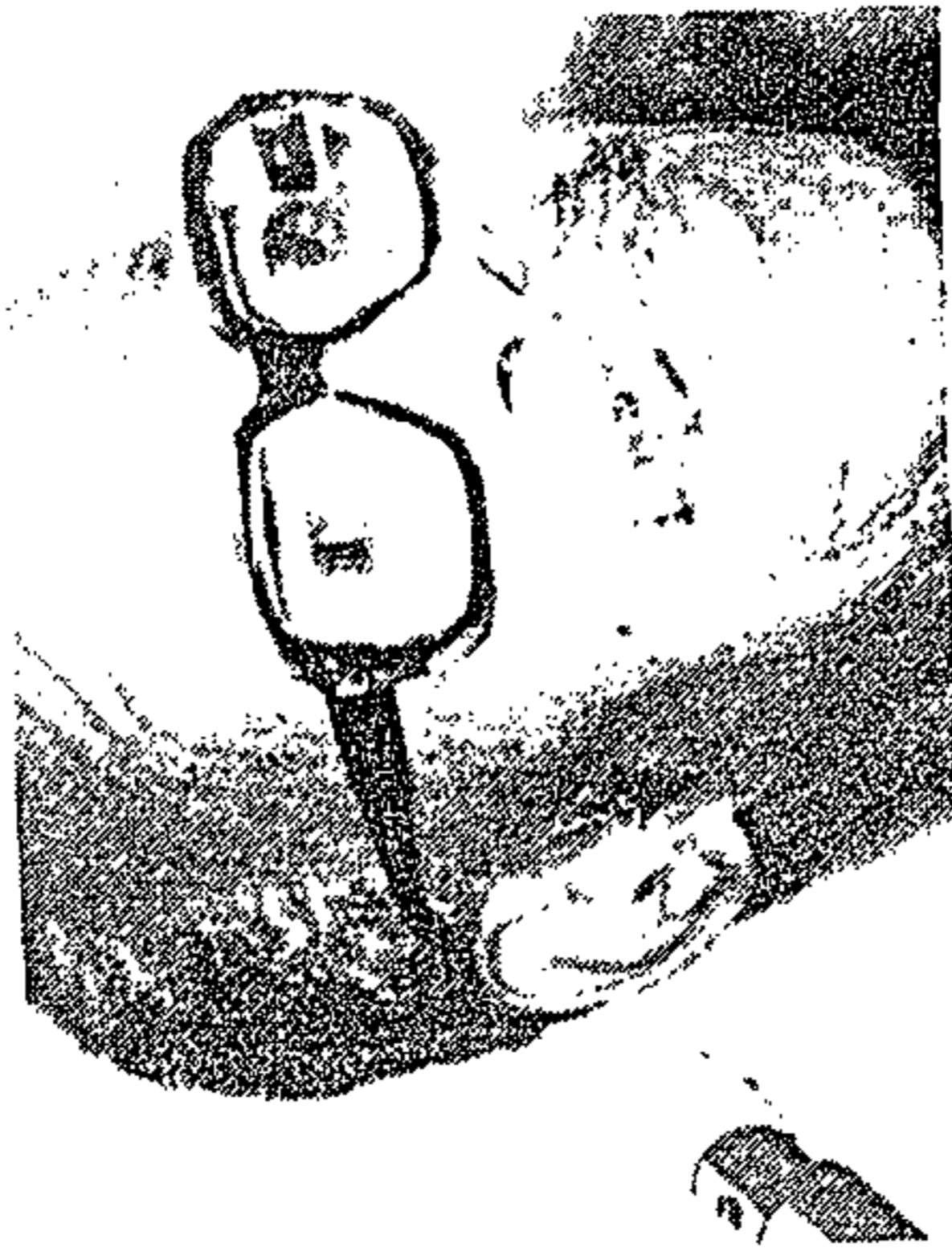
By MATHATHA TSEDU

1969 when Lebowa came into being. He was elected executive officer in charge of education — a portfolio he held until he became chief minister in 1973.

### Setback

He was re-elected again in 1979 and 1983.

He travelled to various countries abroad and caused a stir on his return



DR PHATUDI . . . opposed independence.

## Mbeki appeal

THE wife of 76-year-old Rivonia trialist Govan Mbeki — serving a life sentence on Robben Island — has applied to the Supreme Court for an order granting permission for his attorney to have legal consultation

# A scholar and a gentleman

11/10/82

CEDRIC PHATUDI's biggest gripe against South Africa and the world in general was that Lebowa has not been able to exploit its chrome reserves, which are among the most abundant in the world.

Dr Phatudi died yesterday aged 73. A cancer and diabetes sufferer, he had been in a coma for several days.

Phatudi took many trips overseas hoping to have Lebowa's chrome reserves exploited more fully, but to no avail, and often said the whole world was against Lebowa.

But in private he confided that if his chrome was exploited, Lebowa could "flood the market" and that the price would go down to "rock bottom".

His English was impeccable. He was a fatherly figure — well-groomed, benevolent to the extreme, considerate, worldly-wise

but down to earth. He was a great protagonist for a united SA and, although not anti-SA, often criticised the SA government for moving too slowly on the road to reform.

Phatudi made a career in education and wrote several original plays in North Sotho.

## Overwhelming

He left the Department of Education and Training in 1969 when Lebowa became a self-governing state and became the first appointed councillor for education in the homeland.

With the granting of second stage independence, Phatudi be-

## GIDEON VAN OUDTSHOORN

came Lebowa's first Minister of Education and Culture.

In April 1973 he was elected with an overwhelming majority as Chief Minister of Lebowa — the position he held until his death.

Phatudi was a great proponent of foreign investment and frequently travelled abroad to plead with foreign heads of state to abandon their disinvestment policies.

He was a great believer in peaceful change and the process of dialogue, and to this end frequently took part in various forums in an effort to bring this about.

He did not believe, however, that the tricameral parliament addressed the root of SA's problems, and towards the end of last year called on government to dismantle it.

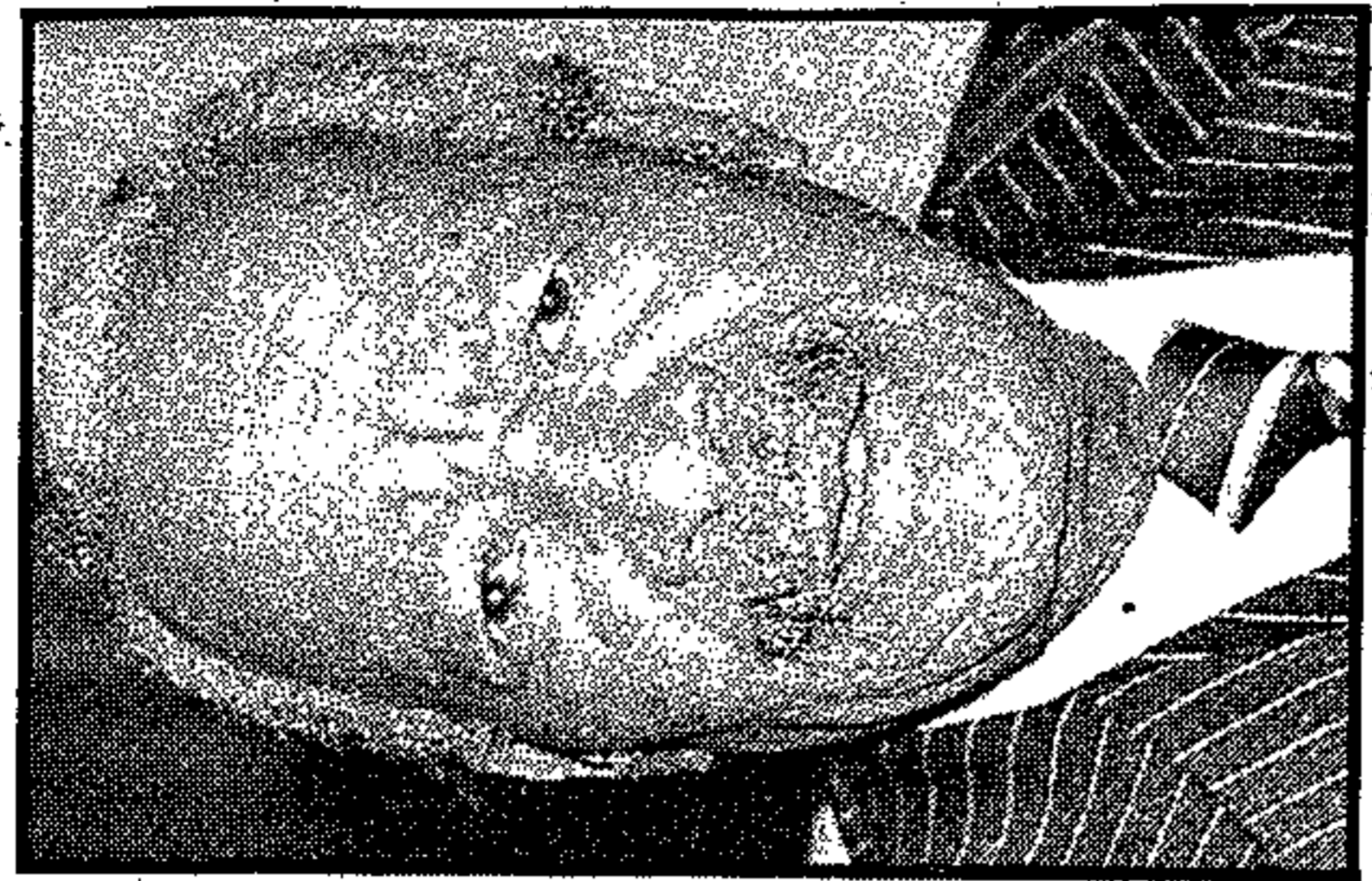
He also called on the SA government to release Nelson Mandela unconditionally and to unban the ANC so that Mandela and Oliver Tambo could take part in the political process in SA.

He was always a thorough gentleman in all my dealings and meetings with him, which were at least five or six times a year.

## Multiracial

Phatudi believed that only a multiracial party in which all South Africans could take part offered the hope of finding a solution to the country's problems.

"I am still opposed to sanctions. I believe the outside world should stop interfering in SA and leave South Africans to find their own solutions to the country's problems," he said. — Sapa



PHATUDI ... no to sanctions

MATHA  
TSEDU

# PHATUDI'S SUCCESSOR

AN emergency session of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly is to be held on Wednesday, October 21 to elect a chief minister to succeed Dr C N Phatudi who died on Wednesday, reliable sources revealed yesterday.

This decision was made at an emergency cabinet meeting yesterday which also resolved that the funeral be held on Friday, October 16. This date still has to be confirmed with Dr Phatudi's family, the sources added.

Dr Phatudi will have a "state" funeral to be held at the Lebowakgomo showgrounds. "If the family agrees he will be buried at 'Heroes Acre' buried at a 'Heroes Acre' to be designated as soon as family approval is granted," the source said.

## Flags

The Acting Chief Minister, Chief Z Seleka, announced yesterday that the homeland's flags would fly at half-mast until the burial. "All government employees and school children of Lebowa should regard the day of the funeral as a

holiday," he said.

Reading the official tribute to Dr Phatudi on behalf of the cabinet, Chief Seleka, said Dr Phatudi, who died of cancer and diabetes after leading the homeland for 14 years, was "a gifted man, a creator, an actualiser, a man with a foresight and a clear

mind, a fluent speaker, as well as an incisive and inventive mind. He had most of the qualities one could desire of a man in leadership."

The election of the new chief minister is to be held in the Legislative Assembly at Lebowakgomo. A chief minister is

elected by members of the Legislative Assembly and a bitter struggle for the number one position is expected as there is no heir apparent.

## Mourning

Messages of condolence from Dr Phatudi's colleagues in the other homelands have been

pouring into the public relations department since the announcement of Dr Phatudi's death.

The United Municipalities of South Africa yesterday wished the Lebowa government "peace of mind" while mourning for its Chief Minister, Dr C N Phatudi.



Dr PHATUDI

... GAUSSCU ...

## Unionists held in Lebowa

Labour Reporter

The president of the National Council of Trade Unions (Nactu), Mr James Mndaweni, and 54 members of the Food and Beverage Workers' Union (FBWU) were held for three hours in Lebowa at the weekend, Nactu said.

In a statement, Nactu said permission to hold a

meeting on Sunday at the Namakgale Cinema was withdrawn at the last minute.

Mr Mndaweni and Nactu's organiser in Pietersburg were questioned about the federation's commitment to the national liberation struggle and its support for sanctions.

11/12/87

# N Tvl bus fare shock

By MATHATA  
TSHEDU

A BUS fare increase that will affect thousands of Northern Transvaal commuters is in the offing for the first quarter of 1988, Lebowa Transport has announced.

The increase will be an average 13 percent, with a maximum increase of R1,50 for weekly tickets, the statement added.

Applications for approval of the increases have been submitted to the National Transportation Board in Pretoria and Lebowa Transportation Board at Chuenesport. 17/12/87

## Monopoly

Lebowa Transport is a parastatal company that enjoys an almost total transport monopoly of commuter transport in the Lebowa bantustan.

The company ferries more than 50 000 commuters daily, most of whom are workers who commute between their workplace and their homes.

In an area where wages average about R100 to R120 a month, the announcement of the pending increases is bound to meet with strong opposition from workers and worker organisations.

A similar increase in 1980 resulted in a boycott of the company's buses which lasted over three months, and ended when the increases were dropped.

① Smith

# 'STRANDED, ABUSED'

## 64 left destitute by farmer

A TOTAL of 64 "labourers" from Lebowa, Pietersburg, aged between 12 and 19 years, were this week found destitute after a sjambok-wielding Western Transvaal farmer lured them to work at his tomato farm for three weeks, and then dismissed them without pay.

The 64, all pupils, were found stranded, barefoot, dirty and hungry — near the Hartebeespoortdam about 9pm on Tuesday after being chased

away by the farmer who threatened to assault them if they did not leave his premises. They were later fetched by the Atteridgeville municipal police who provided them with shelter and food for the night.

The children came from the following areas: Gamabula, Gaphahla, Selapela, Petch and Segorong in Pietersburg and from Lenyene and Shiluvani in Tzaneen. They told the *Sowetan* that they were lured to come and work at the plantation by a white farmer who promised to pay them between R2,50

### By MONK NKOMO Pretoria Bureau

and R5 a day depending on their ages. They were not paid.

They said they were brought to Brits in a truck driven by a man called Malesa on December 3, shortly after the schools closed. The *Sowetan* interviewed some of them at the recreation hall and the training hall in Atteridgeville yesterday morning. Their spokesman, Hitler Molefe (19), a pupil at the Madikoloshé Secondary School, made



THESE children were left stranded after working without pay.

a declaration under oath yesterday stating that the farmer had an agreement with their parents and local chief that they work for the farmer until December 21 when he would return them home.

### Barefoot

Agnes Matlakala (12), a standard five pupil at Masenyelisa High School, said she was promised R5 a day by Malesa. She came to Brits barefoot and hoping that on her return home she would have enough money to buy herself a pair of shoes. Pienaar Madiri (15)

also showed the *Sowetan* a clock card numbered 19. He was promised R2,50 a day. "That white farmer is very cruel. We were fed only cabbage, carrots and pap daily. Sometimes we went to bed without food," he said.

The children, who looked weary and shocked by the treatment received at the plantation, said they were "mistreated" by the farmer who made them work long hours. "We used to work from about 6am to 3am the following day on Monday and from about 8am to 9pm on

other days except on Saturdays and Sundays when we worked from 8am to 2pm and 11pm respectively," they said.

Social workers yesterday said most of the victims were lawfully classified as children who needed parental care.

### Shocked

Atteridgeville's director of emergency services, Mr Chris de Wet, yesterday said they were shocked by the "exploitation" of the children and said the council was going to seek a legal opinion on the matter. He and social

workers Mrs Rose Huma and Miss Phina Mojape provided the food and blankets for the children. "We left the office about 2am," said Mr de Wet.

Mr J M Phoshoko, Lebowa's urban representative in Pretoria yesterday said that his government was going to launch an intensive investigation into the matter. He and the Atteridgeville council yesterday arranged for transport to take the kids to their respective homes. Attempts to get comment from the farmer yesterday were unsuccessful.

LEBOWA

(111) FM

## At it again

The alleged mismanagement of a Lebowa co-operative, involving thousands of people, is being investigated.

It all started in 1980 when the farming

25/12/87 25

community of Sephaku (a small village 20 km from Groblersdal in the central Transvaal) together with other villages formed a co-operative. The role of the co-op was to do the planting, reaping and marketing of the crop. The co-op is run by an annually elected management committee, which has to report to the Lebowa Landbou Maatskappy (LLM).

The enquiry into the LLM was set up under the Lebowa Act on Co-operatives of 1980, after several complaints by Sephaku residents that their co-op was being mismanaged.

According to evidence heard by the enquiry, payments to the Sephaku people varied considerably from year to year. Many members received accounts for money allegedly owed to the co-op, which argued that production costs were far higher than income received through selling the maize.

It was also alleged that the co-op declined

## EVIL PEACE

Sir Joh Bjelke-Petersen, whose decades-long increasingly erratic premiership of Queensland was at last ended this month by a palace coup.

The greatest thing that could happen to the state and the nation is when we can get rid of all the media. Then we could live in peace and tranquillity, and no one would know anything.

to hold annual general meetings and elections — a legal requirement designed to curb corruption — and that the management committee drew salaries to which they were not entitled.

The co-op has about 8 000 members, including non-farmers who were told they also

had to become members and pay the R10 joining fees. But, although membership provided a healthy income, the co-op still allegedly ran up a debt of about R1,6m. All this, it seems, happened with the knowledge of the LLM.

Sephaku legal representative Steve Kahanovitz tells the *FM* that the Sephaku chief, who was "improperly appointed" an *ex officio* member of the co-op executive, owes the co-op more than R50 000. It was further revealed that the assistant manager of the co-op bought himself a new tractor and bakkie, and spent a significant amount of money on his house — all on a salary of R353 per month.

The enquiry into the LLM follows little more than a year after a central government enquiry found "widespread irregularities" in the Lebowa Development Corporation, the holding company of the LLM. The LLM refused to comment to the *FM*.



HOMELANDS — LEBOWA — GENERAL

1988



13/1/88  
**297 Fort  
Hare  
students  
qualify**

ALICE — Two hundred and ninety seven University of Fort Hare students have passed their 1987 degree and diploma examinations.

According to the university's public relations officer, Dr Norman Holliday, students did very well in their examinations last year.

He said supplementary and post-graduate degree examinations would start on January 26 and would end on February 5. Graduation is due to take place on June 18.

Registration for new students will be held on February 15 and 16, while lectures are to commence on February 22. — Sapa *DD*

17/1/88  
**Bigger  
slice  
for  
Lebaka**

CP Reporter

LEBOWA Bakeries (Lebaka) - the first wholly black-owned company to be listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange - is to hold a controlling interest in a new consortium of Northern Transvaal bakeries, Professor Pothinus Mokgokong, chairman of Lebaka, said in Pietersburg this week.

After protracted negotiations, Lebaka, Premier Food Industries and Suid-Afrikaanse Sentrale Kooperatiewe Graanmaatskappy (Sasko) have agreed on the establishment of Northern Bakery Consortium (Norbaka).

Lebaka will hold a 52 percent interest and the balance will be split between Premier and Sasko.

The consortium comprises Premier's G and D Bakery in Potgietersrus, President Bakery in Lydenburg, and Lebaka's Mokopane Bakery at Mahwelereng in Lebowa.

In the nine months to December last year, the Mokopane Bakery sold 6,4-



**Pothinus Mokgokong**

million loaves compared with 6,1-million in the same period in 1986. Similarly, G and D Bakery sold 4,2-million loaves compared with 3,8-million.

In the period October to December last year, President Bakery sold 897 000 loaves.

"Lebaka's interest in Norbaka will increase the company's earnings per share for the year ending March 31, 1988 by about 0,5 cent per share - from about 9 cents to about 9,5 cents per share," said Mokgokong.

"As the effects on the earnings per share and net asset value are not material, a summary of the details of the formation of Norbaka will be included in Lebaka's next annual report.

"The establishment of Norbaka represents a considerable expansion of our operations and presents us with exciting opportunities for further growth," he said.

Handwritten marks: a circle containing the word "KORRA" and another circle containing the Roman numeral "III".

# CRACKDOWN ON CORRUPTION IN LEBOWA

THE Lebowa Chief Minister, Mr M N Ramodike, has launched a campaign to eliminate any irregularities in his territory.

The campaign will focus on dealings by serving and previous cabinet ministers and alleged pay outs made to senior government officials from government funds.

Speaking to the *Sowetan* this week, Mr Ramodike said one investigation will centre on a house built at a cost of over R250 000 in the rural outback of the Mothiba area outside Pietersburg.

Mr Ramodike and five other cabinet ministers visited the house on Saturday.

The house, a double garage affair with four bedrooms, electricity, high fence, well manicured lawns and flower gardens with costly lighting, is situated deep in the bush and only accessible through a narrow road.

The house is presently occupied by a white former member of the British South African Police in the then Rhodesia, Mr Howard Wicksteed, who left Zimbabwe in 1984.

## Operations

Mr Wicksteed is the manager of an agricultural project in the area. Decorations from the Rhodesian government in recognition of Mr Wicksteed's performance during operations against the Zanla and

Zipra forces during the war for liberation adorn walls of the house.

Mr Ramodike said the house was built with government money. "Even the late Chief Minister came here when he heard about it and was amazed.

During the brief sitting of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly last week, questions were also raised about large sums of money allegedly paid to one senior official as refund for business trips that the official had undertaken to the United States and Sun City.

# V d Ross quits Mossel Bay fest

Cape Town Staff Reporter

PROFESSOR Richard van der Ross, chairman of the Cape Town Dias Festival Committee, has withdrawn from the festivities in Mossel Bay because he "did not want to become involved in someone else's problems."

Professor Van der Ross confirmed yesterday that he had withdrawn from the festival in which he was to take part in a tribute to the late author and poet S V Petersen.

"It has become clear that a number of issues resolve around the Mossel Bay festival. The basic problem is or could be apartheid which led to some incidents.

"I just don't want to be involved in someone else's problems. I'm not afraid of anything. I do not want to be

held responsible or have to explain matters over which I have no control."

Professor Van der Ross said he had been chairman of the Cape Town Dias Festival Committee for the past four years and could be held responsible for arrangements here. The festival would run in conjunction with the Cape Town Festival.

"There is no apartheid in the Cape Town arrangements and if it turns out there is a problem here I will have to reconsider my position.

"In all fairness to Mossel Bay when I visited the mayor a week ago he assured me there would be no apartheid in the Mossel Bay festivities. He also told me there would no be festivities on the beaches."

# University of the North gets a new vice-rector

CP Reporter

THE University of the North has appointed Mohale John Malatji a vice-rector with effect from January 1.

He was previously academic registrar at the university, a position he held since July 1985.

Malatji was born at Modjadji Headkraal, Duiwelskloof on February 2, 1944. He received his primary and junior secondary education at Duiwelskloof Bantu School and Bolobedu Combined School, completing his school studies with a first class pass and several distinctions.

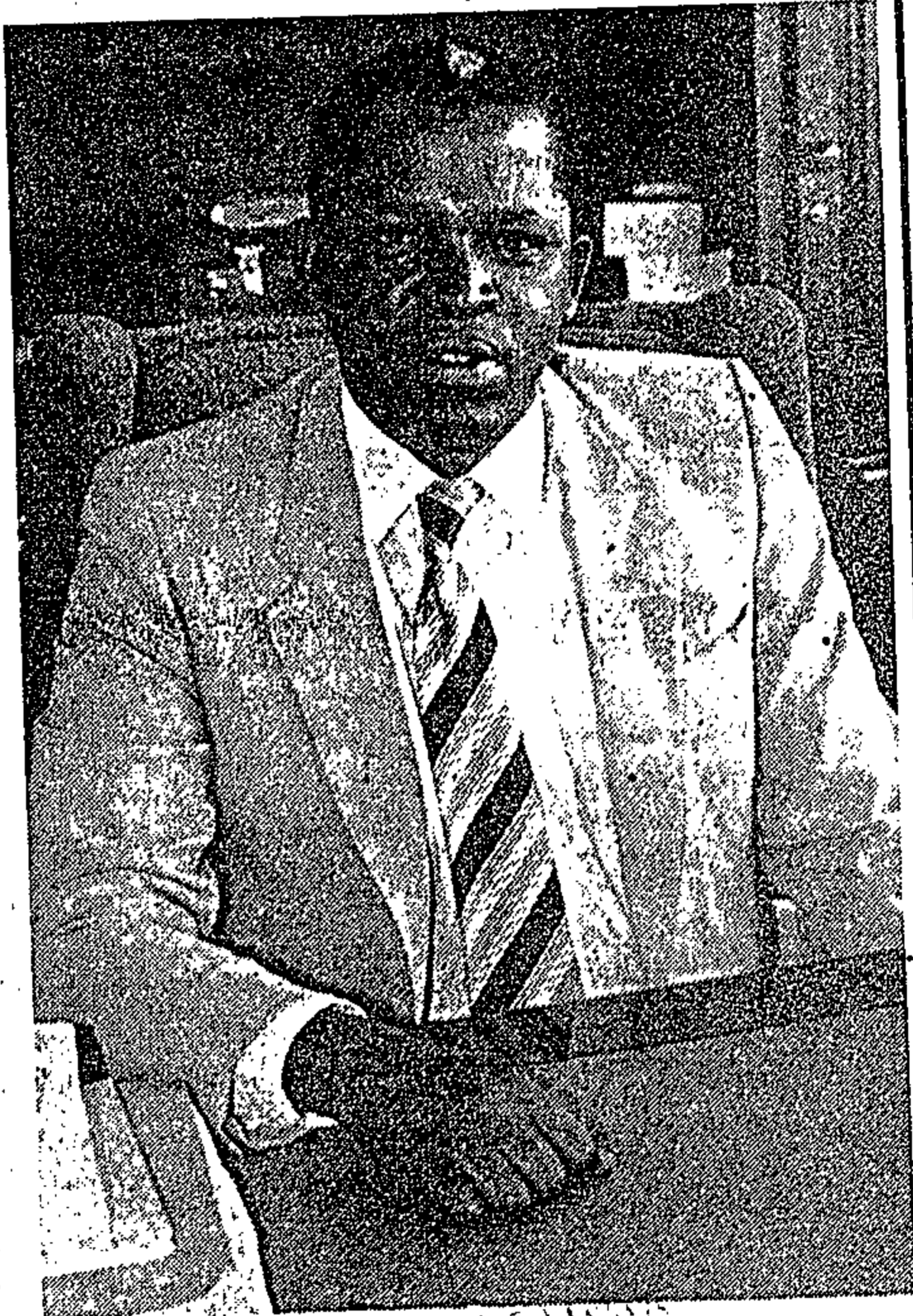
He then enrolled for a BA degree, majoring in English and Psychology at the University College of the North, obtaining his degree in 1967 and a UED the following year. In 1977 he obtained a B Ed degree.

He started his career as a teacher at Mokopane Sefakaola Training School, Potgietersrus in 1969 and thereafter he joined Hwiti High School, Sovenga.

He was founder principal of Tsiana High School, Duiwelskloof in 1972, where he remained until joining the University of the North as a lecturer in the Faculty of Education in 1976.

In 1984 he was seconded to the university administration as assistant registrar and in July 1985 promoted to registrar.

Among a host of community-related engagements, Malatji was a mem-



Mohale John Malatji... new appointment

ber of the SACC Equal Opportunities Council, secretary of the SA Pedagogical Society (Black Universities) and member of the Education Committee of the Transvaal United African Teachers Association.

In 1978 he visited the Federal Republic of Germany for five months under the auspices of the Evangelical Lutheran

Church of Southern Africa. In 1983 he was a member of a leadership exchange program to tour American universities and in 1984 he attended a British Council course on university administration at Leeds.

He is married to Constance Thinarhuyo Muthivhi, a high school teacher. They have two sons and three daughters.

## R40-m contracts at SM Goldstein

Wynberg construction group, SM Goldstein has a good spread of major contracts on its books, with the total value of current projects and recently completed ones hitting the R40 million mark.

The company's Transvaal building division is now undertaking the third phase of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly complex at Lebowa Kgomo, about 50 km from Pietersburg, following completion of the first and second phases last year.

The final stage — an R18 million contract scheduled to finish next February — consists of a health and welfare centre, museum, library and conference centre.

Other big jobs completed by the company include extensions of the Rietvlei water works near Pretoria (R6,4 million); an office-shopping complex at Harrismith (R2,7 million); Umlazi (Natal) sewage treatment works expansion (R5,1 million); Botshabelo sewage works 50 km from Bloemfontein (R4,8 million); and the civil engineering services for the black housing development at Edendale, near Maritzburg.

● In last Tuesday's Property and Construction page, the main contractor appointed to build a R15,3 million office block for Atlantic and Continental Assurance in Auckland Park, Johannesburg was incorrectly given as Grinaker Building (Transvaal). The builder is, in fact, SM Goldstein.

By Therese Anders,  
Highveld Bureau

You can almost feel the depressed spirit of Sekhukhuneland, the forgotten corner of Lebowa, where reports of a national economic upswing ring hollow to the hungry and unemployed.

In this destitute homeland region:

● Many children are driven to school by hunger — 80 000 primary school children are being fed daily by Operation Hunger.

● About three quarters of the men are thought to be unemployed.

● In many families, the only income earners are the elderly, who receive state pensions.

● Many thousands of eligible people are without pensions because the Lebowa government has not had funds for new pensions since 1984.

With no industry, and no nearby towns to provide jobs, the impoverished people of Sekhukhuneland face a bleak future.

The Lebowa House of Representatives MP for the Schoonoord area, Mr Joe Seopela, said hunger was a part of everyday life for many people in his area. "And where there is hunger, there is death."

The infant mortality rate is known to be shockingly high in Sekhukhuneland, but The Star was unable to get official figures.

Said Mr Seopela: "Without the assistance of Operation Hunger at our clinics and schools, we would be in a crisis."

Also part of everyday life is unemployment — many dejected Sekhukhuneland men have got used to being out of work, and some have given up hope of ever being employed again.

There is no work to be had in the area, and no money — often no energy — to travel to urban areas in search of employment.

"Despite the so-called improvement in South Africa's economy, unemployment is increasing, not lessening," said Mr Seopela.

#### LABOUR NEEDS

According to him, another 6 000 retrenched men have returned to Sekhukhuneland in the past year from the industries on the Reef and the mines.

And many more are expected. Large numbers of the region's men have traditionally worked at the Witbank coalfields.

However, the coal in-

dustry is in a downward spiral and already an estimated 3 000 miners have been paid off. A recent report said one in 10 colliery workers would lose his job before the end of the year.

A long-deserted Teba (Chamber of Mines recruiting organisation) office near Schoonoord is mute testimony to current mining labour needs.

Anglo American's Sekhukhuneland colliery recruiting office is still open, but no unskilled men have been taken on there since August.

A new platinum mine being developed just outside Lebowa in the Steelpoort area has crowds of



Hungry for food as well as education, these two pupils mirror the plight of Sekhukhuneland's 80 000 children fed by Operation Hunger.

# In a corner of Lebowa hunger is a way of life

workseekers at its gates almost round the clock.

Leading local businessman Mr Isaac Sekhukhune says that until recently white farmers used to drive into the homeland in large trucks to recruit temporary labourers. Although they paid appallingly low wages, at least it was work for large numbers.

Those days are gone, says Mr Sekhukhune. He can't remember when he last saw anyone recruiting.

Mr Sekhukhune said many local shops had closed, and those left had almost no stock.

He himself has closed his once-thriving building

supplies business because of lack of demand.

As an executive member of the Sekhukhuneland Chamber of Commerce, Mr Sekhukhune estimated that trade in the area had dropped by 65 percent in the past two years.

#### WIDE MISERY

"With so many people out of work, there is just no money around anymore," he said.

It is easy to be misled about the true extent of the misery. The smiling, welcoming faces of children at Sekhukhuneland schools mask hunger and despair.

However, as Mr Sek-

hukhune put it: "If these children were to sing for you, their sad voices would surely tell the tale."

A headmaster at one of the region's most successful schools, Semashego Higher Primary, said a recent check of his register showed that three-quarters of his 600 pupils came from homes where no one worked.

According to Mr Seopela, many Sekhukhuneland children do not attend school at all because there is no money for fees or uniforms.

For those who are lucky enough to get to primary school, there are not only lessons to look forward

to, but a cup of Operation Hunger soup.

Apart from school feeding schemes, Operation Hunger is providing family feeding — mealie meal and soup — for 7 000 people in the region. The answer to all this hopelessness, says Mr Seopela, is the creation of industries and factories in the area.

#### DISASTER

"Something has to be done because the situation is getting worse. We have had little rain since Christmas, and people have not been able to plough.

"Sekhukhuneland is facing disaster."



Mr Philemon Mashegoane, father of seven children, passes a long, empty day under a tree. He has been unemployed since 1982.



# Reaction to PW's economic blueprint

D/D 8/2/88 (11)

## *Lebowa supports economic reform*

JOHANNESBURG — The Chief Minister of Lebowa, Mr Nuku Ramodike, said yesterday that Mr P.W. Botha's new economic proposals would lift the country out of the "quagmire of stagnant economic growth, high inflation and rising taxation of recent years — if his proposals could be implemented by his government."

Mr Ramodike said Mr Botha's announcement indicated and endorsed his commitment to bring about reform and exposed the lack of vision of "white politicians who advocate for a partitioned white South Africa."

He said Mr Botha's "courage in bringing about reform should be extended expeditiously to the political problems in South Africa."

He said the State President should focus much more attention on "the injustice inherent in the South African parliamentary system."

He added that there could never be meaningful reform in the country, until the government "is by consent of all the people and not only the minority of white representatives."

He called for the scrapping of the Group Areas Act, saying this Act and other discriminatory laws were constraints and impediments to the economic development of South Africa. — Sapa

## 'How student leader died'

LEBOWA cops assaulted and killed a student leader at a police station and later dumped his body along a road, an inquest magistrate heard.

Advocate Dikgang Moseneke told the magistrate presiding at the inquest into the death of student leader, Mr Ngwako Ramalepe, in 1985, that a family witness arrested at the same time with Mr Ramalepe would testify that he had been in the same van when the body was dumped.

Mr Ramalepe was the president of the Student Representative Council at the Modjadji College of Education near Duiwelskloof. He was arrested by members of the Lebowa police, on October 17, 1985. His badly bruised body was found at the Kgapane Hospital the following morning.

The station commander at the Kgapane police station, a Captain Rammutla, said he had arrested Mr Ramalepe

and five other students after receiving a radio call that "comrades" were on the rampage stoning buildings, cars, and the police station.

He said he had left Mr Ramalepe and the other detainees at the police station under the care of two policemen. When he returned later, all the detainees had disappeared.

He had learnt the following morning that Mr Ramalepe's body had been found at the local hospital. He said he believed Mr Ramalepe had been killed by "comrades for misleading them."

Under cross-examination by Mr Moseneke, for Mr Ramalepe's family, Captain Rammutla said he could not explain the absence of entries in the occurrence book about reports of wanton destruction of property, the arrest of Mr Ramalepe and the alleged escape.

III  
K  
'No' again <sup>stet</sup>  
to Council <sup>16/7/88</sup>

The Chief Ministers of Qwaqwa and Lebowa, Dr T K Mopeli and Mr M N Ramodike, yesterday reiterated their rejection of the National Council, which they said served no purpose in bringing about change in South Africa.

They said the Government must meet certain conditions before they would reconsider.

They also condemned the tricameral Parliament which they said perpetuated the separation of races in South Africa.

*Howard*

*Howard*

Old Potchefstroom road: toll road system

\*18. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) Whether it is the intention to introduce a toll road system on the old Potchefstroom road which is a major link between Johannesburg and Soweto; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant particulars;
- (2) whether any body falling under him or the Department of Transport is responsible for the maintenance and upgrading of this road; if so, what is the name of this body; if not, what body is responsible for these matters?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (1) No. In accordance with section 9(1)(a) of the National Roads Act, 1971 (Act 54 of 1971), toll may only be levied on a national road. As the relevant road is not a national road the operating authority is precluded from levying toll.
- (2) No. The body responsible for the maintenance and upgrading of this road is the Soweto City Council. The Urban Transport Fund, however, made a contribution of 60 percent of the cost.

Foreign exchange activities of SATS: report on investigation

\*19. Dr P J WELGEMOED asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:†

Whether the committee of experts which investigated the foreign exchange activities of the South African Transport Services has completed its report on this matter; if so, when; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is the report expected to be completed?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

No.

(a) The Auditor-General had foreseen that the Committee would base its investigation on a random test, covering the last three years. 31 January 1988 was regarded as an attainable date. The Committee was, however, of the opinion that an investigation of this nature necessitated that full particulars of all transactions over a period of five years should serve as basis for the investigation. This view of the

Committee has a substantial influence on the extent of the investigation, and consequent date of completion.

(b) 31 May 1988.

\*20. Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:†

Whether his Department is involved in providing assistance and advice in connection with the erection of a hospital in Sesthego in Lebowa; if so, (a) what is the size of the proposed hospital, (b) what is the estimated cost of erecting the hospital and (c) when is the hospital expected to be in operation?

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

The Department of Development Aid is erecting a community health centre in Sesthego, Lebowa. This centre is so designed that with the provision of certain clinical facilities, surgical facilities, nursing units and accompanying support services the centre can readily be upgraded into a community hospital.

(a) The current contract makes provision for the first phase of the nurses' home, outpatient and casualty facilities together with essential support services for an eventual 300 bed hospital. The further development of the project is to be carried out at the discretion of the Lebowa Government in response to identified needs and the availability of finance. Beds made available under the present contract comprise 24 for maternity cases and 16 for casualty cases.

(b) The estimated cost of erecting the community health centre is R11 024 000.

(c) It is anticipated that the building will be made available to the Lebowa Department of Health at the end of May 1988.

Medical officer of health of Cape Divisional Council area: report

\*21. Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:†

(1) Whether the report of the medical officer of health of the Cape Divisional Council area for 1986 has been brought to the attention of his Department; if so.

†

(2) whether his Department has taken any action as a result of this report; if so, (a) what action and (b) when;

(3) (a) what is the present incidence per 100 000 of the population in respect of tuberculosis and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished;

(4) how many cases of diphtheria occurred in the Cape Divisional Council area in the latest specified year under review for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

(1) No. The Department has not received a copy of the report as yet.

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

(3) (a) 145 per 100 000 of the population in the Republic of South Africa.

(b) Information is for the year 1987 as available on 23 February 1988.

(4) None.

Prisoners: items of bedding

\*22. Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) What items of bedding are provided to prisoners;

(2) whether all prisoners are provided with the same items of bedding; if not, (a) why not and (b) what are the points of difference in respect of (i) the various categories of prisoners and (ii) prisoners belonging to the various race groups?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE [Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House]:

- (1) — Beds
- Mattresses
- Pillows
- Sheets
- Pillow-cases
- Blankets
- Bedspreads
- Sisal mats
- Felt mats

(2) Yes.

The population group or category prisoner is not determining factors with regard to the type of bedding which is provided.

It is policy that every prisoner shall be provided with adequate and clean bedding. This is in line with the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners of which the Republic of South Africa is a signatory and in terms of which every prisoner shall, in accordance with local or national standards, be provided with sufficient bedding.

The provision of beds to all prisoners, irrespective of race, sex or category, has been accepted in principle and is being implemented gradually with due cognisance of funds- and accommodation realities.

Where beds and mattresses are not provided, sisal mats and felt mats are issued instead. The quantity of sisal and felt mats is adapted according to climatic conditions.

(a) and (b) (i) and (ii) fall away.

Detainees in prisons: tear-gas used

\*23. Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Justice:†

Whether, since his reply to Question No 23 on 10 February 1987, any tear-gas has been used against detainees in prisons; if so, (a) at which prisons, (b) on what dates, (c) why, (d) what were the circumstances surrounding each of these incidents and (e) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Yes.

(a), (b), (c), (d) and (e)

In order to prevent situations from developing to the point where personnel and detainees may be seriously injured or even killed, the SA Prisons Service staff is committed to and also trained in the use of the minimum force. The use of tear-smoke is subject to strict rules and serves as an alternative when all other less drastic options to defuse a potentially dangerous situation have been exhausted and where it is obvious that violence aimed at fellow detainees or personnel has to be prevented, property be protected from wanton and malicious damage and order be restored. Tear-smoke which is used in such cases after requests to calm down have been ignored, is an effective alternative to the application and deployment of more stringent means. This is in line with the

# R20,7m loan to Lebowa for development projects

(11) B/day 2/3/88

JOHANNESBURG — Loans totalling R20,7m were signed between the Development Bank of Southern Africa and the Lebowa government yesterday for development projects in the homeland.

A grant of R36 000 was also made by the DBSA for the establishment of institutional supporting structures at local-authority level to stimulate economic development.

A loan of R19,2m was made for the construction of a potable water supply to 22 rural settlements and one urban settlement in the Nebo district of Lebowa, the Tompi Seleka Agricultural College and the Matlala Hospital, using the recently constructed Arabie Dam as a source.

The settlements extend from the Arabie Dam north to Malope, south to Leeuwfontein and east to Mabitsi, and include all on the eastern bank of the Olifants River and

Van der Merweskraal on the western bank.

The DBA also loaned R207 000 for the undertaking of an electricity-infrastructure development study for Lebowa, and R381 520 for the establishment of 3ha of nurseries in the Tours and Zoeknog areas to support the Lebowa Coffee Development Programme.

A further loan of R189 000 was made towards Phase I of the Mogoboya Ramodike integrated poultry/fish development project in the Thabina Valley of Lebowa.

This pilot project aims to test an integrated agriculture-aquaculture production system to determine its suitability for commercial farmers, its potential to produce foodstuffs, and the market for fresh fish, poultry and vegetables.

Another loan of R747 900 was granted for the establishment of various multi-faceted projects at village level. — Sapa.

Black taxis between Johannesburg/Messina: loss of revenue to SATS

486. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

What is the estimated loss of revenue to the South African Transport Services as a result of competition experienced from Black taxis running between Johannesburg and Messina for each of the latest specified five financial years for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

Although there has been a decrease in the number of passengers conveyed it is not possible to determine what percentage of this decrease can be ascribed to competition from Black taxis.

Passenger/goods rail traffic: maximum safe speed  
487. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) (a) What is the maximum safe speed applicable to South Africa's rail system in terms of (i) passenger and (ii) goods rail traffic and (b) what speed is permitted by the Transport Services in each case;

(2) what time-saving could be effected through the application of maximum safety speeds in respect of (a) passenger and (b) goods train journey between Johannesburg and Cape Town?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) (i) 90 kilometres per hour except in the case of the Blue Train which is 100 kilometres per hour.

(ii) Vacuum braked trains and air braked trains on the coal line loaded to a maximum of 26 ton/axle — 60 kilometres per hour.

Vacuum braked trains with selected rolling stock and air braked trains loaded to a maximum of 20 ton/axle — 75 kilometres per hour.

Air braked trains with a limited train length and selected rolling stock — 100 kilometres per hour.

(b) Maximum speeds as set out in part (1)

(a) (i) and (ii) of the reply except

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

where otherwise restricted for technical reasons, e.g. track curvature, down grades, yard/station layouts and for any other safety reasons.

(2) (a) and (b) None. All trains are operated at their optimal safety limit which is dependent on factors such as rolling stock, track structure, signalling, etc.

Erection of Mankweng hospital, Lebowa

491. Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:†

Whether his Department is involved in the erection of the Mankweng hospital in Lebowa; if so, (a) in what respects, (b) what is the (i) tender price and (ii) final cost of erecting this hospital, (c) when (i) was the hospital completed and (ii) is the hospital expected to be in operation and (d) for how many beds has provision been made?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

Yes.

(a) The Department of Development Aid is involved in an advisory capacity.

(b) (i) R35 271 648.

(ii) R38 550 100.

(c) (i) The end of March 1988.

(ii) This date will be determined after consultation with Lebowa in whose judicial area the hospital is situated.

(d) 415.

Blacks removed from Black spots

502. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(a) How many Blacks were moved from Black spots to Black states in 1987 and (b) (i) from which Black spots, (ii) to which Black states, and (iii) why were they moved in each case?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(a) None.

(b) (i), (ii) and (iii) Fall away.

Independent Black states: size in hectares

504. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(1) What was the size in hectares of each of the four independent Black states as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) whether any land was added to any of these states in 1987; if so, how many hectares were added to each such state in that year?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(1) Transkei 4 287 000 hectares

Ciskei 794 000 hectares

Bophuthatswana 4 187 813 hectares

Venda 707 513 hectares

(as at 1 February 1988)

(2) Yes.

Transkei None

Ciskei 47 000 hectares

Bophuthatswana 17 hectares

Venda None

Training schemes offered for Whites

522. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Manpower:

(1) Whether his Department offers training schemes for Whites; if so,

(2) whether Whites being trained under such schemes received payment whilst being trained; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant particulars of (a) these schemes and (b) the payment so received?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(1) Yes. Two training schemes are at issue, namely the training of trainees and the training of unemployed persons. Both training schemes provide for the training of all population groups.

(2) Yes

(a) The training of trainees. This entails the training of adult persons who meet the admission requirements for training as artisans or as entry level computer programmers. The training of unemployed persons. This entails the training of unemployed persons who are keen to improve their job proficiency.

(b) Trainees during their training receive an allowance which varies from R48

to R78 per week, depending on the trainee's number of dependants.

Unemployed persons younger than 18 years receive a daily allowance of R1,80 and persons older than 18 years receive a daily allowance of R2,40 whilst they are in training.

Note: Particulars on training appear in paragraphs 4.16 to 4.18 and 4.49 to 4.54 of Chapter 4 in the 1986 Annual Report.

Strikes: amount lost

534. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Manpower:

What amount is it estimated was lost in terms of production as a result of strikes in each of the latest specified five financial years for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

As the submission of particulars on amounts estimated to be lost in production owing to strikes, is not required by the Labour Relations Act, 1956, the Department of Manpower does not keep statistics thereon and the requested particulars are therefore not available.

Overseas visits

575. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Manpower:

(1) Whether he undertook any overseas visits in 1987; if so, (a) which countries were visited and (b) what was the purpose of each visit;

(2) whether he was accompanied by any representatives of the media on these visits; if so, (a) what were the names of the journalists involved, (b) which newspapers or radio or television networks did they represent, (c) to which countries did each of these persons accompany him and (d) why;

(3) whether any costs were incurred by his Department as a result; if so, what total amount in that year?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(1) Yes

(a) Spain

(b) Private

# R11-m hospital a 'waste of money'

By Dirk Nel,  
Northern Transvaal Bureau

*13/26*  
TZANEEN — The building of an R11 million hospital in Lebowa in memory of former chief minister Dr Cedric Phatudi, who died last year, is stirring up a storm in neighbouring Gazankulu and other parts of the northern Transvaal.

The hospital, 40 km from Tzaneen, is only 2 km from the Shiluvane Hospital in Gazankulu.

A Lebowa government official said the C N Phatudi Hospital was being financed by the South African Government in terms of a promise made to Lebowa when the Shiluvane area was excised to become part of Gazankulu.

"It is a total waste of funds which could have been used to upgrade existing hospitals and health services throughout the region," said Gazankulu secretary of health Dr R Robert.

Shiluvane Hospital seldom had more than 110 of its 200 beds occupied at any one time. The new hospital was being built because of the South African Government's policy of ethnic partition and because Lebowa wanted a praiseworthy monument to honour its late Chief Minister, he added.

A Tzaneen doctor involved in medical services in the area said he was frustrated by restrictions.

"I can't provide health education or preventive care to people beyond that fence," he said, pointing to the boundary between Gazankulu and Lebowa.

"Needy people right here on my doorstep have to be served by a hospital which is simply going to accentuate the divisions we are trying to break down."

A complete rationalisation of medical services in the area and more community involvement in the building of local clinics was needed, he said.

- (1) How many persons were being detained under section 31 (1) of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, as at the latest specified date for which information is available;
- (2) whether any such persons had been detained for longer than three months; if so, (a) how many and (b) for what period in each case?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) 49 on 29 February 1988

(2) Yes

(a) 11

(b) Number of persons

| Period                | Number of persons |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 3 months and 5 days   | 1                 |
| 5 months and 10 days  | 1                 |
| 6 months and 12 days  | 3                 |
| 6 months and 18 days  | 1                 |
| 9 months and 10 days  | 2                 |
| 10 months and 16 days | 1                 |
| 15 months and 5 days  | 1                 |
| 15 months and 6 days  | 1                 |

Internal Security Act: detainees

472. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

(a) How many persons were detained in 1987 under section 31 (1) of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, (b) for how long was each such person detained and (c) how many such persons were still being detained as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(a) 84

(b) Number of persons

| Period                            | Number of persons |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| 2 days as on 31.12.87             | 6                 |
| 5 days                            | 1                 |
| 11 days                           | 1                 |
| 16 days                           | 1                 |
| 14 days as on 31.12.87            | 1                 |
| 27 days as on 31.12.87            | 2                 |
| 1 month and 5 days as on 31.12.87 | 1                 |
| 1 month and 10 days               | 1                 |
| 1 month and 11 days               | 1                 |
| 1 month and 12 days               | 1                 |
| 1 month and 14 days               | 1                 |

(c) 20 on 29 February 1988

Mankweng hospital, Lebowa: provision for identified posts

492. Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development: Whether his Department has been approached to make provision for identified posts at the Mankweng hospital in Lebowa; if so, (a) how

many posts in each category were advertised by his Department, (b) how many applications were received for these posts and (c) what is the commencing date of the periods of service?

(b) Walvis Bay's price of 93 Octane petrol increased by 6,6 per cent on 1 July 1987.

(c) (i) 80c/l for 93 Octane petrol.  
(ii) 1 March 1988.

Overseas visits

(a) one post for Senior Medical Superintendent

571. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Agriculture:

one post of Medical Officer

one post of Dentist

(1) Whether he or the Deputy Minister of Agriculture undertook any overseas visits in 1987; if so, (a) which countries were visited and (b) what was the purpose of each visit:

(b) Only one application was received for a post of Medical Officer.

(2) whether he or this Deputy Minister was accompanied by any representatives of the media on these visits; if so, (a) what were the names of the journalists involved, (b) which newspapers or radio or television networks did they represent, (c) to which countries did each of these persons accompany him or this Deputy Minister and (d) why:

(c) No one has as yet assumed duty.

(3) whether any costs were incurred by his Department as a result; if so, what total amount in that year?

Petrol: decrease in price

523. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology:

(1) What was the date of the most recent decrease in the price of petrol;

(2) whether all coastal towns had their petrol price decreased to the same extent; if so, by what percentage; if not,

(1) No

(3) whether an exception was made in the case of Walvis Bay; if so, (a) why, (b) what are the particulars of the exception made and (c) (i) what is the price of petrol in Walvis Bay and (ii) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

(2) and (3) Fall away.

Christmas cards sent out

The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY:

604. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Agriculture:

(1) Whether (a) he and/or (b) his Department sent out Christmas cards in 1987; if so, (i) what total number of cards was printed, (ii) to whom were they sent, (iii) what was the total cost of producing and distributing these cards, and (iv) who was responsible for printing them, in each case;

(2) No

(2) whether postage stamps were used to send out these Christmas cards; if not, how were they distributed?

(3) Yes

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

(a) The price adjustments of Walvis Bay differ from those of the Republic because its prices are being handled with the price of South West Africa because of its geographical position. Consequently it experienced the same adjustments as elsewhere in South West Africa, excluding transport costs.

(1) (a) Yes  
(b) No  
(i) 500



# Court victory for Moutse residents

CAT Trials 30/3/88

**BLOEMFONTEIN.** — The Appeal Court yesterday invalidated President P W Botha's proposed incorporation of Moutse into KwaNdebele — putting a further stumbling block in the homeland's drive for independence.

The court held that the State President had used his powers in terms of Section 1 (1) of the Constitution of the National States for a purpose for which it was not intended, when — in disregard to the national connection of the majority of the inhabitants of Moutse — the district was added to KwaNdebele for administrative convenience.

Legal experts monitoring the case said the judgment not only brought imminent relief to the territory's embattled community but also posed serious political implications for KwaNdebele's independence.

Yesterday's judgment in Bloemfontein — which ends a three-year battle in favour of Moutse's 120 000 inhabitants — held that the president's incorporation proclamation of December 31, 1985 was invalid.

Mr Justice Grosskopf found the president had used his powers in terms of Section 1 (1) of the Con-

stitution of the National States for a purpose for which it was not intended. He said incorporation for administrative convenience disregarded the ethnic origin of the majority of the inhabitants.

Constitutional lawyers yesterday said that "without the Moutse people and their land, KwaNdebele with its 312 000 people and small territory, was not a viable entity for independence".

This is a blow to the homeland government which is strongly in favour of independence. Homeland cabinet members have repeatedly voiced their determination to implement incorporation and ultimately independence.

The Moutse people, who are North Sotho, were part of the North Sotho homeland of Lebowa till their territory was excised and brought under government control and finally incorporated into KwaNdebele — home of the South Ndebele.

A Black Sash field worker who monitored the territory during its struggle against incorporation yesterday said the judgment meant "Moutse's liberation from intense suffering over the past three years".

"The tribe's resistance to incorporation precipitated an intense political conflict be-

tween the government and the people it ruled.

"The incorporation brought bloodshed and violence to the territory as the KwaNdebele vigilante ruthlessly tried to make the tribe accept incorporation."

Mr Justice Grosskopf emphasized that the case was judged on special facts. "Here was a large group of North Sothos in a fixed and traditional area where they formed the majority and where an attempt had been made to add the area to the South Ndebele's national state.

"It was consequently easy to conclude that this attempt clashed with the whole object for which the Constitution of the National States had been created. Clearly, the same conclusion would not necessarily follow where the facts were different," Mr Justice Grosskopf said.

Mr Justice Viljoen, Mr Justice Hefer, Mr Justice Vivier and Mr Justice Boshoff (acting judge of appeal) concurred and upheld the appeal by Acting Moutse Chief Gibson Tlokwe Mathebe.

Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Mr Chris Heunis could not be reached for comment last night. — Sapa and Own Correspondent

## Dr Phatudi's widow dies

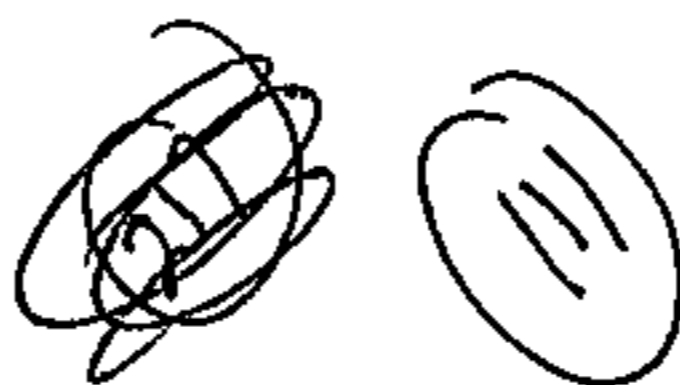
Mrs Alice Seitisho Phatudi, widow of the former Chief Minister of Lesotho, the late Dr Cedric Nemedi Phatudi, collapsed and died on Good Friday at her home in Ga-Mphahlele.

Mrs Phatudi (75), whose husband died on October 7 last year, is survived by two sons, one daughter and nine grandchildren.

She will be buried on Saturday.

Star 5/4/88 111

# Grand slam



Rustenburg Platinum (Rustplat) has pulled off a grand slam, winning total control of vast reserves of platinum-bearing reef in Lebowa. This shuts out a number of newcomers who were after the same rights. Equally important is that Rustplat's commitments to the Lebowan government, on how quickly new mines must be set up to develop these rights, are surprisingly flexible.

This is crucial to Rustplat, which does not want to ruin the delicate supply-demand balance in the platinum market. But it was under pressure from the Lebowan government to bring in new mines to speed up economic development of the national state.

The agreement effectively gives Rustplat and group associate Lebowa Platinum (Lebowa Plats) the pick of the mineral rights on the eastern limb of the Bushveld Igneous Complex (BIC).

Rustplat indicated in October last year that it intended using Lebowa Plats as the vehicle for developing its rights on the eastern BIC, but has acted faster than some analysts expected.

Much of the group's mineral rights in the area were not owned outright, but were held through prospecting leases and agreements which have to be renegotiated every two years with the Lebowan government. It appears that considerable pressure was being placed on the Lebowan government by newcomers bidding for these rights against Rustplat, when they came up for renewal.

Rustplat last year lost some South African government mineral rights, over which Rustplat held a prospecting lease. Platinum industry newcomer Loucas Pouroulis persuad-

**Rustenburg Platinum has moved aggressively to take unconditional control of vast areas of platinum mineral rights in Lebowa. The move safeguards the group's interests from competitors — and leaves Rustplat in a position to cope with whatever conditions may surface in the volatile platinum market.**

ed government to allocate these rights to Lefkochrysos Platinum (Lefko). It seems this experience influenced the speed of Rustplat's action in Lebowa. This year, the group also lost its former MD Brian Gilbertson to Gencor, which controls major competitor Impala Platinum. There is a "gentleman's agreement" for Gilbertson not to get involved in Impala's operations for about 18 months, but the fact that all Rustplat's strategic long-term plans are now known outside the group could also have played a role in the swift move.

The deal effectively leaves Rustplat poised to bring new platinum production on stream immediately, if market conditions warrant it, but with the flexibility to defer developments if the market turns sour.

Without this new arrangement, Rustplat (because of competition from newcomers) could have been pressured into setting up perhaps five new mines over the next decade, if it had wanted to retain controls of the rights held under prospecting lease. That could have cost the group more than R1bn in capital expenditure, compared with the about R350m required for the two new

mines now planned — which can be postponed, depending on market conditions.

Rustplat chairman Pat Retief expects shortages of platinum this year and in 1989.

While many analysts expect an oversupply from 1990 onwards, caused by the newcomers, Rustplat director Fred Roux points out that the recent Australian decision to introduce a platinum nugget coin could mop up much of the expected extra platinum supplies to the market.

Newcomer Lefko is pushing hard to get into the platinum market as fast as possible and MD Richard Johnson says production of the first base metals and platinum group metals (PGM) from the mine's own ores is expected in January next year, instead of April as previously planned. Lefko intends buying in matte from outside sources to commission the base metal refinery from October this year. First phase production from Lefko is aimed at 80 000 t/month ore milled.

Johnson says the second phase, taking production to 160 000 t/month, should be on stream by May 1989 instead of December 1989 as previously planned.

He says Mintek has now successfully treated bulk samples of the mine's UG2 ore to produce a concentrate, which was then successfully smelted into a matte from which the various metals can be refined.

Four major areas are involved in the Lebowa deal which directly ties Rustplat into Lebowa Plats. Rustplat will now have a 20% stake in the company; while development of the Platreef deposit near Pietersburg will be carried out by Potgietersrus Platinum (PP), which is held 50-50 between the two.

Some analysts had been concerned that Rustplat intended using Lebowa Plats to fight the newcomers at all costs and that Lebowa Plats' results would suffer accordingly, while Rustplat was protected.

Near Potgietersrus, a further 9 250 ha of ground underlain by Platreef and previously held under prospecting leases, has been added to the 7 500 ha or so of ground already owned outright by Rustplat. PP is to set up a mine producing 50 000 t/month of ore within five years, depending on the market.

Roux says ore reserves are estimated at 100 Mt to a depth of 200 m, but points out that the reefs extend to 3 000 m. PP has the sole right to mine all of it. Assuming the reef is consistent down to that depth, total reserves could be about 1,5bn tons. The reef is up to 15 m thick in places.

The average grade is low, about 3 g/t platinum group metals (PGM) in situ, but it appears the PGM grades can vary from 4,5 g/t to 8 g/t in situ; while percentages of copper and nickel are much higher than in Merensky reef, pushing up the value of the by-products. The reefs outcrop on surface and, because they are so thick, can be mined initially by opencast methods. There is great potential for selective mining to meet specific market conditions.

A new exploration company, Southwits, recently announced an exploration programme on the Platreef. Roux says Rustplat has put 300 boreholes down on the Platreef and has tied up the reserves worth having. Capex on the new mine would be about R150m.

The deal has also secured the rights to some 3 000 ha of ground in the Cheunie's Poort region west of the Atok mine. This ground is being put into Rustenburg Platinum and Roux declines to give details of reserves or grades.

The third sector is south-east of the Atok mine, where three farms have been added, with ore reserves estimated at 200 Mt to a cut-off depth of 1 500 m. Average PGM grades are estimated at between 5 g/t and 6 g/t in situ. Lebowa Plats is currently expanding Atok to 50 000 t/month milled and,

within two years of reaching that figure, must hit 70 000 t/month milled. This is the only cast-iron commitment from the group to expand production from the Lebowan reserves.

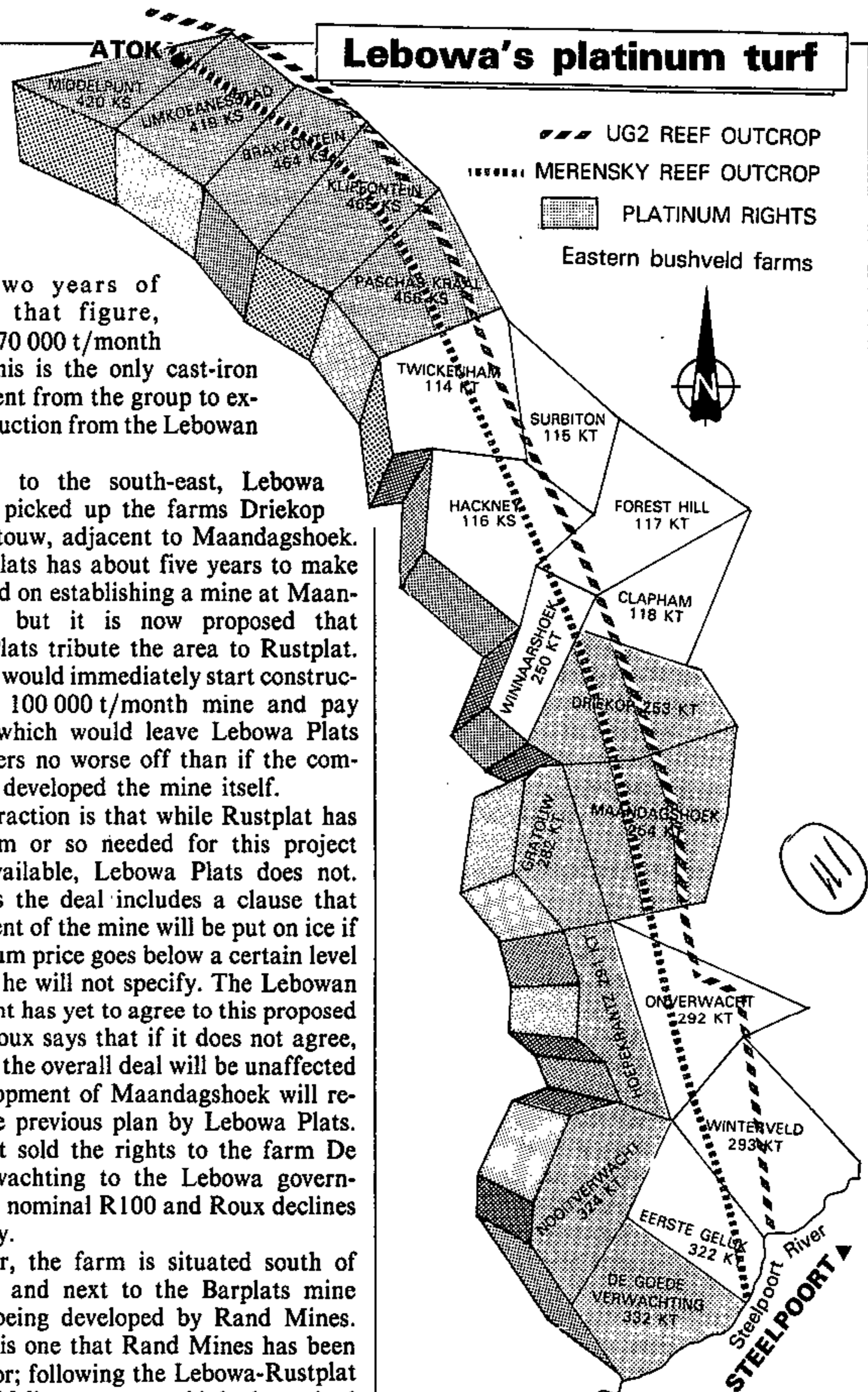
Further to the south-east, Lebowa Plats has picked up the farms Driekop and Garatouw, adjacent to Maandagshoek. Lebowa Plats has about five years to make up its mind on establishing a mine at Maandagshoek, but it is now proposed that Lebowa Plats tribute the area to Rustplat. The latter would immediately start construction of a 100 000 t/month mine and pay royalties which would leave Lebowa Plats shareholders no worse off than if the company had developed the mine itself.

The attraction is that while Rustplat has the R200m or so needed for this project readily available, Lebowa Plats does not. Roux says the deal includes a clause that development of the mine will be put on ice if the platinum price goes below a certain level — a level he will not specify. The Lebowan government has yet to agree to this proposed tribute. Roux says that if it does not agree, the rest of the overall deal will be unaffected and development of Maandagshoek will revert to the previous plan by Lebowa Plats.

Rustplat sold the rights to the farm De Goede Verwachting to the Lebowa government for a nominal R100 and Roux declines to say why.

However, the farm is situated south of Steelpoort and next to the Barplats mine which is being developed by Rand Mines. The farm is one that Rand Mines has been pitching for; following the Lebowa-Rustplat deal, Rand Mines announced it had acquired the lease to this farm from the Lebowa government.

## Lebowa's platinum turf



The Merensky and UG2 reefs are quite deep on this farm, because the surface outcrops (which are cheaper to mine) lie to the east on farms where Rustplat holds the rights to the PGM present. It appears Rustplat decided it could live comfortably without the farm and offered it as a sweetener to the Lebowan government. Lebowa can now negotiate a deal with Rand Mines over development of the mineral rights.

To pay for the rights, Lebowa Plats will issue 8m shares free to the Lebowa government, and 25,8m shares free to Rustplat, while Rustplat will pay R1,9m to the Lebowan government and R3,1m to the Lebowa Development Corporation.

Rustplat estimates that the deal pushes the net asset value of a Lebowa Plats share to 178c from 139c, while Fergusson Bros analyst Derek Ritchie estimates the market worth of a Lebowa Plats share at 500c. Other analysts' estimates have ranged as high as R10.

Brendan Ryan.



Rustplat's Pat Retief ... Presiding over the grand slam

15/4/88  
Lebowan discounts  
national council (11)

CAPE TOWN — The national council as was envisaged did not qualify to be called "national" when many black organisations had been banned and would therefore not be given an opportunity to voice their opinion, the chairman of the Lebowa Ministers Council, Mr M. N. Ramodike, said yesterday.

In addition, he said, it could not be regarded as representative while some of its members were appointees of the state president.

And, he added, "for the state president, who belongs by soul and deed to the Nationalist Party to be chairman of that council adds pepper to the wound."

Mr Ramodike said his chairmanship would be "prejudicial" and would not be complementary to the success of the body.

He said if the South African Government was sincere in its desire to hammer out a political solution that would satisfy the political aspirations of all, it should release the political prisoners, and declare a moratorium to enable the exiles to come home. — DDC

# Lebowa to opt for independence?

South African / 01/02/1986  
THE SOUTH

21/4/88

111

THE Lebowa government is considering amalgamating with the troubled KwaNdebele — possibly in an attempt to attain independence for both.

The KwaNdebele government is struggling to win popular support among its people for independence and the issue has provoked widespread violence in the past.

The new Chief Minister of Lebowa, Mr C

Ramodike, has written to Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, to ask him to consider amalgamating the two homelands.

Mr Heunis said that he had told Mr Ramodike that as Lebowa and KwaNdebele were at the same stage of constitutional development, they should negotiate with each other directly.

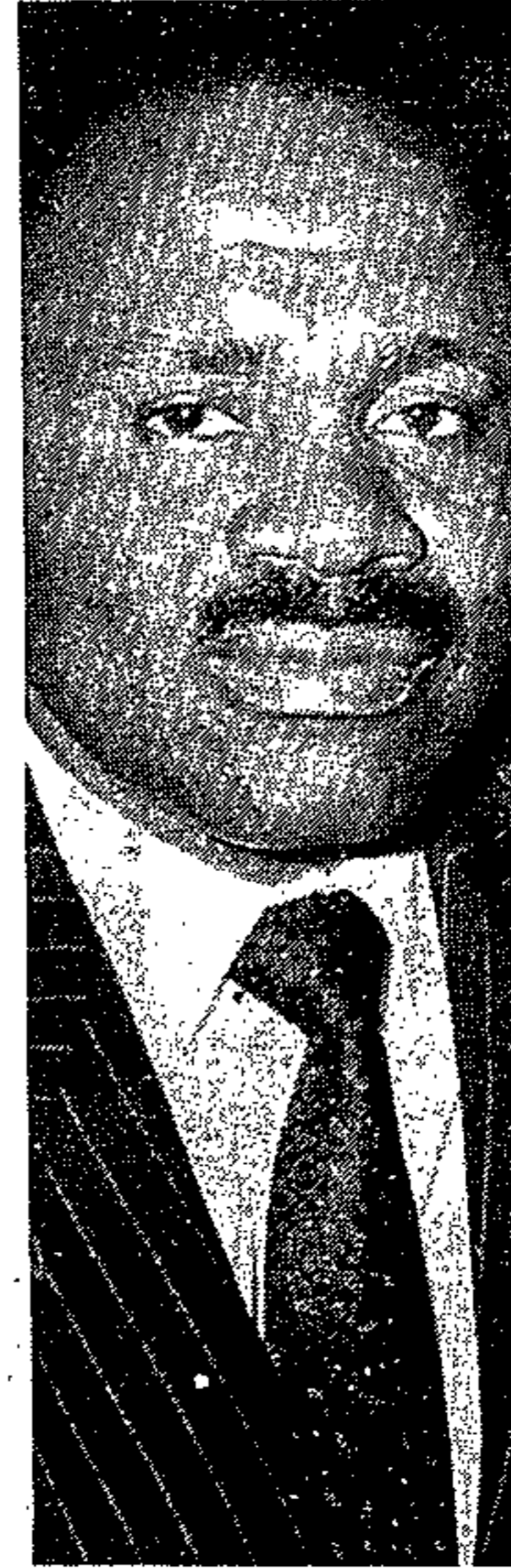
He offered to help as a mediator if necessary but has denied that he "initiated, encouraged or discouraged" the amalgamation of the two homelands — as suggested by Ramodike in his government's legislative assembly.

## Role

Mr Heunis said in a statement that he had merely informed Mr Ramodike of the role his department could play in arranging discussions.

Mr Ramodike said he believed that amalgamation would help to solve the difficulties of both homelands.

There were many people of each group living in the other's homeland.



MR C RAMODIKE

The KwaNdebele government has asked South Africa to grant it independence but was told that it would first have to demonstrate popular support for independence.



## Rural principal turns a dream into reality

By Therese Anders, Highveld Bureau

It seemed an impossible task. How could a humble upper primary school in an impoverished homeland backwater attract the attention and — financial support — of big business?

A remarkable man, Mr Mokgoshi Albert Mathibe, the principal of Semashego school in the Sekhukuneland district of Lebowa, decided to make the impossible happen.

"It struck me that the absence of books and a library meant that there was not a meaningful learning atmosphere," said Mr Mathibe.

So he began writing to everyone he thought could help him in his mission.

### SUCCESS

Happily he had success with his first application. The READ Education Trust supplied Semashego with books worth R900, the Star's TEACH fund gave R20 000 towards a library, an industrial concern donated a further R20 000 ... and Mr Mathibe soon had the community involved.

Last November, Mr Mathibe saw his dream come true when the Lebowa Minister of Education opened Semashego's fine, new library — the first in Sekhukuneland.

Now electricity is needed so the school can be used in the evenings for literacy and continuation classes for adults. So Mr Mathibe is looking for a sponsor to help with the expected R10 000 electrification costs.

Those who would like to help should telephone him at Sekhukhune 43, and his postal address is Private Bag X1208.



Outside the new library ... Mrs Thandi Chaane of READ, Chief Boleu Rammupudu, Lebowa's Minister of Education (at back), Mr Albert Mathibe and Mr Jolyon Nuttall, general manager of The Star.

## Educationist started school at 15

Mr Mokgoshi Albert Mathibe's dedication to learning began the day he started school — as a 15-year-old.

The son of an illiterate Lebowan subsistence farmer in the Nebo district, there was no money for the young Mokgoshi to enrol at the village school.

But at 15 he persuaded his father to let him have the education that had been denied his six brothers and sisters.

While he was still in the junior grades Mokgoshi voluntarily took on the role of school caretaker.

Before long he had also taken on the responsibility of keeping the school register.

Money was always a problem. However, his headmaster recognised the youngster's potential and arranged a holiday job with a bus company.

From 17 onwards Mokgoshi became a part-time ticket inspector ... and with his flair for administra-

tion he was soon paying out staff as well.

After completing primary school he enrolled at Sekhukhune Secondary School — and headed for Pretoria every school holiday to work at a hotel.

He was encouraged to become a teacher by the present rector of Dr C N Phatudi College of Education, Mr Simon Nkopogi Tseke.

In 1974 — as a 25-year-old — he was accepted at the Sekhukhune College of Education, where he began his two years' teacher training.

His dream of becoming a teacher was realised in 1976 when he joined the staff at Magane Higher Primary School.

Today he is recognised as one of the most dynamic educationists in Lebowa. His goal is to develop the young Lebowan leaders of tomorrow.



Mr Mokgoshi Mathibe overcame a late start to his school career.

27/4/88

4 Cape Times, Wedn

## Parliament and F

# Moutse meeting rejected

**THERE** would be no purpose in the government receiving another delegation from Moutse residents to discuss their possible incorporation into KwaNdebele, President P W Botha said yesterday.

He said in reply to a question from Mr Peter Soal (PFP, Johannesburg North) that he looked into the matter in 1983 with the late Dr Cedric Phatudi, then Chief Minister of Lebowa.

"I suggested that the late Dr Phatudi and the late Mr Skosana should come to an agreement, which I would accept.

"They were unable to and I suggested they meet under the chairmanship of an independent person."

There was still division after such a meeting took place.

After there was no agreement in 1985, the government took steps to incorporate Moutse with KwaNdebele, Mr Botha said.



~~Story~~ Times 11/5/88

# BANNED!

## Exiled novelist's lecture to black students cancelled

AN award-winning South African novelist was this week banned from addressing students of the University of the North.

He was to have spoken about his new book. But a department head became "uncomfortable" about the lecture.

Christopher Hope, whose book, *A Separate Development*, was banned here a month after it was published in 1980, is in South Africa on a short visit to publicise his new novel, *White Boy Running*.

He lives in self-imposed exile in Britain.

The novel is a political memoir which takes a satirical look at last year's general elections.

He was to have given the lecture at Turfloop, Petersburg, on Friday at the request of the British Council.

### Fuss

Approached for comment, the rector of the university, Professor Poth Mokgokong, said he was not on campus on Friday.

A "hopping mad" Hope says he has gone around the world encouraging noted writers to visit SA despite the cultural boycott.

But he will now reassess his standpoint on the embargo.

He is threatening to "make a big fuss" about the Turfloop ban and is meeting with the British Ambassador to SA tomorrow.

Just before he left Britain, Hope says his views on the advisability of visiting SA were solicited by Richard Adams, a big-selling novelist.

He said he has been invited to SA to present the next CNA literary awards.

Hope said he had given Adams his standpoint that literary channels with SA should be kept open. It was better to spread ideas as far as possible.

By MANDLA TYALA

### Change

"What do I say now when a literary colleague phones me from the US or a noted writer from France asks me if he should visit SA?" he said.

"Do I say to them you better not go?"

Hope grew up in Pretoria but has lived in London since 1975.

He believes a conservative faction at the university which realised he was "not going to be sympathetic to any government line" contrived to block the visit.

The chain of events which led to this started after a Mrs Cloete, acting head of the university's English department, had given the green light for the lecture.

The local organisers, the SA representative of the British Council and Heinemann Publishers, were informed by the university of a change of plan.

He could only address a group of 30 students instead

of a mass gathering as originally arranged.

In the ensuing exchange, which saw messages go back and forth, the organisers came to learn that Mrs Cloete was uncomfortable about the lecture.

Hope has won accolades for his books *Cape Drives* (Cholmondeley Award), *A Separate Development* (David Higham Prize for Fiction), *Private Parts* and *Other Tales* (the International PEN Silver Pen Award) and *Kruger's Alp* (Whitbread Prize for Fiction).

His long poem *Englishmen* was dramatised by the BBC in 1986.

He says *White Boy Running* is a political satire which will make some people laugh and others angry.

"It is an attempt to analyse the absurdity of our political situation," he said.

"Take last year's elections for instance which to me were a replay of 1948. The Nats were not expected to get in and they did by a hair's breath.

"This is why the Nats are so embarrassed by the right. These guys remind them too much of what they were."

**HOPPING MAD**  
... Christopher Hope, award-winning South African writer now living in self-imposed exile in London



# MP says R38,5m hospital empty while another built for R12m

Political Correspondent 6/5/88 D/P

CAPE TOWN — A R38,5 million hospital in Lebowa was standing empty while another R12 million hospital was being built in the state, only two kilometres away from another hospital in Gazankulu, the Conservative Party MP for Pietersburg, Dr Willie Snyman, said yesterday.

He was speaking during the Education and Development Aid vote in the House of Assembly.

Dr Snyman said the responsible minister, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, had told him, in reply to a question earlier this year, that the completion date of the new hospital at Mankweng was the end of March and that it would contain 415 beds.

"The information, which I recently received, was that the hospital is just standing there.

"Indeed, the Minister of National Health and Population Development has only received one application for the medical superintendent post.

"There stands R38,5 million. In my view, there was not effective communication between the two departments and this large expenditure was committed without a hospital being in operation."

He then quoted from a newspaper report that said the new R11 million hospital was stirring up a storm in Gazankulu and the Northern Transvaal.

The hospital, 40 kms from Tzaneen, is two kilometres from the Shiluvane Hospital in Gazankulu.

The report quoted a Lebowa Government official as saying the C. N. Phatudi Hospital was being financed by South Africa in terms of a promise made to Lebowa when the Shiluvane area was excised to become part of Gazankulu.

Dr Viljoen said the construction of the C. N. Phatudi Hospital was not a result of bad planning but the result of the multi-ethnic situation in the area which made it impossible to share facilities.

## Decentralisation cost government R2 097m — Heunis

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The government had spent R2 097 million on its decentralisation programme since 1982, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said yesterday.

Mr Heunis said in reply to a question from Mr Mahmoud Rajab (PFP, Springfield) that 144 913 jobs had been created by March 20 this year in terms of the programme.

"The total expenditure should, however, not be directly compared with the job opportunities created as such expenditure also includes concessions in regard to projects approved under previous programmes, transport rebates and other long-term concessions for existing projects at identified development points.

"These job opportunities reflect only direct job creation, whereas

many indirect job opportunities are also created as a result of the multiplier effect of industrial development in an area."

Mr Heunis said his department had not made a calculation of the amount of lost taxes resulting from this programme.

"The current incentive programme does not include a specific tax concession.

"Only one element of the incentive programme, namely the employment incentive which amounts to approximately 20 per cent of the expenditure, is non taxable.

"Since the remaining 80 per cent of the incentive package is taxable, no nett tax loss is encountered.

"In fact, a proportion of the expenditure finds its way back to the state coffers in the form of direct and indirect taxation." Mr Heunis said.

# R38m hospital 'stands empty'

CAP Tink  
6/5/88

By BARRY STREEK  
Political Staff

A R38,2m hospital in Lebowa was standing empty and a second R12m hospital was being built in the homeland only two kilometres from another hospital in the Gazankulu homeland, according to the Conservative Party MP for Pietersburg, Dr Willie Snyman.

Dr Snyman, who was speaking in the Education and Development Aid vote in the House of Assembly, said the responsible minister, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, told him in reply to a question earlier this year that the completion date of the new hospital at Mankweng was the end of March and there would be 415 beds in it.

"The information, which I recently received, was that the hospital is just standing there.

## No effective communication

"Indeed, the Minister of National Health and Population Development has only received one application for the position of medical superintendent.

"There stands R38,2m and my view is that there was not effective communication between the two departments and this extremely large expenditure was committed without a hospital being in operation."

Dr Snyman then quoted from a newspaper report that the new R11m hospital being built in memory of the former chief minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, who died last year, was stirring up a storm in Gazankulu and the Northern Transvaal.

The hospital, 40km from Tzaneen, was only two kilometres from the hospital in Gazankulu.

is he prepared to disclose to Parliament that part of the report which contains the findings on Mr Riaan Eksteen — the matter has had country-wide repercussions?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, it does not even go without saying that there is a part of the report which deals with Mr Eksteen.

#### Former director-general of SABC: resignation

\*8. Mr S C JACOBS asked the Minister of Information, Broadcasting Services and the Film Industry:†

(1) Whether he or his predecessor received, either directly or indirectly, any requests and/or instructions in connection with the resignation of the former director-general of the SABC; if so, (a) (i) from whom and (ii) when, (b) what was the purport of the requests and/or instructions and (c) (i) (aa) when, (bb) where and (cc) to whom did he convey the requests and/or instructions and (ii) what was the purport of his words to such person or persons;

(2) whether he was in touch with the Board of the SABC before 20 April 1988 about the resignation of the said director-general; if so, (a) when and (b) what was the purport of this conversation;

(3) whether he intends discussing, either directly or indirectly, the question of the successor in the post of director-general of the SABC with the (a) State President and (b) Board of the SABC; if not, why not; if so,

(4) whether he will convey the standpoints of the State President in this connection to the Board of the SABC;

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

The MINISTER OF INFORMATION, BROADCASTING SERVICES AND THE FILM INDUSTRY:

(1) No

(a) to (c) Fall away.

(2) No

(a) and (b) Fall away.

(3) Because of the nature of the importance of the post of the director-general of the SABC I will discuss the matter directly

with various persons and institutions as every second person enquires about it. I never discuss a subject indirectly with anybody.

(4) The conveying of messages between the State President and the Board of the SABC does not fall within the responsibilities of the Minister concerned.

(5) No.

†Mr SPEAKER: Order! The hon member for Port Elizabeth Central raised a point of order earlier, and the hon the Minister is now dealing with questions which relate to it. I rule that the point of order in connection with Question 1, which was put to the State President, is not a valid one, and that the hon the Minister's reply is within the prescribed rules.

†Mr S C JACOBS: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply on behalf of the State President, is he saying that the aspects with which the hon the State President dealt in his speech, cover all the questions put in Question 1?

†The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, it is evidently . . .

†Mr S C JACOBS: Not "evidently"! Is it the case?

†The MINISTER: That is evidently the purport of the hon the State President's reply which I gave on his behalf.

#### Utilization of graduate members of SAP according to their qualifications

\*9. Mr L DE BEER asked the Minister of Law and Order:†

Whether graduate members of the South African Police Force who have qualifications relating to police work, are being used according to their qualifications; if not, why not; if so, what percentage of such members are being so used?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

Yes, as far as possible, all graduate members are appropriately employed. However, instances may occur where graduates, as a result of exceptional reasons, are not appropriately employed. As far as can be ascertained, there are at present no such instances.

#### Tapping of telephone conversations

\*10. Mr L DE BEER asked the Minister of Communications:†

(1) Whether he will furnish information on the tapping of telephone conversations; if not, why not; if so,

(2) whether during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available his Department granted permissions for the tapping of telephone conversations of members of the House of Assembly; if so,

(3) whether he will furnish any further information in this connection; if not, why not; if so, (a) in respect of which members, (b) when, and (c) at whose request was such permission granted, in each case?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION (for the Minister of Communications):

(1) No, because it will not be in the country's interest to furnish the information. It is pointed out to the hon member that the provisions of section 118A of the Post Office Act are at all times being strictly complied with and that no application for a telephone interception is granted for any other reason than for the maintenance of the security of the Republic;

(2) and (3) fall away.

Hospital board of Witbank: new members

\*11. Mr W J D VAN WYK asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:†

Whether any new members were appointed to the hospital board of Witbank during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available; if so, (a) what are their names and (b) on whose recommendation were they appointed?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

This information was furnished by the Transvaal Provincial Government:

Yes.

(a) Mr G F C Voss was reappointed  
Mrs M E Mantz

(b) Mr P P Broodryk, Chairman of the Witbank Hospital Board.

KwaNdebele/Lebowa: one self-governing territory

\*12. Mr W J D VAN WYK asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:†

(1) Whether the self-governing territories of KwaNdebele and Lebowa have intimated to him or his Department that they are considering becoming one self-governing territory; if so,

(2) whether it is still the intention to add the irrigation area Rust de Winter to KwaNdebele; if so, why;

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

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) KwaNdebele did not intimate that they are considering becoming one self-governing territory with Lebowa. Lebowa, however intimated to me that they are considering the possibility of holding discussions with KwaNdebele regarding possible amalgamation.

(2) It is still the intention to add the Rust de Winter area to KwaNdebele. The Rust de Winter area was promised to KwaNdebele as compensatory land for Kalkfontein, Geweerfontein and Bloedfontein.

(3) No.

Certain person in employ of SADF

\*13. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Defence:

Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, is currently in the employ of the Defence Force; if so, (a) in what capacity is he employed, (b) for how long has he been employed, (c) what is his rank, (d) what are his functions and duties, (e) where is he stationed at present and (f) what is his name?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(a) to (f) With the information furnished the person could not be identified as an employee of the SA Defence Force.

Certain person in employ of SAP

\*14. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

**KwaNdebele,**  
DIP 11/5/88  
**Lebowa merger**  
**talks soon?** (11)

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The government yesterday confirmed that the new Lebowa Government was considering holding discussions with the KwaNdebele Government about a possible amalgamation of the two homelands.

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Planning, Mr Roelf Meyer, said on behalf of Minister Chris Heunis, that Lebowa had "intimated to me that they are considering the possibility of holding discussions with KwaNdebele regarding possible amalgamation".

However, Mr Meyer, in reply to a question from Mr Wynand van Wyk (CP, Witbank), said that "KwaNdebele did not intimate that they are considering becoming one self-governing territory with Lebowa".

It was also still the intention to add the Rus de Winter irrigation area to KwaNdebele as it was promised as compensatory land for Kalkfontein, Geweerfontein and Bloedfontein.

## Hospital repairs — quick action

The Lebowa government has said it should take no more than a month to call for tenders to repair and rebuild sections of St Rita's Hospital in Nebo, where two wards were severely damaged by an explosion at the weekend.

The blast was caused by "increased steam pressure within a geyser, probably due to a malfunctioning valve", Mr Serobi Maja, chief public relations officer for the Lebowa Government, said.

He said the tuberculosis ward would need demolishing and rebuilt and extensive repairs to parts of the children's wing were required.

"Only the children's ward will, for

the moment, be treated as an emergency," Mr Maja said. The TB ward would be rebuilt later.

Mr Maja was not able to give an estimate of the cost of the damage.

Staff at the hospital have expressed concern at increased overcrowding in the children's ward since the blast. They state that it was not unusual before the blast to have 30 children in a cubicle with nine beds.

After the explosion, children were moved to the old paediatric ward. Cots were lined up virtually edge-to-edge and nearly all contained two children each.

TRANSMISSION FROM THE...  
CIVIL RIGHTS 11/5/88 (111) (122)  
**Lebowa may consolidate**

THE government yesterday confirmed that the new Lebowa government was considering holding discussions with the KwaNdebele government about a possible amalgamation of the two homelands. The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Planning, Mr Roelf Meyer, said on behalf of the Minister, Mr Chris Heunis, that Lebowa had "intimated to me that they are considering the possibility of holding discussions with KwaNdebele regarding possible amalgamation."

# Lebowa slates kwaNdebele Minister'

Star 13/5788 By Jo-Anne Collinge

(111)

The Lebowa government has lashed out at a kwaNdebele Cabinet Minister for his criticism of Progressive Federal Party MP Peter Soal who has opposed the planned incorporation of Moutse into the Ndebele homeland.

"The Minister (of Information, Mr F K Mahlangu) should be informed that in our view Mr Soal — who is said to be depriving the Moutse people of 'crystal clear running water from taps provided by the kwaNdebele government' — is far more representative of the interests of the Moutse people than the Minister himself.

"It might sound embarrassing for the Minister to be reminded once again that Moutse local authorities never at any stage requested the services of the kwaNdebele government. In any event, one does not buy land with crystal clear running water," a press

release from the office of the Lebowa Chief Minister reads.

Moutse, with its 66 000 ha and 120 000 people, was part of Lebowa. Most residents are Pedi. Several years ago it was excised from Lebowa and eventually incorporated into kwaNdebele in early 1986. Two years later the Appeal Court declared the incorporation invalid.

But last month Minister of Constitutional Development Chris Heunis announced that the law would be changed to ensure Moutse became part of kwaNdebele — despite the court ruling.

"Minister Mahlangu sounds like a great human rights advocate," the Lebowa statement continues. "But it is the very government that he represents that has flatly refused to allow a referendum to be conducted in Moutse to test public opinion.

"This is not surprising as they have also not allowed their own 400 000 population to vote for or against independence."

## Chief rules out talks with Lebowa

The Chief Minister of kwaNdebele, Mr Majozi Mahlangu, has ruled out discussions with the Lebowa government on any amalgamation of the two homelands.

Mr Mahlangu said in a statement yesterday that his government also had no desire to discuss the issue of Moutse with the Lebowa government, which it regards as a matter between kwaNdebele and South Africa.

The new Chief Minister of Lebowa, Mr Noko Ramodike, wrote to the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, last

month to ask him to consider amalgamating the homelands.

Mr Heunis suggested the two states negotiate with each other directly.

Mr Mahlangu said in his statement he wished to reiterate an earlier invitation to the Chief Minister of Lebowa for "discussions on matters of common interest to both states".

"Matters which we can discuss could include the rights and privileges of Ndebele citizens residing in the Zebedi-la area and where the Ndebele are in the majority and which at present falls within Lebowa."



# No Freshers Ball again on strife campus

By VUSI GUNENE and JOE MPHAHLELE

THE entire student body of the University of the North is poised to boycott the annual Freshers Ball following allegations of shootings at the campus stadium last week.

A student representative said pamphlets had been distributed around the campus calling for a boycott of the event at which Stimela, Brenda Fasiwe and Step Ahead were to appear.

The representative said three students were injured last Saturday night after South African Defence Force soldiers opened fire on students returning from a football game at the campus stadium.

He said both the SADF and the university administration had tried to keep the shooting incident secret.

A representative of the Northern Transvaal Command of the SADF declined to comment.

Last year's Freshers Ball, usually an open air event, could not be held as security forces were camped in the university sports grounds at the time.

This year's event had been arranged by a group called the Central Cultural Committee which, the representative said, had no mandate from the student body.

"The university is more like a prison of war than an educational institution," he said.

A statement released by a group called itself "Concerned Students" said the continued presence of security forces, Lebowa police and members of the National Intelligence Service was intended to "harass and demoralise the peaceful and future academics of this country.

"Our call is 'Hands off Turfloop' and we demand the withdrawal of the security forces at our campus. We also make a call to the puppet administration to stop putting red-tapes on the students."

A representative of Stimela said the group would not be performing at Turfloop. "We have called off the performance after we learned of the problems. We do not want to be caught in a cross-fire between the soldiers and the students," he said.



*W. M. M. M.*

*13-19/88*



# Lebowa men teargassed

CRIME REPORTER

Police are investigating the teargassing of three Lebowa men by whites in Rosebank, Johannesburg, a spokesman said.

The incident happened on the corner of Oxford Rd and Glenhove St at about 7 pm on Thursday.

A witness, who did not want to be named, said the three Lebowa men were waiting for the robot to change when an Opel Kadett pulled up alongside them.

One of the white occupants sprayed something into the Lebowa men's car before speeding off, said the witness.

Police would like to trace the Opel Kadett, registration KTS665T, as they believe the owner could help them with their inquiries.

# Plan for merger with Lebowa denied

THE Chief Minister of KwaNdebele, Mr M G Mahlangu, has quashed "speculative announcements" on the amalgamation of the homeland and Lebowa.

"The Government and people of KwaNdebele have no interest or desire to discuss an amalgamation of KwaNdebele with Lebowa or any other country," Mr Mahlangu said.

The Chief Minister said that Moutse was not part of Lebowa and would not be incorporated into Lebowa in the future.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Bloemfontein recently ruled that the 1985 proclamation incorporating Moutse into the KwaNdebele homeland was invalid.

Mr Mahlangu added that his government wished to reiterate an earlier invitation to the Chief Minister of Lebowa for discussions on matters of common interest to both homelands.

"Matters which we can discuss could include the rights and privileges of Ndebele citizens residing in the Zebediela area, Chief Mahlangu said.

# Judgment on Lebowa's Indemnity Act reserved

BLOEMFONTEIN (11) Judgment has been reserved by the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein in the appeal by Miss Thembi Makhasa, of Mahwe-

lereng in the Pietersburg area, in connection with the validity of the Lebowa Indemnity Act of 1986.

The Act indemnifies the government of Lebowa and its servants for conduct to prevent internal disorder in Lebowa or to maintain good order, public safety or essential services, or to preserve life or property between June 1985 and June 1986.

The Act was invoked against a claim by Miss Makhasa for damages — agreed at R1 200 — on the basis of an assault on her by members of the Lebowa police force on July 21 1985.

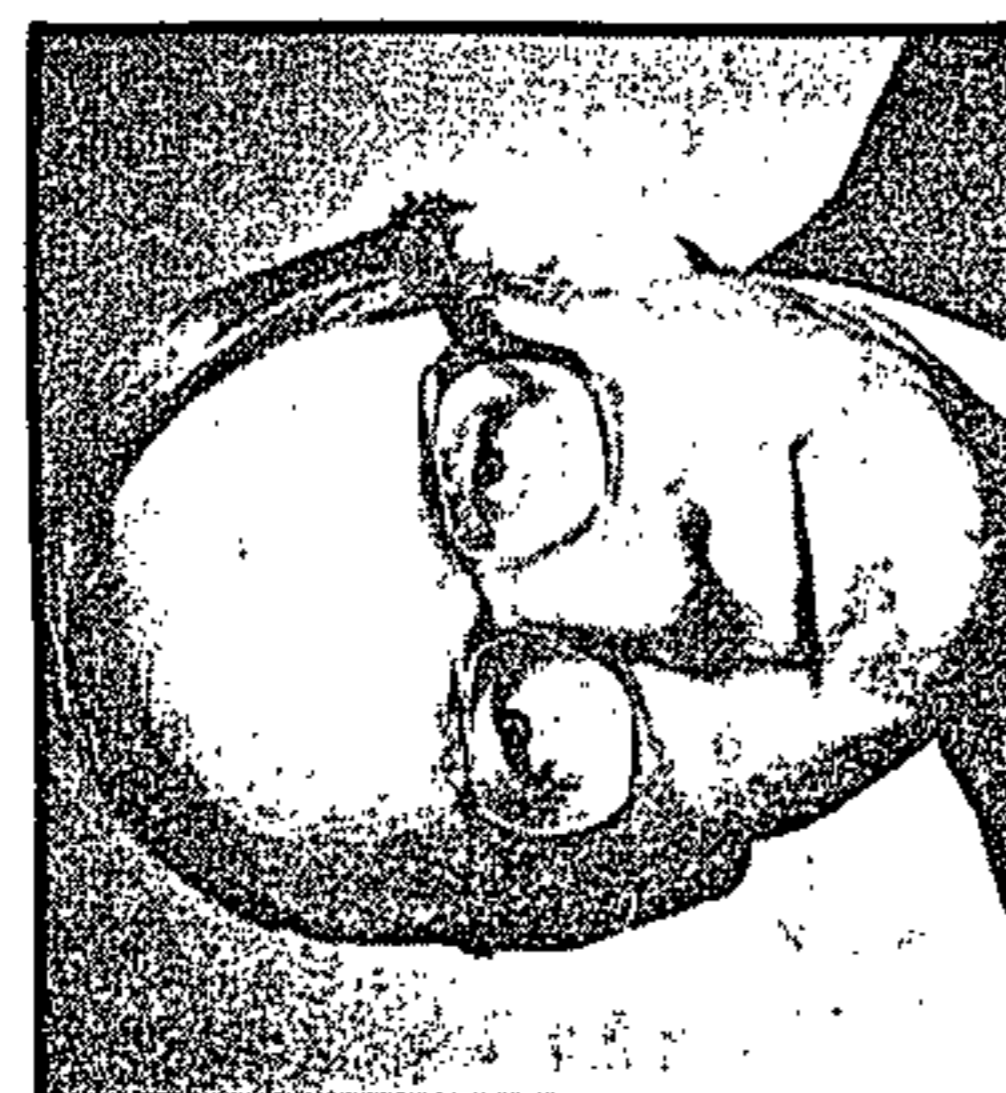
Her claim against the Minister of Law and Order of the Lebowa government was dismissed by Mr Justice Curlewis in the Transvaal Supreme Court on April 9 this year.

At issue in the appeal is whether the government of Lebowa acted *ultra vires* when it promulgated the Act.

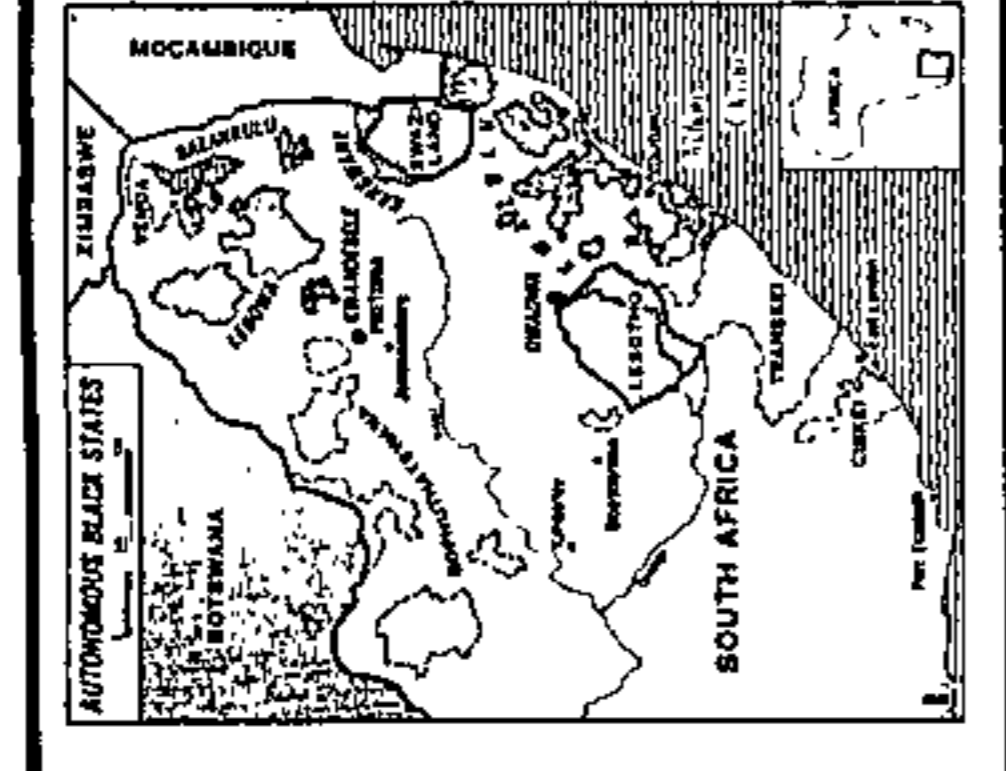
The court was told that the Lebowa Indemnity Act was passed in February 1987 after the institution of Miss Makhasa's claim. Its effect was, however, retrospective and covered June 1 1985 to June 1 1986. — Sapa.

111. bryns 20/5/88

# Moutse manoeuvres



Special report on the unresolved conflict of interests by PETER SOAL, left, MP for Johannesburg North and Progressive Federal Party's spokesman on development aid.



LEFT: The legal adviser to the Moutse people, Professor John Dugard... the intention of the new legislation could constitute a form of forced removal. RIGHT: The Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis... legislation for the current session.



## New legislation due for Parliament — despite appeals and lost court case

**T**HE residents of Moutse have owned and occupied their 66 000 hectares between Groblersdal and Marble Hall in the north-eastern Transvaal since about 1780.

The Transvaal Rural Action Committee (TRAC) reports that the land is fertile and well tilled.

This conservative, rural community of about 120 000 is well known in the area for its peaceful and integrated farming activities. The people have a predictable, simple and traditional way of life and the predominant language is Sotho.

In 1962 the area was incorporated into Lebowa with which the community had been associated ethnically, culturally and historically for many, many decades.

As part of the Government's passion for separating people into their own compartments, it was decided to create a "homeland" for the Ndebeles.

Because no traditional area existed, it was decided to establish one and a clutch of farms to the north-east of Bronkhorstspuit was assembled which was to serve as the nucleus for this new state.

No mention was made of incorporation into Kwandebele or even of the possibility of independence, but this was in the heady days of Dr Verwoerd's successors who were determined to get rid of blacks in white areas and hand them over to the homelands. It will be recalled that in due course it was said that we would have no black South Africans.

To promote further the concept of nationhood for Kwandebele, it was decided to add Moutse to the area. This would not only increase the size of the homeland but would increase the population as well.

Moutse was therefore allocated to Kwandebele in the late 1970s in terms of the Government's consolidation plans.

As soon as this became public knowledge, the Moutse community registered its objection, but Moutse was excised from Lebowa in 1980 and reverted to central Government administration in preparation for incorporation into Kwandebele.

For six long years the Moutse community, headed by its traditional leadership, opposed the plans for incorporation.

TRAC records in one of its regular briefings that a deal was apparently struck between the South African Government and the Cabinets of Lebowa and Kwandebele in late 1985 that Moutse would be incorporated into Kwandebele in exchange for the Zebedelia orange estate, the railway line between Lebowa and Zebedelia and the resettlement areas of Immerman and Saliesloot, which had been earmarked for those Moutse residents who refused to stay in Kwandebele.

In spite of many appeals by the Moutse leadership to the South African Government, Proclamation No 227 of 1985 was published in the Government Gazette advising that Moutse would be incorporated into Kwandebele with effect from January 1, 1986.

In the early hours of that day the Mbotso (meaning the grinding stone), a group of ruthless vigilantes under the control of former Chief Minister Skosana and Interior Minister Piet Ntuli of Kwandebele, moved into Moutse and abducted about 300 men, who were taken to the community hall at Siyabuswa.

The floor was covered with water and washing powder. The Moutse men were stripped and made to run into the hall where they were beaten as they slipped and slid around the room. This is the usual method of torture employed by Mbotso and the New Year's Day attack plunged Moutse into a period of intense repression.

What was previously a peaceful rural area became a scene of intense conflict which mobilised the youth, not because they were motivated by the ANC or the UDF — as was claimed by certain government spokesmen — but simply because they responded to the violence of the Mbotso.

As appeals to the Government and to the State President had been unsuccessful, the Moutse residents decided to test the validity of the proclamation in court.

The Government had appointed Dr Piet Rautenbach in an attempt to bring about agreement between the Lebowa Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Pathudi, and Mr Skosana about Moutse. Their real intention was to

coerce Moutse into accepting incorporation into Kwandebele for purposes of "administration".

Chief Mathebe, head of the Moutse regional authority, argued in the Supreme Court, Pretoria, that the incorporation decision was in conflict with the National States Constitution Act because, among other things, it disregarded considerations of ethnicity.

The case was won. The State took it on appeal to Bloemfontein where it lost again, the court ruling that the State President had acted beyond his powers.

Such was the interest in the outcome and confidence in the system of justice that a large number of residents travelled to Bloemfontein to hear the judgment, only after having secured a court order restraining the Kwandebele police from interfering with their travel plans.

When I asked the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, recently whether he was to take any further action regarding the incorporation of Moutse into Kwandebele, he replied that the Government intended introducing legislation during the current session of Parliament.

Professor John Dugard, legal adviser to the Moutse people, argues that if it is the intention of the legislation to negate the rulings of the court, this will be contrary to the spirit of separate development; will constitute a form of forced removal because, although individuals will not be transferred to an inhospitable area they will be transferred to an inhospitable administration; 120 000 people could be deprived of their cit-

izenship in the event of Kwandebele becoming independent and the trust and faith hundreds of thousands of rural black people have in the courts will be undermined.

Citizenship is an important issue because all individuals over the age of 18 in Moutse are enfranchised. In Kwandebele the vote is restricted to males over the age of 21. Thus Moutse females and males between the ages of 18 and 21 will therefore be disenfranchised.

Mr Geoff Budlender of the Legal Resources Centre has stated that the only democratic societies he is aware of where women are excluded from the franchise are the Yemen, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait!

Incorporation will also mean the Moutse people will lose their language rights because Sotho is not an official language in Kwandebele and education will therefore not be in their mother tongue but in a foreign medium. Language rights are enshrined in the South African Constitution and should be respected in all circumstances.

Some Moutse leaders have expressed a desire to return to the administration of Lebowa as the people of the territory are regarded as cousins. On the other hand, there is no reason why Moutse should be attached to any self-governing state.

Tensions have been created in the community which will not be easy to cope with. Why can Moutse not revert to the status it enjoyed before being incorporated into Lebowa?

We await the proposed legislation from Mr Heunis with great interest.

Sowetan 27/5/88

# Lebowa probe

THE Lebowa government has appointed a commission of inquiry into alleged widespread corruption in the homeland, Chief Minister Mr M N Ramodike has told the

By MATHATHA TSEDU

Lebowa Legislative Assembly.

Speaking at the close of the debate on the agricultural vote on

Wednesday, Mr Ramodike said many Legislative Assembly members had asked him about a house built for more than

R500 000 allegedly by a former senior government official using public funds.

He announced that the Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, had appointed the Decker Commission to look into the matter. He said police investigation into the matter had been completed but added that the Attorney General had declined to prosecute the government officials named in the indictment.

Lebowa MPs have privately disclosed that large sums of money — said to be up to R138 million — went missing from government coffers.

The MPs said the information was disclosed to them at a parliamentary caucus. Mr Ramodike told the assembly that he had nothing to fear from any investigation. "I'm clean," he declared.

The assembly agreed on an inspection in loco of the house which was built more than three years ago and is now housing a white ex-Rhodesian free of charge. Mr Ramodike also announced that he would table a Bill to increase the MPs' salaries. The Lebowa government recently spent over R2 million buying luxury cars for MPs members.

The intended salary increases, coming in the wake of the wage freeze announced by the government are bound to anger some civil servants who have complained of being underpaid.

# LEBOWA MAY LOSE MOUTSE - CLAIM

Sowetan 27/5/88



## Police escort for marchers

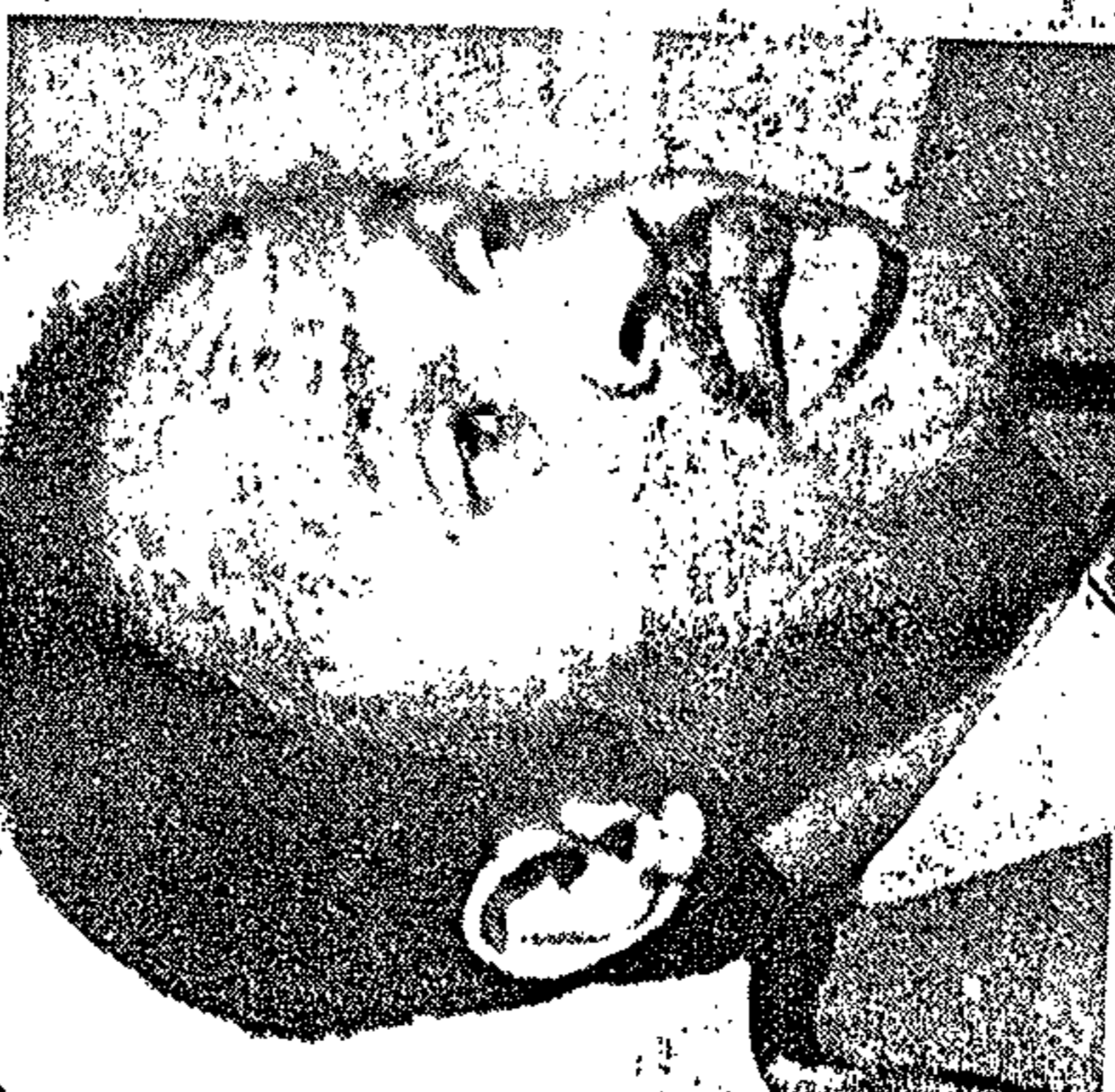
TRAFFIC came to a standstill in Pretoria on Wednesday as police vehicles — with their sirens wailing — escorted about 20 members of the United Apostolic Ministers Council who marched from the Church Square to a nearby hotel in protest against sanctions, writes ALINAH DUBE. The marchers, led by Bishop Mzilikazi Masiyaya, consisted of young

THE State President, Mr P W Botha, told a Lebowa Cabinet delegation last week that he would not reincorporate Moutse into Lebowa. Instead, the Government would rush a Bill through this session of Parliament legalising the incorporation of the area into KwaNdebele.

These disclosures were made by Lebowa's chief minister, Mr M N Ramodike, in an interview with the *Sowetan* this week.

Mr Ramodike said President Botha had given Lebowa 14 days to start negotiations with KwaNdebele on the amalgamation of the two homelands. If this did not succeed, the Bill legalising Moutse as part of KwaNdebele would be piloted through Parliament.

The 14-day deadline, has placed Lebowa in an invidious position as there is no government in KwaNdebele following a Supreme Court decision



MR RAMODIKE . . . "Bill will not have fair passage"

## BY MATHATHA TSEDU

on Friday which declared the KwaNdebele government "illegal".

Mr Ramodike said: "We sent a telex to Mr Chris Heunis this week inquiring about the steps we should take now that there is no one to negotiate with. We have not yet received any response but we are extremely unhappy about the State President's attitude to the court decision.

"We are approaching various individuals and parties and the Bill that the president is planning to introduce will not have a safe passage through the Houses of representative and delegates. Various other leaders including Chief Gatsha Buthelezi have also appealed to the president to implement the court decision. We find it unfair that he should try to dodge the court decision by passing a new law."

English.

260 pupils <sup>Star 30/5/88</sup> (III)  
ill in hospital

More than 260 Lebowa high school pupils were admitted to hospital with food poisoning at the weekend, a spokesman for the Lebowa government said today.

At least three of the children are said to be in a serious condition.

They have been admitted to several hospitals.

The children — who are boarders at the Magoka High School, near Moria — took ill on Friday and were admitted during the night and on Saturday morning.

**Checkers  
killed in**



260 Lebowa  
Star 31/5/88  
pupils treated  
for poisoning

More than 260 Lebowa High School boarders were treated for food poisoning at various hospitals over the weekend, a spokesman for the Lebowa Government said yesterday.

At least three of the 268 children treated were said to be in a serious condition.

The children became ill on Friday and were admitted during the night and on Saturday morning.

Dr. Motsiri Itsweng, director of Health Services in Lebowa, said the illness was probably a result of contaminated food.

REPUBLIEK  
VAN  
SUID-AFRIKA



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SOUTH AFRICA

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Vol. 275

KAAPSTAD, 27 MEI 1988

No. 11322

CAPE TOWN, 27 MAY 1988

## PROKLAMASIE *van die Staatspresident*

No. R. 90, 1988

### KOMMISSIE VAN ONDERSOEK NA DIE BEWEERDE WANBESTEDING VAN FONDSE VAN DIE LEBOWA-REGERINGSDIENS

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 1 van die Kommissiewet, 1947 (Wet 8 van 1947), verklaar ek hierby dat die bepalings van daardie Wet van toepassing is op die Kommissie van Ondersoek na die Beweerde Wanbesteding van Fondse van die Lebowa-Regeringsdiens, en vaardig ek hierby die regulasies in die Bylae hiervan vervat, met betrekking tot genoemde Kommissie uit.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad op hede die Twintigste dag van Mei, Eenduisend Negehonderd Agt-en-tagtig.

P. W. BOTHA,  
Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-Kabinet,

G. VAN N VILJOEN.

## BYLAE REGULASIES

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

“beampte” iemand in die voltydse diens van die Staat wat aangestel of aangewys is om die Kommissie by die uitvoering van sy werksaamhede behulpsaam te wees;

“dokument” ook ’n boek, pamflet, aantekening, lys, omsendbrief, plan, plakkaat, aanplakbiljet, publikasie, tekening, foto of prent;

“Kommissie” die in hierdie Proklamasie bedoelde Kommissie van Ondersoek na die Beweerde Wanbesteding van Fondse van die Lebowa-Regeringsdiens;

“lid” ’n lid van die Kommissie;

## PROCLAMATION *by the State President*

No. R. 90, 1988

### COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO THE ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION OF FUNDS OF THE LEBOWA GOVERNMENT SERVICE

Under the powers vested in me by section 1 of the Commissions Act, 1947 (Act 8 of 1947), I hereby declare that the provisions of that Act shall be applicable to the Commission of Inquiry into the Alleged Misappropriation of Funds of the Lebowa Government Service, and I hereby make the regulations contained in the Schedule hereto with reference to the said Commission.

Given under my Hand and Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this Twentieth day of May, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighty-eight.

P. W. BOTHA,  
State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Cabinet,

G. VAN N VILJOEN.

## SCHEDULE REGULATIONS

1. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise indicates—

“Chairman” means the Chairman of the Commission;

“Commission” means the Commission of Inquiry into the Alleged Misappropriation of Funds of the Lebowa Government Service referred to in this Proclamation;

“document” includes any book, pamphlet, record, list, circular, plan, placard, poster, publication, drawing, photograph or picture;

“inquiry” means the inquiry being conducted by the Commission;

“member” means a member of the Commission;

"ondersoek" die ondersoek wat deur die Kommissie ingestel word; en  
"Voorzitter" die Voorzitter van die Kommissie.

2. Die verrigtinge van die Kommissie word genou leer op die wyse deur die Voorzitter bepaal.

3. (1) Jemand wat aangestel of aangewys is om die verrigtinge van die Kommissie in snelskryf aan te reken of op meganiese wyse op te neem of om sodanige verrigtinge wat aldus aangeteken of opgeneem is, te transkribeer, moet vooraf 'n eed of bevestiging in die volgende vorm aflê:

Ek, .....

(voeg naam in van verklarers)

verklarer onder eedbevestiging—

(a) dat ek getrou en na my beste vermoë die verrigtinge van die Kommissie van Ondersoek na die Bewerde Wanbesteding van Fondse van die Lebowa-Regeringsdiens sal aanteken/op meganiese wyse sal opneem soos deur die Voorzitter van die Kommissie gelas;

(b) dat ek enige snelskryfaantekeninge/meganiese opname van die verrigtinge van genoemde Kommissie deur my of iemand anders gemaak, volledig en na my beste vermoë sal transkribeer.

(2) Geen snelskryfaantekeninge of meganiese opname van die verrigtinge van die Kommissie word getranskribeer nie, uitsonderd in opdrag van die Voorzitter.

4. 'n Beampte deur die Voorzitter daartoe aangewys, kan by die aanhoor van getuïens by die ondersoek aanwesig wees en kan getuïens en argumente wat op die ondersoek betrekking het, aanvoer.

5. Indien 'n persoon wat getuïens voor die Kommissie afgelê het of afle of wat opgetoë is om aldus getuïens af te lê, die Kommissie aldus versoek, kan die Voorzitter gelas dat niemand die naam of adres van sodanige persoon of enige inligting wat waarskynlik sy identiteit kan openbaar, op enige wyse hoegenaamd bekendmaak nie.

6. Elke persoon wat diens doen by die uitvoering van die Kommissie se werksaamhede, met ingebrip van iemand in regulasie 3 (1) bedoel, moet ten aansien van enige aangeleentheid of inligting wat by die vervulling van sy pligte in verband met bedoelde werksaamhede tot sy kennis kom, geheimhouding help bewaar, uitgesonderd vir sover bekendmaking van sodanige aangeleentheid of inligting vir die doelindes van die Kommissie se verslag nodig is.

7. Niemand mag die Kommissie of 'n lid van die Kommissie beledig, nederhaal of verkleiner of die verrigtinge of die bevindings van die Kommissie benadeel, betydeloed of vooruitloop nie.

8. Jemand wat—

(a) die bepalinge van regulasie 5 oortree; of  
(b) die bepalinge van regulasie 7 oortree,  
is aan 'n misdryf skuldig en by skuldigebevinding strafbaar—

(i) in die geval van 'n misdryf in paragraaf (a) bedoel, met 'n boete van hoogstens R500 of gevangenisstraf vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens ses maande; en  
(ii) in die geval van 'n misdryf in paragraaf (b) bedoel, met 'n boete van hoogstens R1 000 of gevangenisstraf vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens een jaar.

"officer" means a person in the full-time service of the State who has been appointed or designated to assist the Commission in the performance or its functions.

2. The proceedings of the Commission shall be recorded in such manner as the Chairman may determine.

3. (1) Any person appointed or designated to take down or record the proceedings of the Commission in shorthand or by mechanical means or to transcribe such proceedings which have been so taken down or recorded shall at the outset take an oath or make an affirmation in the following form:

I, .....

(insert name of declarant)

declare under oath/affirm—

(a) that I shall faithfully and to the best of my ability take down/record by mechanical means the proceedings of the Commission of Inquiry into the Alleged Misappropriation of Funds of the Lebowa Government Service as ordered by the Chairman of the Commission;

(b) that I shall transcribe fully and to the best of my ability any shorthand notes/mechanical record of the proceedings of the said Commission made by me or by any other person.

(2) No shorthand notes or mechanical record of the proceedings of the Commission shall be transcribed except by order of the Chairman.

4. An officer designated thereto by the Chairman may be present at the hearing of evidence at the inquiry and may adduce evidence and arguments relating to the inquiry.

5. If any person who has given or is giving evidence before the Commission or has been summoned so to give evidence so requests the Commission, the Chairman may direct that no person shall publish in any manner whatsoever the name or address of such person or any information likely to reveal his identity.

6. Every person employed in carrying out the functions of the Commission, including any person referred to in regulation 3 (1), shall aid in preserving secrecy in regard to any matter or information that may come to his knowledge in the performance of his duties in connection with the said functions, except in so far as the publication of such matter or information shall be necessary for the purpose of the report of the Commission.

7. No person shall insult, disparage or belittle the Commission or any member of the Commission or prejudice, influence or anticipate the proceedings or findings of the Commission.

8. Any person who—

(a) contravenes the provisions of regulation 5; or  
(b) contravenes the provisions of regulation 7,  
shall be guilty of an offence and on conviction liable—

(i) in the case of an offence referred to in paragraph (a), to a fine not exceeding R500 or imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months; and  
(ii) in the case of an offence referred to in paragraph (b), to a fine not exceeding R1 000 or imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year.

## GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

### DEPARTMENT VAN ONTWIKKELINGSHULP

No. R. 1044

27 Mei 1988

### KOMMISSIE VAN ONDERSOEK NA DIE BEWERDE WANBESTEDING VAN FONDSE VAN DIE LEBOWA-REGERINGSDIENS

Hierby word die volgende opdrag van die Staatspresident vir algemene inligting bekend gemaak:

#### OPDRAG

van die Staatspresident

Aan: Mnr Leendert Willem Dekker

Saluut!

Aangesien ek dit dienste ag om 'n kommissie te benoem om ondersoek in te stel na 'n verslag te doen oor die aangeleentheid hieronder vermeld en groot vertroue het in u kennis en bekwaamheid, magtig ek u en stel ek u aan as Voorzitter en enigste lid van 'n kommissie, met die volgende opdrag:

Om ondersoek in te stel na 'n verslag en aanbevelings te doen oor—

(a) die maatskappijlike wanbesteding van fondse van die Lebowa-Regeringsdiens deur—

(i) die finansiering van die oprigting van 'n huis op die plaas Majebaskraal 1002 LS, ook bekend as Mothbaskraal, tussen die Sandstoot-river en die westelike grens van genoemde plaas, ongeveer 3 kilometer vanaf die Pletersburg-Tzaneen nasionale pad, en  
(ii) die toestaan van 'n lening aan Kgosi L C Motlaba;

(b) die metodes wat gevolg is en die wanpraktieke wat voorgekom het in verband met onreëlmatighede of bevoordeling of wanbesteding wat die Kommissie mag vind;

(c) stappe om sodanige praktieke, as daar is, stop te sit en op te neem met betrekking tot enige betrokke persoon; en

(d) enige verwante aangeleentheid wat betrekking het op (a), (b) of (c) hierbo.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad op hede die Twintigste dag van Mei, Eenduisend Negenhonderd Agt-en-tagtig.

P. W. BOTHA,

Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-Kabinet.

G. VANN VILJOEN.

Belanghebbende persone wat vertroue wil rig tot of getuïens wil afle voor die Kommissie, moet so gou doenlik, maar nie later as 'n maand vanaf die datum hiervan, memoranda indien by die Sekretaris van die Kommissie, Posbus 27872, Sunnyside, 0132, en aandui of hulle ook mondelinge vertroue tot die Kommissie wil rig of mondelinge getuïens voor hom wil afle.

## GOVERNMENT NOTICE

### DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT AID

No. R. 1044

27 May 1988

### COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO THE ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION OF FUNDS OF THE LEBOWA GOVERNMENT SERVICE

The following commission of the State President is hereby notified for general information:

#### COMMISSION

by the State President

To: Mr Leendert Willem Dekker

Greetings!

Whereas I deem it expedient to appoint a commission to inquire into and report on the matter mentioned hereinafter and by reason of the great trust I repose in your knowledge and ability, I hereby authorise and appoint you to be the Chairman and sole member of a commission, with the following terms of reference:

To inquire into and report and make recommendations on—

(a) the possible misappropriation of funds of the Lebowa Government Service by—

(i) the financing of the erection of a house on the farm Majebaskraal 1002 LS, also known as Mothbaskraal, between the Sandstoot River and the western boundary of the said farm, approximately 3 kilometres from the Pletersburg-Tzaneen national road; and  
(ii) the granting of a loan to Kgosi L C Motlaba;

(b) the methods employed and malpractices committed in connection with any irregularities or advantage accorded anyone or any misappropriation which the Commission may find;

(c) steps to put an end to such practices, if any, as well as any action to be taken with regard to any person involved; and

(d) any matter relating to (a), (b) or (c) above.

Given under my Hand and Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this Twentieth day of May, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighty-eight.

P. W. BOTHA,

State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Cabinet.

G. VANN VILJOEN.

Interested persons who desire to make representations to or give evidence before the Commission should, as soon as possible but not later than one month from the date hereof, submit memoranda to the Secretary of the Commission, P. O. Box 27872, Sunnyside 0132, and indicate whether they also wish to make oral representations to or give oral evidence before the Commission.

# Lebowa govt indemnity stripped

By Claire Robertson, 11/6/88  
Pretoria Bureau

The Appeal Court in Bloemfontein has stripped the Lebowa government of its self-proclaimed indemnity from civil and criminal court actions.

The court last week upheld a challenge to the validity of the Lebowa Indemnity Act, passed by the Legislative Assembly more than two years ago, to bar court action against the homeland government and police.

The judgment effectively opens the homeland government to more than 600 long-standing civil actions claiming damages of more than R4 million, according to Mr Richard Ramodipa,

a Potgietersrus attorney involved in the case.

The Lebowa Indemnity Act, which was made retrospective to June 1985, nullified all existing and future criminal and civil cases against members of the Lebowa police and government officials which arose from the unrest which swept the homeland in 1985 and 1986.

The government of neighbouring kwaNdebele passed a similar, back-dated Indemnity Act in April.

The Full Bench reserved reasons for the judgment, but counsel for the applicant — Miss Thembi Makhasa of Mahwelereng, near Potgietersrus —

had argued that the Act was *ultra vires* because it amounted to an amendment of the South African constitution and the Supreme Court Act.

The Lebowa Legislative Assembly was not empowered to amend those acts, it was argued.

Miss Makhasa allegedly suffered multiple injuries when she jumped from the first floor window of a building where police had disrupted a meeting convened by the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo).

Mr Ramopida said Miss Makhasa would be awarded R1 200 plus costs, as would 57 other applicants who lodged claims after the meeting.

# Civil claims against police

• From Page 1

Lawyers for the 58 and the Lebowa government had agreed on a settlement of R1 200 for each plaintiff plus costs, when the Indemnity Act was passed in December 1986.

The civil claims against the Lebowa police resulted from various incidents of violence in which police were alleged to have sjambokked people, tortured them — some to death — and petrol-bombed homes of some political activists.

The court upheld an appeal made by Miss Thembi Makhasa, of Mahwelereng, who suffered multiple injuries when she jumped through the first-floor window of a building where police had disrupted an Azapo meeting.

The Indemnity Act which was retrospective to June 1, 1985 nullified all existing and future criminal and civil cases against members of the Lebowa police and all

other government officials which arose from the unrest that swept the country during 1985 and 1986.

Miss Makhasa challenged the validity of the Act, but in a judgment of March 11, last year, Mr Justice Curlewis dismissed the challenge. She appealed against the decision and the matter came before the Appellate Division two weeks ago.

Miss Makhasa's lawyers, Mr Dikgang Moseneke, Mr W H Trengove and Mr D Basson, instructed by Mr Richard Ramodipa, argued that the Lebowa Legislative Assembly had no power to pass the Act.

Counsel also argued that the Act was *ultra vires* in that its application amounted to an amendment of the South African Constitution and the Supreme Court Act. The Legislative Assembly, it was further argued, was not empowered to amend those Acts.

In upholding Miss Makhasa's appeal, Acting Chief Justice Rabe with appeal judges Jansen, Van Heerden, Grosskopf and Colbert concurring, reserved reasons.

# LEBOWA FACES 44 LAWSUITS

Sowetan  
2/6/88  
III

AT LEAST 44 people, whose civil claims against Lebowa's Minister of Law and Order were frozen last year after the Indemnity Act was passed, are now going ahead with the claims for damages amounting to R384 000.

The claims, arising from allegations that they had been unlawfully arrested by the Lebowa police, were revived this week following the decision by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Bloemfontein last Friday declaring the Indemnity Act null and void.

A spokesman for Seriti, Mavundla and Partners, a firm of attorneys in Pretoria, yesterday confirmed that summonses had already been issued against the Lebowa minister. He also confirmed that 44 of his clients were claiming a total of R384 000 damages.

"These claims were held in abeyance pending the decision of the Appellate Division," the spokesman said.

He said that no agreement or settlement had been reached on the amount to be paid on all claims against the homeland government. The

### By MONK NKOMO

Lebowa government was ordered by the court last week to pay R1200 damages to Miss Thembi Makhasa who was "wrongly and intentionally" assaulted and belittled by the police.

In his judgment, Mr Justice Grosskopf said the Indemnity Act was "inimical to the protection of lives, persons and property in that it deprived persons of redress for unlawful killing, assaults or damage to property."

A spokesman for the lawyers representing the 44 plaintiffs said four of their clients are claiming R21 000 damages each for wrongful and unlawful arrest, assault and malicious prosecution.

Parliamentary Staff

**Judge appointed to probe Moutse's constitutional future**

THE constitutional future of Moutse is to be determined by a high-powered one-man commission of inquiry, the Government has announced.

Mr Chris Heunis, the Minister of Constitutional Development, said at the start of his budget vote debate in the Assembly yesterday that the former Chief Justice, Mr Justice Rumpff, had been appointed to head the inquiry.

This followed the Government's thorough consideration of the constitutional position of Moutse following the judgment in the case of G Mathebe and

said Mr Meyer.

Moutse 5/6/88

others versus the State President and others in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court on March 29.

The judgment invalidated Moutse's incorporation into Kwandebele.

"It soon became clear that Moutse is a many-faceted problem having so many men, so many minds," Mr Heunis said.

There were various aspects which could not be ignored in the consolidation of self-governing territories, such as ethnic, geographic and economic considerations.

## Moutse's constitutional future

Mr Heunis said that in order to have the matter investigated in depth, the Government, following consultation with the Chief Ministers of Lebowa and Kwandebele, had decided to appoint a one-man commission of inquiry to investigate and make recommendations regarding:

- Constitutional and related matters, as well as the constitutional future of the Moutse district, and
- The question concerning the politically correct procedure, in general, to determine and alter the boundaries of self-governing territories.

# Moutse inquiry move welcomed by MPs

*CMT 1/15 3/6/88*



By BARRY STREEK  
Political Staff

THE government decision to appoint a one-man commission of inquiry into the future of the Moutse district was welcomed yesterday by opposition parties.

Mr Peter Soal, PFP MP for Johannesburg North, who has strongly opposed the government's decision to unilaterally transfer the Moutse area from Lebowa to KwaNdebele without consulting the residents, said: "I welcome the appointment of the commission.

"It is a pity they did not seek the views of the residents before they attempted to steamroll the incorporation of Moutse into KwaNdebele."

The government's actions in Moutse had resulted in loss of life and considerable upheaval.

"Until now, this has in effect been a forced removal. It should not be forgotten that the government refused to hold a referendum among the residents of Moutse," Mr Soal said.

Mr Wynand Malan, leader of the National Democratic Movement, said the decision to appoint the commission looked like an attempt by the government to buy time. He said the commission needed a policy framework from the government to be able to investigate the district's future properly.

As far as he knew, the government had never consulted the people of Moutse.

The possible amalgamation of Lebowa and KwaNdebele, as had been suggested by Mr Noko Ramodike, Chief Minister of Lebowa, could be the forerunner of the development of regional government and there was apparently support for this idea, Mr Malan said.

Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP MP for Houghton, warned that if the government went ahead with the transfer of Moutse into KwaNdebele it would deliver a death blow to any true negotiation. She advised the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, not to go ahead with the move.

Mr Heunis announced the appointment of the commission, to be headed by the former Chief Justice, Mr Justice F L H Rumpff, at the start of debate on his Vote in the House of Assembly.

The government had considered the constitutional position of Moutse after the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court had ruled in the case of G Mathibe and others versus the State President and others.

Mr Heunis said: "It soon became clear that Moutse is a many-faceted problem, having so many men, so many minds."



# PARENTS SMELL A RAT IN LEBOWA!

Colin Sisu app

By SOPHIE TEMA **268 kids in hospital after food poisoning**

LEBOWA health authorities are investigating an incident in which about 268 schoolchildren were admitted to hospital with food poisoning.

Pupils of the Makgoka High School, under the control of the St Engenas Zion Christian Church, near Boyne, were taken to the Mokopane and Groothoek hospitals for treatment last weekend after being struck down by stomach cramps and pains.

While investigations are underway, rumours are rife in Lebowa that some pupils have claimed they spotted a huge, dead rat that had fallen into a pot of meat.

Suspicions are that the rat could have contaminated the meat.

Parents have also decided to take up the matter with the school authorities once the Department of Health makes its findings known.

Irate parents told *City Press* they had heard from pupils that some children started feeling sick before they were taken to hospital.

The children claimed that while they were in constant pain, the principal overlooked the need to let them receive medical treatment and instead treated them with water and tea often used by the Zionist Church as a means of healing.

The parents also claimed the sick children were taken to hospital only after



A scene at Makgoka High School, from where almost 300 pupils had to be admitted to hospital with food poisoning.

some of them managed to get to a doctor at Turfloop and tell him there were

children who were seriously ill at both the boys' and girls' hostels.

They claimed that the condition of some of the pupils had deteriorated to the extent that they were dehydrated when taken to hospital.

The school principal, PM Kgatla and the school committee, denied the allegations and told *City Press* they had not heard the allegation about the rat before. They demanded to know how the newspaper got its information.

"There is no way by which a contaminated rat could have fallen into the pot without being spotted by the chef," said the principal.

He denied that the children had taken ill two weeks before being taken to hospital.

Kgatla said school authorities first became aware the children were ill two days before they were taken to hospital.

He said all pupils who fell ill are allowed to consult medical doctors on condition they obtained a release letter known in the school as a "verlof brief".

He said the school kept medical records of all pupils who became ill at the school.

Kgatla also denied that children were treated with water or tea as used by the church for healing.

## Natal townships tense as protest approaches

By S'BU MNGADI  
NATAL'S townships are tensing in anticipation of next week's three-day worker protest, as warring factions take opposing positions on whether or not to participate.

A meeting between Cosatu and Nactu this week resolved that the protest - against the Labour Relations Amendment Bill and restrictions on Cosatu and 18 other anti-apartheid organisations - would take place on June 6, 7 and 8 instead of over five days as suggested earlier by Nactu.

Meanwhile, in an unprecedented move, traditionally conservative elements in the Natal community have given their support to the protest, called by Cosatu and endorsed by Nactu.

Natal Indian Congress secretary, Farouk Meer, said the organisation had

ions of the conservative Trade Union Congress of SA - the Durban Integrated Municipal Employees' Association and the Federation of Leather, Textile and Garment Workers' Union - have supported the protest.

Natal Indian communities have been criticised for being politically passive while Indian leaders featured prominently in many anti-apartheid organisations.

Slamming the protest, the Kwazulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi told a rally at Umlazi last weekend that whenever a particular course of action had to be enforced by intimidation, it was destructive to black unity.

"I have again and again appealed to UDF and Cosatu leaders not to undertake any mass action until they have consulted the people and their organisations

jobs if they participated in the protest.

Some Natal townships have been simmering during the past weeks following the distribution of pamphlets on the protest in their areas.

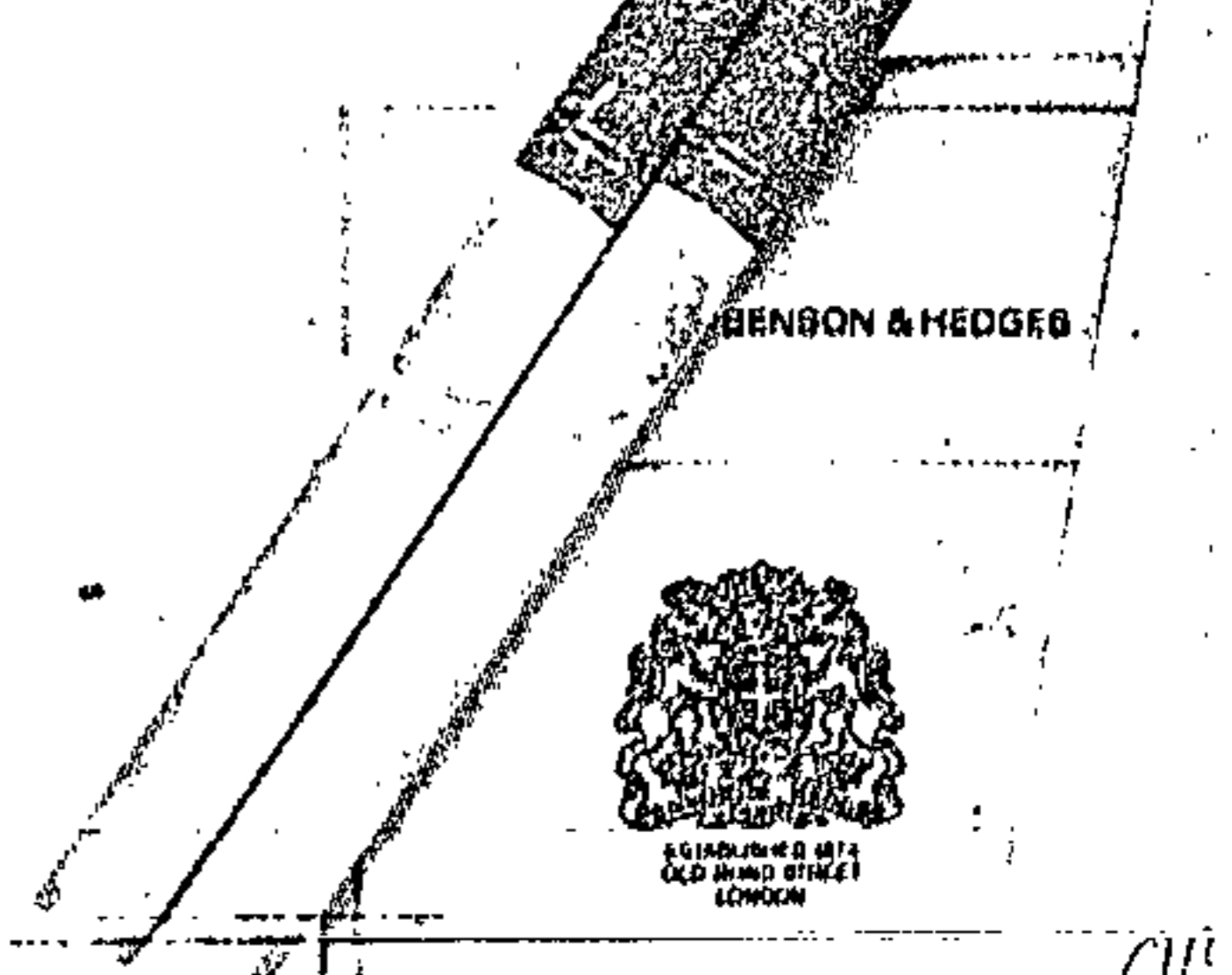
The Inkatha-backed United Workers Union of SA has echoed Buthelezi's position on the issue.

Uwusa spokesman, MP Gumede, told *City Press* his union was telling workers not to heed the Cosatu-Nactu call. Gumede said Uwusa members were most affected by the proposed labour legislation as they did not believe in strike action.

Gumede said he feared there would be conflict because many factories had two rival unions. "It will be difficult for Uwusa to urge workers to go to work when others are not."

If Uwusa members stayed at home they would

# MOVE TO MILDNESS



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star 6/6/88  
**Lebowa to  
act after food  
poisoning (III)**

About 300 pupils at Makgoka High School at Moria, near Turfloop in the northern Transvaal, were admitted to Groothoek Hospital at the weekend with food poisoning.

According to a hospital spokesman, 291 of those admitted have been discharged.

The remaining nine are still in hospital and, according to the spokesman, "they are out of danger".

Pupils discharged from hospital left for home.

Lebowa's Minister of Health, Chief BH Ramupudu, said that following the incident his government was to hire a catering company to serve all boarding schools in the homeland.

Colonel Phillip Moloto of the Lebowa police said that investigations were underway.

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**Mmabatho blast  
— police appeal**

MMABATHO — Local police have asked for anyone with information about Saturday night's grenade explosion and gunfire on the main highway through Mmabatho to come forward.

Colonel S George said examination of the grenade and the ammunition established they were of communist origin. No one was hurt. The fragments and the shell cases were found in the bush near guest houses. star 6/6/88



LUXURY SMOKING FI  
THE MANUFACTURER  
THE WORLD'S MOST  
EXCLUSIVE CIGARET

# Former lands can help unity talks

Sousekin 6/6/88



THE State President, Mr P W Botha, would provide a forum for talks if the leaders of Lebowa and KwaNdebele wanted to discuss possible amalgamation of their areas, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said last week.

The Government would not oppose talks on amalgamation but it could not force the leaders to discuss the matter either.

Mr Heunis said, during his vote, that Parliament might be compelled to enact retro-active legislation, if the courts invalidated an election in KwaNdebele, to validate that government's action from 1984 to the judgment.

No one could question the Government's sovereign right to do so and, should it take action, it should not be accused of not accepting court rulings.

Mr Heunis asked how Mrs Helen Suzman's (PFP, Houghton) discussion on the Moutse problem with a foreign ruler could be reconciled with the PFP's opposition to foreign interference.

Mrs Suzman interjected that she would seek diplomatic relief if she thought something was unjust.

Mr Heunis said times of reform were unstable because people were uncertain about their future. If the State acted against people who, through their actions or utterances, caused unrest and these people happened to belong to unions or a church, the wrong perception was created of a state-union or state-church clash. — Sapa.

# Former lands can help

PW will help

SOWETAN, Monday, June 6, 1988

CAP 1-71m/5 15/6/85

# Moutse removals cost R2,2 million

Political Staff

THE cost of resettling 928 families from the Moutse area was R2,2 million, the Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said yesterday.

The 928 families were resettled "at their own request" from Moutse, given its incorporation into KwaNdebele.

Dr Viljoen, who was replying to a question from Mr Wynand van Wyk (CP, Witbank), said the cost of purchase of land from these people was not readily available as it was not kept apart in a register. However, the total cost was R2 212 356.

From the date of the commencement of the Development Trust and Land Act in 1936, the South African Development Trust purchased 30 008 hectares in the Moutse area, Dr Viljoen said.

# Lebowa funds probed

Step 16/16/88

(111)

## Pretoria Correspondent

A one-man commission of inquiry has been set up to look into the alleged misappropriation of Lebowa government service funds.

The chairman and sole member of the commission is Mr Leendert Willem Dekker, a director of companies and chartered accountant, who will look into and make recommendations on the following alleged malpractices:

- The financing of a house on the farm Maje-baskraal, also known as Mothibaskraal, between the Sandsloot River and the western boundary of the said farm, about 3 km from the Pietersburg-Tzaneen national road.

- The granting of a loan to a Mr Kgosi L C Mothiba.

The commission will also look into the methods employed and alleged malpractices in connection with any irregularities or advantages accorded anyone.

The commission has not yet started proceedings.

# Uni of North shuts after class boycott

By JOE MPHAHLELE,  
Pietersburg

THE University of the North, near Pietersburg, was closed this week following a student boycott of classes.

"The bottom-line for the re-opening of the campus ... (is) normal attendance of academic programmes," the rector, Professor PC Mokgokong, said in a circular to students.

The boycott, which started on Monday, was called to protest against the massive presence of SA Defence Force soldiers on the campus and the refusal of the university administration to recognise a students' representative council.

The soldiers have maintained a high presence on campus since the beginning of the academic year in March. Students allege their dormitory rooms are raided almost daily and no visitors are allowed onto the campus. They have accused the soldiers of harassing students.

The rector has previously said he prefers having the soldiers to allowing disruption of the academic programme. He said he would not allow hostel accommodation to be abused for the disruption of academic programmes.

The notice issued to students this week gives them "final notice" that dormitory allocations for 1988 have been cancelled as of 15 June.

"The university will close for the winter vacation as predetermined on the 29 June, 1988, and academic programmes will proceed as originally scheduled.

"Campus remains opens to students for attendance of academic programmes and general business with the administration of the university.

"The bottom-line for the re-opening of the campus as conveyed to you previously remains normal attendance of academic programmes. You have been forewarned.

"The decision regarding the re-opening of hostels may be reviewed immediately upon evidence of resolve on your part to desist from unabating beleaguering of academic programmes," it said.

89/9/17-23/1/88

///

W/raie

W/raie

SOWETAN, Tuesday, June 21, 1988



CHIEF Minister . . .

Ramodikoe

**MEMBERS of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly have voted themselves huge salary increases which give the homeland's Chief Minister over R6 000 per month.**

The increases, which were made retrospective to April 1 this year, bring the salary bill of the Legislative Assembly alone to about R4 million.

Coming in the middle of the controversy over the declared wage freeze in the public sector, the increases also followed the provision of luxurious cars to the 100 members of the legislative assembly.

In terms of the Lebowa payment and privileges of members of the Legislative Assembly Acts of 1988, the Chief Minister receive R77 000 per annum (R6 416,67 pm) with a R32 000 non-taxable allowance per year.

Ministers get R58 000 per annum (R4 833,33 pm) and a R31 000 non-taxable allowance; deputy ministers R41 000 (R3 416,67 pm) and R24 000 allowance; speaker R31 000 (R2 583,33 pm) and R30 000 allowance; deputy speaker and chief whip R26 000 (R2 166,67 pm) and R20 000 allowance; deputy whip R24 000 (R2 000 pm) and R20 000 allowance; ordinary members R22 000 (R1 833,33 pm) and R20 000 allowance.

Commenting on the increases, one senior government clerk said: "This is typical of government created structures."

# R6 000 A MONTH FOR LEBOWA PM

# Life's no longer pastel-hued for Grace

## APARTHEID BAROMETER

### SADF RAIDS INTO NEIGHBOURING STATES

THE South African Defence Force has acknowledged 11 raids into neighbouring African states since December 1981, excluding its raids into Angola, according to press reports. Of these raids 10 were authorised and one, where two South African soldiers were killed in Zimbabwe, was officially "unauthorised". In these raids into Mozambique, Lesotho, Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia, at least 144 people were killed and 233 injured. In the same period there were at least 11 unacknowledged attacks on the above neighbouring states in which at least 20 people were killed and five injured, according to press reports.

### ASSASSINATIONS OF ANC MEMBERS

A total of 46 assassination attempts on ANC members living outside South Africa were recorded in the South African press between 1981 and April this year. This figure does not include acknowledged SADF raids into neighbouring states. In these assassination attempts at least 42 ANC members are reported to have been killed and at least 13 injured. In addition, according to press reports, at least 10 people have been forcibly abducted from neighbouring states to South Africa over this period.

### EDUCATION APARTHEID

The following figures relating to education in South Africa (excluding the "independent homelands") were released in parliament:

- The pupil-teacher ratio in black primary schools was 39,5:1, and in black secondary schools was 31,5:1 at the end of last year.
- More than a million black children between the ages of seven and 16 were not attending school in South Africa — 21 percent of the schoolgoing population.
- A total of 2 503 black pupils were unable to gain admission to schools in 1988.

- A total of 58 schools and 14 hostels owned or under the control of the white Department of Education and Culture were either unused or being used for purposes other than education. Of the unused schools 19 are in the Cape, Education and Culture Minister Piet Clase said. He said the other schools were being let to various government departments including the police and SADF and to private companies.
- A total of 465 primary and 440 secondary school teachers were refused posts at schools run by the Department of Development Aid last year.

- A total of 63 teachers in black schools were "unable to perform their duties during the last year because they were detained by the police". Gerrit Viljoen said 38 of the teachers were from the Cape, 16 from the Northern Transvaal, five from the Orange Vaal, three from the Highveld and one from Natal.
- A total of 97 of the 368 secondary high schools falling under the Department of Education and Development Aid were "subject to unrest or disruption" last year.

- There were 320 schools controlled by the Education and Development Aid department which did not have student representative councils and 89 that had.
- The per capita expenditure on white pupils in South Africa during the last financial year was R2 508.

### PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE

BLESSING MPILA, 30, United Democratic Front Transvaal office bearer, was detained under the Emergency regulations in February last year and is still being held.

Mpila joined the Young Christian Students in Pietersburg in the early 1970s. As a student at the University of the North he helped organise a class boycott. He was expelled in 1980 and readmitted in 1984. During the period of his expulsion he was employed by the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference and as an organiser for the General and Allied Workers Union.

Since 1976 he has been detained five times. In 1985 he was detained for a year, nine months of it in solitary confinement, and was later tried in Venda and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment, suspended for four years, for "terrorism, subversion and public violence".

At the time of his latest detention he was a member of the UDF Transvaal executive and was completing a BA Admin degree at Turfloop.

### BANNED BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS AND OBJECTS

Banned for distribution and importation: Beau Valley Country Club; SA's World Famous Naturist Resort (Beau Brummel); Beer mug with zodiac signs and love positions (unstated); beer mug with drawing of six nude male bottoms and the words "Hung Jury" (unstated); Dagmar and Co — film; Deadly Stranger — film; Foreplay — film (banned for video distribution); Maximo Thrust — film (Waldo Warren); Sex Education Part 1: Sexual Positions — film. Banned for possession: Save the 32, Give them freedom for life, don't let them hang — poster (Sayco); Swapo of Namibia, Support Swapo work and aim for freedom — sticker (not stated); August 26, 20 years of armed liberation struggle in Namibia — poster (not stated); Namibia Youth, official bulletin of the Swapo Youth League, November-December 1983 (not stated); Inqaba ya basebenzi no 24/5 October 1987 (Inqaba ya basebenzi, London); The Memoirs of Dolly Morton and Three Times a Woman (both produced by W H Allen and Co, PLC, London).

## COSATU NATIONAL ACCOUNTANT

Experienced and / or qualified applicants are invited for the above position. Organisational ability, and a knowledge of computerised accounts and spread sheets are required, though training is available.

Duties include:

- Budgetary control
- Production of monthly financial statements
- Liaising with regions
- Daily administration of the department.

Assistance relating to further relevant training is negotiable.

Closing Date - July 1st

Replies to: The General Secretary  
P O Box 1019  
Johannesburg 2000

THE Kraal Gallery in Johannesburg's Carlton Centre has a tapestry on its wall with the idyllic image of an African sun woven on a pastel blue sky above the heads of three women walking across a field with babies strapped to their backs.

The reality of rural life is very different for Grace Mathibela, one of the women who wove the wall hangings and rugs on display in the shop.

She is jobless, after she and about 400 other workers were sacked last month for going on strike to demand recognition of their trade union.

Mathibela worked at the Masana factory in the Eastern Transvaal township of Bushbuckridge, where tapestries and rugs for Kraal are made.

Each product from Masana, which is owned by the Anglo American Corporation, comes with a card from the weavers and their children thanking customers for buying their work and "making a considerable contribution to improving the quality of life ... for helping to alleviate one of the many problems facing Africa — the creation of jobs for people in rural areas".

In an interview in her four-roomed hut in Bushbuckridge, Mathibela told us that she began working at Masana 17 years ago when it first set up shop in the township.

"We were very pleased," she remembers. "We thought it was going to help us. They paid me R11 a month at that time."

When she was fired last month, Mathibela was earning a basic wage of R96 a month in return for spending nine and a half hours a day at her loom.

Until last month, wages at the firm ranged from R70 to R96 a month. These were increased by 30 percent in May after the workers staged a strike.

The weavers receive 35c an hour for overtime. Workers who arrive five minutes after the starting time of 7am can be fined R10, while those who take off sick are frequently not paid for the period, even if they produce a doctor's certificate.

"When the new managers took over the factory in 1980, they cut our lunch from one hour to 30 minutes, stopped all leave pay and did not want to talk about wage increases," says Mathibela.

"Workers injured at work receive no compensation. Last month one of the workers lost two fingers using an electric plane in the furniture plant. So far he has received no pay for the injury."

The company provides no housing loans or schemes to help workers educate their children. "We can borrow R10, but then we have to pay interest of R1 even if we pay the money back within a day."

Colleagues who crowded into Grace Mathibela's small living room confirmed her description of working conditions at Masana.

More than 80 percent of the 450-strong workforce joined the SA Textile and Allied Workers' Union (Satawu) in September last year.

Since then, says Mathibela, the

The women who weave the pretty tapestries of cheery rural life face a very different reality. Some 400 went on strike last month, and many have lost their jobs. By EDDIE KOCH



Sacked — Grace Mathibela  
Picture: JOHN PERLMAN  
workers have been trying to get Masana to recognise the union. On May

## The aim: jobs in poor areas

MASANA, jointly owned by Anglo American and De Beers Consolidated, pays wages ranging from R90 to R130 a month — even though it is able to claim a subsidy from the Lebowa government that covers most of its wage bill.

Anglo representative Marc Allan acknowledged Masana's wages were lower than those paid by some employers in the area. "But," he said "it must be borne in mind that without the decentralisation incentives, Masana does not make a profit."

South Africa's decentralisation policy is designed to prop up the homeland system by encouraging investment there.

According to the 1985 manual on regional industrial development incentives produced by the secretariat for multilateral co-operation in Southern Africa, firms in decentralised areas of Lebowa qualify for an "employment incentive" which amounts to 95 percent of wages paid, subject to a maximum of R110 per worker.

Allan said Masana did not qualify for all of these concessions because it was not in a decentralised area. The company had its own ad hoc arrangement with the decentralisation board.

Under this scheme, the company on average gets back 50 percent of each worker's wage, said Allan. This figure was based on wage levels after the payment of production bonuses.

Allan said workers who receive an average basic wage of R110 could double this by earning bonuses — indicating that the subsidised portion of the firm's basic wage bill could be as high as 80 percent.

Masana also qualifies for a tax

rebate equal to 75 percent of expenses spent on training its workforce.

Allan declined to provide figures concerning Masana's financial performance on grounds that the information would help rival companies.

Anglo and De Beers own a string of other textile, light engineering, brick-making and traditional weaving plants in East London, Transkei and Ciskei. These are administered by their subsidiary, the Labour Intensive Industries Trust (Litet).

Allan, Litet's industrial relations manager, said the trust was set up in 1980 to "create and preserve employment in depressed areas."

"Neither the shareholders nor Litet receive any interest on funds advanced nor any dividends. Where profits are made they are reinvested to create further employment opportunities ... the shareholders' commitment is in excess of R12-million."

He denied workers' allegations that Anglo was taking advantage of homeland policies. Workers charge that Masana's refusal to recognise their trade union contradicts Anglo's claim to oppose apartheid.

"At a meeting with union representatives last December, we accepted that the union was representative at Masana," said Allan.

"We asked for draft agreement dealing with the fact that the Labour Relations Act does not apply in Lebowa. Three months later the union presented an agreement that was inappropriate because it was designed for South African conditions."

He said Litet was still willing to recognise a union if a suitable agreement was drafted.

Allan rejected claims that overtime was compulsory at Masana and said all workers received two weeks' paid leave when the company closed each year.

Worker claims that they are fined R10 for being late were also dismissed. Allan said the R10 was a bonus which was only paid "where the attendance standards have been met".

Allan said all cases of work-related injuries were reported by management to the workmen's compensation commissioner.

A man workers say was not compensated for the loss of his fingers had been injured while doing a private and unauthorised job, Allan said. The company had, however, paid his full wage while he was off work and all hospital fees.

"Masana's premises are inspected by the Lebowa inspector of factories and have received a stamp of approval," he added.

## SADF trial details may emerge

DETAILS of the secret trial in which three national servicemen were convicted of conspiring to disseminate classified South African Defence Force information may still become public.

This will depend on the outcome of a Cape Supreme Court hearing on August 2, arising from an application brought earlier this year by the End Conscription Campaign.

Last week an SADF review council upheld the finding of the military tribunal which convicted the three men — but reduced the 18-month detention barracks sentences of Peter Pluddeman, 25 and Hein Monnig, 24, to eight months and that of Desmond Thompson, 20, to six months.

The ECC launched its application in

the wake of the conscripts' conviction earlier this year. Judgement handed down by the military tribunal was not covered by the secrecy ruling and the Weekly Mail was able to report in February that the information they were found guilty of conspiring to disseminate related to anti-ECC activities by the SADF.

An interim order restraining the SADF from harassing or interfering with the ECC was granted and August 2 was set as the return date for the matter to be argued in full.

The minister's bid for the ECC's application to be heard behind closed doors will now be argued on August 2. Depending on the judge's decision, details of the men's trial and the ECC's application might become public knowledge.

24-30/6/88 W H Allen

(Handwritten scribbles)

24-30/6/88 W H Allen



# LONG, LONG WAIT

A PIETERSBURG school teacher's salary adjustment has been held up for over a year because her file is lost, her family confirmed yesterday.

Mrs Philistus Mmatlou Masogo (37), of Bailafuri Primary School near Seshego, passed matric in 1986. She submitted her certificates to the Lebowa Department of Education last year for a salary adjustment. To date, this has not been done.

"We have been to the

head office in Lebowa-kgomo several times about this matter. They told us the file is lost and there is nothing that can be done. I cannot understand this. Why don't they open another file. Is she supposed to suffer because of the mistake and carelessness of other people?" her husband, Mr Titus Masogo, said.

An official at the

*Sowetan (7/88)*  
department yesterday confirmed that Mrs Masogo's file had disappeared.

"I don't know what to do. We cannot adjust the salary without a file. We cannot open a sub file. Her certificate is here," the official said.

The official however promised to "speak to my senior" to resolve the issue.

MRS Anna Mamatlala Magaga is 25 years old and a mother of two. She lives at a village in Moletji near Pietersburg and travels by bus daily to work. Her weekly ticket costs R5,90. Her wages are R23 a week.

Mrs Joyce Tsiri (Mokobana) is a mother of three and stays at Ga-Phago. Her weekly ticket is R8,80. She started working for her present employer in 1984 and earns R45 a week.

These women are among 60 workers employed at Saddle Tree in Seshego near Pietersburg who went on strike last Monday. They are demanding R30-a-week across-the-board increases and the recognition of their union, the Textile Workers Union.

**Management**

Saddle Tree management not only refused to discuss grievances and recognition with the union, it also refused to comment on the matter to this newspaper.

Legally, the company is not obliged to negotiate with the union because it is situated in the Lebowa homeland. The Labour Relations Act and its amendment does not apply in the homelands.

Thus workers in these areas have no recourse to the law. Unions claim that numerous attempts to discuss wages with management have failed.

The Textile Workers Union's files also reveal that attempts to set up meetings with Saddle Tree were rebuffed. Letters from the union were referred to an attorney. In one such letter, the attorney asked the union to state "in terms of which Acts you

# Workers who have no recourse to the law



By MATHATHA TSEDU



WORKERS at a rally ... their homeland counterparts have no protection under the law.

intend operating in Lebowa".

Union officials said this was the standard response to its approaches to management in the area.

The striking Saddle Tree workers earn a minimum of R23 and R36 a week for women and men respectively.

Union organiser Mr Theo Ramalamula, who recently spent over 500 days in detention and was later discharged on charges of subversion arising from a strike at a homeland-based factory, summed up the situation facing unions in homelands:

**Co-operated**

"Of all the companies we have organised in Seshego, only one, Lebowa Bakery, has co-operated. The rest, where we have up to between 80 and 90 percent representation, just tell us they will negotiate with us when the Labour Relation Act is extended to Lebowa. They simply ignore our letters," he said.

In terms of the Homeland Constitution Act, Lebowa, and indeed all the other homelands, can pass legislation to regulate industrial relations. If no such legislation is specifically passed, South African laws that were in force at the time of the attainment of "self governing" status apply.

In the case of Lebowa, which attained self-governing status in 1975, the applicable acts are the Black Labour Relations Act 48 of 1953 and the Wage Act No. 5 of 1957. The post-Wiehahn amendments do not apply.

Two years ago Lebowa government officials pointed out that the homeland was busy with its own labour legislation. Nothing has come out of these pronouncements.

The dilemma facing

homeland governments is twofold. On the one hand, in order to attract industrialists to the impoverished areas, they promise low taxes, no minimum wages and no trade unions. On the other, they rely on the votes of exploited workers to stay in power.

**Interests**

Up to now, the interests of the industrialists have been well looked after. But as Mr Ramalamula said, the chickens are coming home to roost for Lebowa.

On the surface, the strike at Saddle Tree may "look ordinary". Its implications are however wide. A victory for Saddle Tree workers could affect the position of many workers in similar situations countrywide.

Last year, the Transport and Allied Workers Union had a strike in the same area over almost similar issues. Management at first refused to meet union officials but eventually succumbed. Whether Saddle Tree will follow suit is another matter.

What is clear is that presently, both Mrs Magaga and Mrs Tsiri, and indeed the entire striking force, are determined to see their union recognised.



Political comment in this issue by Aggrey Klaaste and Joe Thlooe. Sub-editing, headlines and posters by Sydney Matlhaku. All of 61 Commando Road, Industria West, Johannesburg.

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RAMODIKE

acts against  
colleague



RAMODIKE ... Chief  
Minister.

GOVT

Sowetan 19/7/88

# MINISTER

# FIRED

THE Lebowa Minister of Public Works, Mr M J Duba, was yesterday dismissed from the Cabinet following accusations made by his colleagues on his activities while he was Minister of Law and Order.

By  
MATHATHA  
TSEDU

A statement released yesterday, said the homeland's Chief Minister, Mr M N Ramodike, had, "for reasons deemed sound and cogent" decided to terminate Mr Duba's services with effect from today. A successor would be appointed this morning, the statement said.

The dramatic development followed a Supreme Court action brought by Mr Duba to restrain a select committee of the Legislative Assembly from investigating his activities while he was Minister of Law and Order.

## Restrain

Mr Duba brought the application in the Pretoria Supreme Court on Friday, but the outcome was not available by late yesterday. An official at the Pretoria Supreme Court said the information would only be available this morning.

The select committee was appointed during the last sitting of the Legislative Assembly. Its appointment followed heated debates and accusations by MPs about Mr Duba's handling of the police department while he was Law and Order Minister.

The MPs alleged that Mr Duba had recommended and effected irregular appointments and promotions in the police force. One MP

To Page 2

## R60 a month to live in this hovel

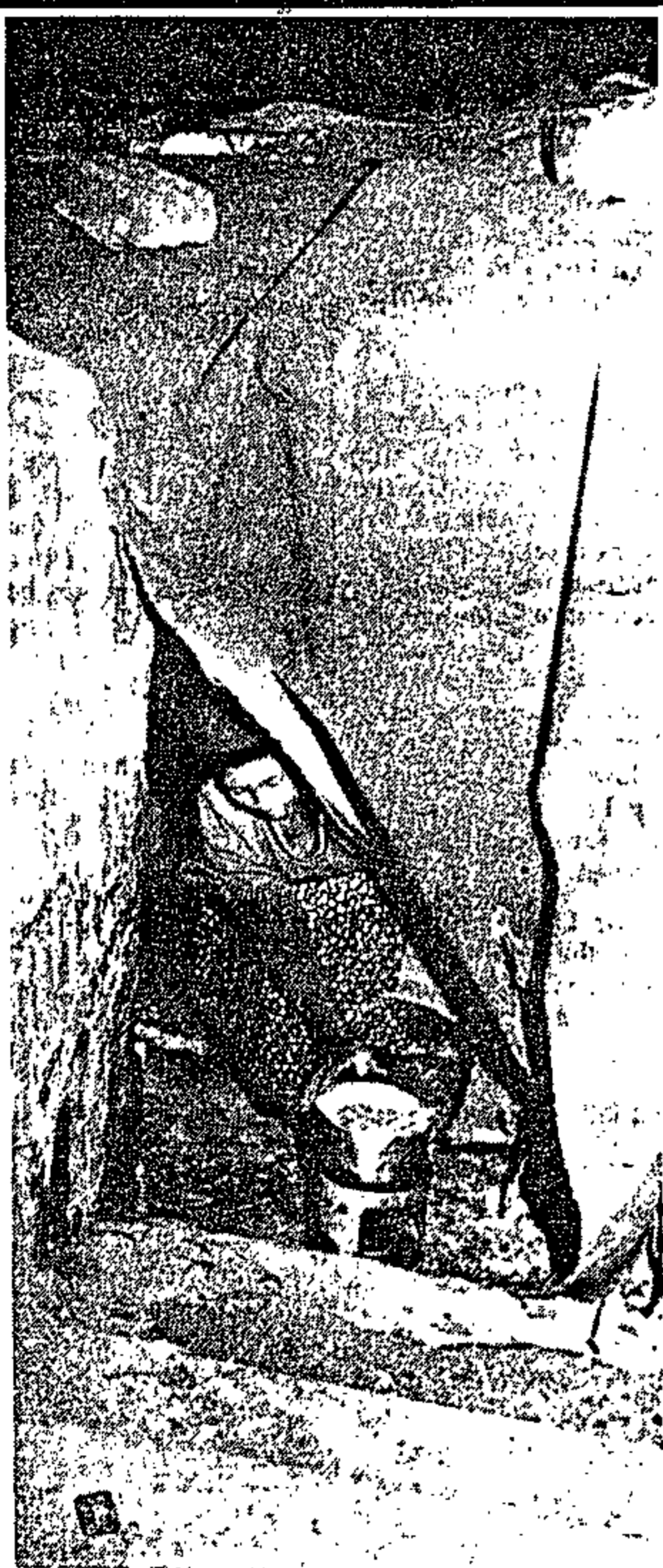
MORE than 90 black families are paying at least R60 each to live in squalid conditions in a building near the Johannesburg City centre.

As if the dilapidated condition of the flats was not enough, the families have been going without electricity since October last year.

The lack of electricity has forced the families to use candles for lighting rooms and walkways and paraffin stoves for heating and cooking.

Residents told of the death of a woman in her early 20s who suffered burns when a paraffin stove exploded. The woman, who was from Ladysmith, left a six-months-old baby.

On a visit to Miltherd Court at 124 Kerk Street we found children playing hide and seek in dark passages with a



"S-H-H-H-I" DON'T TELL ANYONE WE ARE SO CHEAP!

### MOTOR SPARE

SOME OF OUR 1/2 PRICE SPECIALS

WHOLESALE DIRECT TO THE PUBLIC While - STOCKS last

CASH ONLY Limited period 14 DAYS GST excluded

Prices subject to change without further notice

## Minister is fired

Sowetan 19/7/88

From Page 1

alleged that a woman constable was promoted to major. This had led to a divorce with her husband, he said.

In his application Mr Duba said the Legislative Assembly was not properly constituted when the committee was appointed. This he argued, was because there were four vacancies in the Legislative Assembly which had existed for nine months. The maximum period allowed for a vacancy in the Legislative Assembly is four months, he argued.

Mr Duba also stated that the committee was not impartial as it constituted of members of the Legislative Assembly. He asked for an independent commission headed by a judge.

NE BA Mod R4 plus plus qual FITI Doe

GA SH AB: 3-ya

SPEL OFF: W

**No comment on  
Lebowa dismissal**

LEBOWAKGOMO — Mr R R Mphahlele (66) has replaced Mr M J Duba as Minister of Public Works.

Announcing the appointment yesterday, the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Mr M N Ramodike, declined to comment on Mr Duba's unexpected dismissal on Monday. However, it is known there was a legal wrangle between Mr Duba and the Lebowa government.

The Chief Minister announced the appointment of Chief Phasane Nkadameng and Mr Noko Bernard Papo as Deputy Ministers.

# Ramodike condemns movement Thari disbanded

South African 21/7/88



**CONTROVERSIAL** Lebowa-based Thari-Ya-Sechaba is to be disbanded because it was totally rejected by the people of Lebowa.

This announcement was made by the movement's president and Chief Minister of Lebowa, Mr M N Ramodike, at a press conference held at Lebowakgomo yesterday.

The conference was a sequel to the developments of the past five days during which:

- A Cabinet Minister interdicted the Government to stop investigation into his handling of the police department;
- The Minister, Mr M J Duba, was summarily sacked;
- Mr Ramodike promised a one-day session of the legislative assembly to "highlight, ventilate and disclose certain things that were taking place in the

By MATHATHA TSEDU

past" in the Lebowa Government and;

- The Cabinet was enlarged to 15 with the appointment of two Deputy Ministers and a new Minister of Public Works to replace Mr Duba.

Mr Ramodike said the government had been shocked by Mr Duba's actions and said he could not comment further because the matter was sub judice.

Mr Ramodike said: "The so-called Thari-Ya-Sechaba cultural movement is totally rejected and not acceptable to Lebowa people."

He said the establishment of Thari, which took place during the term of the late Dr C N Phatudi — with Mr Ramodike as general secretary, was a result of the "manipulation" of the Cabinet by certain people.

He said Thari had been aimed at countering the "activities of the so-called comrades during the sjambok era."

He said the Cabinet was now going to consult with all concerned people in Lebowa.

"We are not going to resort to a policy of maiming people, torturing people, sjamboking our people — maiming even our beloved sons and daughters," Mr Ramodike said.

The formation of Thari, which was nicknamed Inkathari because of its similarity with Inkatha of KwaZulu and KwaNdebele's Mbokodo, was opposed by black organisations.

Its creation led to the disbanding of all political parties in the homelands — turning Lebowa into a one-party territory. Mr Ramodike said the Lebowa People's Party would be immediately revived although a new name for the party would be announced.

- The new appointees into the Cabinet are Mr Ratau Ray Mphahlele (66), Minister of Public Works, Chief Phaswane Nkadimeng (58), Deputy Minister of Authority Affairs in the Department of the Chief Minister and Seshego businessman Mr Noko Bernard Papo (54) as Deputy Minister of Education and Culture.

**Yeasty flavour****Activities:** Baker and confectioner.**Control:** Lebowa Development Corporation.**Chairman:** P C Mokgokong.**Capital structure:** 25m ords of 10c. Market capitalisation: R12,5m.**Share market:** Price: 50c. Yields: 9% on dividend; 22,2% on earnings; PE ratio, 4,5; cover, 2,5. 12-month high, 110c; low, 40c. Trading volume last quarter, 43 000 shares.**Financial:** Year to March 31.

|                              |      |
|------------------------------|------|
|                              | '88  |
| <b>Debt:</b>                 |      |
| Short-term (Rm) .....        | —    |
| Long-term (Rm) .....         | 1,42 |
| Debt:equity ratio .....      | —    |
| Shareholders' interest ..... | 0,73 |
| Int & leasing cover .....    | 1,19 |
| Debt cover .....             | 1,37 |
| <b>Performance:</b>          |      |
|                              | '88  |
| Return on cap (%) .....      | 24,2 |
| Turnover (Rm) .....          | 39,0 |
| Pre-int profit (Rm) .....    | 5,09 |
| Pre-int margin (%) .....     | 13,1 |
| Taxed profit (Rm) .....      | 2,55 |
| Earnings (c) .....           | 11,1 |
| Dividends (c) .....          | 4,5  |
| Net Worth (c) .....          | 57,9 |

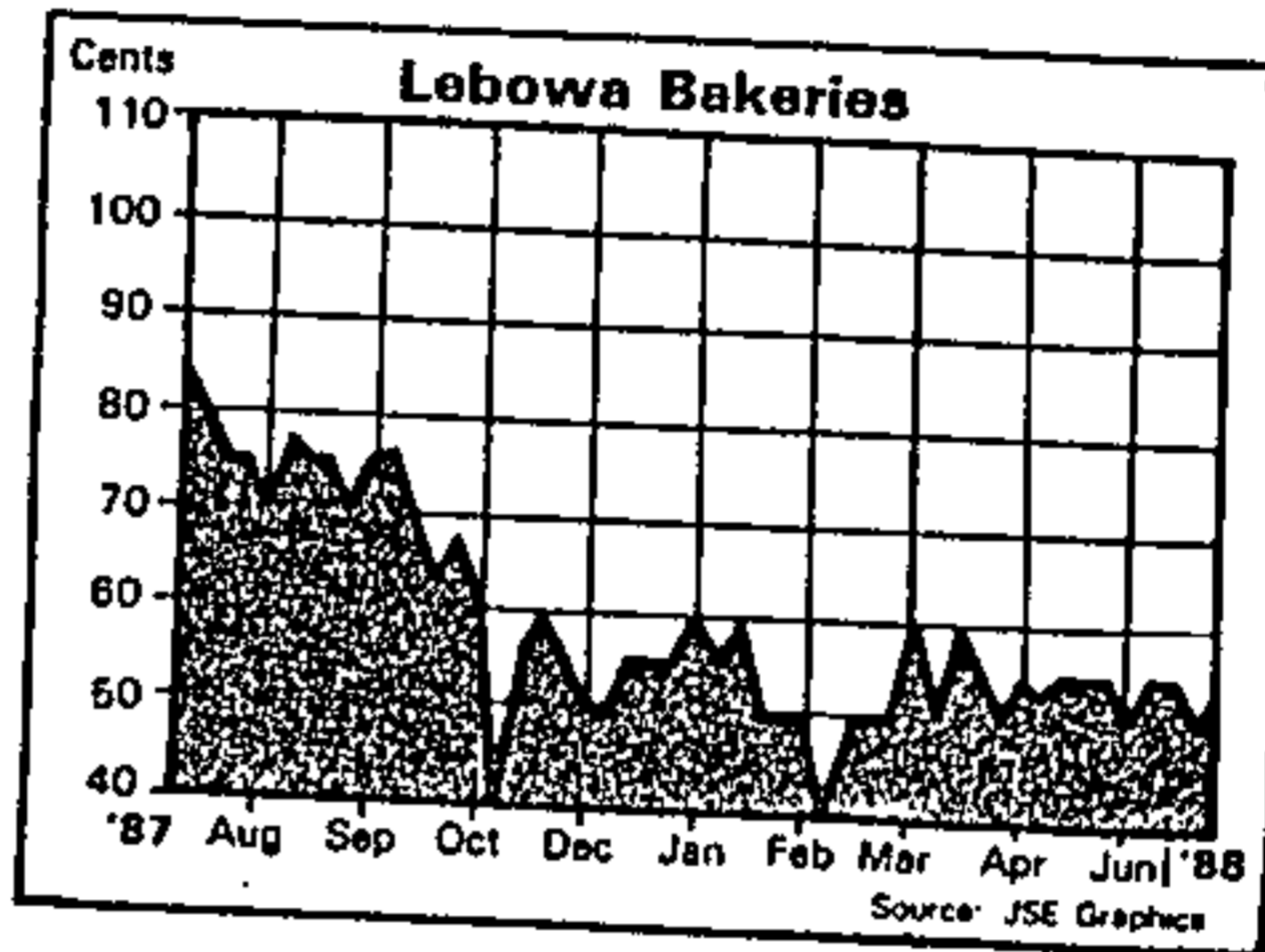
FINANCIAL MAIL JULY 22 1988

FM 22/7/88 (111)

Investors seem to have decided that the shares, currently on a dividend yield of 9%, offer income rather than growth. It is true that chairman Pothinus Mokgokong notes in his review that he "is reasonably confident that (this) year we will maintain and perhaps even improve on our performance."

That sounds a less enthusiastic forecast than is being offered by many industrial chairmen currently. However, it is also true that the company at the time of the listing underestimated actual earnings and dividends for the past year by 31% and 36% respectively.

Following the listing last July, the first annual report of this regional baker suggests that this year it will be especially active in expansion and diversification. Further, the board's belief is that, as a result of the listing, Lebowa Bakeries will be better able to "look for development opportunities countrywide." Last year already saw acquisition of two bakeries beyond Lebowa's boundaries. Fea-



sibility studies are being prepared for bakeries in several areas.

Mokgokong reports a "significant swing" from brown to white bread. Demand for the latter as a percentage of the former rose from 9,8% to 13,7% last year.

The ambitions, if they are realised, may lead to a change in investors' view of the company in the future, despite the fact that the company does not control the structure or the level of the bread price. The listing probably means that the company will no longer be dependent on the Lebowa Development Corporation for finance. The past balance sheet shows long-term debt of R1,4m which bears interest at prime rate, but this is matched by liquid balances of R3,2m, meaning the balance sheet is effectively ungeared.

The impression is of a conservatively run but ambitious young company which may yet surprise the JSE. While present outlook may be for only a small earnings improvement this year, investment now for a longer period appears to offer attractive potential at the current price.

David Ross

CAP TALKS 4/8/88

## Lebowa rejects govt council

THE government's attempts to involve the non-independent homelands in the proposed national council suffered another blow with the refusal of Lebowa to take part in this week's talks about the new body with the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis.

The governor of Lebowa, Mr Noko Ramodike, said his government had not attended the discussions on Tuesday because it rejected the proposed council.

The council has also been rejected by the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, who also boycotted this week's talks, and by the Chief Minister of KaNgwane, Mr Enos Mabuza.

The government of the QwaQwa homeland has also dismissed the proposed council.

## Lebowa warns against force

SOEKMEKAAR — Lebowa Chief Minister Mr Nelson Ramodike says South Africans should strive to find ways and means of solving the country's socio-economic and political problems to everyone's advantage.

Opening the Pheeha tribal offices near Soekmekaar, he said one of the most important tools in this regard was education and he appealed to the country's youth to refrain from seeking change by means of force.

The Chief Minister said his government was committed to the provision of technical, financial and administrative assistance to all tribal and community authorities to improve the valuable services they rendered.

He said with the limited funds at his government's disposal, the government could not allow corrupt elements to ruin its objectives through selfish and personal ambitions. — Sapa.



## University of North students boycott classes

Students at the University of the North near Pietersburg have been boycotting classes since Monday.

The reasons for the boycott are not clear, but pamphlets distributed on campus at the weekend urged students to boycott the academic programme. Slogans were sprayed on the walls of residences, the student centre and some academic buildings.

Neither the rector nor his deputy were available for comment yesterday.

— Northern Transvaal  
Bureau.

III

~~Star~~

Star 14/9/88

## LEBOWA PLATINUM

### Best choice 111

**Activities:** Mining and processing of platinum group metals and by-product gold, copper and nickel in Lebowa.

**Control:** Rustenburg Platinum holds 21,5%, JCI holds 20,1%, and Anglo American has 14,35%.

**Chairman:** P F Retief; managing director: B E Davison.

**Capital structure:** 86,2m ords of 1c each. Market capitalisation: R534m.

**Share market:** Price: 620c. Yields: 1% on dividend; 2,8% on earnings; PE ratio, 36; cover, 2,8. 12-month high, 650c; low, 225c. Trading volume last quarter, 6,8m shares.

**Financial:** Year to June 30.

|                                  | '85  | '86  | '87  | '88  |
|----------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| Profit on metal sales (Rm) ..... | 5,0  | 15,7 | 19,5 | 16,6 |
| Gross sales revenue (Rm) .....   | 23,7 | 39,8 | 47,1 | 52,4 |
| Taxed profit (Rm) ....           | 2,4  | 7,0  | 6,7  | 14,8 |
| Earnings (c) .....               | —    | —    | —    | 17,2 |
| Dividends (c) .....              | —    | —    | —    | 6,0  |

Lebowa Platinum's listing ranks as one of the more successful of a mining company on the JSE and, while giving credit to controlling shareholder JCI, it is doubtful the mining house would have moved so decisively without competition. With construction of the Northam and Lefkochrysos mines under way, other companies were after JCI's extensive platinum mineral rights in Lebowa where the group had been stalling on development for years.

The net result was to goad JCI into forming Lebowa Plats which many analysts rate the best investment among the new platinum mining companies, because of its huge ore reserves and links to established producer Rustenburg Platinum which refines Lebowa's production on a toll basis and also markets it. Rustplat has a 21,5% stake in Lebowa Plats.

Listed at 275c last November after the October Crash the shares initially eased to

around 240c before taking off to stand at present levels around 640c. That performance is thanks to the firm platinum market and the deal earlier this year through which the company acquired the pick of the platinum rights on the eastern limb of the Bushveld Complex either directly or in joint ventures with Rustplats (*Companies* April 8).

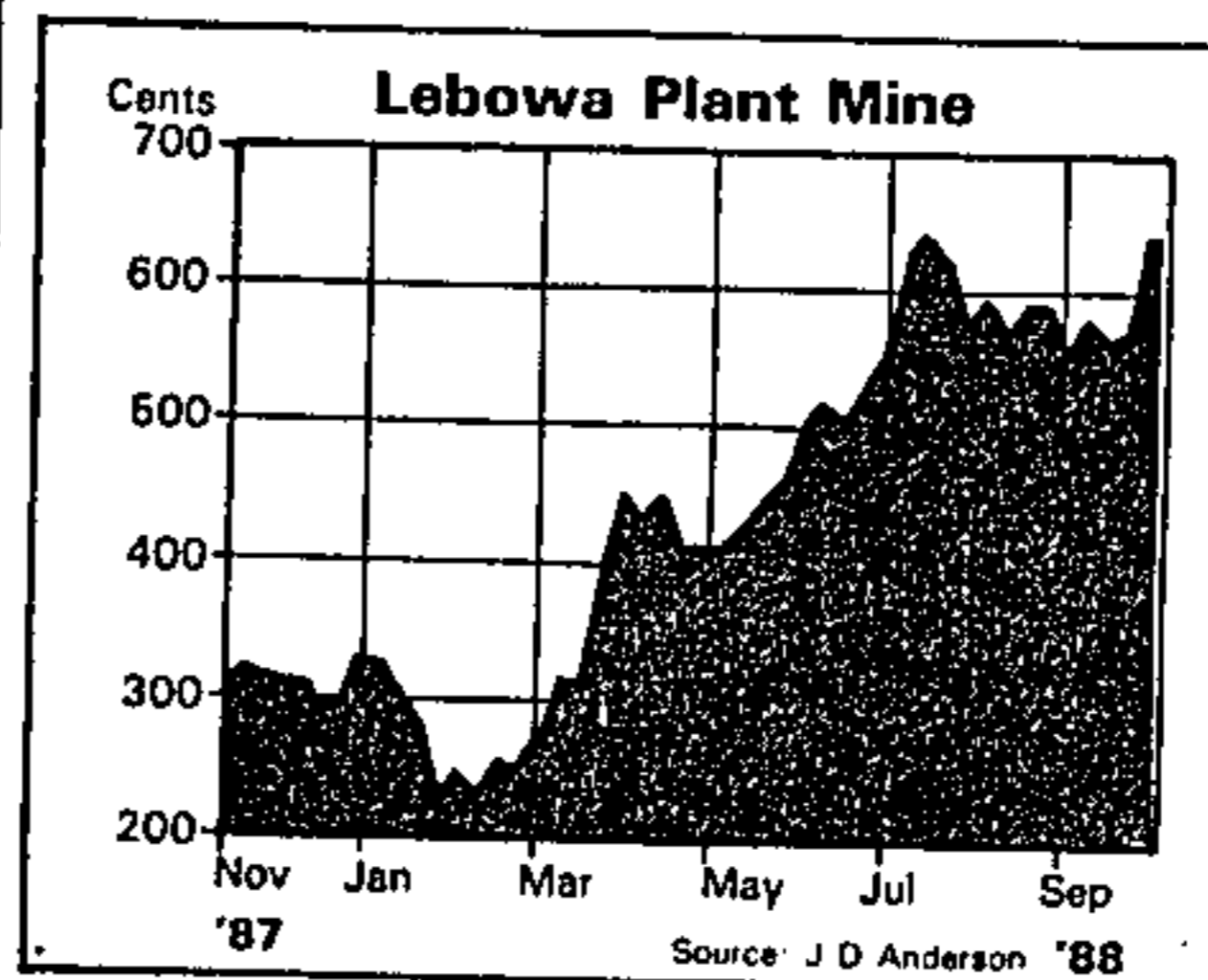
Work is underway to boost output from the existing Atok mine and this is on schedule to reach a rate of 50 000 t/month by next August, says chairman Pat Retief. Lebowa Plats then has until August 1991 to expand to a total of 70 000 t/month in terms of its deal with the Lebowan government but Retief says this is being speeded up.

Design work is underway for the mine at Maandagshoek which will initially mill at a rate of 100 000 t/month but Retief says the Lebowan government has not yet agreed to the proposal that Rustplat start mining this immediately on a tribute basis.

Lebowa Plats has five years in which to develop another mine with a milled throughput of 50 000 t/month on the Platreef deposit where it has a 50-50 joint venture with Rustplat.

According to Retief: "Lebowa Plats' access to proven surface-outcropping reserves at Maandagshoek and its 50% ownership of the exceptional Platreef deposit near Potgietersrus ensures that Lebowa Plats has the means to grow into one of the lowest cost major producers in the industry."

Some analysts continue to worry about the relationship between Rustplat and Lebowa,



feeling that if it came to the crunch in a market downturn Lebowa Plats' interests might be sacrificed to those of Rustplat. However, a stronger case can be argued for the reverse situation with Rustplat ensuring Lebowa Plats is not prejudiced to avoid antagonising the Lebowan government. The Lebowan Development Corporation holds 5,38% of the company while JCI went out of its way to make the offer attractive to Lebowan citizens.

The Lebowa Plats' prospectus said no dividends could be expected until 1990/1991 yet the company paid dividends totalling 6c a share in the year to June.

At current levels, Lebowa Plats may be fully valued for the present but the shares should be accumulated by any investor confident about the future of the platinum industry.

Brendan Ryan

## Defamation suit is withdrawn

Pretoria Correspondent

The Chief Ministers of Lebowa and Gazankulu have settled a R20 000 defamation claim after the Lebowa Chief Minister withdrew his claim in the Pretoria Supreme Court.

Mr Justice Kirk-Cohen ordered the parties to pay their own costs.

Mr Nelson Ramodike, who became Lebowa's Chief Minister a year ago, sued the Gazankulu Chief Minister, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, and the South African Broadcasting Corporation, claiming that defamatory statements were broadcast on television on February 27 1985.

The defamation claim followed a commission of inquiry's recommendation in October 1984 that disputed land on the common border between the two national states be handed to Lebowa.

The SABC broadcast an interview with Professor Ntsanwisi in which the Gazankulu leader said Lebowa men, under the leadership of Mr Ramodike, had been transported by lorry to the border area, where they had torn up a fence and "looted" it.

In the settlement agreement the Gazankulu Chief Minister said he never intended that Mr Ramodike was personally involved in the cutting of the fence.

Victims of dreaded  
asbestos disease

Jc

# Villagers battling to exist

SJA  
16/11/81

By Dawn Barkhuizen

Medical equipment and emergency rations are urgently needed in a remote Lebowa squatter village where residents are dying from asbestosis.

On a recent visit to the settlement of Matikiring, The Star discovered a group of poverty-stricken people, former asbestos mine workers, and their families afflicted by the killer disease.

They are the survivors of a larger group, most of whom had already died, said Matabata district nurse Sister Agnes Qwabe.

"The single thing that keeps these people going is the instinct to live ...

"It is time somebody took responsibility. These people worked their whole lives at the mines. What have they got for it? Nothing, except to die in this pitiful place," she said.

"What we need here are X-ray machines, doctors, medicine, improved hygiene and regular good food that will make the people strong and not leave them susceptible to every little sickness that comes along."

## OPERATION HUNGER.

She said that if it were not for Operation Hunger's soup and mealie meal and the vegetable gardens it helped establish, the people would surely starve.

The 30-odd families in Matikiring were left destitute when the asbestos mines in the area closed several years ago. Most are without identification papers, workers compensation or pensions.

"Technically, most of them just do not exist," said Sister Qwabe.

The people were without money or jobs and even if there was work, most were too sick to work.

The village comprises a collection of huts populated mostly by skinny, wheezing old women, who have lost their husbands because of the disease.

Water is 2 kilometres away. The pension office, with its four-year waiting list, is 69 km away.

Residents interviewed by The Star said they or their spouses had worked on the mines as far back as 1939.

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# Vegetables change lives

— Perlman III

By Dawn Barkhuizen

MOHLALETSE — Rows and rows of spinach, carrots and beetroot are the lifeblood of 7 350 people living in a tiny section of drought-stricken southern Lebowa, thanks to Operation Hunger.

Rich harvests — in an area where landowners have had no crops this year — are being reaped four times annually, earning money and food for isolated and otherwise unemployed rural dwellers, according to Mrs Ina Perlman, Operation Hunger's executive director.

The success of 21 community gardens established at Mohlaletse this year is illustrated when the percentage increase in applications for feeding in the area — about 15 percent since February — is compared to the 100 percent increase in neighbouring Nwabe — an area with only three community gardens.

## EVERGREENS

This is even more remarkable in view of the fact that unemployment has increased dramatically as a result of the closure of nearby chrome mines, Mrs Perlman said.

The gardens, nicknamed "evergreens", are central to Operation Hunger's self-help drive, but are only established at the request of and with the participation of the community.

There are plans to establish a further 17 gardens, at a cost of R2 300 with boreholes and hand-pumps, in the area.

The effect of each garden is multiple:

- Employment for about 50 people is provided. Gardeners reap vegetables for their families worth about R50 a month and earn an additional R30 to R50 in cash sales.
- Providing clean water.
- Providing fresh vegetables otherwise not available in the area, virtually stamping out kwashiorkor.

# Three rural factory areas to be built

*111*  
*Sowetan 2/12/88*

THE Lebowa Development Corporation has announced that three new rural factory complexes in the territory will be ready for occupation early next year.

The manager of the small industries, Mr Johan Stone, said in Pietersburg yesterday that another five complexes will be completed by the middle of 1989.

He said: "The popularity of these

complexes can mainly be attributed to the low rentals which give the small businessman with little capital, an excellent start."

He invited interested people to contact the LDC, as accommodation is available immediately in complexes at Mahwelereng, Seshego and Lenyene. The contact numbers are Pietersburg (01521) 92104/5 and telephone Lenyene No 1.



# Horseracing in the north

THE Lebowa Legislative Assembly is to hold a one-day session tomorrow during which a Bill authorising the creation of a horse racing club will be discussed.

The chief public relations officer, Mr Serobi Maja, said the Lebowa Horse Racing Bill is a follow-up to an aborted attempt in 1979 when two white men swindled the government of thousands of rands after claiming to be rich men. *Sowetan 4/12/88*

The assembly will also deal with Additional Appropriation Bills, unauthorised expenditure, public accounts reports, a report of a select committee on nursing and others. Mr Maja said it was unlikely that a date for next year's elections in the homeland would be made known.



9/12/88 FMAIL

9/12/88

possible for them to sell their present houses or flats, buy here at favourable prices and invest the 'windfall profit' to produce additional income for the future." ■

BUILDING (III) FMAIL

### Two birds, one stone

Lebowa Development Corporation (LDC), faced with two significant challenges — reducing its 12 000-dwelling housing backlog, and fostering home-grown industry — hopes to go some of the way to solving both issues in one fell swoop.

It is doing this by encouraging black entrepreneurs to establish feasible construction companies which will make low-cost housing one of their priorities.

This process is also being monitored and encouraged by Lebowa Housing Finance (LHF), a division of LDC.

According to LHF manager Pierre Malherbe, the division was formed in 1986 to address issues such as the provision of housing loans, promoting Lebowa builders through training, and canvassing financial backing for Lebowa's construction industry.

The LHF training programme for black builders is designed along similar lines to that run by the Building Industries Federation of SA, Bifsa. Malherbe says separate

training is necessary because Bifsa's programme is only presented at its own training establishment in Johannesburg.

"Lebowa's small builders cannot afford to be away from their businesses for too long and this precludes them from attending the Bifsa courses," he says.

He adds that since LHF was formed, Lebowa small builders have netted housing contracts worth R30m, creating employment for thousands of Lebowa's resident citizens. According to analysts, for every R1m spent on low-cost housing projects, 250 man-years in employment are created.

#### Bridging finance

Lebowa builders are assisted with bridging finance through the Lebowa government and the Southern Africa Development Bank's small builders aid scheme.

Malherbe says this year alone, Lebowa builders have taken on the construction of 1 036 homes, each priced between R10 000 and R45 000.

He says there has been a dramatic improvement in standards of workmanship and management skills since the LHF intensive training programme began in the last quarter of 1987.

Apart from seminars and on-the-job training, LHF also conducts organised tours to building-related exhibitions and projects in

Johannesburg to acquaint builders with modern techniques, skills and equipment.

"We want to help builders improve their knowledge and efficiency to such an extent that they can successfully meet the challenge of the current housing shortage in Lebowa without having to bring in outside companies."

He also points out that small builders are already spreading their wings by erecting up-market simplex and duplex townhouses in Lebowakgomo. "This development is the first ever for any of the self-governing territories in SA.

"Encouragement also came from the Lebowa government which expressed its confidence in its home-grown contractors by awarding contracts to them for construction of schools."

This year LHF has also launched a builder of the year competition aimed at recognising progress and workmanship in the building trade.

"The prestige attached to this award will open new doors to the winner and vest confidence in his abilities, not only with suppliers and financiers, but also with customers," says Malherbe.

The competition takes into account issues such as workmanship, management, contracting history, financial management, and adherence to construction schedules. ■

POINTERS



# Lebowa assists a pupil at each of 251 schools

Sowetan 9/12/84

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THE Lebowa Development Corporation has donated more than R25 000 to assist needy scholars who are studying for matric at schools in Lebowa. The cheque was handed over to the Lebowa Minister of Education, Kgosi Ram-mupudu, at the Ministerial offices in Lebowa-

akgomo. A spokesman for the LDC, said one deserving pupil at each of the 251 schools will receive a grant to cover school fees and book costs. The pupils also received assistance last year during Std 9 and were earlier chosen by a special committee. The grant is part of an ongoing programme of

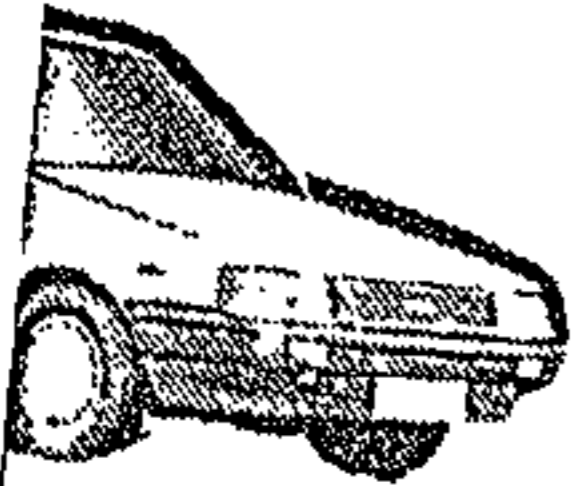
financial assistance given by the LDC for education and training. Recently the corporation set up two trusts, one for academic education and one for training, each with an initial investment capital of R4,5 million.

Through its training section, the LDC also provides a range of courses including artisan training at its R100 000 training centre.

During the last financial year, the corporation spent nearly R200 000 on bursaries, grants and training. In addition, an associated company, Lebowa Bakeries, provided full bursaries for two students at the Medical University of South Africa (Medunsa).

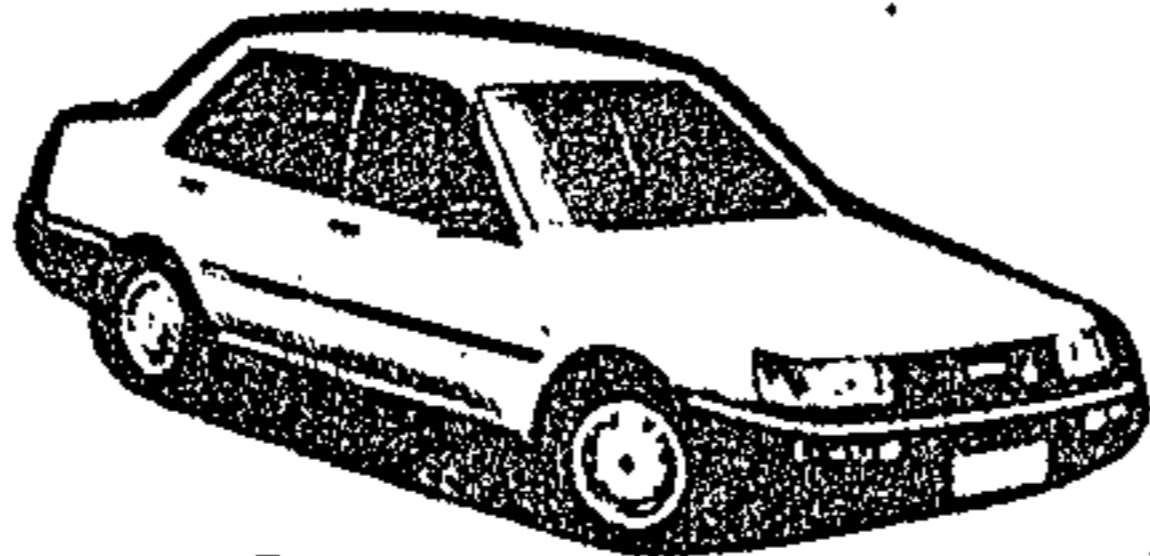
## COMPETITION

Prize



VW SPRINTER

3rd Prize



COROLLA 1300 L

WINNER TAKE AWAY