HOMELANDS
GAZANKULU
GENERAL
1975 - 78
291. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

Whether his Department has purchased land in the vicinity of Witrivier; if so, (a) what is the description and area of the land purchased, (b) what is the name of the person from whom it was purchased, (c) what was the price paid for the land, (d) how was the price arrived at and (e) for what purpose was the land purchased.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

The following three properties have been acquired on behalf of the South African Bantu Trust in the district of Witrivier:

(i) (a) The farm Mtimba—552 hectares

(b) The property was acquired from the State on 2 January 1940.

(c) The property was transferred to the South African Bantu Trust in terms of section 6 of the Bantu Trust and Land Act, 1936.

(d) Falls away.

(e) The land is situated in a Released Area.

(ii) (a) Portion 14 of the farm White Waters No 7—43 hectares.

(b) The property was acquired from the Catholic Church on 13 May 1971.

(c) It is considered not in public interest to disclose this information.

(d) The offer was based on a valuation of the Department of Agricultural Credit and Land Tenure.

(e) To include Bongani Hospital in the Bantu area.

(iii) (a) The remainder of the farm The Ranch No 66—27 hectares.

(b) The property was acquired from Mr. P. J. van Heerden on 3 November 1963.

(c) It is considered not in public interest to disclose this information.

(d) The offer was based on a valuation of the Department of Agricultural Credit and Land Tenure.

(e) Consolidation.
The former Gazankulu Minister of the Interior, Mr. Christopher Mageze, who quit the homeland Cabinet because of alleged bureaucracy and maladministration, is to form an opposition party.

Speaking from his Soweto home yesterday, Mr. Mageze said: "I was frustrated at the way the Government was ruling. The country is being badly administered and is lagging way behind the other homelands because of this."

NOT CONSULTED

Points Mr. Mageze made to back up his contentions were that:

- Ministers were neither consulted nor asked to debate the preparation of the national Budget. They were denied the right to question some of the estimates by the Chief Minister of the territory, Professor Hali Nathan of the

- There are no fixed dates for cabinet meetings to discuss the implementation of policies. Ministers were summoned at 10-minute notice, issued with documents and told to decide on them.

- The Chief Minister refused permission to table a motion calling for an increase in salaries because "it will be a waste of time."

- The houses the ministers live in are of a low standard.

WHITE VETO

- The Chief Minister had allowed the homeland's seconded White officers to veto some of the policies tabled in the homeland legislative assembly. "As a Cabinet we should be allowed to discuss matters of importance to our nation without Whites interfering or dictating to us," said Mr. Mageze.

- "I find it impossible to operate within such a framework and plan to form an opposition party."
The factory buildings are designed to provide adequate office space at the plant, as well as ablution facilities for 100 to 200 workers. The floor space varies between 1,000 m², 1,500 m² and 2,000 m². Fifteen of these factories were already completed and all were occupied.

Dr. Adendorff said that a contract of R2.5-million provided for the construction of two factory units at Isihebe, in KwaZulu, three at Letaba, in Gazankulu, four at Seshego, in Lebowa, and two at Witseshoek, in Qwaqwa. The building operations are due to start shortly.

FACTORIES FOR HOMELANDS

The Bantu Investment Corporation (BIC) will build another eleven standard factory buildings at a cost of R2.5-million at industrial growth points in Black Homelands. This forms part of a R3-million project for an eventual total of 35 such buildings.

Dr. J. Adendorff, managing director of BIC, said that these standard factory units were proving so popular that the Corporation was unable to meet the demand at present.
VERKLARING DEUR SY EDELE M.C. BOTHA, L.V., MINISTER VAN BANTOE-ADMINISTRASIE EN -ONTWIKKELING EN VAN BANTOE-ONDERWYS.

Met verwysing na die Proklamatories wat vandag in die Staatskoe- rant verskyn het waarby ontwikkelingskorporasies vir die self-regerende tuislande van, onderskeidelik, die Suid-Sotho-, Tsonga- en Venda-volksonhede met ingang van 1 Desember 1975 ingestel is, het die Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling verklaar dat die korporasies na oorlegpieging met die betrokke tuislandregerings ingestel is en dat verdere beslag daardeur gegee word aan groter betrokkenheid en self-beskikking aan die kant van tuislandregerings. Die Minister het te kenne gese dat die direksies van aardie korporasies sal bestaan uit vijf Blankes wat regstreeks deur die Minister aangestel sal word en vijf Bantoe persone wat deur die betrokke tuislandregering genomeer en deur die Minister aangestel sal word. Die name van die direkteure sal eersdaags bekend gemaak word.

Die formaliteit van die sluiting van hul oorspronklike volkskor-
porasies is tans in die finale stadium van voltooiing en na ver-
wagting sal die instelling van afsonderlike korporasies vir elke selfregerende tuisland vroeër volgende jaar afgehandel kan word.

UITGEERIK DEUR DIE DEPARTEMENT VAN INLIGTING OF VERSOEK VAN DIE MINISTERIE VAN BANTOE-ADMINISTRASIE EN -ONTWIKKELING EN VAN BANTOE-ONDERWYS.

PRETORIA. 28 NOVEMBER 1975.
(3) (a) and (b) Due to the fact that
Certificates of Citizenship have not
yet been issued to all the Shangaan-
speaking people in terms of the Act,
the numbers requested can unfortu-
nately not be furnished.

(4) (a) and (b) As this question is also
connected with citizenship and the
concept of economic activity, which
is being interpreted in different ways,
the particulars cannot be furnished.

(5) (a) (i) and (ii) In view of the fact
that all the Shangaan-speaking
people have not yet been issued
with Certificates of Citizenship
and that some of the Shangaan-
speaking workers may have con-
nections with Mozambique, au-
thetic information cannot be
furnished.

(b) Falls away.
BANTUSTANS

Gazankulu basket case

If you liked Lesotho, you'll love Gazankulu. The Bureau for Economic Research in Bantu Development (Benbo) has just issued an economic review of the place, from which a bleak picture of its development emerges.

After all, what is there to be said about an area which has only 18.4% of its economically active men living within its borders? Which had a GDP of only R14.3m in 1974? In which 81.4% of gross national income is earned outside its borders?

From Benbo's figures, it appears that Gazankulu is at present little more than a labour reservoir with a government which, this year, has a R16m budget.

Gazankulu - which is somewhere near the Kruger Park - is supposed to be the "Homeland" of 744,400 Shangaan/Tsonga. Yet only 265,100 lived there in 1975, the bulk of them women, children and old men. And of these, 72,500 are migrant workers, while 21,000 commute daily to the common area.

This means that only 42.5% of the 3,730 people entering the labour market annually from 1973 to 1975 have been employed either in Gazankulu or within commuting distance of their homes. Even ignoring those "citizens" who live permanently in the common area, more than half of Gazankulu's economically active population is doomed to migrant worker status.

In 1970 more than a quarter of the men were temporarily absent; and each man had to support four children.

These figures are the highest of all the Bantustans and, says Benbo, "show that it is difficult to develop the economy with so few men in relation to women and so many children that have to be supported."

Nor does the area's industrial development look particularly healthy. Job creation attempts are being stepped up, but industrial development is limited to Letaba in Gazankulu and the Tzaneen border area, which is shared with Lebowa. Capital investment to date amounts to R14m, but much of this has gone to Tzaneen. Of the 4,356 black jobs created, a large proportion went to Lebowa citizens.

Buying power in Gazankulu flows to the common area - Gazankulu itself has virtually no commercial sector, although 487 licenses were granted to black traders there in 1976.

The area's infrastructure is inadequate and education standards are appalling low. In 1975 only 7.9% of the school population were receiving post-primary education.

Nevertheless, says Benbo, "considerable progress has already been made with the economic development of this country." Perhaps. But the rate of development will have to be stepped up before Gazankulu is anything more than another ideologically created rural "dumping ground."

Conclusion

...
A BLACK LEADER SPEAKS OUT

THE time has come when I cannot remain silent. The whites have told us what they think; now it is time that the whites listened to us blacks.

It is especially to the Afrikaners that I speak, and I would be failing in my duty if I do not speak out boldly.

The Afrikaner must realise once and for all that apartheid and all that it stands for is, in the eyes of black people, not only wrong but morally evil. So evil, that no thinking black man — not even those leaders who have opted for independence — would wish to see it perpetuated another day. It belittles us and denies our right to share in a common humanity.

We reject the narrow concept of ethnicity, which has unleashed much venom and tension among homelands, for example, the disputes between Transkei and the Ciskei, Transkei and QwaQwa, Gazankulu and Lebowa.

Ethnicity as the basis of political expression even between Afrikaner and English has unleashed a great deal of animosity and harmed the national unity.

Incursions

Militarily, South Africa is prepared and relatively strong; against incursions from neighbouring black African countries. Yet the Afrikaner, with his deep concern for spiritual values, must surely know that no sword can ultimately conquer what is ultimately right, or defend what is ultimately wrong.

A policy, one morally wrong, remains wrong; even if some of its worst aspects are removed, like offending signs boards and separate entrances.

What is the alternative? Must the whites surrender to the forces of chaos? Must they experience what is happening in Rhodesia and elsewhere in Africa? Is it possible for the white man to avoid the friction attendant upon the alternative process of integration?

Prejudices

My own belief is that the white man’s survival in South Africa can be assured only if he is made to realise that he is following the wrong path and must change direction.

I am not so naive as to expect a volte face overnight. Traditional patterns are too deeply rooted and the prejudices too deeply ingrained for the change to come in a single swoop. It is the direction of policy that must change.

I am one of those who believe that the white man in South Africa has no other homeland to go back to. He belongs here, and he must stay. I believe equally that the black man in the urban areas has no other homeland to go back to, and he must stay.

Communism

Mothers of all racial groups are wondering what future lies ahead for their children. Communists are making fortunes from the sale of military ware. Blacks are turning to violence, and young men are leaving the country to train as guerillas because they cannot think of any other way out.

Have you ever stopped to ponder

Now it is time that you listened to us

by Professor HUDSON NTSANWISI
Chief Minister of Gazankulu

why all these things are happening?

Unless you are told by people like me, who have love for all South Africans, you will not know the true state of affairs. To most black South Africans, it is not communism or Marxism which has created these circumstances. It is you and I.

Let us face facts.

The destiny of black and white in South Africa is so intricately intertwined that whether we like it or not, white and black must come to terms and work out a policy that will be acceptable to all our people.

As a black leader, I pledge my support for change to bring peace, and to keep the white man here.

But the whites must make it possible for me to carry out my pledge.

Give me the tools while there is still time.
Johannesburg —

Thousands of pupils in the homelands of Venda, Gazankulu and Bophuthatswana went on the rampage yesterday, causing damage estimated at more than R4 000.

Major Gen Kriel, chief of the riot police, said 184 pupils have been arrested after several buildings and cars were damaged.

Among the buildings damaged was the Venda homeland Parliament, where windows were shattered, and the home of a white school teacher in Gazankulu at Mahla, was set alight. Damage was estimated at more than R3 000.

Pupils are also said to have stoned and set alight the home of a Mr Van Rooyen, who works for the Department of Works in Venda. Damage is estimated at R1 000.

The house of a black constable, Mr J. Tshishangau, in Venda, was also set alight.
Racial row brews

MINISTER UPSETS SWAZIS WITH REMARKS OVER IDENTITY

By PETER MANN

A ROW has developed between the Swazi and Gazankulu homelands, with the Swazi demanding the Chief Minister of Gazankulu to call for an urgent cabinet meeting to discuss the issue.

The dispute has arisen over a message addressed by the Chief Minister of Gazankulu to the Swazi Professor Hudson Ntlanwisi, earlier this month.

Mr. Lulhlele, the Swazi homeland executive councillor for Justice, said his party had been very upset by the content of Professor Ntlanwisi's address and the homeland had written to the Commissioner General for the Swazi homeland asking him to arrange a meeting between the two homelands to discuss the issue.

"He made racist remarks of the sort we would not expect from a learned man like Professor Ntlanwisi," said Mr. Lulhlele.

"He called our people meet in a white place October 8 and immediately he told the Swazi "you are living in a white homeland" and that they would always be different from the Swazi.

"He supported his statement with Biblical citations and said Swazi should ask for separate schools and should not demand equality.

"We are upset by the fact that racism is practised by people from all the groups living here, but we do not practice it.

"There are Swazi living in Gazankulu — the Swazi homeland — but we have not told them to go to separate schools."

"The professor is a learned man, an academic and we do not expect this from him," said Mr. Lulhlele.

The Swazi homeland is to meet for a meeting between the two homelands to be arranged to discuss the issue, but no date has yet been set.

Professor Ntlanwisi could not be contacted for comment on the issue.
Minister: violence not the answer

GIYANI — Senseless violence, destruction of property and boycotts solved no problems, the Deputy Minister of Development, Dr. F. Hartzenberg, said here yesterday.

He was opening the eighth session of the second Gazankulu Legislative Assembly.

"The foundation for sound co-operation can be laid only in a spirit of mutual understanding and recognition of each other's right to live and of our respective responsibilities and problems," he said.

"It is a pity that in some cases schoolchildren no longer respect the wishes of their parents and allow themselves to be exploited by elements bent on undermining law and order and destroying the existing order at all costs."

Gazankulu's Government and people had acted in an exemplary and mature manner and understry, had been confined to a few minor incidents.

"Your Department of Education quite rightly believes that all children are entitled to free primary education. The first task is to investigate the feasibility of compulsory education.

"The department has succeeded in doing away with double-school sessions, despite the problems experienced with inadequate accommodation and a shortage of trained teachers.

"In the difficult times we are going through, much depends on good statesmanship, consultation and co-operation. This can only lead to the building of bridges and to a more realistic understanding of each other's problems."

"Let us be prepared to go forward together to give our children a place where they may live in peace and tranquillity." — Dr. Hartzenberg said. — SAPA.

Waardevolle verskaf: 

waarde aan boer:

water (jaarlikse kosto aan boer)

Koste van ander dienste b.v. saad, gebruik van plaasantesjinerie

(f) Klerk: artikels verskaf deur boer (jaarlikse)

Koste aan boer:

(g) Bonus (jaarlikse)

(h) Geskenke (jaarlikse: artikels)

Koste aan boer:

(i) Ontspanningsgeriewe verskaf:

Koste aan boer (jaarlikse):

(j) Geondheidsdienste:

Jaarlikse kosto aan boer van: doktersrekening betaal medisyne vervoer en van geriewe ander

(k) Totale mediese kosto

(l) Pensioenbydrae deur boer (jaarlikse)

(m) Versekeringsbydrae deur boer (jaarlikse)
5 Mr W M SUTTON asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

(1) Whether there was an official investigation of the border between Lebowa and Gazankulu during 1977, if so, (a) by whom was it investigated and (b) at whose request,

(2) what were the findings of the investigation,

(3) whether the Governments of Lebowa and Gazankulu are in agreement with the findings.

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

(1)(a) and (b) At the request of the Governments of Gazankulu and Lebowa the then Minister of Bantu Administration and Development appointed a Committee consisting of a Chairman nominated by him and six members of whom three were nominated by each of the Governments concerned to inquire into and report on the acceptability of boundaries between Lebowa and Gazankulu in the vicinity of Bushbuckridge, Phalaborwa, Ngabuno and Belobedu and to make recommendations in regard to future boundaries at the places where the inquiry was conducted. The understanding was that after considering the recommendations of the Committee the Minister would give a final decision on the long-standing dispute between the two Governments.

(2) Recommendations were made in respect of certain new boundaries as well as in respect of certain existing boundaries. In some cases no boundary disputes were found or disclosed.

(3) No further representations were submitted to me by one of the Governments but due to the fact that the recommendations of the Committee were unanimous and that the recommendations were signed by the representatives of both of the Governments concerned who served on the Committee, the findings were accepted by my predecessor and have been confirmed by me while the Governments concerned have been advised accordingly.
ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GAZANKULU REGIONAL DIVISION AND REGIONAL COURT

I. Cornelius Petrus Mulder, Minister of Plural Relations and Development, having obtained a report from the Public Service Commission in terms of section 3 (3) of the Magistrates' Courts Act, 1944 (Act 32 of 1944) and acting by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 2 (1) (b), (g) and (i) of the said Act, read with the proviso to section 21 of the Bantu Homelands Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), hereby give notice that with effect from 1 July 1978, I—

(a) establish a regional division to be known as the Gazankulu Regional Division, consisting of the Districts of Gxam, Malamulele and Ritavi,

(b) establish a court for such regional division, and

(c) appoint as places for the holding of a court for the said regional division, all the seats of magistracy of the districts mentioned in paragraph (a)

C. P. MULDER  Minister of Plural Relations and Development

DEPARTMENT OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

No 1027  26 May 1978

DEPARTMENT VAN PLURALE BETREKKINGE EN ONTWIKKELING

No 1027  26 Mei 1978

INSTELLING VAN DIE GAZANKULU-STREEF-AFDELING EN -STREEKHOF

Fr. Cornelius Petrus Mulder, Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling, na verkrywing van 'n verslag van die Staatsdienskommisie ingevolge artikel 3 (3) van die Wet op Landdroshawe, 1944 (Wet 32 van 1944), en hanteerende kragsers die beweeglikes my verken by artikel 2 (1) (b), (g) en (i) van genoemde Wet, gelees met die voorbehoudsbeplaging van artikel 21 van die Grondwet van die Bantoeunlande, 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971), gee hierby kennis dat ek met ingang van 1 Julie 1978—

(a) 'n streekafdeling instel, bestaande uit die distrikte Gxam, Malamulele en Ritavi, wat bekend sal staan as die Gazankulu-streekafdeling,

(b) 'n hof vir daardie streekafdeling instel; en

(c) al die landdrossetels van die distrikte in paragraaf (a) vermeld, aann wys as plekke vir die hou van hofsittings vir genoemde streekafdeling.

C. P. MULDER, Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling.
PROCLAMATIONS

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

No R 127, 1978


By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 7 of the Gazankulu Constitution Proclamation, 1973 (Proclamation R 15 of 1973) and section 8 of the Gazankulu Election Proclamation, 1973 (Proclamation R 16 of 1973)—

(a) I hereby dissolve the Second Gazankulu Legislative Assembly with effect from Wednesday, the 13th day of September 1978;

(b) I hereby determine—

(i) that the designation of members of the Gazankulu Legislative Assembly by the regional authorities, mentioned in section 3 (2) of the said Gazankulu Constitution Proclamation, 1973, shall take place on or before the 30th day of June 1978,

(ii) that a general election for the election of members of the Gazankulu Legislative Assembly shall be held on Wednesday, the 13th day of September 1978,

(iii) that Wednesday, the 5th day of July 1978, shall be the day on which nomination courts shall sit to receive nomination for candidates for election as members of the Gazankulu Legislative Assembly for each of the electoral divisions mentioned in the first column of Schedule A hereto,

(iv) that the nomination court for each of the said electoral divisions shall sit at the place indicated in the second column of Schedule A opposite the electoral division concerned,

(v) that the number of members to be elected in each electoral division shall be the number stated opposite each electoral division in Schedule A; and

(vi) that if a poll is required to be held in accordance with the provisions of section 10 (c) of Proclamation R. 16 of 1973, the hours at which poll shall commence and close on polling day shall be as set out in Schedule B hereto.

71960—A
TUISLANDLEIERS wat vandeesweek 'n besoek aan die grens gebring het, kyk ná 'n Russiese AK-47
geweer. Hulle is v.l.n.r. mnr. Patrick Mphephu, hoof-
minister van Vendo, prof. Hudson Ntsanwisi, hoof-
minister van Gozankulu, mnr. M. M. Marise, mi-
ristuin van gesondheid van Lebowa, mnr. T. K. Mopeli,
hoofminister van Gwo-Qwa en mnr. S. Sosana,
hoofuitvoerende raadslid van die Ndebele-gebieds-
ouverheid.

'N SWARTES

VIR SA'

Van Ons Pretoriase Kantoor
DIE swartman wil graag sy regmatige plek in die
verdediging van Suid-Afrika ineen, het die hoofmi-
nistu van Kazankulu, prof. Hudson Ntsanwisi,
die naweele gesê.

Hy en nege ander leiers van tuislandgebiede en akad-
emies van swart universiteite is vandeesweek deur die
Weermag na die operasionele gebied gebring. Hulle was tot
Vrydag gaste van die Weer-
mag in Suidwes, en het
basisie in Ovamboland, Kavango
en Caprivibos."

Die leiers is per vliegtuig
ook na die West-Caprivibos
gereis, waar die Boesman-
bataljon naby die Angola-
grens gestationeer is, en na

'n plek waar swart soldate
gestationeer is.

"In die gevaarlike tyd
waarin ons leef, het die
besoek ons meer as ooit tevore
laat bese van die oorlewing
van swart en wit in Suid-Af-
rika grootlik afhang van die
mate van samewerking en
begrip tussen die verskillende
bevolkingsgroepes." het prof
Ntsanwisi gesê.
STRUCTURE OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATION

(a) Using a typical large scale organisation as an example, explain the nature of basic financial, technical, and administrative framework.

(b) Individual type and extent of organisation activities governed by nature of product handled or produced.

(c) Brief details of personnel administration, control, and inspection methods as aids to sales promotion and maintenance of company image.

(d) Office administration, including functions of secretarial, accounting, stores, dispatch, departments, and maintenance of stores organisation work.

OFFICE SYSTEMS

(a) Key points of availability of records, references to curable positions, and reasons for curable positions.

(b) Office mechanical: dictating and reproduction, copying and printing.

FINANCE

(a) Purpose of industries building, recent developments.

(b) Development Corp.

(c) The use of funds raised for the election of the Development Corp.
Gazankulu elections

GIVANI. — Professor Hudson Ntshweni was unanimously re-elected Chief Minister of Gazankulu at a special Legislative Assembly Session yesterday.

His re-election follows the recent general election in the homeland in which 18 members were elected and eight sitting members re-elected to the Legislative Assembly.

The cabinet was reshuffled after members were sworn in yesterday.

The changes include the transfer of the former Minister of Justice, Chief M J Mathuula, to the Interior portfolio, and the former Minister of Works, Chief A M Nhinge, to Justice.

The former speaker of the house, Mr P E Nhuga, was appointed Minister of Education. The retirement of the former Minister of Agriculture, Mr I K Mxumayo was announced.

A woman, The Rev Laurel-Betty Kubayi, was elected to the Assembly for the first time. — Sapa
## ESTABLISHMENT OF A TOWNSHIP COUNCIL—GIYANI, GAZANKULU

I. Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development, acting on behalf of the Minister of Plural Relations and Development by virtue of the powers vested in him by regulation 1 (1) of Chapter 8 of the Regulations for the Administration and Control of Townships in Black Areas, published under Proclamation R. 293 of 1962, hereby establish a township council for the Giyani Township, Gazankulu.

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

(File T60/5/1167/2)

## INSTELLING VAN 'N DORPSPAARD—GIYANI, GAZANKULU

Ek, Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling, handelende namens die Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by regulasie 1 (1) van Hoofstuk 8 van die Regulasies vir die Administrasie en Bestuur van Dorpe in Swart Gebiede, afgekondig deur Proklamasie R. 293 van 1962, stel hierby 'n dorpsraad in vir die dorp Giyani, Gazankulu.

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

(Leeu T60/5/1167/2)

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**DETAILED PROGRAMME**

**Saturday, 17th February (Course Information Lectures) Beattie Building**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Lecture</th>
<th>Venue</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9 - 9.50 a.m.</td>
<td>Social Anthropology</td>
<td>Beattie Theatre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 - 10.50 a.m.</td>
<td>Archaeology</td>
<td>Room B. 115</td>
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<tr>
<td>10 - 10.50 a.m.</td>
<td>Public Administration</td>
<td>B. 114</td>
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<tr>
<td>11 - 11.50 a.m.</td>
<td>Economic History</td>
<td>B. 105</td>
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<tr>
<td>11 - 11.50 a.m.</td>
<td>Speech and Drama</td>
<td>B. 106</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 - 2.50 p.m.</td>
<td>Political Science</td>
<td>Beattie Theatre</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 - 2.50 p.m.</td>
<td>Librarianship</td>
<td>Room B. 27</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 - 3.50 p.m.</td>
<td>Cagl</td>
<td>B. 106</td>
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<tr>
<td>4 - 4.50 p.m.</td>
<td>History</td>
<td>Beattie Theatre</td>
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<tr>
<td>5 - 5.50 p.m.</td>
<td>Sociology</td>
<td>Beattie Theatre</td>
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<tr>
<td>8 - 8.50 p.m.</td>
<td>Religious Studies</td>
<td>Beattie Theatre</td>
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<tr>
<td>9 - 9.50 p.m.</td>
<td>African Languages</td>
<td>Room B. 114</td>
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**Sunday, 18th February (Student Workshop) Arts Block**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Lecture</th>
<th>Venue</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 - 12.00 p.m.</td>
<td>Afrikaans/Nederlands</td>
<td>Room A. 2</td>
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**Monday, 19th February (Course Information Lectures) Beattie Building**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Lecture</th>
<th>Venue</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9 - 9.50 a.m.</td>
<td>Afrikaans/Nederlands</td>
<td>Beattie Theatre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 - 10.50 a.m.</td>
<td>French Intensive</td>
<td>Room B. 115</td>
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<tr>
<td>10 - 10.50 a.m.</td>
<td>French</td>
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<td>Education</td>
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<tr>
<td>10 - 10.50 a.m.</td>
<td>Law</td>
<td>B. 114</td>
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</table>
Army to the Rescue in Cazankulun
Homelands - Gaziankulu -
General

9/3/79 - 9/10/81
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DEPARTMENT OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT</th>
<th>DEPARTEMENT VAN PLURALE BETREKKINGEN EN ONTWIKKELING</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 438</td>
<td>No. 438</td>
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<tr>
<td>6 March 1979</td>
<td>6 Maart 1979</td>
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<tr>
<td>HEROMSKRYWING VAN DIE DORP GIYANI, GAZANKULU</td>
<td>HEROMSKRYWING VAN DIE DORP GIYANI, GAZANKULU</td>
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<tr>
<td>EK, WILLEM LAUBSCHER VOSLOO, ADJUNK-MINISTER VAN PLURALE BETREKKINGEN EN ONTWIKKELING, HANDELJNDE NAMENS DIE MINISTER VAN PLURALE BETREKKINGEN EN ONTWIKKELING EN KRUGTE PN DIE BEVOEGDHEID HOM VERLEEN BY REGULASIÉ 4 (1) VAN HOUDSIT 1 VAN DIE REGULASIÉS VIR DIE ADMINISTRASIE EN BESTUUR VAN DORPJE IN SWART GEBOEDE, AGTEKENDI OP PROKLAMASIE R 293 VAN 1962—</td>
<td>EK, WILLEM LAUBSCHER VOSLOO, ADJUNK-MINISTER VAN PLURALE BETREKKINGEN EN ONTWIKKELING, HANDELJNDE NAMENS DIE MINISTER VAN PLURALE BETREKKINGEN EN ONTWIKKELING EN KRUGTE PN DIE BEVOEGDHEID HOM VERLEEN BY REGULASIÉ 4 (1) VAN HOUDSIT 1 VAN DIE REGULASIÉS VIR DIE ADMINISTRASIE EN BESTUUR VAN DORPJE IN SWART GEBOEDE, AGTEKENDI OP PROKLAMASIE R 293 VAN 1962—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) heromskryf hierby die dorp Giyani, Gazankulu, deur die Bylae van Goewermentskennissgewing 1915 van 1970 deur bygaande Bylae te vervang, en</td>
<td>(a) redefine the Giyani Township Gazankulu, by the substitution for the Schedule to Government Notice 1915 of 1970 of the accompanying Schedule, and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) trek hierby Goewermentskennissgewing 2012 van 1972 in.</td>
<td>(b) withdraw Government Notice 2012 of 1972</td>
</tr>
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</table>

W. L. VOSLOO, ADJUNK-MINISTER VAN PLURALE BETREKKINGEN EN ONTWIKKELING

(Lêer T60/4/1167/2)

BYLAE

Die grondgebied bestaande uit die volgende stukke grond, geleë in die distrik Giyani, Gazankulu, van aan- gedui op ondergenoemde plannet wat deur die Sekretaris van Plurale Betrekkingen en Ontwikkeling goedgekeur is en in sy kantoor bewaar word en waarvan afkripte beskikbaar is in die kantoor van die Dorpsuperintendent:

(1) 175,530.8 hektaar groot—Algemene Plan BA93/1969;
(2) 43,085.4 hektaar groot—Algemene Plan BA203/1972;
(3) 37,277.6 hektaar groot—Algemene Plan BA115/1978;

SCHEDULE

The area of land consisting of the following pieces of land, situate in the District of Giyani, Gazankulu, as shown on the undermentioned plans, which have been approved by the Secretary for Plural Relations and Development and are filed in his office, and of which copies are available in the office of the Township Superintendent:

(1) 175,530.8 hectares in extent—General Plan BA93/1969;
(2) 43,085.4 hectares in extent—General Plan BA203/1972;
(3) 37,277.6 hectares in extent—General Plan BA115/1978;
No R 216 1979
AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATION R 18 OF 1971, ARRANGEMENT IN PERSPECTIVE OF WHICH THE GAZANRELRI LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 1 (2) of the Black State Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), I hereby amend the 5th Schedule to Proclamation R 18 of 1971—

(a) by the substitution for paragraph (2) of the

(a) the area of the Migal Regional Authority

(a) the portion of the farm Okkerboomlamb 211

(a) by the addition of the following paragraphs:

(a) the portion of the farm Goodwood 213 KU

(a) by the addition of the following paragraphs:

(a) the portion of the farm Oranjeval 233 KU and

(a) by the addition of the following paragraphs:

(a) the portion of the farm Doringloof 248 KU

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the State of South Africa at Pretoria on the 10th day of October, One thousand nine hundred and Seventy nine

M VILJOEN, State President
By O de R, State President and Council
P G J KOORNBERG
Southern Africa is an economic entity

Yesterday, President Niaswifati said that only one country could possibly sur- vive the economic turmoil and that the south African economy was not secure. He said that the south African economy was in a state of crisis and that the country was facing a major challenge.

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President Niaswifati said that the south African economy was not secure and that the country was facing a major challenge. He said that the south African economy was in a state of crisis and that the country was facing a major challenge.
Newsmen barred from QwaQwa party meeting

By ERNEST NKABINDE

Newspaper reporters were this week expelled from a meeting of the Dikwankwetla Party held at Residency near Vereeniging, and no reasons were given for the action.

The meeting was interrupted when Mr Samuel Marumo, Minister of Roads and Works for the QwaQwa homeland, ordered that reporters of POST and Vaal Triangle Extra — a local newspaper — leave the hall.

Mr Kenneth Mopeli, Chief Minister of QwaQwa, supported the action.

Chief Mopeli said reporters were barred from the meeting but that they may attend other Dikwankwetla Party meetings in future.

There was a general murmur from people who approved of the move. Some people were heard referring to reporters as "sell-outs".

"I was accused by Mr Mopeli of being a member of Mathe-A-Sechaba Party — a rival group. When I approached Mr Mopeli after the meeting all he said to me was that I was barred from that particular meeting but I could attend other meetings in future," writes POST reporter in Vereeniging.
payment by area, broken down into cash and kind:

Gazankulu has big investment potential

TZANEEN — Investments in Gazankulu could prove to be a rewarding exercise for companies with foresight and courage, the chief executive of the Theron Development Corporation, Mr. N. J. S. Koch, said here yesterday.

In a statement he said: "Private enterprise should not have any qualms about investments in Gazankulu. It is a stable, fertile state with great potential."

He said one of the 11 tripartite companies in the homeland (Gyani Bakery) had announced a 10 percent dividend would be paid to its shareholders in respect of the financial year which ended last September.

No details of calculating payments in kind are given in the Theron Commission Report — the Commission merely notes that evaluation is difficult and that the Unisa researchers took a great deal of trouble to measure payment in kind as uniformly as possible.

The study groups of farmers run by Grootfontein Agricultural College provide figures for 'labour costs per worker' which are to some extent comparable with those in this survey. Farmers are asked to detail cash wages, bonuses, rations, meat (valued at R15 a sheep) and milk (valued at 2c a litre for skim milk and 10c a litre for full milk). The estimates do not include clothing, grazing rights, Christmas 'presents' or medical costs, nor do they include housing.
ODDS & ENDS
S. MOJAPELO

THE Shamakhi-Tonga Development Corporation (STDC) has decided to assist the Ga-
zankulu government in its efforts to establish a fully-filled technical institution in the
homeland.

Mr N J S Kock, chief executive officer of the STDC, said his board was deeply concerned
with the lack of proper technical training facilities in Ga-
zankulu.

Although education is not a function of the corporation, the board decided to assist Ganz-
kulu in its efforts to obtain capital for the establishment of such an institution," he said.

The Kulaogho Chamber of Commerce and the Urban Foundation meet at the D H
Williams Hall today to discuss the establishment of small indus-
tries in Kulaogho.

Mr Joe Namano, chairman of the chamber, has invited all small industry operators in
Kulaogho to the meeting.

Mr B O Sikelo, chairman of the industrial committee of the National Federated Chamber of
Commerce (NaFCC), will be a guest speaker.

In preparation for next month's Qwa Qwa general elec-
tions, the Matla A Sechaba Party has invited Qwa Qwa
residents in Atteridgeville to a meeting at the Atteridgeville
Community Centre on Sunday afternoon.

Mr Wilson Mahla, leader of the party, said the agenda for the meeting, other than political
discussion, will be tribal dance at the gathering.

An introduction to the first theoretical course for black re-
tailers takes place at the Mleni Park Holiday Inn today, orga-
nised by the South African Retail

Dr M Streak, programme director of the Foundation, said a
two-year intensive management programme was offered
to black retailers in the greater Wathuweran area.

"Owing to the response we have encountered from individ-
ual retailers wishing to partici-
pate in the two-year pro-
gramme, we believe we are
meeting a very real and speci-
fic need experienced by black
retailers," Dr Streak said.
Call for unity to combat threats

GIYANI—A call for co-operation, contact and dialogue between the various peoples in South Africa in view of "what is happening in the countries on our borders" was made yesterday by the Commissioner-General for the Shangaan-Tsonga National Unit, Dr E. F. Potgieter.

He was opening the fourth session of the third Gazankulu Legislative Assembly at Giyani, the capital of the homeland.

"We are thoroughly aware," Dr Potgieter said, "of the challenges facing us, particularly if we take into account what is happening in the countries on our borders.

"Unity, is strength and I am sure that if we pool our resources and stand together, fostering good relations between our peoples and promoting co-operation, contact and dialogue, no threat will be too great for us to face up to."

"Fortified by our Christian faith, we will stand united against any threat from outside, to deprive our children of their birthright.

"No self-respecting nation, no matter how limited its material resources, numbers, or other potentialities, would be willing to submit to alien authority, allowing that which is its own to perish."

He told the assembly that during the past 10 years R175 million had been spent on the development of the state and its people.

"And I am pleased to note that the income from your own resources rose from R90 000 to R10 million during this period."

"—Sapa"
Amend Schedule 1 of Proclamation R. 339 of 1967 in so far as it applies in the self-governing territory of Gazankulu by the substitution in regulation 1 for the definition of “officer” of the following definition: “officer” means an officer in the service of the State or the Government of Gazankulu and any person designated under section 5 (4) of the Black States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971) to assist the Cabinet of Gazankulu in the administration of any department and designated under section 7 for service in a game reserve.”

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this Thirteenth day of March, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

(Lêer R208/2/7)
DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT
No. 553  28 March 1980
ESTABLISHMENT OF A TOWNSHIP COUNCIL—THULAMAHASHE, GAZANKULU

I, George de Villiers Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation, acting on behalf of the Minister of Co-operation and Development by virtue of the powers vested in him by regulation 1 (1) of Chapter 8 of the Regulations for the Administration and Control of Townships in Black areas, published under Proclamation R. 293 of 1962, hereby establish a township council for the Thulamahashe township, so defined and set apart by Government Notice 2112 of 16 November 1956 as amended by Government Notice 1913 of 30 October 1970.

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

(File T8/6/12/T41)

DEPARTEMENT VAN SAMEWERKING EN ONTWIKKELING
No. 553  28 Maart 1980
INSTELLING VAN 'N DORPSRAAD—THULAMAHASHE, GAZANKULU

Ek, George de Villiers Morrison, Adjunk-minister van Samewerking, handelende namens die Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling, krachtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by regulasie 1 (1) van Hoofstuk 8 van die Regulasies vir die Administrasie en Bestuur van Dorpe in Swart Gebiede, afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 293 van 1962, stel hereby 'n dorpsraad in vir die dorp Thulamahashe, aldus bepaal en afgesonder by Goewermentskennisgewing 2112 van 16 November 1956 soos gewysig by Goewermentskennisgewing 1913 van 30 Oktober 1970.

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

(Lêer T8/6/12/T41)
Gaza 'strips' transport appeal

GAZANKULU Road Transport carriers have forfeited their rights to appeal to the South African National Transportation Commission.

This happened on Monday when powers concerning road transport within the homeland were transferred to the local government.

An announcement to this effect was made jointly by Mr A B Eksteen, director general of Transport, and Mr R J Raath, Secretary for Co-operation and Development.

Prior to the announcement road transportation matters in Gazankulu were controlled by the Road Transportation Board of Pretoria.

EMPOWERED

The Gazankulu government has been empowered to establish its Road Transportation Board which will authorise and control road transport within the homeland.

"It should be noted that as from July 1, 1980, road carriers in Gazankulu will no longer have the right to appeal to the National Transport Commission against decisions taken by their Road Transportation Board," the joint statement said.

The statement said that those road carrier permits issued or renewed by Pretoria board will become invalid by July 1, 1981 and that fresh applications will have to be made to the local board.
PROCLAMATION
by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

No R 22, 1981

GAZANKULU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATION R 148 OF 1971

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 1 (2) of the National States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), I hereby amend the Schedule to Proclamation R 148 of 1971—

(a) by the deletion of the word “and” where it appears at the end of paragraph (7),
(b) by the substitution for the full stop at the end of paragraph (8) of the following expression “; and”, and
(c) by the addition of the following paragraph:

“(9) Andover 210 KU,
Leamington 207 KU,
Lelaba Ranch 17 LU;
Burlington 217 KU,
Bademukwe 11 LU,
N’Dole 12 LU,
Sable 13 LU;
Quagga 21 L.U.”

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this twenty-third day of January, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-one

M VILJOEN, State President
By Order of the State President-in-Council
P G J KOORNHOF

(File R208/2/7) 7393—1
Women's ordeal in raging flood waters

By CHRIS MARAIS

TZANEEN.—A young Gazankulu woman yesterday described her night of terror after she and a friend were swept away by the flood waters of a Groot Letaba River tributary.

And the story 26-year-old Miss Rosina Shikwani told embodies the plight of thousands of people living in rural villages in homelands near the north and northeastern Transvaal.

While rain still pouring down, filling local dams to overflowing and swelling rivers to double their usual size, the prospect of floods in these homelands is imminent.

On Monday night, Rosina and her friend, 21-year-old Miss Lindi Rikhutso, went to gather wood across the Mwanetsi River, which flows into the flooded Groot Letaba.

They tried to cross at the cement bridge near the Matlwa location, about 50km east of Tzaneen.

Both women were swept off the bridge by flood waters, and the current carried them nearly 1km downstream, until they managed to grab hold of the branches of a tree surrounded by water.

They spent the night in the tree, their cries for help rising with the water level.

Shortly after dawn, a passer-by heard their screams. He ran to the local village chief and told him of the women's plight.

Police were notified, and a very wet and shaken pair were rescued by a swimmer with a lifeseline.

Meanwhile, police and civil defence members in Pietersburg and Tzaneen are on alert: The townsfolk do not believe, however, that they are in danger of being flooded.

Traffic and general movement in the town were disrupt-
ed by torrential rain earlier this week, but the water soon ran off because the town stands on a rise.

A Tzaneen police officer said his station's rain gauge had measured 150mm of rain over the past two days.

He said the total for the whole of January, when the rains began, had been 460mm.

The Lona Dam at Mooketsi has finally given way. It did not burst, as was expected. The wall gradually crumbled, giving local villagers ample time to prepare for the spread of its waters.

Police said the roads to Mooketsi were still impassable. Main routes elsewhere were cleared yesterday, after a spate of rock falls and general hard rain damage.

--- The Cape floods ---

--- Page 2 ---
Homelands disagree

THE CONTINUED harassment of Lebowa citizens by Gazankulu authorities at the Ritavi area near Thaba Nchu...
A scheme to aid Gazankulu farmers

A multi-million rand project to develop small, economically viable farming units for black farmers in Gazankulu has been started by the Shonga/Tsonga Development Corporation and the Economic Development Corporation.

The Belfast farm in the Mhla district is being developed at an estimated cost of R3.3-million. It will eventually settle 85 black farmers and provide them with small units which will ensure them an average income of R2 500 a year at present values, says the corporation’s latest report.

Citrus fruit and mangoes will be the principal crops. Farmers chosen for citrus production will each receive a four-hectare unit. Mango producers will have 1.5 hectares.

The farmers on Belfast will elect a body to control and co-ordinate all activities. The CED will provide packing house facilities and managerial services.

During the financial year ended March 31, 1980, the corporation also lent the Gazankulu Agricultural Company R925 000 for four other projects.
GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND STATE AUXILIARY SERVICES

No. 1228  12 June 1981

RENT CONTROL ACT, 1976
DECLARATION THAT A CERTAIN DWELLING AND GARAGE ARE EXEMPTED FROM RENT CONTROL

Under the powers vested in me by section 51 (g) of the Rent Control Act, 1976 (Act 80 of 1976), I Pierre Cronjé, Deputy Minister of Community Development and State Auxiliary Services, hereby declare that—

(a) the dwelling in the block of flats mentioned in the Schedule hereto, is exempted from rent control as from date of publication hereof, and

(b) the garage situated anywhere upon land forming part of land occupied by or used in connection with the dwelling mentioned in (a) above, is exempted from rent control as from date of publication hereof.

P. CRONJÉ, Deputy Minister of Community Development and State Auxiliary Services

SCHEDULE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of block of flats</th>
<th>Situation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flat 514, Kingsway, and Garage 6</td>
<td>Erf 1, Trevenna, Schoeman Street, Pretoria</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 1229  12 June 1981

RENT CONTROL ACT (ACT 80 OF 1976)
DECLARATION THAT CERTAIN DWELLINGS, GARAGES AND SERVANTS QUARTERS ARE EXEMPTED FROM RENT CONTROL

Under the powers vested in me by section 51 (g) of the Rent Control Act (Act 80 of 1976), I, Pierre Cronjé, Deputy Minister of Community Development and State Auxiliary Services, hereby declare that the dwellings, garages and servants quarters situated on the property mentioned in the Schedule hereto are exempted from rent control from date of publication hereof.

P. CRONJÉ, Deputy Minister of Community Development and State Auxiliary Services

SCHEDULE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address of premises</th>
<th>Description of property</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>488/490 Essenwood Road, Durban</td>
<td>Sub 4 of Lot 74C, Block B of the Townlands of Durban 1737, situated in the City and County of Durban, Province of Natal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

No. 1221  12 June 1981

INCREASE OF THE LIMITS OF THE GAZANKULU REGIONAL DIVISION

I, Pieter Gerhardus Jacobus Koornhof, Minister of Cooperation and Development, acting by virtue of the powers vested in me by section (2) (1) (d) and (i) of the Magistrate's

GOVERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN GEMEENSKAPSONTWIKKELING EN OWERHEIDSHULPDIENSTE

No. 1228  12 Junie 1981

WET OP HUURBEHEER, 1976
VERKLARING DAT 'N SEKERE WONING EN MOTORHUIS VAN HUURBEHEER ONTHEF IS

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 51 (g) van die Wet op Huurbeheer, 1976 (Wet 80 van 1976), verklaar ek, Pierre Cronjé, Adjunk-minister van Gemeenskapsontwikkeling en Owerheidshulpdienste hierby dat—

(a) die woning genoem in die Bylae hiervan, vanaf dat datum van publikasie hiervan van huurbeheer ontheef is en

(b) die motorhuis genoem in die Bylae hiervan, vanaf dat datum van publikasie hiervan van huurbeheer ontheef is.

P. CRONJÉ, Adjunk-Minister van Gemeenskapsontwikkeling en Owerheidshulpdienste

BYLAE

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<tr>
<td>Wooncel 41, Kingsway, en Motorhuis 6</td>
<td>Erf 1, Trevenna, Schoeman Street, Pretoria</td>
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No. 1229  12 Junie 1981

WET OP HUURBEHEER (WET 80 VAN 1976)
VERKLARING DAT SEKERE WONINGS, MOTORHUISE EN BEDIENDEKAMERS VAN HUURBEHEER ONTHEF IS

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 51 (g) van die Wet op Huurbeheer (Wet 80 van 1976), verklaar ek, Pierre Cronjé, Adjunk-minister van Gemeenskapsontwikkeling en Owerheidshulpdienste, hiermee dat die woning, motorhuis en bediende kamers genoem in die Bylae hiervan, vanaf dat datum van publikasie hiervan vanaf dat datum van huurbeheer ontheef is.

P. CRONJÉ, Adjunk-minister van Gemeenskapsontwikkeling en Owerheidshulpdienste

BYLAE

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DEPARTEMENT VAN SAMEWERKING EN ONTWIKKELING

No. 1221  12 Junie 1981

UITBREIDING VAN DIE GRENS VAN DIE GAZANKULU-STREEKAFDELING

Ek, Pieter Gerhardus Jacobus Koornhof, Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling, handelende kragtens my bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 2 (1) (d) en (i) van de
Courts Act, 1944 (Act 32 of 1944), read with the proviso to section 21 of the National States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), hereby give notice that, with effect from 1 July 1981—

(a) the limits of the Gazankulu Regional Division, as created by Government Notice 1027 of 26 May 1978, by the inclusion therein of the District of Mhala, and

(b) appoint the seat of Magistracy of the District of Mhala as a place for the holding of a court for the said Regional Division.

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

Wet op Landdroshewe, 1944 (Wet 32 van 1944), gelees met die voorbehoudsbepaling van artikel 21 van die Grondwet van die Nasionale State, 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971), gec hereby kennis dat ek met ingang van 1 Julie 1981—

(a) die grense van die Gazankulu-streekafdeling, soos ingestel by Goewernmentskennisgewing 1027 van 26 Mei 1978, uitbrey deur die instelling daarby van die distrik Mhala. en

(b) die magistraatsetel van die distrik Mhala bepaal as 'n plek vir die hou van hofdappings deur genoemde Streekafdeling.

P. G J KOORNHOF, Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling
PROKLAMASIES
by the President of the Republic of South Africa

No. R. 122, 1981

GAZANKULU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—
AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATION R. 148 OF 1971

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 1 (2) of the National States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), I hereby amend the Schedule to Proclamation R. 148 of 1971—

(a) by the substitution for the full stop at the end of paragraph (9) of a semicolon, and
(b) by the addition of the following expression after the expression “Quagga 21 I” in paragraph (9):

“The Restoring Portion of Portion 1 of the farm Sedan 18 KT.”

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Warmbad this eighteenth day of June, One thousand nine hundred and eighty-one

M. Viljoen, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

P. G. J. Koornhof
Estates. Residents of Sahlume have no land and are very bitter about the presence of the RDC on arable land.

(SPP notes)

5. Keiskammahoek (Bluko/Anyweni). The people here came mainly from Humansdorp. They live in small houses, each with a modest plot. On the steep hillside opposite is a freehold land area. A dry and isolated area.

(SPP notes)

6. Kamaskraal. (Petties). This is the most recent resettlement area in the Eastern Cape. People were moved there from farms in Wooldridge and Alexandria. Homes have been built in the area but not for everyone. The people from Wooldridge came first after they had appealed to the Ciskei government for land of their own; the people from Alexandria were removed from a crockery farm.

7. Dambaza. Notorious in the early 1970s, Dambaza has been greatly upgraded and improved, to the point of being rebuilt. It has factories, shops, churches, a beer hall and a police station. Different grades of housing exist; telephones are relatively easily obtained. A toy-making project and making of school uniforms takes place in the town hall. A small factory and a new wool factory are being built.
Busaf's Letaba plant expands

As bus number 2000 recently rolled off Busaf Letaba's production line, the company announced a major expansion programme for its Gazankulu homeland manufacturing facility.

Busaf, a member of the Bus and Vehicle Body Division of Dorbyl Automotive Products, together with the Corporation for Economic Development, will spend almost R1-million on extensions to the Letaba factory, increasing production capacity from the present 50 bus-bodies a month, to 70 bodies.

Already Southern Africa's largest manufacturer of bus bodywork, this extension is in line with Busaf's policy of boosting production to meet the increasing demands of the southern African bus market.

Ten years ago Busaf undertook to employ 200 staff at its Letaba facility — today it employs 450, and is still the largest industrial enterprise in Gazankulu.
of possible violence, a demonstration was held the Sunday before this week. The demonstration resulted in the removal of people who lived peacefully in the neighborhood, and moves were made to disperse the crowd and restore order.

Because of the demonstration's effect, police moved to distant hospitals by helicopter, and several key leaders were moved to distant hospitals by helicopter. The nearby Angelus Mental Hospital was turned into a barracks.

In the moves to consolidate Los Angeles and Cazalan, more than 4,000 men

BY DAN LE MAZ
POLITICAL REPORTER

SUNDAY EXPRESS September 24, 1961
Mr. P. A. MYBURGH asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) How many persons of Gazankulu are employed (a) within and (b) outside its borders.

(2) What is the (a) gross domestic product and (b) per capita income of Gazankulu?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) 15 685

(b) Migrant Workers: 36 000
Commuters: 7 800.

(2) (a) Gross Domestic Product:
R31 052 000.

Gross National Product:
R142 136 000

(b) Gross Domestic Income per capita: R94

Gross National Income per capita: R351.

The above-mentioned figures have been furnished by DENSO.
What is the estimated number of unemployed (a) male and (b) female Gazankulu citizens between the ages of 16 and 60 (i) within and (ii) outside the borders of this national state?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The required information is not being kept in the form of a special register. The figures given below reflect the number of registered workseekers. The figures in respect of the workseekers within Gazankulu have been supplied by the Gazankulu Government.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Workseekers</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
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<tr>
<td>Workseekers within Gazankulu</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workseekers outside Gazankulu</td>
<td>3087</td>
<td>2606</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
375. Mr. P. A. MYBURGH asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) (a) How many persons were resettled in Gazankulu during each of the past five years and (b) from what places were they moved?

(2) What was the total population of Gazankulu (a) in 1973, (b) in 1979 and (c) at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

(3) (a) How many resettlement areas are there in Gazankulu and (b) how many persons are living in each such area?

(4) How many persons remain to be moved to Gazankulu in terms of the Government's resettlement programme?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) None.

(b) Falls away.

(2)(a), (b) and (c) No official census figures are available in respect of Gazankulu for the respective years as requested.

(3) (a) 4.

(b) 159 670
    107 250
    128 366
    81 368

(4) The required particulars are not readily available and surveys to determine the exact number of people involved will only be conducted shortly before the resettlement actions take place.
Mr. P. A. MYBURGH asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) (a) How many houses were built in Gazankulu during each of the past five years by (i) his Department, (ii) the national state government and (iii) private builders and (b) what (i) school, (ii) clinic and (iii) shop facilities were provided during this period;

(2) whether running water is being supplied to all the resettlement camps in Gazankulu, if not, why not;

(3) how many (a) hospitals, (b) clinics, (c) doctors and (d) nurses are there in Gazankulu?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) (i) None. There is only one township in the process of being developed by the SA Development Trust and no houses have as yet been erected.

(ii) 1976—340.


(iii) The required particulars are not readily available.

(b) (i) 1976—8.

(ii) 1977-1979—16.

1980—1.
(ii) and (iii) The responsibility for health services has been transferred to the Gazankulu Government and the particulars as requested are not readily available.

(2) There are no resettlement camps in Gazankulu.

(3)(a)-(d) The responsibility for health services has already been transferred to Gazankulu and the required information is therefore not readily available.

Gazankulu

377 Mr P. A. MYBURGH asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

1. What is the present size, in hectares, of the Gazankulu national state?

2. (a) how many hectares of land were added to Gazankulu (i) from 1975 to 1979 and (ii) subsequent to 1979 and
(b) what was the total cost?

3. Whether it is the intention to add more land to this national state; if so, what is the projected cost of such future additions of land?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

1. 675 000 hectares

2. (a)(i) and (ii) and (b) The required particulars are not readily available because it is not being kept in the form of a special register. It should be kept in mind that in terms of the provisions of the Development Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act 18 of 1936), land is being acquired on a provincial basis and that where there are more than one National State in a province, the land acquired must be divided between the various National States. It is for practical and other reasons not
Homelands-Gazankulu-General

Inkatha member's funeral

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Thousands of people attended the funeral yesterday of KwaMashu councillor and leading Inkatha member Dr Griffith Ngadi, who allegedly died in mysterious circumstances in Gazankulu last month.

The funeral was conducted by the Rev A Khumalo.

Meanwhile, the Inkatha organisation and Dr Ngadi's relatives are anxiously awaiting the results of a post-mortem examination conducted in Durban.

Dr Ngadi was arrested at a road block in Gazankulu on December 18 for not having his firearm licence with him and was held in a Venda jail for three nights.

When he appeared in court on December 21 he appeared to be having difficulty in breathing and his death the following day was ascribed to asthma.

However, friends of Dr Ngadi have said he had never suffered from asthma before.
PW Pulls the Case for Confederation

[Signature]

[Date: 12/12/16]
A decade goes by, and still Gazankulu is weak

By Hanneke Ferguson, Farming Editor

Gazankulu is still an empty shell which has been economically weak since self-government was granted in 1973. This is the view which the homeland's Chief Minister Dr Hudson Nts anim expressed in an interview recently.

He says that if independence meant constitutional advancement without a viable economy, the people would not gain in greater responsibilities. Two vital statistics bear out his views.

- Only 30 percent of Gazankulu's male citizens live in the homeland. The rest are in white areas or other homelands.
- As much as 85 percent of income earned in Gazankulu is spent outside the territory.

Professor Ntsanim gives high priority to the human infrastructure — a spring to build modern educational and health systems. But this can be done only when an expanding economy provides the funds. On the other hand, a better human infrastructure is necessary to make the expansion of the economy possible.

AGRICULTURE

This also applies to agriculture. Too many people live on the land. To create a productive agriculture which can support so many people, it must become market-oriented, planting cash crops for a profit. But it cannot do so because land is too crowded and too fragmented, and supporting too many families.

It applies to labour as well. Too many Shangaans and Thonga work outside the homeland because there are few employment opportunities there.

But enough jobs cannot be created because so many heads of families work and spend most of their wages outside Gazankulu. Much valuable work has already been done to improve the homeland's economy. The central Government in Pretoria contributes most of Gazankulu's budget.

And hundreds of South African officials have been seconded to the homeland.

UNEMPLOYED

However, only when there is dynamic development will aid become effective and productive.

At present there are 21,000 paid employment opportunities in Gazankulu, but 182,000 people in the economically active age groups. So it is assumed that 161,000 are migrant labourers or unemployed.

It has been estimated that about 7,000 people enter the labour market annually. By the turn of the century the figure will be 12,500.

Total agricultural income potential in Gazankulu has been put at R12 million. Irrigation may double the figure, but even so, only about 10,000 farmers on economic units producing for the market could make a living out of agriculture.

ADMINISTRATION

A Rand Afrikans University development survey found that aid to the homeland should be increased greatly. But if it was made available on a crash basis, the technical and administrative capacity would be strained.

However, South African Government development aid has shown a decrease. In 1980, the Ntshanga-Tsonga Development Corporation received a R12 million grant. In 1981 it was cut to R8 million, and to only R5.5 million in 1982.

Development aid was clearly being phased out. Professor Ntsanim said...
Gazankulu
Chief spurns confederacy

By HARRY MASHABELA

GIYANI. - A confederation of independent national states would solve the region's political problems, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, told the Gazankulu Legislative Assembly in Giyani yesterday.

But Professor Nelson Ntsanwisi, the Gazankulu Chief Minister, said "Confederation is not the answer... since one of its prerequisites is the education of South African blacks by blacks before they can be admitted into such a system."

Mr Botha, who was accompanied by the Minister of Co-operation Dr Piet Koornhof, and the Minister of Manpower Utilisation Mr S P Botha, officially opened the assembly session.

He said the South African Government accepted federation because it recognised the right of states to self-determination and also embraced the principle of interdependence.

"No one state can dominate another in a federation. Members will enjoy equal status."

"My Government is committed to the policy of co-operation and co-operation with the different groups in the country for the sake of our continued existence," he said.

Citing the Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda, Mr Botha said consultation and cooperation would bring economic development in the homelands.

Speaking after Mr Botha, Prof Ntsanwisi said, "So far we do not see any benefits the ordinary man in the country (homelands) has derived from this concept of federation.

"The concept of federation as presented here will fill immense expectations with the most palpable political rights - as he (the black) is still voiceless and powerless.

"It can fill a man's stomach with political expectations but still leave him hungry."

Prof Ntsanwisi believed blacks and whites should be given forums on which they could share ideas and make decisions together on matters of common interest.

He supported the Prime Minister, he said, on "the philosophy of sharing" and regretted that blacks were excluded from the President's Council.

"We need a political arrangement which will embrace the different race groups and place them on an equal footing, without one group dominating another."

"The domination of one group by another has been one of the curses of our present political set-up," Prof Ntsanwisi said.

RAG ROYALS... Wits University's Rag lead the annual charity drive. Thandeka Sheppard.

Assault case postponed

Mail Reporter

THE trial of a Tembisa councillor accused of assaulting three children was postponed yesterday.

A Kempton Park magistrate, Mr J C Ras postponed to March 28 the trial of Mr David Twala, of Ealem Section, Tembisa, who allegedly hit the children with a bottle.

He has pleaded not guilty.

QUESTIONs IN

THE latest estimated cost of Sasol III was R5 775 1.1.

Sasol III would employ and Sasol III, which provides services from Sasolburg.

SOME irradiated fuel transported through urban nuclear power stations, Mr De Klerk said yesterday.

Replying to a question by (NP, nominated), he said it was R5 49 100 000 and 5.

 SOME irradiated fuel transported through urban nuclear power stations, Mr De Klerk said yesterday.

Replying to a question by John Malcomess (PF, Transvaal), Mr De Klerk said: "Time to time, he, the debate, but the route had not been decided."

Reply to another question, Mr De Klerk said: "from Koeberg to any other reprocessed in South Africa five years.

SOUTH Africa's offshore cost R65-million.

Mr De Klerk, said in the House that he is not a mess that night oil, or...
MODJAP, the rain queen of the Lobedu people, was said some hundred years ago to have been responsible for the control of diseases in the North-Eastern Transvaal and their distribution to the rest of the province.

Then, as now, deadly, contagious diseases would sweep through the area devastating whole villages and sometimes moving down south to infect other communities.

The people offered tributes to Modjap in an attempt to ward off her deadly diseases and some developed an early form of vaccination as an added protection.

In 1902 similar epidemics — long eradicated in most Western countries — still plague the people of the North-Eastern Transvaal.

A polio epidemic broke out in Gazankulu, near twins, in May this year, killing 27 children. The epidemic has remained largely confined to parts of Lebowa and Gazankulu.

Seven cases have been reported in Garankuwa near Pretoria and one case in Johannesburg.

Wards of Letaba and Shiluvane hospitals, former mission hospitals near twins now run by the Gazankulu authorities, are filled with children suffering from polio. At present there are 258 confirmed cases.

Typhoid, also supposedly a disease of the past, has recently broken out in Weskoppies, a mental hospital near Pretoria. Five people have died and another 25 are being treated.

Why do these diseases keep recurring despite the sophisticated drugs now available to combat them?

"One of the main reasons people are not immunised is, I believe, a lack of health services," he said. "There are not nearly enough health workers such as nurses, doctors, district surgeons, as well as clinics and hospitals in the rural areas."

"We build monster hospitals in the cities, which are too far away to be of any use to many people and 95% of South Africa's doctors practise in urban areas," he said.

"I saw an anti-cholera poster in a black Port Elizabeth hospital which said 'Wash your hands before you eat'. Firstly, this ignores the fact that most of these people don't have anything to eat and secondly, that many of them can't read."
PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT

CAPE TOWN—KwaZulu is to get nearly half of the total of R683.2 million to be given in assistance to non-independent homelands this year.

The KwaZulu Government is to get as much as the other six homelands combined in aid from the South African taxpayer.

The KwaZulu total in the 1982-83 budget is R442.5 million, made up of R15 million in technical and administrative assistance, R217.3 million in financial aid and a statutory grant of R197 million.

The next highest amount goes to the Lebowa Government which is to get R165.8 million.

Lesser assistance from the South African Government is to be given to Gazankulu (R76.5 million), KwaZulu (R36.6 million), QwaQwa (R25.3 million), KwaZambele (R23.8 million) and the newly independent Ciskei (R100 million).

There are payments for the governments of independent homelands which include independent homeland.

Separate payments are shown for Ciskei (R75 million) and Venda (R45 million) in terms of their independence agreements.

In addition, there is a total of R433.9 million under the heading 'Development and Cooperation' to unspecified countries which will include independent homeland.

There is an amount of R532.5 million for budgetary aid to Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda and Ciskei and a further R29 million for secondment of technical and administrative personnel.
Gazankulu’s leader says homeland is stagnating

By Hannes Ferguson

GIYANI — Homeland development is stagnating, says Professor H Nhlanwi, Chief Minister of Gazankulu.

At Giyani, Gazankulu’s capital, he said yesterday that his country was suffering economically from lack of funds.

He valued the budget assistance and development aid given by the South African Government. But there was a threshold value at which things would really start moving and aid would become truly productive.

But this threshold level was still a dream, and Gazankulu was in danger of remaining just another labour reserve for South African industry.

He said the Government had succeeded in having Nkwankowa near Tzaneen, and Mkuhlu, near Harrismith, declared growth points but this seemed to mean that the central Government was passing the burden of development to private enterprise.

But, in the present business climate, private enterprise would hardly stampede to Nkwankowa and Mkuhlu to build factories.

Giyani had also been accepted as a growth point but without a rail connection it had no growth prospects.

The railways was willing to provide the rail link but Gazankulu would have to guarantee the required traffic volume right from the start.

How could he do this? Professor Nhlanwi asked. The railway would have to bring the growth.

Professor Nhlanwi said that he understood the South African Government’s financial dilemma. Therefore he agreed with a possibly practical solution that had been suggested to provide the much-needed funds.

The central Government should introduce an employers’ levy equal to 10 percent or more of the gross wages of homeland citizens they employed.

This money should then be transferred to the development corporations of the various homelands and independent states.

This was a more practical way of passing the burden of development to private enterprise.

Increasing the cost of labour by such a levy would conceivably increase its productivity by at least the same percentage. This would be up to employers.

<table>
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<td>1970</td>
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Polio outbreak claims lives of 5 children

GAZANKULU — An outbreak of polio in Gazankulu has claimed the lives of five children and the condition of other patients has been described as critical. The superintendent of the Letaba Hospital, Dr Gerhard Pretorius, said 104 confirmed cases of the disease had been reported at various hospitals in Gazankulu. The situation was considered extremely serious because only about 20 confirmed cases were reported in the whole of South Africa last year. Dr Pretorius said the situation was being monitored and that immunisation campaigns were being carried out, particularly at Traneen, about 15 kilometres from the Letaba area. He warned parents to make sure their children were immunised. It was particularly important that children under six be immunised. — Sapa
WHEN THE CROP FAILS...

By DAVID NIDRRIE

WILLIAM Kgoadi, born in October 1978 in the Transvaal hamlet of Sowenga, says Sister Josephine, already on her way to the Other World when they brought him to her.

But, with his liver swollen and his stomach, feet, hands and cheeks ballooning out with the fluid his body could not longer get rid of, he clung to life for seven days.

On May 23 he died to become another statistic in a battered blue book in the tiny kwaShiorkor ward at Subiaco Mission Clinic east of Pietersburg.

He was the seventh this year, with only five month's mildest months — gone. Last year, nine of the 400 or so scrawny, Balafia admissions to the hospital died.

Outside, Sister Josephine, one of the two nursing nuns at the clinic, points to the mission's meagre lands— sprawling hectares of dust bowls, with only an occasional ready stick to indicate the crop that wasn't.

"The rain was so bad we didn't even bother to harvest. We just let the cattle in to give them something to eat.

Throughout the Transvaal, the story is the same. With rains between half and a quarter of their normal figure says agricultural expert David Cooper, the province's black rural areas have had almost total crop failure.

"There is nothing for them to eat and even if there are good, early rains later this year, there will be nothing until March next year.

With more than six million people in the Transvaal homelands, Gazankulu, Lephalale, KwaMashu and the two independent homelands Venda and Bophuthatswana—relying at least partially on the food they can grow, nutrition-related diseases are likely to rocket.

Mr Cooper, who runs agricultural projects for a rural development organisation, EDA, says around 70 percent of rural black children are "on the brink" of kwashiorkor.

Even in a good year, 50,000 children under the age of five die in South Africa because they do not get enough food.

"And it doesn't matter that last year was almost miraculously good. People still go hungry because massive overcrowding depletes the land and cuts the potential crop," said Mr Cooper.

As a result, nothing can be saved for the lean times.

"The cattle are okay now but the pasture is thin, so as winter progresses their normally low winter milk output will be even lower.

"By September, some will be dying. Those which survive will not call because of their poor condition."

Result? No milk next year, no matter how good the rains.

Even without the drought, millions of black rural families should, theoretically, just die down and die.

Figures released by World Vision, which operates 42 feeding schemes in South Africa, put the average income per head at R30 a year in Bophuthatswana and R130 in Venda.

Ciskei and Transkei crops are equally low.

Comparing these figures with the recently calculated household living level of R240 a month, David Cuthbert of World Vision said the problem could only get worse.

The situation in Lebowa and Gazankulu is no better. For those who can find local temporary work, monthly payment is officially set at R42.

Employment on local farms brings in little more than 50c a day.

Unemployment estimates — outside the "independent homelands" — are at least one million and rising fast.

Adding to this already bleak picture is the recent mealie meal price increase to R26 a 50 kg bag. This serves an average family just under four weeks.

Donations to Operation Hunger can be sent to P.O. Box 97, Johannesburg. 2000.
Polio drama could have been halted

By JOHN MOJAPELO

THE present outbreak of polio in the Gazankulu homeland could have been prevented if immunisation programme procedures had been followed correctly, a spokesman for the Department of Health and Welfare said in Pretoria yesterday.

A total of 147 polio cases have so far been admitted to hospital in Gazankulu. Twelve people have died. Most cases occurred in the homeland's Ritavi district.

Intensive immunisation programmes are in full swing in some areas. The Department of Health and Welfare spokesman said the programmes would provide adequate protection to contain the epidemic.

A one-year-old child suffering from polio was admitted last week to the Ga-Rankuwa Hospital, north of Pretoria.

The child, who doctors said yesterday was in a satisfactory condition, was taken to hospital from Mabopane, in Bophuthatswana.

Dr. L van Heerden, superintendent of the hospital, said that in the light of recent cases, health authorities should now consider an immunisation campaign against polio in the black homeland.

"We must try and co-operate with the Bophuthatswana health authorities to consider an immunisation campaign soon," he said.

A spokesman for Pretoria Health Division said preventable infectious diseases such as polio had been virtually eradicated nearly 30 years ago by intensive immunisation programmes.

The Health Division believed no cases should occur in Pretoria.

The Department of Health and Welfare said the continuing downward trend of polio in South Africa in the last seven years was the result of thorough protection against the disease through immunisation.

Polo vaccine was provided free of charge throughout the country to all population groups by health authorities. If the complete prescribed schedule was strictly adhered to, 100% protection was ensured, the department spokesman said.

He said that all babies should receive three doses of vaccine before they were a year old. Thereafter, they should have a further booster shot before starting school.
The spokesman said that of the five confirmed cases in the area, not all were from the phytosanitary area. He also mentioned that 12 more cases were transferred from the north-eastern Transvaal to the area.
Polio toll is now 17

Own Correspondent

Polio is continuing to spread through the Transvaal — and six cases have now been confirmed in the Pretoria area.

There have been 17 deaths in the northeastern Transvaal out of a total number of 191 reported cases.

A child admitted to Baragwanath Hospital in Soweto last week was from the Randburg area, a hospital spokesman said.

One child who has died in Garankuwa Hospital was taken there from Gazankulu. There are four other suspected cases in Garankuwa Hospital.

PARALYSIS

A hospital spokesman said today: "Only children who show signs of paralysis are admitted. Most of the cases are aged between one and three years old. Once they recover, they are given physiotherapy and are reconditioned if their legs are affected. The actual extent of which the muscles have been affected cannot be determined until about 18 months after recovery.

"I estimate that only about five percent of the actual cases are admitted to hospital — because they are suffering from paralysis. The rest — there must be thousands — are probably showing only symptoms similar to flu and upset stomachs."

At Lofapa Hospital, 122 cases have been admitted, and 12 children have died.
32 more cases of polio notified

The Health Department in the affected area of the city of Nantes reported yesterday that two new cases of polio had been diagnosed in the past week. The total number of confirmed cases in the city now stands at 25.

No new deaths were reported, and the number of people hospitalized due to polio remained unchanged at 19. The Health Department also reported that 35 people have been vaccinated against polio since the outbreak began in May.

There are now 120 people vaccinated in the north-eastern part of the city, which has been hit hardest by the outbreak. The department said that vaccination campaigns will continue to be carried out in the affected areas.

The Health Department also announced that eight new cases of polio have been confirmed in the neighboring city of Paris, bringing the total number of cases in the region to 31. The city of Paris has been identified as a potential source of infection for the outbreak.

The Department said that they are monitoring the situation closely and that they will continue to work with local authorities to ensure that the outbreak is contained.

The Health Department has also highlighted the importance of vaccination, and has urged all residents to get vaccinated against polio.

The Department has also reminded people to wash their hands regularly and to avoid close contact with those who are sick.
Tzaneen blacks in fear of polio

By LIZ McGregor

TZANEEN — The rising incidence of polio is causing great concern among blacks living in the homelands around Tzaneen which, surrounded by parts of Gazankulu and Lebowa, is in the centre of the area hardest hit by the epidemic.

But fears in the white community have been allayed by a recent polio immunisation drive at all white schools.

At Letaba Hospital, 15km outside Tzaneen, about 100 cases of polio are being treated. Twelve children are known to have died.

Mrs Milcah Maphophe of Bosbokrand, in Lebowa, said she was “very scared” for the safety of her three children, even though they were vaccinated less than three weeks ago.

Mr John Monyela, a wine steward in a Tzaneen hotel who lives in Duivelskloof, a township which falls in another part of Lebowa, said he was most concerned about his only son “because, if your only child gets polio and dies, how do you survive when you’re old?”

The white population seemed less concerned except for one shop manager, Mrs I. Clement, who said tourists had cancelled planned visits because of the polio scare.

The nurse in charge of Tzaneen clinics, Sister E. Fouche, said all children in white schools were vaccinated three weeks ago and she did not expect polio to spread to the white areas.

NOTE CAREFULLY:
1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

WARNING
1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Every candidate must enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered), leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

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27 new polio cases called a ‘decline’

Twenty-seven more people have contracted polio, the department of Health and Welfare announced in Pretoria yesterday.

The new cases were all reported from Garsfontein and Lebowa. There are now 226 polio cases on record and so far 21 people have died.

The statement said there was a “noticeable decline in the number of cases from the affected areas.”

The previous overall figure, released last Tuesday, was 198.

Since May 1 this year there have been 201 cases from Garsfontein of which 19 have died — 18 from Lebowa and seven from South Africa.

One case was reported in Honeysdew outside Johannesburg.

The department statement said the National Institute for Virology had enough vaccine for South Africa, the national and independent states.

— Sapa
TWO more children have died at Letaba Hospital from polio, but health authorities say the epidemic is abating.

The Deputy Director-General of Health, Dr James Gilliland, said yesterday, that the number of children had also been admitted to the hospital suffering from polio. The total number of children who have been admitted to hospitals in the Transvaal following the outbreak of the epidemic is 247.

Twenty-four children have died.

"There has been a good response to the immunisation campaign, and the normal character of polio is that within two to three weeks of mass immunisation, the disease starts to diminish," Dr Gilliland said.

The typhoid patients being treated at Kalafong Hospital were improving except for one man who was "still very ill", the doctor reported.

"The nineteen patients being treated at Werskoppiës Hospital are doing well."

Authorities have given the assurance that the latest typhoid outbreak, which was apparently brought in by a patient admitted to the hospital for treatment, will not spread. — Sapa
Polio kills two more

TWO more people have died of polio in the Gazankulu area.

A spokesman for the Department of Health in Pretoria said yesterday another four cases had been reported, bringing the total number of children hospitalised since the outbreak of the disease to 258.

The spokesman said the disease still appeared to be concentrated in the Gazankulu area.
By Pamela Kleinot

Drought has ravaged huge areas of the Northern Transvaal, aggravating the hunger problem and foreshadowing death through disease for thousands of children.

Every year an estimated 50,000 children in South Africa’s rural areas die from malnutrition and malnutrition-related diseases. But this year it is likely the death rate will rise.

The devastation of drought — empty rivers, no harvest — adds to the toll taken by widespread poverty, overcrowding and malnutrition.

During a week-long survey of drought-stricken areas, The Star found:

- There is an acute shortage of water, even for drinking in some areas, as rivers and streams have dried up.

- Crops have failed, including maize which is the staple diet of millions.

- There is little grazing left.

- There is an undeclared famine in Gazankulu, a senior health official told The Star.

Lebowa’s Secretary for Health, Dr Mabungo Mabuto, said the extent of malnutrition in his area is frightening. He estimated 80,000 children in Lebowa were malnourished.

Lebowa and Gazankulu are fragmented homelands which share borders and straddle most of the Northern Transvaal. Both are mostly rocky, stony wastelands but each has a corner of the wilderness area of Tseane with lush, green meadows.

The recent polo epidemic, which has killed at least 28 children and paralyzed 233 others in cattle, has drawn attention to the northern eastern Transvaal.

The Star has established:

- Polio is a mere drop in the ocean of disease that ravages children daily in these rural areas.

- Gastro-enteritis is the biggest killer of black children — followed by respiratory infections, malnutrition and measles. At a hospital in Gazankulu 39 patients were being treated for typhoid.

- Doctors said this number was not unusual. Tuberculosis and whooping cough are also rife.

- People live in overcrowded and unhealthy conditions. Few have the luxury of running water.

- Local food production is low because of land shortage. There is also insufficient water to grow crops.

- People are forced to buy food at local stores at considerably higher prices than in urban areas.

- Health services are inadequately funded, poorly equipped and understaffed. They are inaccessible to many people, who lack transport facilities. Sick people may have to walk 15 km to a clinic. Hospitals are overcrowded.

- Picture by Clive Lloyd.

- See Page 19.
The Kula ring is a network of reciprocal gift exchange among Melanesian peoples. In the Kula, goods such as shells, obsidian, and feathers are exchanged between men and women, forming complex and intricate relationships. The exchange is not just about acquiring goods, but about maintaining social and political relationships. The Kula ring is a crucial aspect of the social fabric in many Melanesian communities, allowing people to build alliances and status through the exchange of goods.

A diagram illustrates the pattern and flow of goods during the Kula ring, highlighting how people use shells as a medium of exchange. The diagram shows how goods move from one individual to another, forming a network that connects various communities. The Kula ring is a fascinating example of how material goods can be used to strengthen social ties and maintain a complex system of reciprocity.

In conclusion, the Kula ring is an intricate system of gift exchange that has been central to the social and economic life of Melanesian communities. Understanding the Kula ring provides insights into the role of material goods in maintaining social relationships and alliances.
THREE more children suffering from polio have been admitted to hospital as the epidemic enters its 15th week. The total number of polio cases is now 271.

The children were admitted to Letaba Shulvane and Elim hospitals in Gazankulu.

Dr. James Gilliland, the Deputy Director-General of Health, said yesterday that no more deaths had been reported. So far, 28 children have died.

Dr. Gilliland said the epidemic was following a typical course. The highest number of cases were reported in the 14th week, while this week, there were the same number of cases as in the first week of the epidemic.

Health authorities were "still rounding up the final patients", according to Dr. Gilliland.
ANOTHER child suffering from polio was admitted to Gazankulu's Nkhenzani Hospital yesterday, bringing the total of cases to 272.

Dr James Gilliland, Deputy Director-General of Health, said no more deaths had been reported. Twenty-eight children have died in the epidemic, which began almost four months ago.

The typhoid outbreak at Welwitschia Hospital near Pretoria had "quietened down", Dr Gilliland said.

"Only one patient is still being treated at Kalafong Hospital and he is much improved. Twenty-nine other men, including typhoid carriers who are not ill themselves, are being treated at Weskoppies Hospital," Dr Gilliland said.
Another polio patient
THE MAIL REPORTER

ANOTHER case of polio has been admitted to Letaba Hospital near Tzaneen, bringing to 169 the number of children being treated for polio at Letaba.

A total of 274 children are now being treated in Gazankulu, Garankuwa, Lebowa and Johannesburg.

Twenty-eight children have died of the disease.

A breakdown of some figures, according to a Health Department spokesman, are that 19 children have died of polio at Letaba Hospital. In nearby Shikwane Hospital, 30 children are being treated and three have died.

Nichesani Hospital has treated 47 children and reported three deaths.
Polio on decline - Azapo

Lack of proper sewage disposal and little or no education make the po-
ilo-stricken area of Gazu-
kuku fertile for the spread of infectious dis-
cases, the Azanian Peo-
ple's Organisation (Azapo) fact-finding mis-
sion revealed yesterday.

More than 270 people are reported to have died since the outbreak of the disease in the northern Transvaal.

The mission, led by Dr A D Asvat, health secretary of Azapo, found many cases had been brought to the hospital only after treatment by witchdoctors had brought no results, which meant present polio statistics were inaccurate.

A statement released by the organisation reported that:

- Almost all cases in hospitals did not have the prescribed vaccine dosage because of the non-availability of the vaccine at the time of visiting the clinic or ignorance due to lack of education;
- There was a real danger of the potency of the vaccine being diminished as a result of non-refrigeration on the way to or at the clinic;
- Ninety-eight percent of cases treated so far have come from villages where no clinic facilities exist;
- Many cases have been discharged from hospitals having achieved remarkably good results with excellent physiotherapy;
- It appears as if the main thrust of the epidemic is over, as fewer and fewer cases are being reported;
- Instructions have been given to the organisation's branches in the area to distribute pamphlets explaining to parents the dangers of the disease and how to obtain the vaccine.
- The pamphlets are in English, Pedi and Shangaan;
- The majority of children in the area suffer from malnutrition and under-nutrition, which makes them extremely susceptible to all kinds of diseases, especially gastro-enteritis, TB and pneumonia;
- Lack of proper sewage disposal, polluted drinking water and housing make the area susceptible to diseases.
13 more polio victims 14/9/82

Mail Reporter

SEVEN more cases of polio have been reported from areas around Pretoria — from Mabopane and the Winterweld squatter camp — and six more cases have been admitted to Gazankulu hospitals.

Dr. James Gilliland, the Deputy Director-General of Health, said yesterday three more children had been admitted to Lotaba Hospitals, two to Nkensani and one to Shiluvane.

This brings the total of polio cases to 209. Another 10 had been reported from Lebowa but it was uncertain whether this was an accurate figure.

Dr. Gilliland said he was not concerned about the increase in the incidence of polio in the townships around Pretoria as there had been an intensive immunization drive there recently.
Another child dies in polio outbreak

Mail Reporter

ANOTHER child has died of polio and two more suffering from the disease have been admitted toLetsaba Hospital, near Tzaneen.

Forty-two children have died of polio since the epidemic began over four months ago. Altogether, 267 children are being treated for polio in hospitals in Gaankulu, Garankuwa and Johannesberg. An unconfirmed number of 16 cases have been reported from Lebowa.

Dr James Gilliland, Deputy Director-General of Health, said yesterday that not all the deaths were directly caused by polio. Some of them were children who were admitted to hospital with polio and who later contracted other diseases such as gastro-enteritis and measles.

"When a child is already very ill, a second infection can kill," Dr Gilliland said.

No more cases of typhoid had been reported from Wespkopjes Hospital, he said.
Combat polio with vaccine

By Alphonse Duma

CHILDREN should get four inoculations against 'polio' to make sure they don't contract the disease.

Dr James H Gilliland, director-general of the Department of Health, said people had no reason to panic "as long as they made sure their children were vaccinated against the crippling disease."

He stressed that four inoculations were necessary before the child was immune to polio.

Dr Gilliland said the children who contracted the disease in Gazankulu but who had been inoculated, had been inoculated and probably not completed, the full course of vaccinations. In many areas poor storage facilities led to the vaccine losing its effectiveness.

Meanwhile, two more children have been admitted to hospitals in Gazankulu, where a polio epidemic broke out four months ago.

More polio cases have been admitted to the Ga-Rankuwa hospital, bringing the total number of children admitted to hospitals to 289 since the outbreak of the disease in the north-eastern Transvaal.

Dr Gilliland said typhoid was decreasing in Pretoria with no more reported cases.
Homeland dream is more like a nightmare

Gazankulu, one of South Africa's impoverished homelands, bears the scars of central government neglect, an investigation into the homeland has shown.

Chief Minister Professor Hуюn Ntchivelwi complains that only 10 percent of Gazankulu's manpower works in his state. The rest is employed as daily or weekly commuters or as migrants in the mining and industrial areas of South Africa.

An investigation of the homeland reveals the scarcity of jobs is Gazankulu's main problem. Professor Ntchivelwi also tried to remedy this rampant, economic disease with rare singleness of mind. But the exclusion of everything else, including political independence, is a hollow gesture.

According to statistics, thousands of school leavers with only Standard 5 qualifications enter the labour market yearly. Currently however there exist in Gazankulu only 2,000 paid jobs in all sectors.

While the Pretoria-based Corporation for Economic Development and the local Shangaan-Tsonga Development Corporation do excellent work, they were so short of funds that between them they could create only 400 jobs in Gazankulu in five years.

Under development is so great that it was estimated that from 1975, 85 percent of all income earned in Gazankulu was spent outside its borders.

TAX BASE

The tax base of the Gazankulu Government is so narrow that last year the SA Government had to contribute R64 million to the Gazankulu budget of R74 million. For 1982-83, South Africa is contributing R70 million out of a total revenue of R96 million. Only R9 million has been earmarked for development projects.

An investigative team from Rand Afri-
kaas University found that to lay a foundation for development, the SA Government should provide R30 million annually for 20 years. This would be used for housing, education, hospitals, roads, communications, electricity and irrigation.

From there, the development corporations could take development further, establishing industries.

All answer b

Number of

Economists have pointed out that limited stop-gap funding is useless. There is a minimum effort level below which development aid cannot achieve its aim.

South African budgetary grants would continue to disappear into a bottomless pit until the aid level was high enough to create some dynamic momentum.

Gazankulu's 700,000 hectares are split up into three main sections: one around the capital Ginyali in the valleys of the Shingwazi and Little Letaba, another straddling the Selati railway around Nkowakowa east of Tsanele, and the third bordering the southern Kruger National Park between Hazyview and Acornhoek.

Backlogs

Fragmentation and backlogs have plagued Professor Ntwanmi's Government from its inception.

The RAU team reported a backlog of R7.5 million in education spending causing a pupil/teacher ratio in primary schools of 76.

If the ratio could be lowered to 50 pupils a class, 40,000 pupils would be without classrooms. To make a dent in the drop-out rate, about R15 million is needed before 1986.

At least R26 million is needed to wipe out the housing backlog. The Shangaan-Tsonga Development Corporation tries to cope by building modest dwellings costing between R8,000 and R12,000 each, but building costs are increasing and waiting lists exceed 2,000 names.

Roads and railways linking Gazankulu's three units are inadequate. The southern block, Mhala, is isolated from the rest. To improve Gazankulu's roads, electricity and communications would take more than R8 million.

Bright Spot

The bright spot in Gazankulu is the work by the Shangaan-Tsonga Development Corporation, assisted by the Corporation for Economic Development in Pretoria.

To reverse the present downward trend, they only have to be provided with adequate funds with an overall staff of about 500. Of whom 80 are whites, the STDC has already established 13 subsidiaries including bakeries, the Ginyali hotel, Letaba Airways, a sorghum beer industry and an abattoir.

Tripartite companies in which local private interests have a share, have entered the retail trade, furniture manufacturing, and other fields.

As many as 31 small black businesses have been established with STDC help. The CED has established 18 large businesses in Gazankulu, one of them being the Busef bus body firm. Total CED investments in Gazankulu have now reached the R10 million mark.

The STDC and CED have each invested about R2 million in the Gazankulu Agricultural Company, which has set up 15 large agricultural estates, producing crops, mainly under irrigation and settling hundreds of black farmers on new irrigation fields.

Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.

No part of an answer book is to be torn out.

All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.
Polio death toll climbs to 44

Mail Reporter

ANOTHER child has died of polio at Letaba Hospital. Forty-four children have died since the polio epidemic began over four months ago.

A spokesman for the Department of Health in Pretoria yesterday gave a breakdown of the number of cases and deaths at Gazankulu hospitals and at Garankuwa Hospital — the areas worst affected by the epidemic:

- Letaba Hospital — 160 cases and 34 deaths;
- Nkemani Hospital — 50 cases and three deaths;
- Shirvan Hospital — 32 cases and three deaths;
- Malamnlelo Hospital — one case;
- Elna Hospital — three cases and one death;
- Tintswalo Hospital — two cases;
- Garankuwa Hospital — 41 cases and three deaths
Polio claims its 45th victim

Mail Reporter

ANOTHER child has died from polio in Letaba hospital, bringing the toll to 45, as the Johannesburg Medical Officer of Health warned that as many as 10% of children visiting Soweto were not immunised against the disease.

And Dr B R Richard has found that as many as 30% of children in the township are not immunised against measles.

The Deputy Director-General of Health, Dr James Gillilan, said yesterday that figures to the weekend showed that no more children had been admitted to hospital suffering from polio, Sapa reports.

So far, 210 children have been admitted to hospitals with the disease, mainly in the Gauteng area.

Meanwhile Dr Richard has appealed to Soweto residents to ensure that visiting children from rural areas receive the polio vaccinations.

"The vaccinations can be obtained free of charge at any of the local clinics and that goes for visiting children as well," Dr Richard also appealed to parents to ensure that young children had been immunised against measles.

"Measles can become a serious matter when contracted by infants, and together with other complications could result in death," he said.
THIRTEEN more cases of polio have been reported, three at GaRankuwa Hospital near Pretoria.

The Deputy Director-General of Health, Dr James Gilliland, said eight of the latest cases had been admitted to Pietersburg Hospital, one to Nkensani Hospital and one to Douglas Smith Hospital.

The number of children who have been admitted to hospital since the outbreak of the disease at the end of March has now risen to 283. Forty-five children have died during the epidemic, which has been confined mainly to the Gazankulu area. Latest figures from Lohowa, which has also been stricken, are not yet available. — Sapa.
Prof cites virus disease problems

GRAHAMSTOWN

Outbreaks of virus caused diseases, such as the recent case of poliomyelitis in Gazankulu, would probably become more common in the near future, Professor J. F. E. Newman, of the microbiology department at Rhodes University, said in his inaugural lecture.

Titled Viruses and Man, the lecture covered the whole aspect of virus-born diseases, from polo and smallpox to the common cold.

One of the reasons that outbreaks such as that at Gazankulu occur was that, because virus mutate into many forms, it was almost impossible to cure a virus caused disease. For the same reason it was very difficult to find effective immunisation agents. It had been found that there were over 100 viruses which caused the common cold, Professor Newman said.

"Socio-economic factors" were behind many outbreaks of disease in the Third World because poor sanitary conditions were carriers of the virus.

A notable exception was the success of the fight against smallpox. "On December 14, the director general of the World Health Organisation announced that smallpox - the most devastating and feared disease in human history - had finally been eradicated."

This was only achieved because the smallpox virus had a short life, and must be transmitted from person to person. To eradicate the disease it was necessary to break this transmission cycle, which the World Health Organisation did via a massive vaccination programme launched in 1960s.

Unfortunately, said Prof Newman, other viruses did not lend themselves to such simple solutions.

Either there were too many strains to vaccinate against them all, like the cold virus, or like the influenza virus, there were new strains appearing at intervals because of mutation.

One person had suffered from a virus caused disease he retained a life-long immunity against it. The only problem is that it may be the wrong virus in many cases.

Prof Newman said that in future new vaccines would be made by genetic engineering, "and we can expect them to be safer, cheaper and more effective."

These new vaccines, combined with greater international cooperation, "could make major virus disease outbreaks a thing of the past."

--- DDC ---
Johannesburg — Three chiefs from Kangwane have formally requested permission from Pretoria to secede with their land and people from Kangwane to Gazankulu. Professor Hudson Ntsaniwisi, Chief Minister of Gazankulu, said yesterday.

The three chiefs made their appeal to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, in July when the row over plans to transfer Kangwane to Swaziland was at its height.

They were accompanied by Prof Ntsaniwisi who said yesterday he had arranged the meeting with Dr Koornhof after the chiefs had approached him for assistance.

Kangwane was the designated homeland of South Africa's 750,000 Swazis until Pretoria's decision to dissolve its legislative assembly and take it over pending its transfer to Swaziland.

Gazankulu is the homeland of South Africa's 1,000,000 Shangaans.

The three chiefs all Shangaans and have no desire to be incorporated in Swaziland, Prof Ntsaniwisi said.

Kangwane is divided into three blocks of territory with a strong Shangaan presence in two of them.

Prof Ntsaniwisi said no finality had been reached in the discussions with Dr Koornhof — DDF.
Overgrazing hits hardest

Dirk Nel, Northern Transvaal Bureau
With most peasant farmers in Lebowa and Gazankulu run by the present devastating drought, there seems to be little hope for them in the future. The will to work and recover because of overgrazing

The homeland governments were non-committal yesterday about the extent of drought and they could expect from the South African Government.

A statement released by the office of Gazankulu’s Minister, Professor Hudson Ntsangweni, said, “The matter is still being considered by the Republic Government.”

The Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, was not available for comment but a senior official said a statement would be issued “in due course.”

Lebowa’s Secretary for Agriculture, Mr Boet Fick, said he was making an in-depth study of the situation, and would soon make several recommendations.

He said the sinking of boreholes and the provision of emergency cattle feed were obvious short-term measures.

It is clear Central Government funds have already been stretched to their limits.

An economist said two specific long-term projects had now become essential.

The first was to tackle firmly the problem of overgrazing via legislation. This could involve the payment of levies by farmers if they exceeded certain limits on given pieces of grazing land.

The second project should be an intensive research programme to determine the real plight of peasant farmers.

Agricultural officials say good rains within the next two months could enable homeland farmers to plant limited winter grain.

However, the long-term prospects remain grim, as it would cost astronomical sums of money to launch feeding schemes, with the face of possible widespread starvation years away, there is so little moisture in the soil that only 60 percent of available fields could be planted. On these, yields would be only half of last year’s.

In the Springsbok Flats — usually considered the Transvaal’s granary — there could be no wheat crop this year. Stunted cotton and sunflowers are being ploughed under.

The flats had only a quarter of their normal rain this season.

Mr Wentzel said the Government was still deliberating on how to help farmers and farming from total ruin.

New definitions of what constitutes a drought are now coming into effect, and his department will in future concentrate on preventing overgrazing by paying farmers to withdraw cattle.

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr Gert Kotze, said the Government had to rely wholly on co-ops to administer short-term credit to farmers.

Co-ops could bear the risk only if they were themselves financially sound.

Recent tax rules making it difficult for co-ops to build up reserves could be rescinded, and company tax exemptions for co-ops restored.

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RUSH HOUR

This involves catching a bus from his home to Kruls Street and then crossing nine streets in rush hour traffic, with a return journey in the afternoon.

Mr van Rensburg (35) acquired Yolande just over a month ago from the Guide Dog Association for the Blind following a sponsorship from the Germiston North Rotary Club. He is the ninth person to be sponsored by the club in the past 10 years.

HAUGHTY

“When I first got Yolande she was a very haughty little lady,” said Mr van Rensburg.

“She is very much a one-man dog so it was difficult to get her to transfer from the trainer to me.

“It was like courting all over again I had to give her exaggerated praise and little treats to try to win her over.”

West Rand Bureau
Two youths who attempted a getaway despite warnings from the police after a drug burglary were fatally wounded when shots were fired.

Evidence said at an inquest in the Roodepoort Magistrate’s Court yesterday.

The magistrate, Mr A P Pieterse, said in his finding that on available

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Damelin students sweep the board

in the Republic of South Africa

in the November 1981 examinations

CIS

SA Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators

 • First, second and third places in the finals for the fourth successive examination
 • More passes than any other college.
 • More places and prizes than any other college.
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IMM

Institute of Marketing Management

 • In the Diploma of Marketing Management Studies held in Southern Africa during 1981.
 • More first places and prizes than all other colleges combined
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Diploma Business Manager

SYLLABUS OUTLINE:

R8 000m spent on national states

GIYANI (Gazankulu) - South Africa had already spent R8 488 million on developing independent and self-governing black homelands and millions of rands more would be budgeted for this purpose in the future, the Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said yesterday.

Opening the eighth session of the third Gazankulu Legislative Assembly here, Dr Viljoen said the South African Government was convinced that blacks should be able to gain the right of self-determination in their own areas and over their own people.

If they so wished, they should also be able to gain independence, he said.

The Government was doing its utmost to give everyone full political rights and would like to fulfil the aspirations of all South Africans.

Dr Viljoen said the Government had decided that instruments should be created which would ensure that it would not have to act unilaterally and which would make wider participation and joint consultation and decision-making possible.

The appointment of a cabinet committee to look into and propose solutions for the problems affecting black communities outside the national states, as well as problems in regard to the independent and self-governing states, was an important step in this direction, he added.

"The South African Government accepts the fact that large numbers of the various black peoples outside their national states are present in the RSA and will also be there in future.

"It is known that these people also have aspirations and it is therefore an important constitutional challenge for the SA Government to find workable ways of fulfilling these aspirations by creating structures for decision-making and consultation."

"It is particularly important to recognise and, as far as possible give greater weight and meaning to the bond between members of a nation living outside their national state and the government of their national state," Dr Viljoen said.

He appealed for "team work" and cooperation from all South Africans in according blacks participation in decision-making processes affecting their own interests. — SAPA
R8 489 million poured into black homelands

GIYANI—South Africa had spent R8 489 million on developing independent and self-governing black homelands and millions of rands more would be budgeted for this purpose in the future, the Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said yesterday.

Opening the eighth session of the Third Gazankulu Legislative Assembly at Giyani, Dr Viljoen said the South African Government was convinced that blacks should be able to gain self-determination in their own areas.

And if they so wished, they should also be able to gain independence, he said.

The Government was doing its utmost to give everyone full political rights and would like to fulfill the aspirations of all South Africans.

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Aspirations

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It is known that these people also have aspirations and it is therefore an important constitutional challenge for the South African Government to find workable ways of fulfilling these aspirations, by creating structures for decision-making and consultation," Dr Viljoen said. — (Sapa).
Gazankulu poll on September 7

GAZANKULU will go to the polls on September 7 to elect a new Legislative Assembly, it was announced in the Government Gazette yesterday. Nomination day for election candidates is June 29. — Sapa.
ed in landslide

150 people, the last of whom were taken from a village west of the town of Cornubia in the Western Cape, were killed in a landslide. Another 300 people were injured, and the death toll is expected to rise. The landslide occurred during heavy rains, and rescuers are still searching for survivors. The area is known for its steep terrain and frequent mudslides.

Independence rejected

PHALABORWA — Because of the lack of resources, Gazankulu homeland would never accept independence from South Africa, the Chief Minister of the homeland, Professor Hudson Ntswakazi, said yesterday at the official opening of the R2 million business complex in Dwaarsloop, near Boskombou.

"Many people fail to see that the greatest challenge that faces South Africa today, reduced to its simplest terms, is nothing but the accommodation of black and white aspirations. The main thing is to see whether or not the public in general will have black and white citizens — and all have to be accommodated. The argument of a white or black homeland just does not make sense," he said.

Announcements

Deaths

GARDEN

Tannie, a wonderful soul who always helped family and friends in need. Passed away on 25th July, 2023. Lovingly remembered by all.

GARDEN

Tannie, a wife of Roddy who passed away on 25th July, 2023. Lovingly remembered by all.

GROSS


GROSS


KESLER

Dr. Israel, beloved father of 4 children and 2 grandchildren. Passed away on 25th July, 2023. Lovingly remembered by all.

MICHOLSON

Eugie, a beloved member of the family. Passed away on 25th July, 2023. Lovingly remembered by all.

PULERVITZ


JACOBS

Erna, passed away suddenly on 25th July, 2023. Lovingly remembered by all.

Funeral Notices

ANDRADE

The cremation service for Robert (Bobby) Andrade, who passed away on 25th July, 2023, will be held at the Royal Oak Cemetery, Pinelands, on Saturday, 30th July, at 2pm. All friends and relatives are invited to attend.

COLLETT

A service for James Collett, who passed away on 25th July, 2023, will be held at the Oakwood Memorial Gardens, Pinelands, on Sunday, 31st July, at 2pm. All friends and relatives are invited to attend.

KLINT

The cremation service for John Klint, who passed away on 25th July, 2023, will be held at the Sunset Memorial Gardens, Pinelands, on Monday, 1st August, at 2pm. All friends and relatives are invited to attend.

MCMANUS

The cremation service for Margaret McManus, who passed away on 25th July, 2023, will be held at the Westwood Memorial Gardens, Pinelands, on Tuesday, 2nd August, at 2pm. All friends and relatives are invited to attend.
Johannesburg's R50,000 aid to homelands

Muriel Reporter

JOHANNESBURG is going to provide R50,000 in drought aid to Gazankulu and Lebowa during the next few months. This announcement was made yesterday by the chairman of the city council's management committee, Mr. Francois Oberholzer.

In a press statement, Mr. Oberholzer said the council was fully aware of the difficult situation in the homelands as a result of the drought. Most of the council's black workers from the Transvaal area come from Gazankulu and Lebowa, and this has played an important role in the decision to provide aid," Mr. Oberholzer said.

The R50,000 will be spent on providing enriched maize meal, which will be divided equally between the two areas. Each area will receive approximately 75 tons of maize meal in packs of 12.5 kg.

The various delivery points will be determined in cooperation with the respective governments of the two homelands. The first consignment of maize is expected to be delivered by the first week of October. The statement added that similar assistance had been given to Gazankulu and Lebowa on a previous occasion, but then it was in the form of cattle.

Aris: 18:18:18
NGK schemes bring relief to drought areas

By Hannes Ferguson

The Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk (NGK) has launched several broad-Based economic development projects in the drought-stricken areas of Lebowa and Gazankulu after recent crisis talks between black and white churchmen.

At the talks it was agreed that the drought had brought the long-term socio-economic stagnation of the northern homelands to a head and that the response of the churches to the crisis had to go far beyond drought relief alone.

The Rev Marcus Mapotho, of Oristead, told a Press conference last week that the rural black population was dependent on outside jobs.

Unemployment, crop failure and cattle losses had to be faced by raising morale generally and developing initiative at grassroots level, he said.

EMERGENCY

A Church Emergency Aid Committee (CEA), chaired by Dr Henne Moller, has set up a R100 000 fund of which R22 500 has been spent on 25 projects, now in various stages of completion.

At Maandagshoek, in eastern Lebowa, a kwashiorkor prevention campaign has been started.

The minister of the local black NGK congregation, the Rev Mamotho Mankoe, said that all children under five years of age would be regularly weighed by "care groups" and would be helped by a feeding scheme where necessary.

The superintendent of the local Boshoff Hospital, Dr P. Roux, said that the number of kwashiorkor patients had increased considerably since the drought started and preventive care was all-important.

Kwashiorkor was the result of ignorance as much as of hardship.

At the old NGK mission station, Nkhezeni, near Giyani, Gazankulu, a "save-your-cattle" scheme has been initiated. The church bought cattle-feed and put up local feed lots where farmers could feed some of their starving stock up to a weight where they could market them.

With the proceeds farmers could then buy feed to save the rest of their small herds, Dr Roux said.

GOODWILL

The operation ran into cattle marketing snags but, with the goodwill of the Meat Board and the veterinary authorities, this would soon be solved.

"Also near Giyani, small committees of women have been helped to start vegetable gardens to provide their families with better food, as well as income to pay back church loans for fencing and pumps," Dr Roux added.

This type of community development was replacing old-style missionary work, said a CEA member, the Rev Faure Louw.

About 18 white ministers were helping with the various projects.
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**GOODWILL**

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About 18 white ministers were helping with the various projects.
Public hangings shock after burnings at stake in N Tvl

By Dirk Nel
Northern Transvaal Bureau
TZANEEN — The public hanging of two men in the Mogoboya district near Tzaneen has shocked rural communities in the Northern Transvaal.

The incident came less than a month after four people were burned at the stake near Zebediela, south-east of Pretoria.

The Lebowa Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Jan Harmse, confirmed today that Mr Salmon Mogale Shai and Mr Chemist Rakwale were sentenced, by tribal law, to hang.

A witchdoctor found they were responsible for the lightning which killed Miss Moshoi Maenetja and injured Miss Mante Maenetja.

Brigadier Harmse said a headman and seven others had been arrested in connection with the hangings.

The deputy commissioner of police, Colonel J Moloto, said this type of tribal death was relatively uncommon as the burning of alleged victims' huts had been the normal procedure in the past.

He confirmed that the Lebowa Government "deplored these killings."

Police are continuing their investigations.
Gazankulu needs R80-m aid from SA yearly — study

By Anthony Duigan 17/2/84

Gazankulu — paralysed by an undeveloped infrastructure — suffered from a vast backlog in housing, educational and medical facilities, a study of the homeland has found.

Only one in 10 of Gazankulu's economically active people could find work inside the territory, forcing the others to migrate or remain unemployed, according to Planning Proposals for Gazankulu, a study published today by Rand Afrikaans University's development studies institute.

The study recommended that South Africa plough in excess of R80 million a year into the territory for infrastructural development alone, almost double the R47 million grant-in-aid paid out to Gazankulu each year on average by the Government.

There was only one classroom for every 73 children and one teacher per 46 children, the study found. Proper housing was beyond the capabilities of the average Gazankulu family.

Besides the high rate of unemployment, which forced most young people to leave the territory, at least 7 500 more people came on the job market each year. Early next century, when the population of Gazankulu would have doubled to 750 000, about 13 000 people there would be looking for jobs each year, the report said.
Gazankulu ‘left in dire straits’

By Anthony Duigan

Gazankulu was in dire straits because of a cut in development funds over the last few years, the homeland’s Chief Minister, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, said in Johannesburg yesterday.

Professor Ntsanwisi was speaking at the Rand Afrikaans University where a multi-disciplinary study on development planning for Gazankulu was officially handed over to him by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

The study, compiled by the Institute for Development Studies at RAU, found that Gazankulu (four pieces of land in north-eastern Transvaal) was paralysed by an undeveloped infrastructure and a vast backlog in housing, school and medical facilities.

“We in Gazankulu feel we have not had the financial support we needed,” Professor Ntsanwisi said after receiving the study.

In the early 1970s Gazankulu was advised by the then Department of Bantu Education to invest in technical and commercial education.

“After 10 successive financial years nothing has been forthcoming for technical and commercial education and there is no hope for anything either in the 1984-85 budget,” he said.

Those financial impediments made it virtually impossible to find the people needed for development and “without the necessary funding this study is to no avail, not worth the time and effort spent on it by the excellent RAU team”, he added.

“This curtailment of funds has left us in dire straits. In a set-up where priorities of one financial year catch up with the unfilled priorities of a previous year, things are very difficult,” Professor Ntsanwisi, whose Government is now to produce a White Paper on development in the light of the study, called on the South African Government to bring in advisers to monitor the funds for Gazankulu to try and see that development objectives were reached.

According to the recommendations in the RAU study about R90-million a year was needed over the next two decades for infrastructural developments only.

“It is now of major importance that Gazankulu attracts talent from beyond its borders and stimulates development within,” Professor Ntsanwisi said.

He could not join the prophets of doom who just criticised and destroyed because the fundamental problem in Southern Africa was one of reconciling the aspirations of black and white.

“The report aims at bringing about this reconciliation,” he said.
Homeland needs massive cash injection, study finds

GAZANKULU needs at least R1 629-million over the next 20 years if it is to develop favourably.

This is one of the recommendations contained in a study entitled 'A Development Framework for Gazankulu' compiled by several Rand Afrikaans University academics and published this week.

The aim of the report is to formulate a general development framework which could serve as a guide to improve the socio-economic position of the region.

The report recommends that the central government increase its aid to Gazankulu by about R60-million a year for the next 20 years to help pay for new roads, factories, schools, hospitals and other facilities.

South Africa provides Gazankulu, which in 1980 had a population of 489 824, with R47-million in aid annually.

The report gives a detailed account of the present state of education, agriculture, health and general infrastructure of Gazankulu and concludes that vast amounts of money are required to improve the poor facilities in the homeland.

The report shows that at present:
- The area has only one tarred road, 59km long.
- Gazankulu has only 45km of railway lines.
- There is only one classroom for every 73 children and only one teacher for every 45 children.

In 1980 only 21 262 formal employment opportunities existed but 200 000 people were in the economically active age group.

In 1980 the average annual income per capita was R373.

The report was compiled by some members of the Institute of Development Studies at RAU headed by Professor B J Piek.

Several professors from other universities and faculties as well as students helped compile the report.

It says: "An estimated R14- to R25-million will be required by 1985 to improve pupil/classroom and pupil/teacher ratios."

"In order to provide sufficient hospital beds and clinics by 1985 a capital expenditure (excluding manpower costs) of R25-million will be required."

"All possible efforts should be made to develop Gipuz as the administrative capital with strong tertiary functions. Nkowankowa will be the growth point and its growth will depend on the development of industrial activities and in the informal sector — all major industries should be placed at Nkowankowa."

Everything possible should be done to expand the employment capacities of the secondary and tertiary sectors, the report advises.

The first priority should be to create formal employment opportunities for people with at least Standard 5 education — 3 500 people with this qualification annually become job seekers.

To absorb these qualified job seekers, 149 000 formal employment opportunities will have to be created in the next 25 years. That will still leave 256 000 people in the working age group unemployed within Gazankulu by the year 2000."

It also stresses that social services have to be upgraded in order to improve development potential.

"Compulsory primary education should be phased in and the curricula at both primary and secondary school levels should be examined for relevance to a developing region."

"It is especially necessary that the technical, commercial and agricultural education be introduced... the establishment of a 'technician at Hitavu should receive serious consideration."

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Call to elderly in Vereeniging area

by Melody McDougall, Vereeniging Bureau

A urgent appeal has been made to senior citizens in the Vereeniging area to help with investigations into a proposed service centre for the elderly in the town.

Plans for the establishment of a service centre were announced shortly after the Vereeniging Council for the Aged was formed last year.

This council has now been merged with the Vereeniging Old Age Housing Utility Company and a sub-committee has been appointed to proceed with the establishment of the centre.

The Vereeniging Town Council has allocated a suitable site in Skippie Botha Park for the building of the centre, subject to geological approval.

An urgent appeal has now been made to all senior citizens to assist in determining the needs of the aged.

To qualify for this centre, women applicants must be 60 years and older, and men 65 years and older.

Facilities will include welfare and health services, meals, recreational facilities, a library and a work room.

Senior citizens who are prepared to assist are asked to write to the Project Development Committee, PO Box 3183, Three Rivers 1956.

Malnutrition on the increase

Medical Reporter

About a third of children under the age of five are underweight in Gazankulu in the Northern Transvaal.

This emerged during a survey carried out by Dr C B Isselmuuden at Ehlan Hospital. He found the highest number of underweight children in the one to two year age group — 38.3 percent.

Dr Isselmuuden said there had been an increase in the number of mildly to moderately malnourished children under five years of age since a similar survey was done in 1978.

"The increase in the percentage of underweight children in the one-to-two-year age group coincides with the age at which children in our area are weaned from the breast, after which they are usually fed with porridge and tea, sometimes only once or twice a day," he said in an article in the South African Medical Journal.

"This seems to be a clear indication for a nutrition programme." Dr Isselmuuden surveyed 658 children in 1982 during a mass vaccination campaign when Gazankulu was struck by a polio epidemic.

"The presence of a clinic in a village seems to have had no influence on the percentage of underweight children," he said.

Nobody to KO Gary the Goat

Own Correspondent

PLETTENBERG BAY — Gary the Goat from George, who injured his back in a mating duel, is being treated by a chiropractor.

Gary’s problem started two months ago when he lost a fight with another goat. He also lost the use of his hind legs and anal and bladder control. When vets were unable to treat him, he was taken to a chiropractor, who found that if Gary’s back was not treated he would never walk again.

Gary needed an anaesthetic so that his spine could be manipulated — but nobody in George qualified to administer an anaesthetic would give him drugs on the grounds that it was unethical.
Kids starving in Ciskei and Gazankulu.

Homeland hunger
Caught between the lines

People are starving to death in Gazankulu. Now a massive feeding scheme is being launched

THE young surveyor stood confidently astride the main road into Giyani, capital of Gazankulu, marking out the lines of development.

He was attended by an old man dressed in baggy overalls, a little in awe of the instruments his elegantly dressed young colleague used with such assurance.

They symbolised the qualities of a future and a past that the architects of apartheid would like to be true of the massive experiments in social engineering taking place in the homelands.

But following the surveyors’ lines into the heart of Gazankulu south of Giyani, the picture that emerged was a stark contrast.

In the villages the people were too afraid to speak about the future.

“Three old people died of hunger here in the last few months,” is all a gaunt old woman in village would say.

As for the past, it didn’t help to think about it, she said, but added nostalgically that “before the lines” they grew more than enough to eat.

The people commonly divide their lives into the time “before the lines” and “in the lines.”

“Being put into lines” is their way of describing the removals that occurred in the Sixties in Gazankulu.

Before the lines they lived in scattered homesteads, each extended family with its cattle kraals and fields of mealies and groundnuts alongside their huts.

Cutting

After their removal, they lived in rows of huts next to straight, surveyed dirt roads cutting across one another at right angles, their cattle a few kilometres to one side of the new settlement and their fields, a few hectares to another, another few kilometres to the other side.

Although it’s nearly 20 years since most were removed so that they would fall within the border of the “right” ethnic homeland, their communities have never recovered.

“Problems and diseases spread too easily in the lines,” say the people.

Their pattern of living has been broken,” says Mrs Catherine Schneider, a member of the Carnegie inquiry into poverty in Southern Africa at its conference in Cape Town last month.

“From 1959 to 1983, communities and families have disintegrated, they have lost their main source of income through population growth, resettlements in ‘lines’ and bureaucratic inefficiency,” she said.

“They alternate sources of income are inadequate and they use most of their energy to survive among growing difficulties and social problems. People do not feel secure and prefer not to think of tomorrow.”

Worse, Mrs Schneider told delegates, the people had lost the feeling that they could contribute to the development of their villages.

Later she showed the Sunday Express how the homesteads had “incomparably impoverished” the people over the last 20 years, even though it had brought advantages such as roads, schools and boreholes.

“Before the drought they were living at the limit, now they’re even worse off,” Mrs Schneider said.

Herd of 200 head of cattle have been whittled down to six since the drought and there is not even wild spinach to eat, never mind produce from the villagers’ plots which are too small to make a living from, even when times are good.

Remote

Drought relief programmes are too few and don’t reach the more remote areas.

So the people are more dependent than ever on money sent by migrant workers. If it doesn’t come, they starve.

Agricultrual the situation in a general crisis of the family, and migrant workers often desert their families to take new wives in the cities.

Remote

Vowed

Vowed a defiant Mr Richard Nkuna, who sends 30 children to school in Sekhunyana on his disability grant.

“When the rains come, I’m going to plough anywhere, I don’t care what the govern- ment says.”

Sheed Mrs Notica Ngoma “They won’t permit it.”

They were among the people who moved in 1988 to make way for a small plantation, a showcase next to the main road into Giyani.

They say they were not consulted, received no compensation for their old homes and were not assisted with the move.

And Granny Ruth Mabunda said “Before the lines we had big fields and could look after our families and eat for two years from a crop and even throw away food.”

“We were well fed, we had plenty of food to eat and there was no more hunger.”

Mrs Schneider said that as there was no hope of creating paying jobs for everyone, people should be helped to become more self-sufficient.

Co-operative projects for community gardens and firewood plantations would be useful.

“Small industries and labour intensive public works should be planned on a permanent basis and not just as drought relief schemes,” she said.

Living in the lines... Mr Richard Nkuna uses his disability grant to send 30 children from the village of Sekhunyana to school.

Sad Mrs Paulina Bona of Dzamiri village who was 19 when her community was removed to the “right” side of the Lebowa-Gazankulu border in 1957.

“Very high their husband is away from her, their three children and her two sons-in-law.”

They are supported by their parents who are both lucky enough to get pensions.

But the three old people who died of hunger in Sekhunyana did not have pensions or families to support them. At a meeting of old people in one village, six out of 67 were getting pensions, although all were old enough to qualify.

In Dzamiri a butcher shop and a general store have closed down.

The only business thriving is the bottle store and bar lounge.

More and more women are turning to drink to try to blot out the crying of their hungry children.

Lucky Granny

Gwazane Bona gets a pension which she uses to feed her grandchildren.

“They drink until 10pm in the lounge over there,” says Mr Bona.

Neglected children have also turned to alcohol.

The people have lost hope of any improvements in the future and are immobilised by their sense of powerlessness.

Then there are rumours that the government is about to take over the fields at Sekhunyana.

By MARION WHITEHEAD

The Carnegie Inquiry

FOCUS ON POVERTY

Signing up for a pension which the woman uses to feed her grandchildren.

Signed up for a pension which the woman uses to feed her grandchildren.

Signed up for a pension which the woman uses to feed her grandchildren.
Homelands 'part of SA reality'

GIVANI — The national states were "unmistakably part of the South African political reality", and the process which created them could not be reversed, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr P G J Kooknhol, said in Gantshou yesterday.

Opening the Second Session of the Fourth Gantshou Legislative Assembly, Dr Kooknhol said the South African Gover. "It is at present the opinion, and has passed the suggestion, that the answer to our constitutional questions lies in the direction of confederal system of co-operation among states."

"In fact, certain proposals have already been put forward. Other political leaders have voiced the opinion that a much more rigid and institutionalized federal system of government is called for. Dr Kooknhol said.

"Of course, on this occasion... we cannot even begin to compare and examine these two ideas. They are merely mentioned here — and there are bound to be many more — to indicate that the stage is set for serious, open and honest discussion and exchange of ideas in the immediate future.

"If we can succeed in maintaining or improving mutual trust and understanding among all around the conference table, nothing can stop the acknowledged ingenuity and resourcefulness of all the people of South Africa from guiding us towards a solution which will form the foundation of a prosperous, strong and happy community of peoples." Dr Kooknhol said the Special Cabinet Commit-tee was anxiously seeking to develop constitutional structures to accommodate black aspirations, also at a national level.

"It has already made, and will continue to make, every effort to draw a wide range of black leadership into the process of discussion and deliberation."

The work of the Special Cabinet Committee and the proposed negotiations with the leaders of the national and independent states, as well as with leaders of other black communities, "must be continued so that results can be obtained as soon as possible", he said.

To accommodate the resultant political de-mands, it would be necessary to proceed with the creation of constitutional structures, wherever they were needed, as soon as this was constitutionally feasible.

"The idea that blacks are being left out in the cold has been deliberately fostered by radical elements in our society. Here I must sound an urgent note of caution and urge those who propagate such erroneous ideas to weigh carefully the consequences of their actions."

"The Government is clearly committed to a constructive policy of development on every front. If the irresponsible fostering of a spirit of disenchantment among blacks persists and if scant recognition continues to be given to the great number of initiatives by my Government and other agencies, polarisation will be facilitated and stability forfeited."

"I think all South Africans must ponder these issues and decide whether instability is what they want for themselves and their children," Dr Kooknhol said.

Referring to the recent Nkomati Accord between South Africa and Mozambique, Dr Kooknhol said the South African Government had once more demonstrated its intention to live in peace with all its neighbours and said it harboured no aggressive intentions against them — Sapa.
In the land of the R1 cabbages

WHAT worries Mrs Mang Le Mang most is the price of food.

She is not alone. It is a problem she shares with all her neighbors in Ganzukwa who spend 40% of their meagre incomes on food.

Mrs Mang Le Mang is not an unusual person. She is an Everywoman of Africa representing the poor of South Africa on whom the Carnegie Corporation spent $60 million identifying and analysing their problems and then teaching them how to solve them.

Mr. and Mrs. Mang Le Mang are not unusual people. They are among many academic statisticians who have been given the task of producing a report to be presented in the 300 reports made to Cape Town Town Hall by over 200 experts on poverty in South Africa.

The poor spend a large proportion of their income on food simply because they don't have anything else. Many still have to feed their families a meal a day, some only once a day, five children plus gran.

Rocketed

The three-year drought has aggravated these situations and food prices have rocketed. For a R1 cabbage is the exotic fruit price Mrs Mang Le Mang pays.

The woman of the dynamic household Mercy Le Mang singularly unselfish.

This poor we shall all pity, for we are all poor. We found everyone with tears, crying for need. They have lost nearly all their livestock. Many have no cattle and those with them will sell the family for the sake of a dollar and 10c of the people in their households, and to pay for food for the next meal by mortgaging.

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Pillars of apartheid must go inquiry is told

THREE pillars of apartheid — influx control, citizenship laws and land ownership—are steadily being dismantled by the government in South Africa.

This was one of the dominant themes to emerge from papers at the Carnegie Inquiry into Poverty in South Africa.

Mr. and Mrs. Mang Le Mang are the composite family of the 400 million people who make up the 200 million black population of the country. The land allocated to homesteads and farms has been a source of conflict and has been a major cause of both rural and urban poverty.

Lawyer Mr Arthur Chaskalson, the inquiry's vice chairman, said the inquiry had wanted to investigate what the black middle class in South Africa would have to do to leave the situation they found themselves in.

Misery

Urbanisation was a process across the country which was making poor rural people travel longer and longer distances to city jobs to fill them out of their roles in the economy. The influx control laws — based on the authorities' control over housing and employment — had prevented the black population of South Africa from moving to the land allocated to homesteads and farms.

"The 1980s will be a period of unparalleled upheaval in the social unities of South Africa," Mr Chaskalson said.

One area that the inquiry had to investigate was the problem of landlessness, he said.

"A member of the Mupungulani Farmers Union tends his cabbage patch.

Agriculture

The third area that the inquiry had to investigate was the impact of the influx control laws and the policies of the government on urban poverty.

The influx control laws prevented the black people from leaving the rural areas and moving into the city, he said.

The impact of these policies on the black middle class, he said, was that they had to pay for land, and that the land that they owned was always being taken away from them.

Another problem was the "school children — 90% of the schools — which are not being taught."
Crypsis, performer possible

From Shannon

Bloodshed Warning

Parliament and Politics
Phatudi warns of bloodshed over Moutse

By BARRY STREEK

Another homeland leader, Dr Cedric 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-evaluating the situation.

The Moutse area was once part of Lebowa but it was excised and is now administered by the South African Development Trust, although it has been proposed that it be incorporated into Kwandebele, in spite of the opposition of the Lebowa Government.

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

Dr Phatudi said that in 1976 he had warned the government of possible bloodshed in the schools. "But they said I was exaggerating the gravity of the situation, although the events proved me right.

"I don't think they are intending to arrange bloodshed between us and Kwandebele. "If they want peace, they can't hand away Moutse, because we have told them that if they do that they are going to have bloodshed."

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

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

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

He was prepared to help find alternatives.

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

"They knew the people won't support them," Dr Phatudi said.
Hunger deaths in Cazanki in

By Somine Tema
Malnutrition rife at Elim — survey

By Pamela Kleins, Medical Reporter

Malnutrition is rife among children in the Elim district of Gazankulu in the Northern Transvaal.

A survey of 13-year-old children found about 88 percent underweight and 46 percent stunted.

Of the nine-year-olds surveyed about 30 percent were underweight and eight percent stunted.

"Abnormal nutritional status increased with age," said Dr CB Ijsselmuizen of Elim Hospital who carried out the survey of more than 400 children last August.

Addressing the South African Nutrition Society congress, which ended at the CSIR in Pretoria yesterday, he said that the nutritional status of more than 400 adults aged between 20 and 60 years was adequate.

Another speaker at the congress yesterday said that nutrition education would not solve the problem of malnutrition.

"USELESS"

"Nutrition education is useless in areas where people do not have the money or resources to change their eating habits," said Professor M H McLachlan of the department of home economics at the University of Zululand.

She added that the "stream of advertisements for foods" was another major reason for the failure of nutrition education programmes.

Also addressing the conference yesterday was Dr Ralph Bernstein of Amber Research, Johannesburg, who said processed foods should be labelled with their sodium content.

He said South Africa added between 15 and 40 percent more salt to processed foods than was customary in other countries.

A high salt intake has been linked to hypertension (high blood pressure).

"The South African public should be encouraged to reduce its intake of the deadly spice," he said.
Police withdrew after tribal buffer zone fight is quelled.

By Chief Hone

Police have been sent to the tribal area to monitor the situation.
Lukhele shot dead at home

JOHANNESBURG. A former Kangwane opposition leader, Mr David Lukhele, a prime mover in the plan to have the tiny homeland incorporated into Swaziland, was recently linked to pamphlets campaigning against Kangwane’s leader, Mr Enos Mabuza, and criticizing him for holding talks with the African National Congress.

Mr Lukhele, who had just visited Swaziland to try to revive his incorporation plans, died instantly, as did a Soweto resident, Mrs Elizabeth Dludlu, who accompanied him on his trip.

Mr Lukhele’s wife Elizabeth was wounded in the attack, which took place while the family was watching television.

Their daughter Lindi yesterday said there was a knock on the door about 7pm and her father had shown the two men inside.

‘Sent’

“They said they had been ‘sent’ and opened fire. My father apparently fell on his face in front of where Mrs Dludlu was sitting, and she was hit, too. My mother was sitting nearby, but managed to crawl to safety after being shot in the leg.”

Mr Lukhele, president of the Inyathi ya Mswathi National Movement, was recently linked to pamphlets campaigning against Kangwane’s leader, Mr Enos Mabuza, and criticizing him for holding talks with the African National Congress.

Mr Lukhele insisted he had nothing to do with the pamphlets, saying he suspected they were issued by the ruling party to smear his name.

Mr Lukhele, a former deputy to Mr Mabuza and a Swazi national, formed his opposition party two years ago after a dispute.

Campaign

It was then that he started his campaign to have Kangwane incorporated into Swaziland - a plan backed by the South African Government, but strongly opposed by progressive organizations and Mr Mabuza’s government.

Mr Lukhele was also in favour of the homeland opting for independence.

Mr Mabuza, issued a statement on Saturday expressing sympathy for the Lukhele family. — Sapa
Homelands - Gazankulu - General

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Tension still simmering on tribal border

TZANEEEN — 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 Lebowan 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.
2 die in Tzaneen faction fights

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 property had been set alight. 

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.
families
take to
the bush
after fierce
fighting

By MUDINI MAIVHA

SEVERAL Shangaan families have fled their homes and are hiding in the bush following Shangaan-Pedi clashes since Sunday.

A child was clubbed to death with a kierie, several people injured and three shops and 10 vehicles burnt down.

Among the injured is Temba Mkhwanazi of Letaba and Teach Project. He is in Letsaba Hospital with a suspected fractured skull.

Lebowa cabinet Minister Nelson Ramotake allegedly responsible for the fighting has also left the Lekonye house.

Mr Ramotake has been accused of inciting Pedi at a meeting on Sunday that they cut the fence boundary between Shikwambane (Gazankulu) and Lenyenyu (Lebowa).

After cutting the fence down, the Pedi ordered the Shangaan 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 Calvin 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" plundering 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 Pedi allegedly attacked the Shangaans.

Headman Jacks Nkhwashi 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 Ntsawu 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.
Development Bank provides R6m boost for Gazankulu

Financial Reporter

THE economic development of Gazankulu has received a boost from a R6m development loan from the Development Bank of Southern Africa.

It is the bank's second loan to Gazankulu. Still being processed are applications representing a project value of more than R90m.

The Chief Minister of Gazankulu, Professor H W E Ntsanwisi, has indicated that the loan will be used for the expansion of the independent state's industrial base at Nkowankowa.

"This kind of development not only provided the Shangaan people with more work opportunities, but offered the chance for more people to be trained in various skills, Prof Ntsanwisi said.

"The Shangaan/Tsonga Development Corporation (STDC) has made progress with vitally important training programmes to serve Gazankulu's development. This will improve productivity and increase per capita income."

The STDC will use R4,8m of the loan for the setting up of 16 new factories at Nkowankowa, a major growth point.

The R1,2m balance will be spent on expanding existing industries taken over from the Corporation for Economic Development.

Since Nkowankowa's inception about 10 years ago, more than 2,000 job opportunities have been created.

This figure is expected to double in the short-term as a result of the loan from the Development Bank.

Nkowankowa is near Tzaneen and is 430km from Johannesburg. Thirty-two large and 25 small industries have already been established over 72 industrial sites.
Homeland plams blamed for violence which killed one, injured 95
NO TO HOMELAND RAIL LINKS

Own Correspondent 24/4/85 But the Minister of Transport, Mr CAPE TOWN. — South African Transport Services (Sats) has decided that Hendrik Schoeman, says a passenger rail link between the two towns is not two railway links requested by two economically justifiable.

Homelands, Lebowa and Gazankulu, are economically unjustifiable. Lebowa wanted a line between Trichardt to Thohoyandou, the capital Pietersburg and Sekhele, its main industrial area. Gazankulu, to Motale, near Tzaneen.

New extension to Busaf's Letaba works

GAZANKULU's Chief Minister, Dr Hudson Ntsanwisi, has opened the latest extension to the Letaba works of Busaf, the bus building arm of Dorbyl Ltd.

The group has a number of divisions serving the motor industry and based in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage.

This latest extension, the fourth to the factory since it was originally started in 1971, was undertaken by the Bus and Vehicle Body Division (Busaf) of Dorbyl Automotive Products to increase production capacity.

With an investment of some R1.2 million in buildings and equipment, the factory has increased its production capacity by some 20% and has considerably increased its employment opportunities.

Dorbyl executive chairman Mr Keith Jenkins said that when Dorbyl originally embarked on establishment of the Letaba works it had done so with high ideals, planning to employ some 200 people within three years, to provide training at all levels, to upgrade the standard of living and to provide career opportunities for the local community.

Some 650 people were now employed and the level of efficiency achieved at the Letaba Works is indicated by the fact that the number of man-hours required to build a standard bus body are now no more than 10% to 15% higher than those required in the main works at Port Elizabeth, with its much greater experience.

The latest extension has increased employment opportunities for more than 200 people.

Busaf are currently building buses at Letaba at the rate of 44 a month but with the expansions have created capacity to build 60 a month.

This new development has also enabled the company to expand its production range. In addition to the country-type buses formerly built at Letaba, sophisticated city buses are now being produced.
FOUR aircraft took to the skies, sporting the flag and the national colours of Gazankulu last Thursday — for the first time in the history of this developing homeland.

Like Botswana and the Ciskei, Gazankulu now boasts of its own airline, linking the national state with the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vaal metropolis on a daily schedule.

The airline, flying under the Giyani Airways banner, was officially handed over to the Gazankulu Government at a ceremony held at the homeland's Giyani airstrip last Thursday.

The Chief Minister of Gazankulu, Professor Hudson Ntswanisi, said the handing-over was significant, adding that the airline would serve locals as well as inhabitants in other Northern Transvaal areas.

The Chief Minister held the view that Giyani Airways should be a viable and profitable operation yielding “acceptable returns” on capital invested in the undertaking.

“I believe that the airline has an important role to play in the development of our region and as a symbol of Gazankulu’s progress and a source of pride for us all,” Prof Ntswanisi said.

The airline, established under the Le-tabu Airways banner by a local entrepreneur in 1971, has since expanded, carrying some 30,000 passengers per year. In the eleven years since the flights were introduced, the airline has transported 75,000 passengers.

Over the years, the staff has increased from one pilot to four full-time pilots and six ground-staff. The pilots have just returned from the United States, where they attended upgrading courses.

The return fare on Jan Smuts-Giyani is 115.
Transkei finances on verge of collapse

THE WARNING by Transkei Auditor General Mr. Jyana Maquabela that the country's financial administration was hanging by a thread that could snap any day, though disturbing, does not come as a surprise.

Last year the South African taxpayer — through the Government — forked out a cool R516.82 million to keep the Transkei on its feet.

Direct assistance in the form of budgetary assistance, technical assistance, Loan Fund and the Incentive Scheme amounted to R321.95 million.

Transkeans working in South Africa contributed more than R85 million while custom unions and Rand Monetary Estimates amounted to more than R300 million.

In his report to the Transkei government's 19 ministries, released in the National Assembly last week, Mr. Maquabela said he had warned in previous reports that a decline in the performance of accounting officers signaled a collapse in financial administration.

Laxity in accounting

Mr. Maquabela said he was perturbed to note that there was a laxity in accounting for advances and travelling expenses, and amounts involved ranged between R36,000 and R63,000.

His report showed that the total unauthorised expenditure for all 19 departments was R137,598,426.

It also showed that the State debt as at March 31, 1984, was R26,752,152 — an increase of R1,8 million over the previous year's figures.

"Valiant efforts by the treasury to bolster the tottering edifice of financial administration of Transkei have not borne fruit due to indifference on the part of accounting officers," Mr. Maquabela said.

The payments to the Transkei were debated during the Foreign Affairs Department debate, because Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and the Ciskei are 'independent' states.

Last year Transkei made an additional loan of R4,512,000 for a job creation venture.

Through the Department of Co-operation and Development Budget the taxpayer paid an additional R1,300,000 to the "self-governing States" of KwaZulu, KaNgwane, KwaNdebele, Lebowa, Gazankulu and QwaQwa.

Last year the Ciskei was sharply criticized for its plans to build an airport, when there was an existing airport at East London — within a radius of 30 kilometres.

Mismanagement

Last year R305,500,000 was paid to the Ciskei in budgetary assistance. R120,000,000 was paid in terms of a three-year agreement signed at independence.

A top official of the Foreign Affairs Department visited Ciskei to discuss the homeland's mismanagement of funds. Last year there were allegations in Bophuthatswana of the theft of more than R31 million from the Bophuthatswana government.

And last year a top-secret report was leaked to the Press. The Venda government was facing claims totaling R350 million.

When various joint ventures between the Venda Development Corporation and the Venda government members faced collapse through mismanagement, the VDC refused to rescue them with additional loans.

The purchase of flashy cars by both President Lucas Mangope and President Patric Mphephi, paints a real grim picture of the financial emptiness of the homeland leaders.

Considering that the salary of seconded officials in the homelands amounts to R31,500,000, it is a high price we have to pay for the Sebes of this world.

CHIEF LUCAS MANYANE MANGOPE President of Bophuthatswana. His Government was recently involved in a scandal involving R13 million.
the White House to consider a tax increase to cut the horrendous deficits led to frustration that may have prompted him to leave his post and return to private life.

Comments to the New York Stock Exchange made last June indicated his deepening frustration and pessimism with the budget process. "Our books as a nation are wildly, dangerously, intractably out of balance," said Stockman, "a condition that is fundamentally threatening to our economic and political health at home and leadership and strength abroad."

It has been speculated that another reason for Stockman's sudden departure is that he no longer has the president's ear. There is a new consolidation of power around the president, one that has been orchestrated by the new chief of staff Donald Regan who has made known his distaste for members of the Reagan team who don't "tie the line."

Regan is also less worried about the deficits than Stockman and he is, along with the president, strongly opposed to any tax increase to cut them. In addition, Regan's grasp of economics makes it less necessary for the president to call on his OMB chief, who wielded much more power than when Texas lawyer James Baker had control over the president's daily agenda.

Stockman also has a new family to occupy his life. He and his wife of three years have a three-month-old child, and there is little doubt he'll have more time, and money, to enjoy his son when he moves to his new job at New York investment banking firm, Salomon Brothers, in November. He reportedly will receive nearly $1m a year in salary and benefits.

Hudson Ntsanwisi
Prisoner of hope

For the next three weeks Dr Hudson Ntsanwisi, Chief Minister of Gazankulu, will be taking his cause on the road as he travels to the US on a self-proclaimed private campaign against disinvestment — which he says serves "no more purpose than as a sop for the conscience of international doctrinaire liberalism."

The trip is unlikely to slow the current American juggernaut towards increased anti-SA economic sanctions. As Ntsanwisi himself concedes, US government officials are not about to lay out the red carpet for his visit. In fact, at a Jan Smuts press conference before his departure for the US, he couldn't be more specific than to say he had appointments with "certain corporations" to discuss, not the larger issue of disinvestment, but rather a more practical agenda of securing technical and development assistance for Gazankulu.

But Ntsanwisi contends that he remains a "prisoner of hope" to the success of his mission.

The same would seem to apply to his task as the top official of a struggling homeland. Although hardly a believer in the efficacy of fiscal handouts, the 65-year-old chief minister understands that Gazankulu will need more in the way of assistance from Pretoria before its internal economy gets off the ground.

Recent aid has gone primarily to emergency use in the wake of the devastating drought which has only just broken in the Northern Transvaal, with little left over for necessary investment in permanent plant and infrastructure. Last year's R41m was used on long-term prospects for the homeland estimated that it will take in excess of R1 629m of pumped-in assistance over the next 20 years to achieve a semblance of local economic viability.

Ntsanwisi himself stresses the need for the establishment of adequate educational facilities and for self-sufficiency in agricultural production. He points to ongoing project negotiations with Anglo-American Farmers as evidence of progress with the latter objective.

He well understands the trials and responsibilities of a political life. "When I was in academe," he says of his decades-long tenure as a professor at the University of the North, "I could do my research, discuss it with my colleagues, get the results I wanted, and go off for a nice sleep. But since 1969, when he took over the helm as chief minister of Gazankulu, he's found it difficult to leave his work at the office. "In politics, you can't look your problems in the study."

Not that Ntsanwisi assumed his present post without some hesitation: he implies that he was drafted — "invited" is the way he puts it — to lead his people at Gyiyan, and that he had every intention of returning to quieter pursuits in Turffontein once the new national state had shed its training wheels. He soon dropped all hope of returning to his professorship, however, and resigned officially from that post in 1976.

In the meantime, the Chief Minister has developed a solid reputation as one homeland leader with a decidedly anti-apartheid, pro-western orientation. Given the confines of existing realities, Ntsanwisi sees his primary contribution in the area of development, both for his own constituency and for black South Africans in general.

Though the professor's tenure as Chief Minister has clearly not been beset with the wider administrative malpractice of some other homeland governments, his record does not rest entirely unclouded. Korbus Jordaan resigned his post as Commissioner General for the area earlier this year, amidst rumours of frustration with extensive mismanagement on the part of local authorities. Ntsanwisi refuses to comment on the matter, except to say that Jordaan was "still too young for the job."

If Ntsanwisi's family serves to exemplify Gazankulu's prospects on the other hand, the homeland's future would seem an especially bright one. All four of his children are pursuing graduate studies, in education, law, medicine, and pedagogy. Ntsanwisi, who himself holds degrees from Fort Hare and Wits and is fluent in nine languages, is encouraging them to return home to join in his efforts to forge concrete advances out of hopeful visions.

ALAN NATHANSON

Off-shore film foray

Director Alan Nathanson's film, Torn Alleogiance, the first SABC-backed full-length feature film, is due for transmission this weekend. And while local critical feedback hasn't been that enthusiastic, ironically the film has been sold to 12 other countries.

Set during the Anglo-Boer War and starring local actors Marius Wyers and Shelleigh Holiday, The Hollywood Reporter said that it cost $1.5m to make. Informal sources say it cost "less than a third" of that and the SABC isn't saying anything at all.

Local film facilities company, Mandalay Progear, picked up the difference between what the SABC was prepared to advance and what it actually cost to turn the movie into a 35mm feature film, which meant the international spin-offs would far outweigh those achieved with only TV sales.

The film had a limited release in Pretoria, and Nathanson (38) learned first hand the truth in the chisel that the Anglo-Boer War is still being fought today. "It's a film by an English film-maker, about the British in the Anglo-Boer War, English-speaking audiences generally don't go to South Africa films, while Afrikaners are repelled if the Boer side is shown in a way they don't like. This is what scares the distributors."

Last year it was shown at the three major film buyers' markets, at Cannes, Los Angeles and Milan. Ironically, while the film...
Emergency marred US visit, says Ntsanwisi

By Michael Tissong

The Chief Minister of Gazankulu, Dr Hudson Ntsanwisi, who arrived back from America last night said his visit had been "bedevilled" by the concern of Americans over the state of emergency.

He said also that South Africa's incursions into Cabinda and Botswana and its activities in Namibia, at times diverted attention away from the purpose of his visit, which was to promote investment in Gazankulu.

Dr Ntsanwisi said at Jan Smuts Airport: "No real progress can be made in normalising matters internally or externally before legalised discrimination is removed."

The present reforms are considered by most Americans as cosmetic and not organic enough to accelerate change.

"Disinvestment and divestment are issues used in the United States as means to dismantle apartheid. These two are sticks with which to hit South Africa and are also used as a political game between two opposing sides of American politics."

"To show to those who believe that this country has a destined role to play in the international community, a declaration of intent by the Government is necessary. In this declaration, a statement must be made to accept blacks as citizens and to abolish influx control, forced removals and detention without trial."
Visit was ‘bedevilled’ by US concern says Minister

Argus Correspondent

GAZANKUKLU.— The Chief Minister of Gazankulu, Dr Hudson Ntsanwisi, who has arrived back from America says that his visit was “bedevilled” by the concern of Americans over the South African Government’s declaration of a state of emergency.

He also said that South Africa’s incursions into Cabinda and Botswana and its activities in Namibia at times diverted attention away from the purpose of his visit which was to promote investment in Gazankulu.

Dr Ntsanwisi said at Jan Smuts Airport that “no real progress can be made in normalising matters internally or externally before legalised discrimination is removed from the institutions of this country.

“The present reforms are considered by most Americans as cosmetic and not organic enough to accelerate evolutionary change.

“Disinvestment and divestment are just issues used in the United States as means to dismantle apartheid. These two are used as a stick to hit South Africa and are also used as a political game between two opposing sides of American politics.

“To show to those who believe that this country has a destined role to play in the international community, a declaration of intent by the Government is necessary. In this declaration, a statement must be made to accept blacks as citizens of this country and to abolish influx control, forced removals and detention without trial.”

Dr Ntsanwisi said that there were many ways of getting power and “the black man is accumulating power in the economy through his preponderance of numbers. He keeps the economic wheels turning.”

He said he supported the policy of peaceful reform “and we argued that we do not subscribe to any reform that comes by way of violence because violence begets violence.

“In the South African situation, violence does not only bring destruction, but it will eventually lead to a no-win situation.”

In answer to a question, Dr Ntsanwisi said the solution to the “South African problem” was a round table conference of interested parties. He said he mooted the idea several times for many years with the Government through the Council of Chief Ministers.

“We can evolve a strategy of reform around a table. At this table we can hammer out a system of government which will protect basic human rights and minorities so that no one group dominates others.”
Black boycott threat over all-race show ban

Study finds jump in sclerosis incidence

Medical Reporter

PRETORIA. — White Afrikaans-speaking South Africans may be experiencing an epidemic of multiple sclerosis, a study in the Pretoria area has concluded.

Five new cases were diagnosed in 12 months, while the expected figures were 0.2 per 100,000 people per year, the study in the latest SA Medical Journal found.

The study was done Dr. K D Rosman and Dr. H A Jacobs of the Department of Neurology at H F Verwoerd Hospital in Pretoria.

Multiple sclerosis has a geographical incidence, with an increase in incidence with distance to the equator.

"The need for a large-scale countrywide prevalence survey in South Africa has now become a matter which deserves urgent attention," the study said.

Argus Correspondent

TZANEEN — A row has erupted in this Lowveld town over a recent "whites only" restriction imposed on the Boswell-Wilkie circus by the town's management committee.

The manager of the circus, Mr. R Wilkie, was forced to raise his admission prices after having to write off 400 seats normally reserved for blacks. The result was a small turnout and a heavy loss for the circus.

Mr. Wilkie was told he could put on a show for blacks in nearby Nkovankwawo township, but refused, saying expenses would be too high.

"RIDICULOUS"

"Tzaneen is the first town in South Africa to impose such a ridiculous restriction," he complained.

The Chief Minister of Gazankulu, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, reacted sharply to the ban on blacks.

"If our people are not welcome in Tzaneen, we shall have to consider shopping elsewhere," he said at a public meeting.

The president of the Tzaneen Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Albert Keller, said any reduction in black trade would affect the town's economy drastically.

VERKRAMPTE

He claimed a verkrampete minority group of three town councillors, who made up the management committee, had too much influence in council decisions.

Mr. Keller said the Chamber of Commerce had lodged a strong objection with the council on the circus affair.

Outspoken Nat councillor Mr. Vic Borchers said trivial bickering over political issues would soon cease in the council, since he had introduced a motion calling for wider community involvement in civic affairs, which had been enthusiastically accepted by the council.

This would include addresses by experts in various fields at get-togethers with the council, which would have the effect of promoting the development of the town in the interests of all concerned.
GIYANI—South Africa would have to do away with institutionalised discrimination before it was accepted by the international community, the Chief Minister of Gazankulu, Prof Hudson Ntsanwisi, told President Botha yesterday.

After a two-hour meeting with Mr Botha in the capital of Giyani, Prof Ntsanwisi said Mr Botha's visit to Gazankulu was an historic occasion. He told a Press conference after the meeting that the State President is not only at the front of reform, but he also takes the trouble to visit national state and to get first-hand information of what is taking place and deliberate with those in positions of leadership.

Gazankulu is the second homeland Mr Botha has visited in the past week, his first call being at KwaNdebele, where he held discussions with the Chief Minister, Mr Simon Skosana.

Prof Ntsanwisi arrived at the government buildings in Giyani, where Mr Botha was mobbed by more than 300 cheering schoolchildren waving paper flags.

Prof Ntsanwisi, who advised the President to carry on with reform, said he had been impressed by the President's courage in taking the initiative to envisage new ideas. Mr Botha was mocked for being courageous and the country's leaders to carry on with reform.

"We need to redress the imbalances in this country," he said.

**Reform**

And before we can be accepted by the international community, we have to do away with institutionalised discrimination in the politics of our country.

Prof Ntsanwisi said he believed whites and blacks belonged together in South Africa and that whites and blacks were the country's leaders and that the country's leaders to carry on with reform.

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"We need to redress the imbalances in this country," he said.

**Reform**

And before we can be accepted by the international community, we have to do away with institutionalised discrimination in the politics of our country.

Prof Ntsanwisi said he believed whites and blacks belonged together in South Africa and that whites and blacks were the country's leaders and that the country's leaders to carry on with reform.

"We need to redress the imbalances in this country," he said.
PRETORIA — The Government has announced that the consolidation plans for the Transvaal, which would involve the amalgamation of the Transvaal's six agricultural zones into one single area, are under way. According to the Government's announcement, most of the land in the Transvaal is to be taken over by the Government, with the rest being reserved for private ownership.

The announcement was made by Mr. Chris Hani, Minister of Agriculture, who said that the consolidation would help to improve the efficiency of agriculture in the Transvaal. He also said that the consolidation would lead to a reduction in the number of landholdings, which would make it easier for the Government to manage the land.

The consolidation plans have been met with mixed reactions from farmers. Some farmers have welcomed the plans, saying that they would help to improve the efficiency of agriculture in the Transvaal. Others, however, have expressed concern about the impact of the consolidation on their livelihoods.

The announcement was made in a statement issued by the Government, which said that the consolidation plans were part of a broader effort to modernize agriculture in the Transvaal. The Government has also announced plans to invest heavily in infrastructure and technology to support the consolidation.

The consolidation plans are expected to be implemented over the next five years, with the Government planning to allocate a budget of R1 billion to support the process.

Professor Abraham Viljoen, a prominent economist, has welcomed the consolidation plans, saying that they would help to increase the efficiency of agriculture in the Transvaal.

Earmarked

Mr. Hani said that 11,213 hectares of land would be earmarked for the consolidation, with the rest being reserved for private ownership. He said that the consolidation would help to improve the efficiency of agriculture in the Transvaal and would lead to a reduction in the number of landholdings.

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Jose Land to Homelands

The Argus, Wednesday
State revises slice-up 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 national 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 deproclaimed, 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, Zebediela Estates 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 39 000 ha of the Rust de Winter area.

In all, 32 000 ha is to be deproclaimed or no longer added to this homeland, including the 24 000 ha of Nebo Farms.

The granting of Kuilsrivier and portions of Totakraal and Zondagfontein farms in the Moutse district to kwaNdebele means that 3,831 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 Geweefontein, Biedefontein and Kalkfontein farms.

Mr Heunis said that these people had already agreed to co-operate and voluntarily collaborate with this resettlement.

The Rust de Winter Dam remains in South Africa.

With regard to Gazankulu, the total additional land for the homeland is about 16 760 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 remain part of Gazankulu, is about 2 000 ha. About 5 600 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.
AFS student Fanisa does Gazankulu proud

Northern Transvaal Bureau

TZANEEN — Miss Fanisa Nkuna (18), an American Field Service scholar from Nkowakowa in Gazankulu, is proving to be an excellent ambassador for her country in South America.

Since arriving in Uruguay in February last year, she has learnt to speak Spanish fluently, has represented her adopted college at maths and science seminars, has joined a service club in doing charity work, and has been awarded honorary membership of a local Rotary Club.

Fanisa writes that she spends a lot of her time in museums and art galleries, while also enjoying camping and fishing trips with her hosts.

She has visited Brazil, Chile, Peru, Argentina and Paraguay, and was entertained in Montevideo by the South African ambassador and his wife.

She has also encountered people from Tzaneen and other parts of the Transvaal, whom she would otherwise never have met.
Must teachers live in fear?

SIR — Seven hardworking teachers from Gyan High School in Gazoankulu have been transferred to other schools without their own choice. The transfers follow the dismissal of the principal, Mr M E Nkondo, in May last year and the subsequent class boycott by pupils thereafter.

What surprises our community is that when the education authorities realised that pupils were boycotting classes in solidarity with the unlawful dismissal of the principal, the authorities of the Department of Education in Gazankulu went to Mr Nkondo cap in hand to ask him to return to his principalship.

The principal, instead, refused. As pupils boycotted classes, teachers were forced to wait at school for attendances to be normal. Soon, inspectors came and accused thirteen teachers of misconduct. This angered teachers. A commission of inquiry into this matter was instituted under the leadership of Mr D Z Mbuyane. After the commission had completed its investigation, it was found that many of the teachers did not violate any of the principles of teaching.

Why did they transfer teachers? The education department must answer this question.

Why did the same department recall Mr Nkondo? Why must these seven teachers be victimised? Is it official policy to transfer a teacher from one school to another, without a notice of at least three months?

To add more fuel to the fire, these seven teachers were not instructed where to go and teach. Must teachers now search for posts after having served the department faithfully for so long? There are rumours doing rounds that certain teachers in Gazankulu are instigating pupils to boycott classes. The department of education seems aware of these. Why are they not brought to justice? Some teachers allege that if their pupils boycott classes this year, they will never get paid.

Must teachers really live and work in fear? If pupils' parents can't stop their children from boycotting classes, who can?

The education department in Gazankulu should also bear in mind that the teachers' duty is to teach — not to stop violence in schools.

WIDE-EYED-EAGLE

EDITOR: This letter has been shortened.
Wounded post office robbery suspect held

A suspected member of the armed gang which was involved in a street shootout after a robbery at the Troyeville, Johannesburg, post office last week was arrested yesterday morning in Soweto and taken to hospital.

He had three bullet wounds in his back but had not received treatment for them.

The gang is allegedly responsible for three robberies at post offices in Johannesburg this month — in Emmarentia on January 6, Linden last Tuesday and Troyeville last Thursday.

At the Troyeville post office, three men held up the staff, stabbed the postmaster and, in an ensuing gunbattle between the robbers and a neighbouring cafe owner, one man was shot dead and three men were wounded.

Two men appeared briefly before a Johannesburg magistrate yesterday in connection with the robberies.

See Page 6.
Gazankulu boost to the jobless

By SY MAKARINGE

THE Gazankulu homeland has embarked on nearly 700 drought relief projects and has created jobs for more than 8 000 people — mostly women — after it was granted R7,5-million by the South African Government recently.

The amount is part of a total of R46-million granted to the non-independent homelands to fight the high rate of unemployment following the drought which almost crippled the areas.

Workers are being paid R3 a day, or R60 a month, which was described by one official as “fair” as it exceeded the average income of a full-time Government employee in the homeland.

Members of the media were last week taken on a tour of some of the projects which the homeland government undertook to fight poverty and improve the quality of life for its people.

Livestock

Through the projects, Gazankulu was able to build 111 additional classrooms in an effort to alleviate the critical shortage of classrooms in its 357 settlements.

Since the homeland lost many head of cattle during the drought, preservation of livestock is seemingly one of the Government’s top priorities.

It has put some of its remote bushy areas to better use by establishing a total of 27 grazing camps where cattle will be rotated. It has also constructed hundreds of dipping tanks for cattle.

Mr Thomas Khosa, senior public relations officer for the Department of the Chief Minister and Economic Affairs, said they did not want to be caught napping in case the drought struck again.

The projects include the erection of the Giyani Golf Course, the first of its kind in the homeland, the establishment of the Man’ombe Nature Reserve, brick-making factory, construction of clinics and development of community gardens.

Mr André Human, one of the tour guides, agreed that there was still a large number of people who were still unemployed.

He said his Government was not at this stage in a position to employ them in these projects as the money was not sufficient.

In addition to the R7,5-million grant, a further R250 000 was made available for a self-build housing scheme. The Gazankulu Government itself provided an additional R850 000 from its own resources for the employment-creating projects.
WHEN these KwaZulu village children went to school for the first time, they realised that the school would not be a bed of roses. These classrooms are too small to create open spaces for the end of the year. What is expected to be classrooms is only a small piece of land. And this is how they manage to fit into the classrooms they are provided with. In some cases, primary school pupils are crammed into the classrooms. This creates a problem for the children.

In some cases, the school pupils have no access to the classrooms. They have to stand outside the classroom or in the corridors. Some of the classrooms are in such poor condition that the children cannot learn properly. The government officials who went to inspect the schools were shocked. The buildings are not fit for human beings. The government has started building new classrooms. However, in some cases, the children have to travel up to 20 kilometres to get to school. The government has promised to build new classrooms. This will help the children to get proper education.
Those who have so little welcome those with nothing

The flood of refugees from Mozambique has been accelerated by extraordinary warmth by villagers in Gazankulu. But their long-term security remains uncertain.

PETER GOLDSMID reports

LAURINDA TAMBIKAN set up a shelter for 300 refugees in an open field near the river. The refugees had been forced to leave Mozambique because they were suspected of being rebels. They had no food and no shelter. Laurinda and her family gave them food and shelter. She said, "I gave them food and shelter because I believe in helping others."

Nothing is wasted. Here a woman breaks the pip of maroels

The village has a stock of plums to obtain the edible kernels

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Laurinda Tambikan: "I will never forget what I have seen. Renamo killed my son-in-law in front of my eyes. They cut him up like a goat."
'Govt wants a just society'

GIYANI — Reforms implemented in the past few years were proof of the Government's commitment "to create a fair and just society", the Minister of Constitutional Planning and Development, Mr Chris Heunis, said in Giyani today.

Mr Heunis, opening the fifth session of the Fourth Legislative Assembly of Gazankulu, said these reforms were proof that the Government wanted to "remove all forms of social and economic discrimination".

Buttressing the Government's commitment, he added, was the belief that the success of reform ultimately depended "on the welfare of, and good relations between, all population groups".

Mr Heunis said further reforms to be effected this session of Parliament included:

- Restoring South African citizenship to blacks who "permanently reside in the Republic of South Africa, but who forfeited their citizenship as a result of the conditions of independence of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei".
- Extension of the powers of self-governing states.
- The involvement of black communities in decision-making.
- Freehold property rights for members of black communities residing permanently in South Africa. "Discussions are also taking place regarding the granting of property rights in the national states."
- Legislation authorising the lifting, suspending or amending of unnecessary restrictions on entrepreneurship, particularly in the informal sector.
- The drafting of legislation "to remove existing influx control measures which apply to South African citizens in the Republic of South Africa."

"These reform steps are to a great extent the result of the deliberations of the Special Cabinet Committee, in which the leaders of the self-governing national states also take part," Mr Heunis said — Sapa.
NEARLY three weeks after they were arrested, 164 youths are still being held at Gaskunkulu 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 Gaskunkulu police would make it difficult to apprehend them if they failed to appear.

On Tuesday, a Gaskunkulu 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 Gaskunkulu, 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 Maputane 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 Acomhoek, which straddles the Lebowa/Gaskunkulu border, and attacked a butchery and a van belonging to a family accused of being connected to the gang, causing R2 600 damage.

Gaskunkulu 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 fast 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 bail applications.
164 tried in three days

IT took a Gxankulu magistrate three
days this week to try, convict and
sentence 164 people on charges of
rape in the Bushbuckridge area.

In sentencing the 164, the
Gxankulu magistrate took "conflict
between Gxankulu and Lobwza" into
consideration. This was previously
also the reason for bail refusal.

The accused spent six weeks in
custody, as bail applications were
consistently rejected. Their first
court appearance — and their first
access to counsel — came halfway
through their imprisonment.

The group of mainly youths are
Lobwza citizens who were arrested by
Gxankulu police on April 26. They
were conducting a reprisal raid on a
local gang known as the Mapshanga,
after a young woman was allegedly
raped.
Max has it made on beer-bottle sales

TOP Gazankulu businessman Max Tlakula has been netting R14 000 monthly from collecting and selling empty beer bottles.

Tlakula, son of an East Rand schoolteacher, started his business career about five years ago in a butchery, and as a sideline collected empty beer bottles and sold them back to breweries on the East Rand.

This soon became a thriving undertaking, reaching a monthly income of R14 000, and Tlakula now heads one of the most successful shopping centres which may net him a monthly turnover of R200 000.

Out of the beer-bottle business, Tlakula bought two huge trucks to transport goods for his expanding business.

Tlakula, who was born in Kwa-

SOPHIE TEMBA

Thema, Springs, then moved to Elim in the Northern Transvaal, to start a new business venture.

There he established a business centre in partnership with his three brothers and two friends.

Tlakula now manages the posh shopping centre of the Ribola Development Company, which comprises 10 shops.

He let seven to tenants like Pep Stores, Barclays Bank and Old Mutual.

He operates a supermarket, licensed restaurant, bottle store and a garage, for which he expects a monthly turnover of R200 000.

Tlakula employs 45 people, and other tenants employ about 20 more.

To build this vast shopping centre, comprising about 1 500m², he obtained a loan of R785 000 from the Shangaan-Tsonga Development Corporation (STDC) — the biggest loan the corporation has made to a black entrepreneur.

Commenting on his success, Tlakula said: "It is by hard work and thrift that I managed to reach these standards."

"I started from humble beginnings and rose gradually and steadily."

"But I must thank the STDC for the tremendous work it is doing by assisting black businessmen with loans and after-care to get on their feet."

"We cannot get this type of loan from the bank."

Tlakula is president on the Gazankulu Chamber of Commerce (Gazaco) and director of the STDC.
Home is a tent for many Mozambique refugees

A blue and white marquee, reminiscent of a circus tent, is erected on the outskirts of the Lilydale Refugee Camp. This tent is the first "home" many Mozambican refugees are given when they reach Gazankulu soil.

At the height of the Mozambican exodus to South Africa in December last year the "tent" housed up to 200 refugees a night, said Mr Sam Naima, the chairman of the Pahalani Relief Committee.

"Pieces of cardboard litter the floor, to serve at night as beds for weary refugees who may walk for a week before they reach the camp."

"When they arrive we accommodate them in the tent if we cannot find their relatives. Because of the Shangaan link most of them have a relative in the area and are taken in. But if we cannot locate any family members they sleep in the tent," said Mr Naima.

"There is a health clinic close by and the refugees are immediately given medical attention. Common disorders are malaria and scabies. Some refugees also suffer from malnutrition and dehydration. Swollen legs and cut feet are also treated."

Then the refugees are given a beneficiary card which entitles them to food and blankets.

If after a week a home has not been found for the refugee he is allocated a site in the camp and builds his own home. According to Mr Naima the Mozambicans were settling in very well in his area.

"It has been remarkable how welcoming the people in Gazankulu have been," he said.

"We are trying very hard to integrate the Mozambicans into our community and we are being successful," he said.
Refugees pour over borders

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 Mozambican National Resistance (MNR).

Mozambican refugees entering SA since 1984 number more than 260,000, of which 60,000 are registered aliens, says 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 Ntini 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."
GAZANKULU — Sixty people from Jim Jones village, most of them youths, were found guilty in the Malamulele Magistrate’s Court yesterday of public violence.

Samson Hlungwani, a man whom the magistrate, Mr N C Mthombeni, called the ringleader, was sentenced to three months’ imprisonment (or R200), and a further three months’ with no option of a fine, suspended for three years.

Five other adults were each sentenced to 60 days’ imprisonment (or R200). The youths were sentenced to cuts. — Sapa.
Park’s animals terrorise refugees

Horrific stories of attacks by wild animals in the Kruger National Park are still being told by Mozambican refugees entering Ganzakulo to escape fighting and starvation in their own country.

Three Mozambicans had a frightening brush with wild pigs in the park last week.

One of them, Mr Solomon Zhouza (25), said, “We left the coastal town of Xai Xai because of Bania. Bandama entered our location and we fled. Later we heard they had killed people. They apparently took one man alive,” he claimed.

“We caught a bus to Maputo and then a train which took us close to the South African border. From there, we were on foot.”

We crossed the fence and entered the Kruger Park.

On the first day we came across some elephants, but they left us alone. Then we saw the pigs, the three of us ran away, but a man who had joined us was caught. The pigs attacked him, knocked him down and went for his testicles. We got to a village and the people took him to a hospital.”

“Web went back when the pigs left the scene and found the man was still alive. We got to a village and the people took him to a hospital.”

Disabled Mr Dye Uban (32) returned to Mozambique last year in a dramatic search for his family. But he was unsuccessful and is now in Ganzakulo trying to trace them.

The break-up of families and “loss of relatives” is one of most painful aspects of the war in Mozambique.

Mr Uban is one of the thousands of Mozambicans in this country who has lost contact with his family. He is in a wheelchair because of an injury in an accident in 1985.

“I miss my family very much and would like to know what has happened to them,” he said.

Mr Uban first came to South Africa in 1987 as a construction company until he fell from a scaffold and injured his spine. He then spent eight months in the Natal Provincial Hospital.

“MOST HAD LEFT”

“It was a way to get to Mozambique and find my family. I caught the train in Kematiaport and from there went by my home town to find my mother Angelina, my brother Charles and my sister Lena. When I got there I was told most people had left because of the war and attacks by Bania. Then I went to Maputo Hospital and asked them to find them, but had no luck.”

“I decided to return to South Africa and I went back to Natal Provincial Hospital. The staff there said they had heard that a lot of Mozambicans had gone to Ganzakulo and so I decided to come here.”

“The social worker took me to the Johannesburg Station in my wheelchair and bought me a ticket for Bushbuckridge. But when I got on the train the people around me said there was no such place as Bushbuckridge and they told me to get off at Nelspruit.”

“At the station someone took me to the Lisoma at the Kihlabii Refugee Camp. So far we have not been able to find my relatives.”
Braving the wilds for safety

There are not enough classrooms in Lillydale and some classes are held outside under the shadow of a tree.

THEM have fled armed bandit attacks, crossed crocodile-infested rivers and braved the wilds of the Kruger National Game Park to reach safety. But that is not the end of the nightmare for displaced Mozambicans seeking refuge in South Africa.

Some of the desperate people who survived this big trek have found themselves at the mercy of South African officials, acting on instructions to arrest and deport Mozambican refugees.

Despite the odds, more than 20,000 people have been fortunate enough to find themselves a haven just 10 kilometres away from their own Bobbendorf in Gazankulu.

Gobbling Gazankulu residents usually guide these helpless refugees in Lillydale in the Mhala district of Gazankulu where a large refugee camp has taken on the appearance of an established village.

'Deslocados'

In war-torn Mozambique these desperate people are known as 'deslocados' — those who have been forced to move — and in some areas they simply roam the countryside looking for food, sometimes covering themselves only with bark from trees.

No one really knows how many 'deslocados' have chosen to flee Mozambique's war and drought to neighbouring countries.

Officially the Mozambique Government says about four million people are facing hunger and 1,000 are 'deslocados'. Earlier this year the Mozambican Red Cross estimated that 70,000 have fled across the border to South Africa.

Two Mozambican provinces, Maputo and Gaza, border South Africa and at least 600,000 people are said to have been seriously affected by the war in these provinces.

In addition, drought has also forced people to flee from certain areas of Gaza where rivers have dried up and no food is available.

It is from these two provinces that Mozambican exiles South Africa through the Kruger National Park and further south along the Nelspruit border.

The illegal entry into this country is a death-defying exercise for refugees. They have lost friends and relatives in the war and many remainelve of friends being attacked by crocodiles, lions and hyenas in an attempt to flee the human misery brought about by the war being conducted by Renamo.

The landscape of the refugee camp in Gazankulu is dotted with kraals that stretch all the way to the Crocodile River.

One such tragic case is a frail elderly woman who goes by the name of the Lion Lady. Originally from Mozambique's Gaza Province, she claims to have fled her own country after her husband was murdered in front of her by armed Renamo bandits who first tried to terrorise her into killing herself.

Left alone with her husband's corpse, she decided to make her way to South Africa, first crossing the Crocodile River then spending two nights in the game park.

While sleeping on the path, she was attacked by a lion who grabbed her by the left ear.

She fought off the lion and even managed to save her ear, and escaped by helping residents of Gazankulu, found her way to the peaceful settlement where she is something of a legend now.

The place refugees call home nowadays is a dry barren piece of land with kraals that stretch out into the distant hills bordering on the Crocodile River.

A new school stands out like a symbol of hope in the bleak surroundings.

The classrooms are not big enough and some classes are held outside under a tree. The principal's office consists of a table and chair outside, stacked high with books.

A refuge herself, the principal's complaint is about facilities, not with a laugh. Everybody is quite happy and for some children at this school it is their first taste of education.

The school has been built from donations by charity organisations and has been given into a community school. The homeland government is paying the teachers' salaries and most of the teachers speak both Portuguese and Shiswati.

Two classrooms have been added through money collected from villages.

Creche

About 100 metres from the school stand two temporary structures which serve as a creche for 223 children from the camp.

Welfare workers say there has been an enormous improvement in the health of the children at the camp since the introduction of a feeding school at the creche. More than 12 children died at the camp each week until the Phalaborwa Relief Committee was formed two years ago.

Opranana Hunger, a 59-year-old woman, said it was a relief to see her children on their way to the school, which is a long way from their home.

The problems now is what to do with the refugees. Employment opportunities are rare in Gazankulu and the refugees do not get food outside the area.

The South African Minister of Health, Dr Willie van Nierkerk, opened the Gazankulu Legislative Assembly recently with a word of warning that people should stop sheltering Mozambicans.

It was quietly pointed out to him by the homeland leadership that when the Portuguese streamed into South Africa in the wake of the Frelimo takeover, South Africa opened its heart to them.
Gangs of debt collectors strike again

By MBULELO LINDA

THREE mysterious gang of debt collec-
tors who attempted to extort money from defaulteress in the Port Elizabeth black townships has struck again.

Ruth Aha, 31, alleges that one white man and two black men bungled her flat in KwaZakhe last week Wednesday at 10am saying they had come to collect her furniture.

Aha, who is six months pregnant and has been unemployed since September 1985, says the men manhandled her.

Her husband said: "He pushed us around and confronted Ruth. He pushed her and the men started hurling stones against the frame of her bedroom door.

"This man was abusive. He asked me why I was not paying my debts. Then he

pushed me three times in my stomach. He did not give me a chance to explain. I felt absolutely helpless. He forced me to sign documents.

Threatened with firearm

When her husband tried to protest, say-
ing that they were not in the mood to pay, they threatened with a firearm.

Afterwards she visited the Port Eliza-
abeth Black Sash Advice office which sent her to a doctor. A doctor's letter was sent to a P.E. lawyer's office and a sworn affidavit has been filed.

Aha says she still feels sick. After for-

cing her to sign the forms, the men then returned but three hours later, two men said they had bought from Joshua Doree. Aha told the

men to collect the ice freezer which she had also bought at Joshua Doree at another house in Zwide. When the men went to collect the free-

zer in Zwide they demanded R300 to save the representation of the freezer.

The men were alleged to have grabbed from the housekeeper about R430 as he was counting it and claimed that the extra R40 was for the transport. They left without removing the freezer.

'Shady group'

Residents say the shady group, armed with furniture retailers as 'financial collectors', has been terrorising them for more than a year.

Up till now it has not been established who the debt collectors are, but there have been many allegations against them. Some companies are no longer hiring their services.

Residents say they have woken up people at midnight, swearing and threatening them with guns. It is also alleged that they threatened goods from the wrong houses. They are accused of collecting goods without producing a court order or a written consent of the buyer.

The credit manager of Joshua Doree de-

clined to comment on the case of Aha.

The police liaison office for the Eastern Cape, Captain Peter Goos, confirmed a charge of attempt has been laid at New Brighton police station. The case was being investigated.

From MONO BADELA

MONO BADELA, one of the most outspoken opponents of apartheid and a former anti-apartheid leader, was released last week after being detained since the start of the State of Emergency early last year.

He was released from the Pretoria Magistrate Court where he appeared on a charge of illegal possession of a firearm. He will appear again on June 18.

Mikhalwana, general-secretary of the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference, said: "I am not bitter at all against those persons who persecuted me. I know very well they were forced to do just that."

By MBULELO LINDA

MAN OF PEACE holds no grudge

In August last year the South African Catholic Bishops Conference brought urgent applications to the Pretoria High Court to restrain the SADF from arresting Mikhalwana.

During the trial Mikhalwana's personal secretary testified that he had complained of extensive torture during one of her visits.

Mikhalwana's attorney launched legal action against the SADF and the pro-government daily, the Citizen, after they inferred in a news report that he was behind the recent rocket cache discovered in the Transvaal.

OUTCRY

Denton's 47-year-old priest sparked off an international outcry last year when he distributed thousands of copies of his correspondence with clerics and organisations in calling on the ANC to intervene and release Mikhalwana.

Denton made his entry into politics during the apartheid rule in the early 1970s. He was banned for five years, restored to the fold and appointed to the territorial district with severe restrictions on his pastoral, social and intellectual life.

Soon after his banning order ended, Father Mikhalwana was invited to give a talk at Fort Hare University in 1983. He was arrested by the police and held for five months in solitary confinement.

Mikhalwana, a patron of the UDF, said: "The church must look for its own enemies. It must be relevant. I am going to continue with my work as usual — nobody is going to deter me."

SOUTH NEWS

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700 new jobs in Amfarms land project

Gazankulu signs deal with Anglo

Business must play a more dynamic role than ever in the reform process, the Chief Minister of Gazankulu, Professor H.W.S Ntsanwisi, said yesterday at the signing of a commercial farming agreement with Anglo American.

The Gazankulu government and Anglo American Farms Ltd (Amfarms) are to jointly develop 940 ha of irrigated land, providing more than 700 jobs.

Documents finalising the project were signed at Giyani yesterday by Professor Ntsanwisi and Mr Gavin Relly, chairman of Anglo American Corporation.

Professor Ntsanwisi said, "Reform is not the province of government alone, but the responsibility of each and every South African citizen. The captains of commerce and industry now, more than ever, are well-placed to dynamically enter the arena, and by tangible acts within and outside of their own organisations, lend impetus to a process of real reform."

Amfarms holds a 70 percent share and Gazankulu the balance in the venture, which it is hoped will demonstrate farming techniques to local farmers.

At present 200 local people are employed in the scheme, in which 750 ha of land has already been irrigated and planted with sweetcorn, dry beans, potatoes, wheat, pumpkins, mangoes and paw paws. Eventually, fruit and vegetables will be produced for local and export markets.

The 940 ha is part of the larger Middle Letaba scheme, which will put 5 400 ha of prime soil under irrigation in the Hlanski and Bend areas.
GAZANKULU has little to offer the potential investor other than decentralisation incentives and "happy, hard-working people" — but it is actively courting greater private sector involvement.

Glossy advertisements in financial magazines extol the virtues of Gazankulu — "the friendly state". They form part of the Gazankulu Development Corporation's (GDC) campaign to attract industrial investors to the homeland.

The high profile image of the GDC is in sharp contrast to that of its predecessor, the Shangaan/Tsonga Development Corporation (STDC), which did nothing to place the homeland on the map.

In the words of GDC Board chairman V J Borchers: "The man in the street perceived the STDC to be an exploitative foreign body, staffed by self-interested whites of dubious integrity who were bent on enriching themselves under the guise of doing social and economic missionary work."

The GDC's predecessor, Borchers said, had been of little benefit to the people of Gazankulu and had had an unimpressive financial performance.

However, the government of Gazankulu became sole shareholder this year — and changed the name to the Gazankulu Development Corporation. The STDC had been held by the Corporation for Economic Development and the SA Development Trust. With the name change came a new image — and a campaign to attract potential investors.

Gazankulu has three officially identified industrial development points — Giyani, the capital, Nkowankowa, near Tzaneen, and Mkhulu, near Hazvyiew. The GDC has drawn 45 industrial and commercial ventures to Gazankulu, providing employment for about 5 000 people. The estimated investment by industrialists has been about R41m.

However, this figure would have to become much higher to make a dent in the region's employment needs — estimated at almost 18 000 new job opportunities per year...

But the Gazankulu government remains hopeful of attracting private sector industrialists.

Says Chief Minister Hudson Ntsanwisi: "In attracting industrial development in particular, we must realise that we have to present, a package which, to the prospective investor, is superior to any other which he can negotiate in SA."
HOMELANDS — GAZANKULU—GENERAL

1988—1990
By Julie Walker

GAZANKULU Gold Mining Company (Gazgold) will be listed on the JSE through a reverse takeover of Dekro. Gazgold owns mines, dumps and mineral rights in Gazu

Last year, 80% of Dekro was acquired by Duros. Gazgold's consultants. Dekro will acquire the mining business of Gazgold held by the Newman Consortium, which is headed by Syd and Hugh Newman. In consideration 14.35-million new Dekro shares will be issued to the Newman Consortium, which will control 87.5% of the enlarged share capital of Dekro.

Sharp rise

An offer will be made to Dekro minority shareholders at 257.5c a share — the price paid by Duros. Dekro is to dispose of its non-cash assets for R4.5-million. With the cash of R225 000 already held, the cash shell contains more than R4.7-million.

Syd Newman, chairman of Gazgold, says the fall in stock market prices has made a reverse takeover both a convenient and effective way of listing Gazgold.

"We won't be looking for any money. The capital expenditure forecast of R5-million is almost covered by the cash in Dekro."

Dekro shares moved up sharply during the week from 270c to 400c on market speculation.

Fault

There will be 16.4-million Dekro shares in issue after the injection of Gazgold's assets. The shares will be split three for one to improve tradability. The company will be renamed Gazankulu Gold Holdings and the listing will be transferred to the gold sector.

The major property in Gazgold, the Klein Letaba mine, was closed in 1968 after a rock burst and caving. A fault was encountered at a depth of 220 metres. No attempt was made to locate ore on the other side of the fault, but borehole analysis leads to the discovery of 1.5-million tons of grade ore. Considerable tonnage may have been left behind in the mining of Klein Letaba. Exploration to the east of the mine has indicated good values.

The estimated working costs are R55 a ton, but Syd Newman says that not too much attention should be paid to it.

"I learned early in my career not to attach too much significance to the figure. A substantial reduction of, say, 10% means an actual decrease of R5 or R6 a ton — that's only a fifth of a gram of gold.

"Poor milling practice can easily result in that kind of loss. It is better to concentrate on ways of increasing revenue and by shopping around for capital equipment."

The proven tonnages are underground 1.23-million tons at 5.7g/t and surface reserves of 300 000 tons at 1.47g/t.

The Newman consortium forecasts that at a gold price of R30 000 a kilogram and without taxation, the group will have distributable earnings of 33c a share for the 13 months to March 1989. It expects positive cash flows in the last quarter of 1989.
A train town where no train calls

INHAMBANO was once an important railway town on the line from the Mozambican port of Beira to the capital of Maputo. But today Inhambano has lost its rail connections and is a sleepy town with few signs of commercial activity. The station, which was once a bustling hub of trade, now stands abandoned and overgrown.

The town was named after the river that flows through it, which in turn is named after the Maputo River. Inhambano was once a thriving port, but it has since declined and is now little more than a collection of small villages.

Despite its lack of train connections, Inhambano remains an important center for trade and commerce. The town is home to a number of small businesses, including shops and restaurants, and is also a popular destination for tourists.

Inhambano is also known for its rich cultural heritage. The town is home to a number of traditional dances and music, and is also the birthplace of several famous Mozambican artists.

The town is also home to a number of historical sites, including a number of old churches and mosques. Inhambano is also home to a number of museums, including the Inhambano Museum, which is dedicated to the history and culture of the town.

Overall, Inhambano is a quiet and peaceful town, with a strong sense of community. Despite its lack of train connections, it remains an important center for trade and commerce, and is also a popular destination for tourists and historians.
To meet them at a spot three kilometres from the road, they were more than 20 minutes late. "They never come on time," said Shumula, looking at the big gold watch attached to his belt. He said he had been waiting for them for about two hours. He has, he says, been begged by soldiers before, but "I tell them they must not stop, I have given them a lift." One group, he said, could be picked up five times. "This group was unlucky." When the soldiers do appear, he tells them he is "helping the people just in time." He was helping the Portuguese to come out in 1975. They say I am mad for talking like that.

Shumula counts about 25 people into the cluster of his battered van, and does "from five to 10 blocks a day." He does not eat, he says, because he wants to help his people. When the 18-year-old Shumula, who hosts the van at night, arrives, all say Shumula in Tsonga does mean much. At the end of an interview, the driver, who drives into Shumula, Shumula, a further 40 kilometres to Eshowe or Germiston, made small talk. "There seems to be refugees other than guides who cross and re-cross the border — "Many of the people here are mine masters," says Shumula. "I say, do not go, these families across and then return to their cattle and land, others go back to get up belongings and to try to get the Mozambique currency they brought with them to see how much they can get in any of the shops. I heard from a man they left in the church before his family came." Shumula said.

But there’s a border between another border, the ragged line of cattle gates and street roads that is meant to separate a group of people who have been granted asylum from an African government, which they have been granted asylum from an Indian government. But in the Mozambican context, people have been granted asylum from an Indian government.

A Mozambican who puts a foot outside of Mozambique is liable for deportation, but not back to the place they left in Mozambique. Those who are not allowed to return to Mozambique.

Most of the men who do arrive in Germiston, relief workers say, tend to work on the day or to look for jobs. They search for work sometimes takes them far out in the fields, far from the city of Germiston. A Mozambican who puts a foot outside of Mozambique is liable for deportation, but not back to the place they left in Mozambique. Those who are not allowed to return to Mozambique.

As the war continues, and the tables are turned on the hearts and minds of the refugees, many are finding it hard to return to Mozambique. The refugees, who have managed to escape the war, are finding it hard to return to Mozambique. The war is not over yet, and the tables are turned on the hearts and minds of the refugees, many are finding it hard to return to Mozambique. Many are finding it hard to return to Mozambique. Many are finding it hard to return to Mozambique.

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Refugees start new ‘tov

Generous Gazankulu
is now watching a
changing homeland

By Winiile Graham

New “towns” are beginning to spring up close to the Kruger Park as thousands of Mozambican refugees, made welcome by the Gazankulu government, build new homes for themselves in the towns of their adoption.

While South African politicians fret and fume about the growing number of “illegal immigrants” to South Africa, the refugees in Gazankulu have quietly taken advantage of the ground placed at their disposal by the homeland government and built shelters for themselves.

Thousands of thatched huts, quite different from those usually put up by the people of Gazankulu, are clustered together to form new communities.

Small vegetable gardens take shape

After two or three years, these towns -- they are too big to be called villages -- are fast getting a “settled” look with melons and pumpkins covering the small gardens.

Towns such as Justice and Hlupana are populated mainly by women and children, but the few men there have started small businesses, such as carpentry shops where simple furniture is being made.

Sister Agnes, a Roman Catholic nun who works among the poor in southern Gazankulu, described the refugees as industrious people who were doing their best to re-establish themselves.

“They have suffered a great deal,” she says. “They would like to live normal lives but it isn’t easy when their husbands have either killed themselves or are away from home.”

Most of the people, unable to earn a living working in neighbouring South Africa, are forec,ed to rely on food parcels from relief agencies.

Sister Agnes visits distribution centres in the Mhala district once a month, giving families their rations of maize meal, soup powder, sugar, beans, beans from the Children’s Fund, and items from the Catholic Church.

Initially, the refugees did not go to school, but now they are being absorbed into the overcrowded schools.

Dr J C Buhi, an International Red Cross doctor, working in the area, predicts that within five years the refugees will be “totally integrated” with the local population.

Same language

“They are of the same tribal origin and speak the same language,” he says. “When they arrived, starving, in Gazankulu, the people fed them and gave them shelter.”

Employment is a major problem. Refugees may be welcome in Gazankulu, but if they cannot support themselves and are caught, they are repatriated to Mozambique. Work is scarce in Gazankulu simply doesn’t exist.

Mr Michael Fegety, a volunteer worker from the Trumain Christian Missionary Movement (CMM) who has been working among the refugees for 4½ years, says the Gazankulu authorities have moved to stop the exploitation of Mozambican workers.

When the refugees first arrived, some employers in South Africa took advantage of their situation and paid them less than the going rates. In some instances they were not paid at all.

Concerned at their exploitation, the chiefs now insist that would-be employers sign contracts stating the period they need workers for, and the rate of pay.

Although few people know for certain how many refugees have fled from Mozambique across the game reserve, the Catholic Church in Mhala district (southern Gazankulu) is feeding 18,000 people a month. There the situation is under control. Further north, the situation is reportedly less pleasant.

One thing is certain. While the war in Mozambique continues, the upheaval will ensure a steady stream of refugees.

The birth of the new towns could be the start of a new era for the Lowveld.

Mrs Celeste Chibora (third left) and her three children (foreground) walked through the Kruger Park as refugees from Mozambique, they join the queue for food at Justice, a growing town.

She was brought by a pitable figure with a baby on her back and three small children clutching her skirt.

Mrs Celeste Chibora, a Mozambican refugee who escapes from “the soldiers” with her young family, crossed the Kruger Park on foot to arrive in southern Gazankulu a few weeks ago. She and her young family literally hobbled in, starved and thirsty, with no place to go.

Most of her husband had taken their toll — the little woman looked closer to 60 than 30. And though she was at journey’s end, her troubles were by no means over.

A local woman gave her and the children something to eat and a place to sleep. She is still with them, providing an excellent example of the on-going hospitality the people of Gazankulu are offering their afflicted neighbours.

She had run away from her village, she said, when “the soldiers” came. Her husband had come with her, but he had since died.

They had walked from Mapalale for more than two days without food or anything to drink.

The children, roughly aged two, three and four, were with her.

“Our village was not far from the border but we could not stay,” she said.

She was one of thousands of women and children queuing for a food parcel from relief agencies at the Justice distribution point last Thursday. The parcel will have to keep her and the children going for the next month.

Another refugee is the food queue. Melinda, a housemaid with a baby and several bigger children, said her husband had been killed by “the soldiers”. She had walked in heavy rain through the Kruger Park in December. She was staying with relatives in the area.

“We walked for two days without food and water,” she said.

It was a statement repeated again and again by different refugees.

Others who have escaped across the border remain emotionally scarred. Three such women “ran away” after they had been forced at gun-point to slit their wrists.

Sister Agnes, among the refugees, was said to have been in one of the camps but she did not want to talk.

Another nun, who had been responsible for Figures 5 and 9, in the Mhala district 62 percent of cent women were employed in most of them. In poor areas.

A nun, who had been responsible for the children, was said to be a volunteer from the Catholic Church.

The ... country are refugees, many as
ees start new ‘towns’

Gaborone

Mrs Celeste Chibora (third left) and her three children (foreground) walked through the Kruger Park to escape "the soldiers". Newly arrived from Mozambique, they join the queue for food at Justicia, a growing town in southern Gazankulu.

She was belligerent and bent, a pittable figure with a baby on her back and three small children, choking her start.

Mrs Celeste Chibora, a Mozambican refugee who arrived from "the soldiers" with her young family, crossed the Kruger Park on foot to arrive in southern Gazankulu a few weeks ago. She and her young family literally hobbled in, starved and thirsty, with no place to go.

Mouths of hardship had taken their toll — the little woman looked closer to 50 than 30. And though she was at journey's end, her troubles were by no means over.

A local woman gave her and the children something to eat and a place to sleep. She is still with them, providing an excellent example of the ongoing hospitality the people of Gazankulu are offering their afflicted neighbors.

She had run away from her village, she said, when "the soldiers" came. Her husband had come with her, but he had since died.

They had walked from Mapulane for more than two days without food or anything to drink. The children, roughly aged two, three, and four, walked with them.

"Our home was not far from the border but we could not stay," she said.

She was one of thousands of women and children queuing for a food parcel from relief agencies at the Justicia distribution point last Thursday. The parcel will have to keep her and the children going for the next month.

Another refugee in the food queue, Meloradi, a handsome woman with a baby and several bigger children, said her husband had been killed by "the soldiers". She had walked in heavy rains through the Kruger Park in December. She was staying with relatives in the area.

"We walked for two days without food and water," she said.

It was a statement repeated again and again by different refugees.

Others who have escaped across the border remain emotionally scarred. Three such women "ran away" after they had been forced at gunpoint to slit their husbands' throats.

Sister Agnes, the Catholic nun who works among the refugees, says the women now share a hut with one of the new Mozambican towns in Gazankulu but they stay away from company, seldom appearing in public.

Another distraught woman arrived to tell how she had been forced at gunpoint to "cook" her own child in a huge pot over an open fire.

No one seems to know which soldiers are responsible for the atrocities — Frontline or MNLF.

Figures kept by relief workers show that in the Mhlali district (in Southern Gazankulu), 62 percent of the refugees are children, 40 percent women and eight percent men. By the time most of them are driven to leave home, they are in poor shape, their food supply long since depleted.

A nutritionist from the International Red Cross, Dr J Mulli, did a monitoring exercise on the children's nutritional status.

At the town of Justicia where most of the refugees were newly arrived, the majority of small children were malnourished, according to Dr Mulli's observations. Many had anaemia and scabby sores.

The flood of refugees from Mozambique is unlikely to abate while the vicious civil war between the MNLF and the Pretoria government continues. It is South African policy to repatriate Mozambicans crossing into the Republic, but thousands have found shelter in Gazankulu. In the southern region of Mhlali there are close on 20,000. Just how many there are in the rest of the country is not clear. Swaziland has about 15,000 refugees, Zimbabwe 150,000, and Malawi as many as 400,000.

The refugees have fled from Mozambique across the game reserve, the Catholic Church in Mhlali district (Southern Gazankulu) is feeding 18,000 people a month. There, the situation is under control. Further north, the situation is reportedly less pleasant.

One thing is certain. While the war in Mozambique continues, the pipeline will ensure a steady stream of refugees. The birth of the new towns could be the start of a new era for the Lowveld.
Sister Agnes of Acornhoek Mission makes friends with a refugee baby and his mother.

The Mother Teresa of Gazankulu

By Winnie Graham

Three small boys stopped the nun at the side of the dusty road in Justice, Gazankulu, and said, in Shangaan: "Sister, look!"

One pulled an exercise book from a plastic bag and showed her his maths. He'd just come from school and wanted Sister Agnes to know he'd got 10 out of 10 for his sums.

Sister Agnes, of Acornhoek Mission, was suitably impressed. She said something to him in his own language and he hid his face shyly. Then she reached into her pocket and gave him a handful of biscuits, which he immediately shared with his two little colleagues.

This simple incident illustrates the warmth in which the refugee population of Gazankulu's new towns holds the diminutive Catholic nun who works among them. Children flock round her, mothers come to tell her their problems. Even the more aloof males know they can trust her.

She always seems to be among the people: wiping babies' noses, handing out fortified biscuits, listening to women in need of guidance.

Born in Belgium, Sister Agnes is a member of the Holy Family congregation of nuns. She was sent to Acornhoek more than two years ago when it became apparent that the refugee problem needed special attention. Her concern is primarily with their physical needs, and she works non-stop to improve their well-being.

Battered by the sun, Sister Agnes is remarkably energetic. Despite a foot problem she picked up in her work, she moves quickly.

Feeding nearly 20,000 refugees a month is a monumental task, but her job does not end with the distribution of food parcels. It involves a great deal of administration.

Operation Hunger and the Save the Children Fund send life-giving supplies to the mission. The Catholic Church pays for the "luxuries" - candles, sugar and salt. Sister Agnes has accepted the responsibility of seeing that they are shared fairly among the needy.

For this she has evolved an almost foolproof card system listing members of each family.

"Of course people will try and get round the system and collect extra rations," she says. "Hard times have made them very shrewd. Women, for instance will 'borrow' children to qualify for more food, but once they realise we've got everything on record and there's no cheating, they accept their lot philosophically."

For Sister Agnes and her assistant, Michael Fogarty, the day starts with Mass.

By 8.30 am they are on the road, ready to start food distribution in yet another of the many refugee towns. It's a ceaseless task; covering thousands of kilometres a month. It takes more than three weeks to get round to each distribution point - then the job starts from scratch.

Sister Agnes describes the uprooted Mozambicans as hard-working people trying desperately to rebuild their lives in a new country.

The odds are stacked against them. Having fled the war in Mozambique, they cannot go to South Africa for fear of repatriation. Yet Gazankulu cannot offer them jobs.

Some missionaries claim that the witchdoctors are doing a roaring trade as the people look for solace.

To some missionaries the refugees provide a fertile field for evangelism, but Sister Agnes makes no effort to convert the people to whom she ministers. She's too busy keeping them alive.
R11-m hospital a 'waste of money'

By Dirk Nel,
Northern Transvaal Bureau

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 CN 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.
Ntsanwisi Dam anglers hooked to ‘open’ club

Own Correspondent

GIYANI — Fishermen in Gazankulu who once fished on opposite sides of a dam have combined their clubs — one white and one black — to form the Giyani Angling Club.

The move has delighted the Chief Minister of Gazankulu, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, who said at the opening of the new clubhouse: “There is a future for all of us.”

The construction of the R10 000 clubhouse on the banks of the Hudson Ntsanwisi Dam was sponsored by a construction firm.

LOOKING TO FUTURE TOGETHER

Two overnight chalets built in the grounds of the clubhouse were sponsored by another locally-operating company.

The Chief Minister praised members of the previously separate clubs for their vision and courage in looking to the future together.

“There used to be two angling clubs in Giyani, both fishing in the same dam; one on this side and one on the other,” he said. “To their credit they realised they had a common purpose — fishing — and the only difference was the colour of their skin.”

DISCUSSIONS FOR MERGER

After discussions between the two parties it was agreed to form one club, and an executive comprising both black and white committee members was elected. This breakthrough “was worthy of admiration and appreciation in a country like ours”.

“The members have demonstrated beyond any doubt that we, as black and white, can live and work harmoniously together. If we want to leave a legacy for our children we should leave one of unity and of working together for the future of South Africa.”

Application for affiliate membership of the Far North Angling Association is being processed.

● Starbridge was launched help close the gap between people of different races. If you have ideas on how to improve communications or build bridges, write to Starbridge, Box 1014, Johannesburg 2000.
Gazankulu chief criticises mineral rights speculators

By Telguy Payne

People who hold on to mineral rights and do no constructive work on them have been criticised by the Chief Minister of Gazankulu, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi.

Speaking at a function on Monday to celebrate the listing of Gazankulu Gold Holdings (Gazgold), Prof Ntsanwisi said a problem frequently arose with large numbers of mineral-rights holders whose main preoccupation was speculation.

He said while existing rights must be recognised, the "locking up of land must be reflected in increased fees for holding where no constructive work is taking place".

Prof Ntsanwisi said the Gazankulu government knew that mineral rights in private hands might result in major growth in the future.

He said these aspects and others were the subject of a mineral development strategy study by a Gazankulu minerals advice committee, the results of which will be made public in the form of a White Paper.

Gazankulu wanted to attract competent entrepreneurs who could contribute accumulated knowledge and experience to smooth the path for the development of new ventures.

He said his government welcomed new ventures. While it had decided not to set minimum wages, the new ventures had to pay a minimum wage and be based on the principles of justice and the equality of all people.

His government had appointed a committee to investigate deregulation and had begun privatising in certain cases, he said.

He congratulated the Newman family, which controls Gazgold, as "people who make things happen where some people think they cannot happen".
Three appear on R2.2m theft charge

A trial involving over R2.2 million allegedly swindled from the Gazankulu Department of Finance, is scheduled to begin at the Giyani Regional Court next week.

Three people, Mr Dirk Johanis, Mr. Jacob Pieter Wilson (42) and Miss Octavia Mabasa (23), face charges of theft. Miss Mabasa pleaded guilty but her plea was changed to not guilty by the court. The two whites have not yet pleaded.

A fourth person, Mr Bennet Sidini, pleaded guilty to 37 charges of theft before Mr M J F Coetzee last week and was sentenced to a total of 202 years. The sentences are to run concurrently and he will only serve 12 years. Mr Sidini has applied for leave to appeal.
Call for govt action against AWB

GAZANKULU — The Chief Minister of Gazankulu, Prof H.W.E. Ntsanwisi, has called for decisive government action against the AWB.

He said the organisation's activities were as damaging to reason and peace in South Africa as those of its counterparts on the left.

Opening the sixth Nacoe Industrial Conference at Magoebaskloof today, Prof Ntsanwisi said there appeared to have been a marked slow-down in the reform momentum and that there were signs everywhere of conservative gains.

"I am incensed by the recent clampdown on certain black organisations in South Africa while the AWB enjoys free rein to propagate its divisive against all things progressive and to draw upon South Africa's scorn and derision of intelligent people throughout the world.

"I call on government to act decisively against this thorn in the body politic whose activities are potentially as damaging to the cause of reason and peace as those of its left-wing counterparts," the chief minister said.

He also deplored the latest spate of bombings, death and maimings perpetrated by disaffected blacks. "I cannot believe we have reached a position in South Africa where recourse to violence remains the only alternative open to the black man," Prof Ntsanwisi said.

He added that the present state of the economy and the business sector confirmed that sanctions and disinvestment were rapidly bringing about results exactly opposite to those intended.

"American disinvestment, in particular, was having a devastatingly counter-productive effect, the chief minister said.

"It has destroyed black jobs as we predicted it would. It has, in effect, dumped the Sullivan Code which imposed conditions on American companies for the treatment of their workers and which had an important demonstration effect in the workplace.

"It has all but killed large, externally funded social programmes. It has removed America's voice from South African affairs and weakened leverage and the pragmatic liberal influence of business and industry," Prof Ntsanwisi said.

"Politically, I have no doubt that the results stand to be even more catastrophic since I sincerely believe that the 'laager' mentality which has been engendered has contributed directly to the rising fortunes of the right wing and thereby the effective mothballing of the reform initiative.

"If the actions of our friends have truly been aimed at advancing the interests of the black man they have indeed been ill-conceived.

"I find it lamentable that there have been black voices raised from within South Africa in support of this folly, and by people who genuinely should have known better.

"It is a source of disappointment to me that political expediency and a desire to court international political opinion should have so warped the judgment of certain of our fellow South Africans." — Sapa
R38m hospital 'stands empty'

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

A R38m 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 post 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."
10 students build church for refugees

By Clyde Johnson, Lowveld Bureau

A group of Pretoria students are spending part of the winter vacation building a church in the Phalalani refugee township in Gazankulu.

The group, all members of Pretoria's Harmony Christian Youth Action, arrived at Phalalani on June 28.

Each equipped with a pick, shovel and other building tools the enthusiastic students got stuck in immediately and completed the foundations.

Mr. Andries Schartz, a spokesman for the group comprising 10 men and women, said he hoped the church, which will accommodate 130 worshippers, will be completed within two weeks.

"This is a drop in the ocean when one looks at the number of refugees but we are hoping more people will follow our example and build many more churches," Mr. Schartz said.
Urgent appeal for aid

By Dawn Barkhuizen

GIYANI (Gazankulu) — An urgent appeal for aid for the thousands of Mozambique refugees in South Africa has been made by Mrs Ina Perlman, executive director of Operation Hunger.

It is directed to the United Nations High Commission on Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Children's Fund (Unicef).

Mrs Perlman said this week: “The refugee situation is now moving into an indefinite time span where temporary aid is not sufficient.”

She appealed to the overseas agencies to provide their expertise in long-term planning, particularly for orphaned children, in which South African relief organisations had ‘little or no experience’.

Both organisations turned down applications for aid about 18 months ago on the grounds that the people did not have official refugee status. They said a country like South Africa should look after its own problems.
Suffering in cardboard huts

Giyani — They call the desolate refugee camp near Giyani in Gazankulu by a very appropriate name — Hluphekani, which means "suffering".

The camp, with more than 1000 Mozambican refugees living in huts made of cardboard, is one of the many primitive places of refuge scattered throughout the homeland.

Here the Reverend Peter Khoza (25) and Mr Dennis Toko (27) of Xuranl Baptist Mission do what they can to supply food, clothing and medicines.

"Hluphekani is literally a camp full of suffering and is the worst camp we work in — the people rely on us for everything," said Mr Khoza.

WOUNDS WASHED

Mr Toko, who washes and dresses children's wounds and sores, says the situation in the camp is worsened by an acute shortage of water.

Many of the children do not wash for up to two weeks because the water available from a nearby township is used mainly for cooking and drinking.

He was confident the children's health would improve if the camp had enough water and medical supplies.

The two men drive to the camp regularly to deliver meals, meat, beans, peanuts and salt, and to attend to the other needs of the people.

"We depend on the public for donations, especially clothes and blankets, which we distribute among the neediest refugees," said Mr Khoza.
Refugees find food and comfort at Phalalani

By Clyde Johnson
Lowveld Bureau
NELSPRUIT — Cold, tired and hungry after their six-day walk from Maputo, a group of Mozambicans arrived at the Phalalani camp in Gazankulu recently.

The group, comprising a man, four women — one of them elderly — and five children, entered South Africa via the Kruger National Park.

On their way to Gazankulu, which adjoins the reserve, they braved wild animals, slept in the veld, ate wild berries and drank river water.

But all agreed the risks were well worth it to get away from war-torn Mozambique.

"In Mozambique we lived in constant danger of being killed, there is no work, no food, no money and people are dying like flies from disease. Please God, I hope we never have to return," group leader Mr Armando Ndlovu said.

For tens of thousands of refugees the Phalalani relief camp is their only home.

Since permission was granted for the establishment of squatters' area at Lilydale during 1965, more than 25 600 fleeing Mozambicans have "illegally" settled there.

Many, however, have not registered and the number of squatters may well exceed

A group arrives at the Phalalani refugee camp in Gazankulu after a six-day walk from Maputo through the Kruger National Park.

40 000

Heartbroken by the plight of illegal Mozambican immigrants who, having risked their lives to reach South Africa, were immediately repatriated — the Phalalani Relief Committee was started by 54-year-old businessman, Mr Sam Naima.

After negotiating with a number of churches and welfare organisations such as World Vision and Operation Hunger for food and other supplies, Mr Naima gained permission from Gazankulu chiefs to allow the refugees to settle at Phalalani.

The Gazankulu Government also gave the project their blessing provided permits — renewable every six months — were issued to the refugees.

News of Phalalani (which means "come to aid" in Shona) soon spread and in the beginning as many as 200 refugees a day poured into the camp.

On arrival, the refugees are first taken to the transit camp, where after registration, they are issued with a card.

The card entitles them to a plate of hot soup, blankets, some clothing and a supply of maize meal.

Once settled the newcomers set about building their own primitive huts.
Terrified mother who lost everything

Reports and pictures by Dave Roodt, who visited refugees in the Eastern Transvaal

What makes a mother leave four tiny children without food in a war zone and flee through the bush like an animal?

Today Mrs Maria Nubanga doesn't know where her four children are or whether they are alive.

She left them behind in southern Mozambique three weeks ago when a group of men barged into her home town of Matokwanya, pulled her husband from his bed in the middle of the night and shot him against the wall.

Mrs Nubanga ran into the bush terrified that the men, who were no uniforms and whom she described as "MNR", would catch her and kill her too.

She ran and kept on running, with guns blazing behind her through the bush, through the Kruger National Park for three days, towards GazaMutis, where she is today.

She cannot fathom why her husband, an unemployed man, was killed.

At the Kibare refugee camp she sits in the dust among the other women and children, turning her head away from everybody, too afraid to return to southern Mozambique to look for her children.

A relative at the camp gave her a roof over her head, but she is without money, food, or plans for the future.

For the moment she sits in the dust and waits.

There is no respect for age in the killing fields

Mr Phineas Mongwe (left) and Mr Simon Malhangwa — too old to be recruited into the warring factions in Mozambique — are among the thousands of men, women and children at the Waerveldien refugee camp in GazaMutis.

Mr Mongwe is collecting his ration for the first time from the refugee camp.

He's been across the border from Mozambique before but every time the South African authorities have caught him collecting rations they have sent him home.

This time he made it; he has been in South Africa a month, but he is lucky I'm sure he tells an inseparable.

Other people who get caught and sent back are often killed by Frelimo soldiers, he says.

"They tell us if we want to run away they will help us run away for good and then they shoot us," 36 days.

Mr Mongwe is too old to be of use to Frelimo or the MNLF, both of whom force young men to join their ranks as guerillas.

His age, however, did not stop the MNR from trying to kill him while they arrested him in his village a month ago.

He, three day flight across the Kruger National Park started in a hail of gunfire.
Defamation suit withdrawn.

President Machel has withdrawn his libel suit against former Attorney General, Mr. Justice Khek-Khan. Machel, who was once Attorney General, has been fighting to have his name cleared of the libelous remarks made against him by Khek-Khan. Machel's suit was filed against Khek-Khan in the Lobwëne High Court, but was dismissed by the Court of Appeal.

The suit was dismissed on the grounds that the remarks were made in good faith and in the best interests of the country. Machel's lawyers argued that the remarks were made with malice and were intended to damage Machel's reputation.

Machel's lawyers also argued that the remarks were made in public interest and were in the best interests of the country. The Court of Appeal agreed with Machel's lawyers and dismissed the suit.

The Court of Appeal also ruled that the remarks made by Khek-Khan were not defamatory and did not harm Machel's reputation.

Machel's lawyers were represented by the lawyer in the case. The lawyer argued that the remarks made by Khek-Khan were not defamatory and did not harm Machel's reputation.

The Court of Appeal agreed with Machel's lawyers and dismissed the suit.

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The Court of Appeal also ruled that the remarks made by Khek-Khan were not defamatory and did not harm Machel's reputation.
Ntsanwisi’s son linked to assault

By Stan Hlohe

Gaanku police are believed to be investigating a charge of assault laid by a school circuit inspector against the son of the Chief Minister, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi.

This is a sequel to an incident which took place on Tuesday in which the inspector, Mrs Phylla Shivulane, was allegedly assaulted in front of dignitaries at a meeting.

Also present at the meeting at Lulekani township near Phalaborwa was Professor Ntsanwisi.

The Deputy Commissioner of Police, Brigadier J Sono, confirmed that Mrs Shivulane had laid a charge and a docket had been opened.

Brigadier Sono, however, would not confirm whether the charge was laid against the Chief Minister’s son.

He said the matter would be investigated and would be referred to the senior prosecutor for his decision.

Brigadier Sono said he hoped investigations would be completed today.

When The Star contacted Professor Ntsanwisi at his office yesterday he said he was not aware of the incident. He promised to investigate.

Mrs Shivulane is a circuit inspector at Ritavi district and is known to be a family friend of the Chief Minister.
"Schools inspector assaulted"

A GAZANKULU schools inspector, Mrs Phillia Shiluvane, has laid a charge of assault against the son of the homeland's Chief Minister, Professor H W E Ntsanwisi.

The charges follow an incident on Tuesday afternoon when Mrs Shiluvane was allegedly assaulted in front of dignitaries at a meeting which was also attended by Prof Ntsanwisi. The incident took place at Lulekani township near Philabhorwa.

Gazankulu Police Commissioner, Brigadier J G Goldenhuys, confirmed that the charge was laid with the Lulekani police. He said no further details were available as police were still investigating the matter.

PROF Ntsanwisi charge against son.

Mrs Shiluvane is a circuit inspector at Ritavi 1. She is known to be a friend of the Chief Minister's family."
Mission clinic struggling to aid stream of Mozambican refugees

By Helen Grange

Seven missionaries have launched a school, clinic and church for about 2,500 Mozambican refugees living in cardboard huts in a squatter camp near Gyani in Gazankulu.

Although the structure housing these services is rudimentary, and the lessons taught are basic, concentrating on hygiene, the introduction of these services has improved living standards dramatically, says the leader of the group, Pastor Jeremy Silva.

The missionaries united at the beginning of the year in an effort to provide for the basic needs of the refugees, who had walked up to seven days to reach the desolate area they named Wisani (place of rest).

Our first visits to Wisani indicated an urgent need for food and medicines. We found people afflicted with Aids, smallpox, typhoid fever and malnutrition," Pastor Silva said.

By May, the missionaries, helped by the community, had built the wooden structure which houses the church, clinic and school.

On Sundays, Pastor Silva delivers sermons and Bible workshops are held for adults.

"This is the core of our work at Wisani. We have given priority to people's physical needs, but our main aim is to introduce the Bible."

He admits his team will be hard pressed to take care of a community which is growing by 10 each day.
There’s not much work, but they’re safe from MINR. Refugees find relative peace.

By Clyde Johnson, Lowell Brewer
GAZGOLD TAXED
PROFITS RISE 33%
IN LAST QUARTER

MERVYN HARRIS

GAZANKULU Gold Holdings (Gaz-gold) increased taxed profit by 33% to R450,427 in the December quarter, to boost profits for the 10 months of the year to R3.4m.

Tons processed in the quarter was little changed at 39,339 but gold produced jumped from 10,065kg to 24,322kg, while costs held steady at R7,74 a ton.

The gold price received declined marginally to R31,579/kg, but gold sales rose from R604,662 to R709,163, while working costs declined from R311,907 to R304,270.

Capex, including pre-production expenses and amounts contracted for at end-December, rose from R6,4m to R11,1m. Capex to bring the mines into full production will be funded out of cash resources and by short-term borrowings.

The company says further modifications to the Klein Letaba dump plant led to improved recoveries and lower working costs. Production at the 10,000-ton-a-month mining plant will begin shortly while underground work in the re-equipped main shaft was satisfactory and hauling of ore is expected to begin during the current quarter.

Ore from the opencast operations at the Franke Mine has been stockpiled for processing at Klein Letaba and production was due to start this month at the Louis Moore plant.

Production has now reached targeted levels of 2,000t a month at the Birthday Mine and the ore is being stockpiled for processing at the Louis Moore plant.

Gazgold shares rose to 110c on its listing in March and fell to a low of 50c in December, before recovering to close on Friday at 67c.
Remanded

THE regional co-ordinator of the National Council of Trade Unions in Transvaal, Mr Phosa-
kuwa Mashele, appeared in the Lulekani Magistrate's Court charged with contravening the
Gazankulu-Electoral Act. He was remanded to February 8.
Ntsanwisi re-elected

PROFESSOR H W E Ntsanwisi (69) retained Gazankulu's hottest seat when he was re-elected as Chief Minister of the homeland at Giyani yesterday. He was unanimously elected into the seat after the only contender and Prof Ntsanwisi's main rival, Chief S M Mhlaba, failed to get a seconder.

The Gazankulu Legislative Assembly has increased its membership from 68 to 86.
Big Brother is alive in Gyan

EVERYTHING in Ganzakulu revolves around one man. This point was clearly driven home this week when the man in question — some other than Professor H W E Ntsanwisi — was re-elected for the fifth consecutive term as Chief Minister of the homeland.

Professor Ntsanwisi has been in the hot seat since the bastion was granted the "status" of a self-governing state in 1989. Since then, Prof Ntsanwisi has been ruling the homeland with an iron fist that no one even dared to think of forming an opposition party or challenging his position.

Although he is probably one of the least talked-about personalities in South African political circles, he models so much power that his name, which is mentioned as hushed-voiced tones in public places, has become synonymous with the homeland.

People are so scared of criticizing him in public that some have even compared his iron fist rule to the one in George Orwell's epic novel, 1984. His powers are being exercised in many places, including hotels and shopping centers, as if it is a reminder that "Big Brother is watching you."

Almost all projects of every new building in Ganzakulu are invested in by some other than the "honourable Chief minister during his pep talk.

In spite of what people say about him, Prof Ntsanwisi has hordes of supporters who marvel at his educational achievements and see him as a guiding light.

Recently students at Vtvmbombe College of Education boycotted classes, calling for the dismissal of certain white lecturers who were alleged to be poorly qualified and appeared to have difficulty in converting in English.

The boycott was on for a few days and when there was no room in sight, Prof Ntsanwisi was reported to have driven all the way from Gyan to talk to the students. After reading them the riot act, the students went back to classes.

There was not even a rumor that he had wronged the students.

But he caused a stir early last year when he was installed as a chief of a non-existent tribe. This did not go down well with the majority of Ganzakulu inhabitants, but no one was courageous enough to stand up and question him.

Observers in the area believe that as Chief Minister, Prof Ntsanwisi wants to keep the Ntsanwisi name alive after his death. One of his sons, observers said, would take over as Chief Deputy if Prof Ntsanwisi died and, would in terms of the constitution, be eligible for an automatic election to become the next Chief Minister of the Ganzakulu Legislative Assembly.

Prof Ntsanwisi sacked Ntshoko (The Whip) because of the fear he instilled in the territory — and his son, Mngqonge, is director of the Ganzakulu Development Corporation and owns a string of business....
Osprey Mine shows solid improvement

KIM REINIE ROOSENS

GAZANKULU'S Osprey Gold Mine has managed the same hard-earned improvements as most other small independent mines in the March quarter. Although gold production fell marginally to 56.52kg (51.69kg), a successful drive to reduce costs enabled the mine to lift profit to R341 507 (R261 256).

With a tax shield of about R18m, it will still be a long time before the mine starts paying the Receiver.

Chairman Phil Devarenne, Jnr., says this is the first quarter in which the mine has covered its capex requirements from working profit. After settling its capex bill of R261 072, it even has R90 435 left over to start repaying the mine's debts of R1.6m.

Like so many other small gold mines in southern Africa, Osprey over-estimated its efficiencies in its prospectus before coming to the JSE in 1987. For the year to June 1988 it forecast gold production of 295kg on 77 200 tons of ore at 4.0g/t. Actual gold production was 194.7kg on 100 179 tons ore at 1.94g/t. Nevertheless, unlike many other small mines, it lived within its means and avoided incurring enormous borrowings to fund unjustified expansions and negative cash-flows.

The mine struggled to increase the amount of ore from underground without jeopardising the grade and yield.

Lifed

When it dropped the underground tonnage to 15 333 tons in September last year, from 16 516 tons in June, underground yield improved markedly to 3.16g/t (2.80g/t in June).

Since then Osprey has lifted underground tonnage tentatively to 17 159 in the December quarter and 20 321 in the March quarter at the expense of yield, which declined to 2.80g/t (December) and 2.85g/t (March)—although this was an improvement on the grade/tonnage mix of the June quarter.

The biggest problem appears to be the efficiency of Osprey's recovery plant and management appears to be devoting considerable energy towards fine-tuning the plant.

Two areas of concern have been identified: the coarse mill grind, and the low oxygen levels in the leaching section. Devarenne hopes the first problem will be solved by adjustments in the cyclone classification section, which ensures that only properly-ground material is passed on from the ball-mill.

On the second problem, management has opted for a peroxide-assisted leach system, which ensures adequate oxygen levels are maintained in the leaching tanks.

This ensures available gold is dissolved and picked up by the activated carbon in the carbon tanks.
Industry in Gazankulu

GAZANKULU, the self-governing homeland of the Shangaan and Tshongana peoples, lies in the eastern Transvaal Lowveld, bordering the Kruger National Park, and to the west, areas near Tzaneen.

To date, more than 60 large industries have been established by the Gazankulu Development Corporation, providing employment for 6 700 people.

MANNEQUINS

The most important industrial growth point is Nkowanjowa, 15km from Tzaneen, the capital Giyani, and Mkhulu, near Hazyview in the south. Private sector investments in industrial activity in Gazankulu amount to R79m, against the R33m invested by the GDC in buildings and infrastructure.

Multi-form has two factories at Nkowanjowa, which manufacture most of the display mannequins used in SA's clothing stores to display fashion.

The factories produce about 30 mannequins a day, as well as about 100 units of display accessories. Mannequins are also produced under licence to American and European manufacturers.

EXPANSION

The company moved to 1 500m² premises in Gazankulu seven years ago. Two years later this became too small, and 1 000m² more was added to provide for an increase in fibre glass production. The company employs 70 people.

Another major factory at Nkowanjowa is Resat Leibana, which employs 450 people in the manufacture of bus bodies. Inhouse training is provided, and the company's products meet the highest quality standards.

About 40% of the industrial concerns relocated to Gazankulu since 1973 have extended their premises to provide for the expansion of their businesses.

GDC has set aside R28m for housing in Gazankulu in the 1989/90 financial year — about R13m more than spent in 1988. Funds will be used to construct 768 units.
283 journalists refused entry to SA

Of the 896 visa applications by media representatives last year, 283 were refused or cancelled and 556 approved, the Director-General of Home Affairs, Mr Gerrie van Zyl, said in his department’s report for 1988, tabled in Parliament yesterday.

He said 13,615 visitors’ return or transit visa applications by other people were turned down and 400,908 approved.

ILLEGALS

The illegal entry of people from Mozambique into the self-governing territories of Gazankulu and kaNgwane had continued during the year.

At the request of the governments concerned, no steps were taken against these illegals.

They were issued with provisional permits which restricted their residence to those areas until they could return to Mozambique.

Since December 1985, 10,311 people had been issued with such permits in kaNgwane and 33,538 since April 1986 in Gazankulu. — Sapa.
instructed, it is claimed, to tighten their belts in the wake of what has been described as an "unfavourable financial situation".

The government has also cut down on housing subsidies and several employees are said to have been rerenched. Sources attributed this to the "shortage of money" in the homeland.

It has also been widely rumoured that the government is likely to reduce labourers' wages down to R100 a month in the next few months.

In a short and sketchy written reply to our questions, Mr Thomas Howard Khosa, a spokesman for the Chief Minister, said the financial problems Gazankulu was facing were due to what he described as "underfunding".

"It is incorrect to say that a sum of R39 million has been misappropriated. As far as we know there is no case of misappropriation," Khosa said.

He said cases of theft had been reported to the police and that the situation was under control.

"Housing subsidies are receiving attention. No one has been rerenched," he added.
Barred

Friendless

Kremetart, where the Crazy World of Couple caught in the Crazy World of

Love Letters of Cazanjian

Social Distants. British citizen Peter Harris and his wife Marie with their London-born son

Spot in black area

Petra M. Italy
Lost out on pay
300 old folks
RAW DEAL
PENSIONERS GOT A

By ST. MAKAREV

Minister and Secretary of

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Homeland leader urges reform vote

By Dirk Nel, Northern Transvaal Bureau

GIYANI - The Chief Minister of Gazankulu, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, has appealed to white, coloured and Indian voters to reject extremism when they go to the polls on September 6.

"We blacks do not have the right to vote in the coming general election, but we do feel that the time has come for us to make our views known.

We cannot forever stand aside or remain aloof while the central issues in the election so clearly affect our very own future," he said.

He hoped there would be a large vote "for a system where the reform which has given us some hope will be greatly accelerated."

He said blacks would not negotiate with those wanting to "wind the clock back to darkness."

(Report by G Nel. 78 Van Stil Baobab Street, Pretoria.)
Hotell deal

PROTEA Hotell group is to take over the management of the Gwageni Hotel in the Gwageni capital. The hotel is owned by the Gwageni Development Corporation. The deal includes a R300 000 revamp of bar and catering facilities and more bedrooms.
Gazankulu’s wounded shaman
sculpts his strange temples

Inspired by the Bible, the visionary, prophet and healer with a festering leg
sculpts icons and temples for his God.

IVOR POWELL visited Jackson

Hungwani

In the tiny village of Mthokoto in the Gazankulu “homeland”, Jackson Hungwani is sit-
ting flat on the ground chipping tirelessly away
with a claw-like homemade instrument at a
chunk of wood. His left leg, the one with the
sore that never heals, the leg where, in Hung-
wani’s mythology, the devil resides is lying so
close to the small log fire that you can all but
smell the flesh burning.

The fire is there to burn the devil out. In the
more Western language of Western medicine,
what it really does is prevent the wound from
ever healing up.

But it’s not the devil that Hungwani is think-
ing about right now. Shaking his head he
points to a hill in the distance and his face
creases into that beautiful, mischievous smile.

“God is shining,” says Hungwani.

God is a kind of gargantuan aerial which
Hungwani has built out of a silver-painted tel-
ephone pole tapering into a tall cross with bicy-
cle reflectors and various ornamental and ends
which swing in the breeze. And God is shining today
as it catches the burning morning sun.

A couple of days before the opening of the
Hungwani retrospective exhibition — current-
ly running under the sponsorship of BMW
South Africa and curated by Ricky Burnett, the
man who in the early 80s changed the course
of South African art with the Twelfth Man exhi-
bition — the artist recreated God out of a
wooden pole, a few bits of wire and cutouts
from a plastic Checkers yellow hand bleach
bottle. Hungwani still works every day in the
Bree Street warehouse turned gallery, making
new sculptures for the show.

The hill that Hungwani was pointing to in
Mthokoto is Jerusalem where in the last dec-
ade he has built — with the help of his two
sons — from an old iron-age ruin, a com-
plex of religious architecture curiously reminis-
cent, though on a more intimate scale, of the
Zimbabwe Ruins.

Where he was sitting and carving is Kanana,
a new temple complex at Mthokoto — one for
the “woman”, now that Jerusalem, the men’s
temple, is complete.

Kanana is only just begun: a set of diagrams
marking out the plans for the complex extend
through a radius of approximately 100 yards.
One of the “rooms” has already been devel-
oped. Blackened tree branches and saplings
have been re-implanted in the earth in irregular pat-
tterns to mark out a sacred space.

There’s no reason why it should be anything
more than a collection of sticks pointing up into
the air, but it is more. There are visual rhythms
to the way the sticks modulate through space
and the way they penetrate the sky which,
while verging on the random, speak of a spes-
cially intuitive kind of consciousness. When
you enter the space it’s very easy to imagine
that you are feeling something special there,
something gently geomantic.

Hungwani ... ‘God Is shining’

Picture: STEVE HILTON-BARBER, Afripix

The wooden pole from the blocks of wood curving in heaps
scattered about the yard. The wondrously shaped
monuments made from utterly unexpected combina-
tions of weathered and worked pieces of wood, as breathtakingly funny as they are im-
pressive. The hulking 15-ft Adam — with Eve
as well as Cain and Abel growing out of his
body — which meets you as you walk into the
Hungwani exhibition currently running in
Bree Street Birds, Khosa, Alpha and Omega
as a James-headed figure — is festooned into
smoking organs, unthreatening, almost rep-
titious — it’s not for shooting. Hungwani as-
sures me, it’s the gun of peace.

Hungwani is an artist of what is possibly the
most mixed kind. As much a visionary, a
comet and a healer as he is a maker of ob-
jects, he manifests the classic complex of the
“wounded healer”, the shaman. The shaman,
because he has crossed over to, or has access
to “the other side” (death), has a special know-
ledge to impart to the living and special powers
with which to serve them.

Typically for a shaman, he received his call-
ing — a vision from Christ and instructions
from God to make the temple at Jerusalem — at
a moment of deepest despair and illness when
delirious from the wound on his leg.

When their time comes, the people who have
been waiting gather round to receive instruc-
tion. An unexpected form of instruction —
from a Timewall flyer which Hungwani has
covered in plastic. The images — dog-headed
gods, crocodiles, birds — he has interpreted
in such a way as to elaborate on Christian my-
ologies. That and a Grade 1 reading book,
similarly glossed out to communicate universal
messages, are the texts of his teaching.

Hungwani is more or less illiterate, though
with the kind of utter definance of logic that
becomes increasingly normal the more you know
the man, he is able to read the Bible with flu-
ency and quote it with assurance.

Nearly all of his work is inspired by his read-
ing of the Bible — freely mixed though it is
with Tsonga myth and sibology — and is
ordered by God.

God has told him that the work he has made
thus far must be given out to spread the mes-
 sage of peace. All that Hungwani will be tak-
ing back from the exhibition is a single tablet
showing the houses of Jesus and God. Around
this he will construct the new phase of teaching
and healing and art.

Behind Hungwani, wearing the tin helmet of
a miner, is a very old assistant sandpapering
with a blind man’s seeing fingers at a fully
with a blind man’s seeing fingers at a fully
triumphant sculpture. A few villagers were trum-
triumphant sculpture. A few villagers were trum-

All around lies the astonishing sculpture
that Hungwani ceaselessly chips out with hand
Busaf on the move

**BUSAF Letaba**, the largest manufacturing facility in Gazankulu, has opened a production line to build cabs for Komatsu heavy earthmoving machinery.

The line will produce cabs and sheet-metal components mainly for wheel loaders, graders, excavators, dump trucks and bulldozers. It will help Komatsu to increase its local content.

Busaf Letaba was the first factory to move to the Nkowakowa industrial township about 14km from Tzaneen. Since it was opened in 1972, it has supplied more than 4,900 buses to customers from northern Namibia to Zululand and from the Zambian border to Cape Town.

The factory is to deliver its 5,000th bus to Gazankulu Transport in February.
Refugee problem drains homeland finances

CP Correspondent

GAZANKULU's limited financial resources are being drained by the presence of more than 40,000 Mozambique refugees in the homeland.

'Despite the financial hardships, the refugees' medical needs are met free of charge, with churches and welfare organisations contributing to the well-being of registered refugees in many ways.

Gazankulu's geographical location makes it the first territory the refugees enter.

'There is also a strong cultural link between some Mozambican tribes and the Tshongas of Gazankulu.'

Gazankulu Chief Minister Prof Hudson Ntsanwisi acknowledges his responsibility to take care of the refugees, although he has limited financial resources.

The refugees fled Mozambique because their lives were endangered by a civil war raging between the government forces and rebel Renamo forces.

The war has crippled a country which used to have a flourishing tourist industry. Today Mozambique can hardly afford to feed its own citizens.

South Africa has often been accused of having links with Renamo which have already cost thousands of lives.

Many refugees die while crossing the border on an electrified fence erected by South Africa to prevent infiltration by illegal immigrants. Others die in attacks by wild animals.
A SENIOR white official employed by the Gazankulu government is to appear in the Giyani Magistrate’s Court next month in connection with 42 counts of fraud involving more than R1,1 million. (115)

His appearance is a sequel to incidents between October 1987 and May last year when government cheques intended for payment of fuel were allegedly paid into the personal account of a certain Mr Frederick Johannes Barnados van Biljon of Louis Trichardt. Biljon, a representative of a petroleum company, is currently serving a three-year jail term after he had pleaded guilty to all the charges in August last year.

The trial date for the latest case is set to be heard between February 5 and February 9. It takes place against a backdrop of allegations of a gross lack of proper control of finances within the Gazankulu government. This allegedly resulted in several millions of rands being misappropriated.

A reliable source said the homeland had been rocked by several cases of thefts involving hundreds of thousands of rands which, coupled with the homeland’s overspending, put Gazankulu under a financial strain.
SADF deployed in Gazankulu

A large contingent of SADF troops was deployed in Giyani, the capital of Gazankulu, as a stayaway by thousands of workers entered its second day yesterday.

A spokeswoman for the South African Defence Force in Pretoria has confirmed that troops were sent to Giyani "at the request and in support of the Gazankulu police".

She referred all inquiries to the Gazankulu police, but attempts to contact them proved fruitless yesterday as the police headquarters in Giyani was closed.

More than 50 people were reportedly injured in a confrontation between police and demonstrators on Monday. According to unconfirmed reports, a policeman was killed when a firearm he was handling accidentally went off.

The stayaway continued yesterday amid the news that the body of schoolboy Khomisani Lawrence Mabunda (17), had been discovered in a bush outside Dzumeri Village.

Khomisani, a Std 6 pupil at Ngonyama High School, was last seen alive when police allegedly disrupted celebrations marking the release of ANC leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, at Dzumeri Village a week ago.

Although no incidents were reported yesterday, the situation was described as tense as the stayaway — involving teachers, government workers, bank and post office employees — spread to outlying areas.

The demonstrators are demanding:

- The disbanding of the Ximoko Xa Rixaka cultural movement, the government-backed Gazankulu Youth Movement and the Gazankulu Women's Association.
- The decentralisation of Std 7 exams.
- The re-opening of Bankuna High School and Tivumbeni College of Education.
Dictatorship is losing its grip on Gazankulu

A week ago Professor H W E Ntsanwisi, Chief Minister of Gazankulu, made an impassioned plea over the radio for calm and peace in the homeland.

This was not the first time that Ntsanwisi went on air to appeal for peace, but this time it was a different plea.

The patriotic tone that had marked his rule of the bantustan over the past 20 years was not detectable.

It was clear he was beginning to realise that the days of iron fist rule were nearing an end. He was beginning to lose his grip on the bantustan that had become an extension of the Ntsanwisi family during the past two decades.

Government servants have, for instance, been forced to join the homeland’s cultural movement, Ximoko Xa Rixaka (The Whip of the Nation) - Gazankulu’s version of Inkatha - or risk losing their jobs.

Protest politics

Besides being the Chief Minister of the homeland, Ntsanwisi is Minister of Economic Affairs, Minister of Police and president of both Ximoko Xa Rixaka and the Gazankulu Youth Movement, while his wife, Beatrice, is head of the Gazankulu Women’s Association.

Protest politics, which have for years been taboo in Gazankulu, are now becoming the order of the day. While the release of ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela may have played a major part in the change of attitude towards his opponents, it is also clear that the people of Gazankulu have had enough of Ntsanwisi’s dictatorship.

Last Sunday marked a turning point in the bantustan’s history when the GYA Youth Congress was launched in Ntsanwisi’s own stronghold, something that was unimaginable six months ago.

What was perhaps remarkable about the launch was that influential members of the government-backed Gazankulu Youth Movement and senior government officials were involved in its planning and were in the front row when the decree was taken to march to the government buildings to present a petition of their grievances.

Education crisis

The formation of the GYA Youth Congress, which hopes to affiliate to the South African Youth Congress soon, has been in the pipeline for the past few months, but was also influenced by recent events. The formation of the other - the Malanulele and Gqamakana Youth Congresses - was a spontaneous response to Mandela’s release.

The new shift began when the Transnet Education Crisis Committee sent a delegation to Gyiam, the bantustan’s capital, to meet the Minister of Education, Mr Mahamane Shima, in a bid to resolve the crisis in education.

Ntsanwisi did not take kindly to the meeting. He reportedly called Shima to his office and after an hour, he delegation was told to send one representative to Ntsanwisi’s office.

There was a disagreement and the delegation was allegedly given five minutes to leave the building.

Prof Hudson Ntsanwisi, Chief Minister of Gazankulu ... made a plea for calm and peace.

The government then announced that a parents’ meeting would be held in Nkowankowa on February 11 to resolve the crisis. The timing of the meeting, as it later turned out, was wrong. Mandela was to be released that day. Inside the hall, the Cabinet was confronted with the flags of the ANC and Black Consciousness Movement.

Family business

There was confusion as the youths took to the streets to celebrate the release of Mandela. Ntsanwisi had lost the first round of his fight for political survival.

That is not all. Residents of Nkowankowa township, Ntsanwisi’s hometown, have been boycotting businesses owned by the Ntsanwisi family. The boycott has spread to Gyiym where more than 5000 people, mostly government workers, also resolved to boycott his family’s businesses.

They also resolved to boycott a garage owned by Shima and businesses in which Ntsanwisi held shares.

But the staging of a two-day stayaway by thousands of government workers earlier this week, came as a complete surprise. The protest was met with fierce and unprecedented police action. Several people were injured after they were allegedly sapped and assaulted with rifle butts.

They were rushed to Malanulele Hospital, about 30 kilometres away, after the loyal hospital ran out of beds.

This had not happened before and only time will tell where Gazankulu is heading.
SADF clamp as youth's body found in Givani's camp

Troops sent to Givani's camp on 2/1/90
SADF contingents sent to Gazankulu as three die in violence

TZANEEN — Contingents of the SADF were deployed yesterday in several Gazankulu towns as violence erupted in the homeland. At least three people have died and 60 have been injured in a week of violence in the homeland.

In Ngowa, a crowd pelted troops with stones as they were told their march was unlawful.

An SADF spokesman in Gyiagi confirmed troops had fired tear gas and warning shots to disperse the crowd.

He said they had threatened to burn down the Chief Minister's home and added there had been injuries to several protesters.

By evening, Ngowa's main street was littered with stones and glass. A small crowd had looted the bottle store. Cafe owner Robert Mhlani said 300 people stoned a dozen troops defending the store who fired tear gas and shotguns in return. He believed at least two people had been killed.

There was a heavy SADF presence in Gyiagi and permission for a demonstration was refused.

Gyiagi Youth Congress (Gyco) leaflet which was circulated called on Gyiagi residents to maintain until Sunday their stayaway — which has closed shops, post office and government offices.

Protesters have presented a petition of grievances to the government and have called for the redress of educational problems and the dismantling of government organisations.

Youth leaders have also condemned the death in Durnum of schoolboy Lawrence Mahinda Gyco spokesman Barry Goliba said the youth was last seen alive on Sunday when police raided homes of those involved in a march earlier that week.

Gazankulu Commissioner General Herman Mong said a small SADF contingent was in the homeland at the request of its government.
Four killed as police open fire

FOUR people were shot dead and scores injured - some seriously - when police fired birdshot and tear smoke into demonstrators at Nkowankowa township, Gazankulu, yesterday.

Police reinforcements were brought from Pietersburg and Tzaneen as the stayaway entered its third day yesterday. A police spokesman in Pretoria declined to comment, and referred all inquiries to Gazankulu police.

The Gazankulu police could not be reached for comment.

Dr Willie Langenhoven, medical superintendent at Letaba Hospital, confirmed that Miss Martha Mlanzi from Tlekelume Village, near Lenyeshe, died of a birdshot wound. He said two people were in a serious condition "but out of danger".

The others who died were Mr Ludwig Mochmana, Mr Isaac Ngobeni and Mr Alphon Malungama. They were all shot near Mr Muungisi Ntsan'wis's bottleshop.

By late yesterday police were involved in a running battle with youths in the area.

Sources in the homeland said police opened fire on a group of people who were marching to the local stadium to attend a rally called by the Tzaneen Education Crisis Committee.

A bottleshop and a filling station owned by Muungisi Ntsan'wis, son of the Chief Minister of Gazankulu, Professor HWE Ntsan'wis, were looted and extensively damaged by youths yesterday morning.

Professor Ntsan'wis's house, which was also stoned, was being guarded by SA riot police, according to sources.

Resignations

At a meeting held later at the stadium, more than 30,000 people - many from as far as Burgersdorp, Muthi, Lenyeshe and other outlying areas - called for the resignation of Prof Ntsan'wis and the scrapping of the homeland system.

In Giyani hundreds of teachers who had crammed into the Giyani College of Education, resolved to form a progressive teachers' union and to stop subscribing to the Transvaal United African Teachers Association (TUATA) which, they said, did not meet their aspirations.
4 shot dead at mass meeting in Ganzaniku
Sanctions: Maggie faces Tory revolt

LONDON. - Mrs Margaret Thatcher faced a revolt in her own party yesterday over her stand on South African sanctions.

More than 100 MPs of all parties tabled a motion in the House of Commons urging her not to drop sanctions.

In Washington yesterday, House Democrats said they would tighten sanctions despite President F W de Klerk's recent reforms.

The British MPs - led by senior Tories Mr Ivor Stanbrook and Mr Peter Temple-Morris and including several Conservative Party backbenchers - adds to a row over Mrs Thatcher's decision to break European Community consensus on lifting some sanctions.

"The MPs are telling Mrs Thatcher ... from members of her own party as well, that she should not reduce sanctions now and so give the impression that the SA government need go no further," Mr Stanbrook, chairman of the British-Southern Africa All Party Group, said.

Western diplomats said the decision could lead to Mr Nelson Mandela refusing Mrs Thatcher's invitation to visit Britain.

In the US, congressman Mr Walter Fauntroy said there was no guarantee Mr De Klerk would "bite the bullet" on fundamental changes unless pressure was maintained and increased.

Mr Fauntroy, chairman of a House banking sub-committee, is pushing for a measure that would prevent banks from rescheduling about $8 billion in SA debt held by the US.

The White House said President George Bush wrote Mrs Thatcher a "positive" letter about encouraging negotiations between SA whites and blacks, but did not discuss her decision to lift sanctions.

Mr Bush has indicated he is willing to review sanctions, but stated that Mr De Klerk's actions did not fulfill the conditions required by US law to remove sanctions.

The ANC condemned Britain's decision to lift the ban on new investment and warned that it could lead to a boycott in South Africa of British goods.

Britain and Portugal were the only two countries that voted to lift the ban on new investment.

The ANC has also appealed to the OAU, which is meeting in Addis Ababa this week, to prevent this weekend's scheduled Zaire mini-summit between Mr De Klerk and five African leaders.

ANC officials in Lusaka are confident that the OAU will rule against the meeting which apparently does not have the backing of key African leaders, including some of the frontline presidents. However a Foreign Affairs spokesman in Cape Town said plans for Mr De Klerk to attend were going ahead.

From page 1

Sanctions

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Cops kill two in Gazankulu

TWO unidentified youths were shot dead by Lebowa police at Kutjwana village, near Tzaneen, yesterday morning in continuing unrest in Gazankulu.

The deaths bring to six the number of people shot dead by members of the SAP, Gazankulu and Lebowa police in two days of heightened confrontation.

In Nkowanwana township, scene of four deaths and looting on Wednesday, shots rang out through the night as groups of youths, infuriated by the shooting of their comrades, attacked several houses belonging to policemen and a police barracks.

Injured

About 20 people have been seriously injured in the shootings in the past two days and several youths have been arrested, hospital and other sources said.

Reports reaching the Sowetan indicated unrest occurred at Mariweni, Dan, Kutjwana and Beimersdorp villages yesterday morning as the stayaway in Gazankulu entered its fourth day.

Organisations involved in the stayaway are calling on Professor Hwe Nwanwani, to resign as Chief Minister.

Sources at Kutjwana village said Lebowa police riot squad members were escorting buses through the village when youths stopped the vehicles.

Police then allegedly went on the rampage through the village which falls under Gazankulu, beating up people and shooting.

The two youths died during this operation, the sources said.

Lebowa police have no jurisdiction in Gazankulu. A Gazankulu police source said no arrangements have been made for Lebowa police members to escort buses through the Gazankulu village.

No comment could be obtained from Lebowa police.

The Gazankulu police commissioner and his deputy were yesterday again said not to be in.

Inquiries

The station commander at Nkowanwana police station, a Major Tshabalala, said the situation in the township was quiet.

He referred inquiries about deaths to Letsaba hospital.

The medical superintendent at the hospital, Dr W Langenhoven, yesterday morning confirmed the four deaths that occurred on Wednesday and said other people were admitted to the hospital throughout the night with gunshot wounds.

He said those who died were hit by "high velocity weapons, either R1 or RS machineguns".

Langenhoven was later in the day said to be off-duty.

A senior medical officer, however, confirmed that two youths were brought in dead yesterday morning. Their identities had not yet been established, he said.

The Tzaneen Education Crisis Committee yesterday strongly condemned the killings which include a woman shot dead at the local stadium on Wednesday.
Police, SADF monitoring tense capital of Gazankulu

MATTHEW CURTIN

GAZANKULU capital Giyani was calm but tense yesterday as police and SADF units continued to monitor events closely.

Gazankulu Commissioner-General Herman Monig said yesterday four people had died in disturbances.

But Sapa reports that two unidentified youths were allegedly shot dead yesterday by police during an attack on police barracks and the homes of several policemen yesterday.

The youths, who were killed during the angry mob's arrival at Lethaba Hospital near Traneen, were allegedly shot by members of the Lebowa Police Road Unit at the village of Kutiwana.

Their deaths bring to six the number of people killed by shooting in the two days of unrest in townships and villages around Traneen.

The Commissioner and his deputy were unavailable for comment.

Monig said he expected the situation in Giyani to return to normal on Monday when a stayaway called by the Gazankulu Youth Congress ends.

Uneasy

Monig also spoke of his concern at the rioting in Ngawengwa, near Traneen, on Wednesday when demonstrators commandeered commuter buses and ferried people to the local stadium.

Police and army units killed at least three demonstrators.

An SADF commander described the situation in the Gazankulu countryside as dangerously uneasy. He said travel at night between villages around Giyani was hazardous.

Monig said he also was concerned with the unrest in neighbouring Venda. He said Venda nationals had been involved in incidents in Gazankulu, but army roadblocks had foiled any large-scale infiltration.

Meanwhile, Sapa reports that the Traneen Education Crisis Committee yesterday condemned the killings in the area.

WILSON SWANE reports the SA Council of Churches' national executive committee this week resolved to send three of its members to meet Venda president F Ravele in a bid to find solutions to the current tensions in the homeland.

The committee said it had received reports alleging loss of lives in confrontations between the security forces and residents and was gravely concerned about the situation.
Six now dead in Tzaneen district

TZANEEN. — The fatal shooting of two youths brings to six the number of people allegedly shot dead in two days of unrest in Gazankulu townships and villages near Tzaneen.

The two unidentified youths were allegedly shot dead by riot police during an attack on police barracks and police homes yesterday in the Gazankulu village of Kutjwane.

Attempts to get information from senior Gazankulu police officers were unsuccessful.

Shots rang out throughout Wednesday night in Nkowa-Nkowa when youths attacked the homes of policemen.

The house in Nkowa-Nkowa of the Chief Minister of Gazankulu, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, was badly damaged by youths on Wednesday.

An autopsy is to be conducted in Giyani today on Lawrence Mabunda, a youth whose decomposed body was found near the Dzuneri and Ginyani road. — Sapa

Grenade attack

Staff Reporter

TWO handgrenades were thrown at a house in Guguletu on Wednesday night, causing some damage but no injuries to the occupants, police said yesterday.

A police spokesman in Pretoria said the house was owned by a community leader. He would not give any further particulars.
Boycott and stayaways continue in Gazankulu

By Dirk Nel, Northern Transvaal Bureau

Giyani — The mood remained tense in Gazankulu yesterday as activists continued to enforce a school boycott and worker stayaway, but no further incidents of serious violence were reported.

At least five people have died since the newly established Giyani Youth Congress launched mass rallies and protests marches at the weekend.

SADF units supported by Gazankulu police yesterday patrolled the streets of Giyani.

Protesters have called for the scrapping of youth and cultural organisations sponsored by the Gazankulu government and insisted on the reopening of a high school and college closed by the Department of Education.

THREATS

Nkowankowa, an industrial township near Tzaneen, which was the scene of violent clashes between youths and police on Wednesday, was quiet yesterday.

Shops and factories were closed when The Star visited the town yesterday.

On Wednesday protesting youths threatened to set alight the buildings of those who opened their doors for trading.

Shops and factories in Giyani have been closed since Monday.

Transport services were paralysed yesterday as bus drivers joined the general boycott. Commuters to Tzaneen made use of taxis and many hitchhiked along main routes from the homeland.

The Gazankulu government has not yet responded to the demands of the protest movement and has refused to comment on the situation in the homeland.
Gazankulu erupts

Rumours that government had threatened to cut off water and electricity supplies to the area in a bid for control were rife.

"No matter what the authorities do, people will not settle for less than the dissolution of the homeland structures," Tzaneen Crisis Committee vice-chairman Edgar Moshwane said.

Our Correspondent reports the Venda crisis precipitated by huge salary increases for senior officials deepened on Friday when civil servants rejected a government offer to withdraw the new salaries.

The sit-in that started on Wednesday and brought the entire civil administration to a standstill was extended indefinitely unless salary parity with South African government scales was achieved, the Public Servants' Staff Association said.

The others have not been identified.

A large police and army contingent has set up a temporary base at NKosi's stadium. They patrol the township regularly.

The Tzaneen Education Crisis Committee's leadership, fearing for their lives, has gone underground. Most claimed they had been aware that their names were on a hit squad list drawn up by top police officials.

The violence was sparked off by schools refusing to re-admit failed matric pupils.

Tzaneen Education Crisis Committee chairman, attorney Lawrence Moshwane said: "The focus on education served as a mobilising point, but what the people now demand is the immediate resignation of Ntswamisang and his entire Cabinet."

Six die as discontent explodes into violence

By SANDILE MEMELA

AT LEAST six people died and more than 20 were injured as discontent over Gazankulu's government exploded into violence this week.

By late on Friday the territory was reeling from the stay away of almost the entire workforce, which saw homeland headquarters in Giyana grind to a standstill.

The turmoil spread to nearby Elmi, Kulwana, Lonoyane, Nkowakowa and Bonn.

Violence erupted at Nkowakowa, near Tzaneen, where Chief Minister Hudson Ntsanini's home was attacked by more than 30,000 people after four people were shot at the local stadium on Wednesday.

Scores of youths from the recently launched Giyana Youth Congress have been to the hotel in search of him.

Hundreds of youths are said to have fled from their homes.

Pulhlon Mboweni, leader of the SRC at Thembeni College of Education in Nkowakowa, is one of at least 10 in detention.

Ntsanini booked in, he was said to have been seen there.

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Northern Transvaal Bureau

PIETERSBURG — The deputy commissioner of police in Lebowa, Brigadier R Moloto, has strongly denied that Lebowa police shot dead two people at Makhutswana in Gazankulu on Thursday.

The claim was made in a report published by a Johannesburg newspaper on Friday.

In an interview with The Star yesterday, Brigadier Moloto said several Lebowa transport buses, which had to travel through the Makhutswana area to get from Mogoboya to Tzaneen, asked for police escorts, because of unrest in Gazankulu.

"Unruly youths were holding up and robbing buses at improvised roadblocks on this route. When they started stoning one of the buses, a policeman forced to fire a shot in self-defence, wounded one of the rioters in the arm, and the crowd immediately dispersed."

He said Lebowa and Gazankulu police combed the entire area in a joint operation at the weekend, and found there were no other casualties.

In response to a claim that Lebowa police had no right to launch security operations in Gazankulu territory, Brigadier Moloto said the two police forces had a co-operation agreement, and had never queried essential follow-up actions.

Turning to the overall security situation, Brigadier Moloto said he was very pleased with the manner in which the youth of Lebowa had conducted rallies and marches to celebrate the release of Mr Nelson Mandela.
Homeland chief appeals for peace

GAZANKULU Chief Minister Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi at the weekend issued his first reaction to last week's unrest which left all government offices in the homeland closed and at least eight people dead.

In a nine-minute broadcast over Radio Tsonga, Ntsanwisi complained of damage to his personal property at Nkowa-Nkowa but made no reference to demands by homeland residents that schools closed early this year should be reopened.

The people are also demanding that his government should resign.

Ntsanwisi, who is said to be in hiding at the Coach House Hotel near Tzameen, said Soweto had embarked on a campaign to discredit him and appealed to civil servants to return to work.

By MATHATHA TSEDU

Calm returned to Nkowa-Nkowa township at the weekend but soldiers and policemen were still patrolling the streets where four people died from police bullets on Wednesday.

Solders had set up tents at the local stadium.

Patrol

Many youths were arrested on Thursday night when police and army units went on a house-to-house raid in the townships.

The number of detainees could not be established yesterday.

In Giyani, SADF members continued to patrol the streets.

Businessman and former radio announcer Mr Sakane Mabale was seriously injured in an assault by policemen on Monday and is suing police for more than R20,000, he said yesterday.

Mabale said when he went to a police station in Giyani to report the assault, policemen on duty laughed at him and threatened to hit him.

The Commissioner of Gazankulu Police could not be reached for comment.

He has been unavailable for the entire week.

The stayaway called by the Giyani Youth Congress ended yesterday and people were expected to go back to work today.
Probe into unrest in Gazankulu

The Gazankulu government yesterday announced that a judicial commission of inquiry is to be established to investigate causes of the ongoing unrest in the homeland.

Speaking at a press conference at the government's main offices in Gugulethu, Chief Minister Professor Hudson Nkosi, however, rejected calls for his resignation.

Conference

Senior South African Defence Force members attended the conference.

He said only the homeland's legislative assembly could pass such a motion and not the "anonymous people who use children to fight".

8 May 28/1990

Gazankulu: the hotchpotch that has been stirred

According to the Shell road map of SA, the homeland of Gazankulu, which the map does not identify by name, consists of one town and two roads and a river, with no other distinguishing features.

MATTHEW CURTIN reports.

GAZANKULU, which has been a self-governing homeland under Chief Minister Prof Hudson Ntsanwisi since 1973, is off the beaten track.

The homeland hotchpotch of five Gazankulu districts, separated by large tracts of SA, is situated in the northeastern corner of the country, between the Kruger National Park, parts of Venda, Lebowa and the northeastern Transvaal.

The capital Giyani is 500km by road from Pretoria. It is a small, hot, dusty town, but more lively and less artificial than KwaZulu's Ulundu.

Gazankulu Development Corporation divisional manager Hamish Harvey says economic development is moving space in the homeland.

In Giyani last week, Harvey said citrus, banana, cotton and coffee production had created 6,000 to 10,000 jobs in recent years. Skills training programmes were equipping 2,000 people to join the job market each year.

GDC chairman Victor Borchers has indicated job opportunities for 20,000 new labour market entrants and 4,200 houses have to be found by 1992. The GDC hopes 10,000 people will be trained annually by then.

The GDC is focusing on encouraging formal and informal business in the homeland. At the industrial development points of Nkowankowa, Mkhulu and Giyani, new and extended industrial investment injected R60m into Gazankulu's economy in 1989.

Busaf Leaba, set up in 1972, is the largest and oldest industrial development in Nkowankowa. Busaf has supplied buses to customers throughout southern Africa and delivered its 5,000th vehicle this month — to Gazankulu Transport.

Overcrowding

Yet the economic and political environment in Gazankulu is not quite so rosy. Development Bank of SA census figures, collated in 1986, put more than 60% of the homeland's population under the age of 14. The pupil/teacher ratio for primary education in 1987 was 43:1. And there are six health centres in the homeland for a population of 760,000 spread over 6,600km.

Overcrowding has been aggravated by the presence of substantial numbers of refugees from the civil war in Mozambique.

Ntsanwisi's tenure of office has become associated with authoritarianism and allegations of corruption in the country. In June 1989, the chief minister held talks with senior SA government officials in Cape Town and appointed a commission of inquiry after it had been revealed R40m was missing from the Gazankulu coffers.

As violence has flared in neighbouring Venda and Lebowa in recent months, Nelson Mandela's release triggered public displays of frustration and calls for Ntsanwisi's resignation in Gazankulu 10 days ago. Clashes with police left at least four people dead.

Crowds presenting a petition to the government after a 400-strong rally at the Gyiyanl stadium on February 18 were met by sjambok-thrashing police. Three days later in Ngwavonga, crowds shouted teargas and police chased to wreak a bottle store, stone a garage and Ntsanwisi's house in the district. A 188-strong SADF contingent was called in last week.

As SADF forces pulled out this week after 10 days in the homeland, there was an uneasy calm in Gazankulu which treats its history as a quiet, marginally prospering homeland.
Gazankulu leader denies fleeing youth congress

The Argus Correspondent

GIYANI — The Chief Minister of Gazankulu, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, has denied claims that he had fled the homeland in the face of growing unrest and demands made by the newly estab-
lished Giyani Youth Congress.

Gazankulu experienced sporadic unrest last week during which six people were believed to have died. Most schools, shops, factories and government depart-
ments were closed last week.

Appearing at a Press confer-
ence in Giyani on Monday, Pro-
fessor Ntsanwisi called for restraint by everyone involved in the recent disturbances in the homeland.

He said government services and businesses were functioning normally, as workers had returned to offices, factories and other places of employment.

He also claimed there had been a 50 percent return to schools by youths who had supported boy-
cott action.

The Chief Minister said that his government had replied to certain demands made last week in a petition compiled by the Giyani Youth Congress.

SECURITY FORCES

He added that security forces would be withdrawn as soon as the situation returned to normal.

He said he fully supported the reform initiatives of President De Klerk, and also the efforts of other popular organisations such as the ANC, Cosatu and the MDM to bring about a non-racial democratic society.

In a statement issued earlier on Monday, the Gazankulu go-

erment blamed unrest in the homeland on a deliberate cam-
paign by the Mass Democratic Movement to “mobilise students and youth, intimidate the moder-
ate population and embarrass and discredit the government”.

Prof. Hudson Ntsanwisi
Homeland leader under fire

By SY MAKARINGE

Most elected members of the Gazankulu legislative assembly have turned against their Chief Minister, Professor HWE Ntsanda, as tension and uncertainty continue to grip the homeland.

They have been joined by some of the homeland's chiefs in calling for the convening of a special session in which they want to pass a vote of no-confidence in Ntsanda.

He has been Chief Minister of Gazankulu since the area became a self-governing territory in 1969.

Sources said if Ntsanda refused to accede to their demands, the Commissioner-General of the homeland would be asked to intervene.

In a statement sent to the Somethan earlier in the week, a spokesman for the homeland's government said the unrest was "part of a deliberate campaign attributed to the Mass Democratic Front to establish a support in an area which has been notably stable and peaceful over the last decade."

"A member of the Giyani Youth Congress yesterday said the government was losing control of the situation. That is why, he said, it was looking for scapegoats."

"We reject this statement with the contempt it deserves. What they are trying to say is that we can't think for ourselves. Ntsanda must stop blaming other organisations and start taking responsibility," he said.
UNREST continued in the troubled homelands of Gazankulu, Venda and Natal yesterday, with at least seven people being killed in violent clashes.

In Gazankulu, four people were killed, one person went missing and about 30 dwellings were burnt down yesterday.

Chief Minister Hubson Nuanwisi's administration said the killing of the four and the torching of homes happened in an area called Jimmy Jones, near Malamulele.

Meanwhile, police in Venda have joined the civil servants' protest calling for higher pay. Homeland sources said a serious water shortage had developed as the workers' stayaway continued.

A Lutheran Church pastor and rumours were rife that water provided by the army had been allegedly laced with a lethal substance. The superintendent of Tshilidzini Hospital near Thohoyandou said "numerous" people had arrived at the hospital with abdominal pains.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NATAL UNREST DEATHS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>September 1987 — January 1988: 668</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 1989 — February 26 1990: 643</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post 24 hours' official toll: 2</td>
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<td>TOTAL: 1 313</td>
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20 had been admitted for observation.

She said the water was not poisoned but she believed it had been contaminated by substances on the surface of the reservoirs due to the shutdown of pipes.

On Monday, police in the homeland presented a petition to their Department demanding salary increases of between 80% and 90%.

Thousands of teachers are boycotting classes and civil servants, including magistrates, have joined the protest.

Meanwhile, two young boys, including a seven-month-old baby, were burnt to death in Thohoholomane village near Venda's capital Thohoyandou on Monday evening.

Police said the children were killed when a group of youths burned the hut in which they were sleeping. The youths alleged the children's parents were practitioners of witchcraft.

In Natal, fierce fighting continued in the squatter settlement of Malagazi, near Isipingo, yesterday. Shacks were set alight in a violent clash between UDF and Inkatha supporters.

Police said the situation in the squatter settlement was very tense yesterday.

The SAP said a man was shot dead on Monday when his house was attacked.

Malagazi residents claimed the fighting started after UDF supporters returned from the Mandela rally at Kings Park on Sunday. They claimed Inkatha supporters taunted the UDF members, who then attacked the squatter settlement. — Sapa.

* See Pages 4 and 11
Mob politics responsible for violent deaths

OVER the last few days Gazankulu has been affected by unprecedented violence and lawlessness. This has led to the tragic death of a number of people and to the injury of many others.

The greatest injury has however been to our society which is now threatened by the spiral of violence from which we had thought we would be immune. I have always supported the cause of freedom and have throughout my life dedicated myself to the cause of black liberation by peaceful means.

In doing so I have never been submissive but have clearly demanded equal and adequate education and political rights for all the people of this country.

**Efforts**

Our efforts in the area of education particularly have been aimed at doing away with the bad system of Bantu Education and of seeking the cause of liberation through education.

Yet we are now faced with claims by our youth for the right to run the country as if the ability to exercise that responsibility in a just and reasoned way was possible without education.

I cannot understand the reasoning of those who are inciting this country to demonstration at a time when the cause of black liberation in South Africa is more favourable than at any other.

Apartheid is not an end but we have reached a position where for the first time all parties can now sit down and talk about the future.

**Rule**

Our society in South Africa is very fragile at this point in time and it is irresponsible of anybody, no matter how strong the revolution they feel for the apartheid system, to jeopardise the lives of innocent people who frequently do not know better or, in fact, to jeopardise the entire peace process by bringing about the heightening of tensions and emotions which can so easily lead to violence from both sides.

What I stand for at this time is the rule of law and the need to maintain a spirit of conciliation and of reason. I cannot be seen to accede to threats - no authority anywhere can afford that.

I am deeply concerned at the element of lawlessness which has been apparent in the events of the last few days.

In particular I am concerned that attacks upon my person and upon my family should have developed to a point where not only is peace in Gazankulu threatened, but where Gazankulu can also become a festering sore from which tension can radiate to the rest of the country.

I am concerned that there appears to be no discipline by parents on their children and I am also concerned at the degree to which children and the youth in general can intimidate the entire community.

I can well understand the concern of the entire community.

I can well understand the concerns of people for their lives and property but if we are not to descend into a state of total lawlessness and barbarism it is essential that we plant our feet firmly before these issues. I must remind you that for evil to succeed it is sufficient only that good men do nothing.

It is not necessary for our people to take to the streets in order to have their grievances heard.

My door is open to those with such grievances. They should submit them in the form of a peaceful petition and they will be heard.

Unfortunately I believe that those who precipitated the problem have less honourable motives and are more concerned about discrediting us and excluding us from the negotiations towards a new constitution in South Africa than they are about democracy.

Our people are being fed the information that the banning of certain organisations now means that the individual members of those organisations are above the law.

This is not so and each individual carries the responsibility for the consequences of his actions.

As far as the public servants are concerned I must point out that they work for the State and not for the government of the day.

The State represents the interests of all the people in a country and irrespective of what government is in power the state machinery must continue to function.

The government can and will deal with those in terms of the Public Servants Act but I must appeal to all civil servants to carefully consider their actions in the future.

The loss of life is a great tragedy which I myself acutely feel with the relatives of those who have died.

But I ask you where the blame really lies. Does it lie with the security forces who reacted to provocation or with those who incited this revolt in the first place? The plain tragedy is that in offering their lives these people have probably contributed very little to the march of a process of liberation which is already irreversibly in progress and which has accelerated in the last few weeks since the historic announcements of February 2 1990.

My appeal to you all, whatever your political preferences, is to stand firm on the matter of the rule of law and order and the right of everybody to peace on a day-to-day basis.

The outcome of the negotiating process in South Africa must be the result of a process of discussion in a calm and peaceful environment.

Those of us who would wish to see the State of Emergency lifted as a contribution to normalising society find it difficult to justify this in the face of the lawless behaviour we have seen here in the last few days. Those that perpetrate these acts are really only delaying the peace process and the process of liberation and bringing about a hardening of attitudes among those who have always championed the cause of a new South Africa.
Gazankulu still on boil

Sporadic unrest occurred throughout Gazankulu yesterday, the homeland government said in a statement. The unrest, which had been ongoing for weeks, took a turn for the worse after the withdrawal of the military, it added.

Three people were murdered in the Malamulete district. Residents and police officers were killed in an incident of what was initially reported as a police raid.

A person was killed at Xilunkwan, where the military was called in after a similar incident. Police were investigating.

A stay-away was still in effect at Malamulete, where the army had been deployed.

The Premier of the Eastern Cape, Phumulo Mphahlele, said there would be no negotiations with the Mahlabatse labor committee, which the Premier alleged was responsible for the unrest.

The Premier said the government would not negotiate with the committee until it had agreed to represent the entire workforce.

The Premier also said he had asked the army to remain on the ground.

The Labor Department, which was to mediate between the labor committee and management, would work with the army to ensure the safety of workers and the implementation of a new labor agreement.

The Premier said the government would consider the situation and implement any resolution that was agreed upon.

The Premier said he would meet with representatives of the workforce to discuss the situation.

The Premier said he would assess the situation and implement any resolution that was agreed upon.

The Premier said he would meet with representatives of the workforce to discuss the situation.
Gazankulu Parliament meets to resolve crisis today

Ntsanwisi!

Tacaes axe
Leader faces axe

of the rector of the college, Mr L C Hager, the readmission of pregnant students and the use of old dining halls as hostels to alleviate accommodation problems.

It was not clear yesterday whether the government had met all the grievances.

Responding to calls that the troops be withdrawn from the townships, Ntsanwini said the current situation did not warrant it.

He said in a statement: "We are concerned about the safety of our people and will not capitulate our responsibilities to them because of the activities of what is now clearly a lawless element.

"The presence of the military is directly linked to the level of violence in the area," he said.

New UDF, BC feud

armed youths are roaming the streets and scores of activists have lost their homes." An emergency meeting between community leaders and the Mayor, Mr Johnny Mokome, was held yesterday in an attempt to defuse the situation.

A later community meeting was cancelled after fresh attacks.

* In the earlier edition of Sowetan today a Jerry Radebe was reported to be one of the dead youths. This was later proved to be incorrect. We apologise for any inconvenience caused.
Gazankulu unrest goes on, military stays

SPORADIC unrest throughout Gazankulu continued yesterday and troops would remain in the area, the homeland's government said in a statement.

Four murders were reported and a stayaway was still in effect at the industrial area of Mkhulu.

Chief Minister Hudson Ntsanwisi met his Cabinet this week to assess the present situation.

In Natal, the fragile peace accord which brought an uneasy calm to the squatter settlement of Malagazi, outside Durban, after three days of bloody violence, has been upset with the discovery in the area on Tuesday of three more bodies.

A police spokesman said all three were discovered in different places in the squatter settlement. All of them had been stabbed.

Several shacks were razed to the ground after petrol bombs were hurled at them.

In Thohoyandou, Venda, security forces broke up a student march to the education department yesterday, firing teargas and chasing protesters.

In the western Cape, a group of about 4 500 residents of Zolani township, near Ashton, marched to the local municipal offices yesterday to present a list of grievances and to call for the resignation of the local town committee.

In Daveyton, on the East Rand, residents staged a peaceful march yesterday.

They decided to boycott rents with immediate effect and called for the dissolution of the local council.

— Sapa.
Gazankulu to discuss calls for Ntsanwisi’s resignation

By Dirk Nel, Northern Transvaal Bureau

GIYANI — A special session of the Gazankulu Legislative Assembly is to be held on March 19 to discuss the unrest situation in the homeland and, in particular, demands from some quarters for the resignation of the Chief Minister, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi.

A statement was issued yesterday by the office of the Chief Minister. It described as inaccurate reports which described a meeting held yesterday as a special session of the assembly where the Chief Minister would be asked to resign.

A meeting with chiefs and MPs was called by the Chief Minister to discuss the situation in Gazankulu and a decision was taken there to hold a special session of the assembly on March 19, a government spokesman said.

Professor Ntsanwisi yesterday urged the people to remain calm.

“In particular, I call upon all students to return to their studies, and to all public servants to remain at their posts in order to keep the wheels of state turning in the interest of everyone,” he said.

Referring to calls for his resignation, Professor Ntsanwisi said he would abide in good grace by any decision taken by the Gazankulu Legislative Assembly at the forthcoming special session.
Pretoria's orphans

A new round of violence has erupted in the homelands. The causes are varied: protests over pay for government employees, working conditions, education and homeland politics.

"The situation is explosive," says Peter Dunckel, a service organisation worker in Gazankulu, where the SA Defence Force began patrolling nearly two weeks ago in an effort to halt the violence. Nine people were killed during the weekend.

Gazankulu's latest wave of disturbances was touched off when police reacted with force at a rally honouring Nelson Mandela. But issues such as teacher pay, the strained education system and the authoritarian regime of Chief Minister Hudson Ntsanwisi have long simmered in the north-eastern Transvaal homeland.

Ntsanwisi has ordered a judicial commission of inquiry into the violence. He refused to resign and denied he had gone into hiding at the weekend. He also angered opposition MPs when he rejected a request for a special legislative session. This prompted threats of a no-confidence vote.

Ntsanwisi (70), at the helm of Gazankulu for 20 years, rules with an iron fist, earning him the nicknames Big Brother or Ximoko — The Whip.

Students have protested against the exclusion of failed matric candidates from schools and the use of corporal punishment. Ntsanwisi said at a news conference in Gyianni on Tuesday that most causes of grievances against the education system had been removed.

He acknowledged the presence of security forces would hurt normal schooling but added that troops would remain until "peace, stability and security of people and property are guaranteed."

In Venda three children were killed at the weekend to bring the total number of violent deaths in the past month to 17. Many have been linked to witch-hunts. Police in Venda have joined the clamour for higher pay and better working conditions.

The homeland is in the grip of a deepening crisis that has disrupted schools, the civil service and courts. There is also a serious water shortage as workers continue a stayaway.

Venda has also been racked with a deadly anti-witchcraft hysteria that has caused about 14 deaths during the past month.

In Bophuthatswana two young men were shot dead by police on Sunday and 123 arrested when a crowd massed outside the stadium at Thabane to protest at the policy of rejecting reincorporation with SA. Police say the crowd, estimated at 20 000, set fire to buildings and vehicles.

"There is a general feeling of anger and indignation in the way the governing clique has reacted to people's demands," says Dunckel.
Chief set to resign

The days of Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi as Gazankulu's chief minister are almost over - he may resign his post within 10 days.

Confirming this to newsmen following a stormy informal meeting of members of the Gazankulu legislative assembly in Giyani yesterday, Ntsanwisi said the threat of a second work stay-away by civil servants had convinced him that it was time to go.

Though insisting he was not a broken man, he said if he had served the Lord with half the zeal he had served the people of Gazankulu, "He would not have left me naked to my enemies".

MPs who were clamouring for the session later said 10 days was too long because people were dying everyday.

In an interview with the BBC, Ntsanwisi said the ANC was involved in the unrest. He said he would step down after the special session to be held in 10 days time.

Appeal

He appealed to civil servants to remain in their posts: "Ntsanwisi is not in your way".

Gazankulu is gripped by unrest, political and witchcraft-related incidents, which had left at least 24 people dead. Schools are affected by boycotts as pupils and other members of the community call for Ntsanwisi's resignation.

To page 2
Ntsanwisi is set to resign

All civil servants stayed away from work last week in compliance with a call by the Glyani Youth Congress. Political upheavals in Gazankulu started immediately after the release two weeks ago of the ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela. Ntsanwisi’s house and businesses have been damaged in the process.

Yesterday’s meeting of the legislative assembly was requested by 16 members, including the Speaker, Mr Michael Mushwana. The meeting was held in a separate hall from the usual assembly hall.

It was here that Ntsanwisi came face to face with the concerted effort to oust him. All members who spoke, except for two cabinet ministers, identified his continued tenure as chief minister as the main source of continuing unrest.

Peace and stability, they said, would continue to elude Gazankulu if Ntsanwisi did not step down. Speakers said Gazankulu policemen were resigning because they were not prepared to shoot children who spoke against rampant corruption.

It was revealed that pamphlets had been distributed yesterday morning calling for an indefinite work stay-away by civil servants if Ntsanwisi did not resign. Even Ntsanwisi’s closest confidantes, such as Chief Lawrence Mkholi, deserted him and insisted that a special session be called within seven days to discuss the unrest.

Almost in tears, Ntsanwisi said the people of Gazankulu had approached him long ago to serve them. He had done so diligently. He said it pained him to see people turning against him.

Statements were being spread about his family business concerns.

In a Press statement yesterday the Gazankulu government said a special session of its Legislative Assembly has been called for March 19 1990.

It also denied a Sowetan report that Ntsanwisi had faced the axe at the special session held yesterday.

It said the report was "inaccurate."

The statement said the meeting had in fact been called by Ntsanwisi himself.

Ntsanwisi, a former head of the department of Tshipa at the University of the North, has ruled since 1969.
Gazankulu's leader flees an uprising

GAZANKULU'S Chief Minister has gone into hiding after an uprising inspired by Nelson Mandela's release erupted in the homeland, killing at least 10 people.

Protestors have included workers, students, bureaucrats and even members of the Gazankulu parliament, who joined public demonstrations and said they would resign if Chief Minister Hudson Ntsanwisi did not step down.

Yesterday a government spokesman said Ntsanwisi would probably resign this month after legislators announced they would hold a special meeting of parliament on March 19.

The uprising against Ntsanwisi, has gained such widespread support that even left-wing organisations active in Gazankulu have been taken by surprise.

The unrest began on Sunday February 11, when Ntsanwisi was due to address a meeting in the township of Nkowakowa, near Tzaneen.

The chief minister arrived with a bodyguard of policemen, but before he could address the crowd a man seized the microphone and said the people of Nkowakowa recognised no other leaders than the ANC and Mandela.

Ntsanwisi was then unable to speak, his words drowned in the cheering and applause for the release of Mandela that day.

Despite the widespread appeals for his resignation, Ntsanwisi has refused to step down, instead attributing the unrest to "mob politics".

"I cannot be seen to accede to threats — no authority can afford that," he said in one of the appeals broadcast on Radio Tsonga since he disappeared from public view.

The chief minister has denied that he has gone into hiding, but attempts by the Weekly Mail this week to find him only produced a number of bi-

Gazankulu leader runs into hiding

The newspapers are full of theories as to his whereabouts.

Some people said Ntsanwisi had led his "kingdom" hiding in a coffin transported by a hearse. What a disgrace to use a corpse as a disguise, one old woman said.

Others said he had fled disguised as a priest and that he was staying in the luxury Coach House hotel near Tzaneen. Other reports placed him in the Venda Sun Hotel, in Swaziland and in Botswana.

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From PAGE 5

But all people interviewed were certain Ntsanwisi had gone for good and that the homeland was seeing its last days.

The homeland government's grip on power is ensured for the time being by the presence of SADF and Gazankulu Defence Force soldiers in the townships and stadiums, to prevent residents from holding meetings.

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Tsaneem National Education Committee has also accused Ntsanwisi of personally instructing troops to shoot demonstrators in Nkowakwa, an incident which led to the looting of businesses owned by the chief minister and other homeland leaders.

Ntsanwisi's home and cars were also destroyed in the unrest.

The chief minister's opponents have described him as a bully who has not changed his Verwoerdian style of politics or shown any willingness to adapt to the changes taking place in South Africa.

Ntsanwisi has rejected these accusations, saying in his Radio Tsonga broadcast: "I have always supported the cause of freedom and have throughout my life dedicated myself to the cause of black liberation by peaceful means."

The people of Gazankulu, however, are not convinced.
Gazankulu leader 'set to resign this month'

EMBATTLED Gazankulu Chief Minister Hudson Ntsanwisi would probably resign this month, amid growing unrest in the homeland, a government source said yesterday. 8/67 21/3/79

The source, who declined to be named, said a special session of the Legislative Assembly had been called for March 19, when the Chief Minister was expected to announce his resignation.

Assembly members met Ntsanwisi for three hours yesterday. The resignation issue was high on the agenda.

The source said they apparently pressed Ntsanwisi to resign.

It had been expected the Chief Minister would step down yesterday.

Gazankulu has been in the grip of unrest in recent weeks and crowds have attacked and damaged the homeland leader's property.

In Bophuthatswana, more than 100 people had appeared in court on charges of public violence and arson following unrest in the homeland, church sources said yesterday.

A Rustenburg Council of Churches spokesman said 153 people were charged in the Phokeng Magistrate's Court in the aftermath of disturbances at Tshabane township on Saturday.

They were accused of attacking and burning buildings after police allegedly opened fire to halt a protest march. The defendants, including youths, were freed on bail or into the custody of their parents.

A Brits Fellowship Church spokesman at Jericho said other people had appeared in the Old Regional Court, Garankuwa. He was not certain about the charges against them.

He said the accused were warned to appear in court again on March 7. — Sapa.
Discontent over bantustan system is behind violence

BEHIND the violence that has claimed at least 50 lives in Gazankulu, Venda and Bophuthatswana in past weeks is a deep discontent that has been brewing over the bantustan system for some time.

In Gazankulu all activities ground to a halt this week after residents expressed their anger and frustration at living under the rule of Chief Minister Hudson Ntsoawana, who has allegedly run the area with an iron fist.

"Our society is now threatened by the spiral of violence from which we had thought we would be immune," he said this week.

Earlier, crowds attacked and damaged the homeland leader's property.

Organisations and residents have demanded the immediate resignation of Ntsoawana and the dismantling of the bantustan.

A Gazankulu government source told Sapa that Ntsoawana would probably resign this month.

He said a special session of the legislative assembly had been called for March 19, when the chief minister was expected to announce his resignation.

Leading activists in Nkowane, Gazankulu, have forecast an upsurge of violence in the area unless Ntsoawana resigns.

"The dissolution of the homeland is the only demand that the people of Gazankulu want addressed. We will not settle for anything less," said Frans Essack, the chairman of the Grievance Committee.

The anti-government protests have spread into surrounding villages, with police opening fire on a crowd at Nkowane Stadium on Wednesday.

The death toll has since risen to six in Nkowane township after a week-long strike and a mass meeting to address the education crisis.

The first victim, Martha Mthethwa of Tshwenyane Village near Nkowane, was apparently shot in the neck when the crowd was leaving the stadium.

Leteta hospital superintendent Dr. Willie Langevoet told City Press it was the first time the area had experienced such turmoil.

"Apparently most of the bullets were shot without thought. Four people have been killed so far and two are in critical condition in the hospital," he said.

Two other dead have been identified as Isaac Ngobane and Alphonse Mantshane, and the hospital had an official record of only four dead.

By SANDILE MEMELA

Businesses, schools and government offices in Gazankulu and surrounding areas have been closed as the situation is expected to deteriorate further at the mass funeral of the four victims scheduled for today.

"We demand that the police pull out of the township and stay away from the people as our experience has taught us that their presence worsens things," said Mushawane.

The South African Defence Force has set up a temporary military base at Nkowane Stadium.

Police patrolled the streets and groups of armed people are protecting Nkowane's home.

"The Pretoria government has shown that it is willing to talk but senior people in Gazankulu are opposed to such initiatives," he said.

"The people will not rest until the whole bantustan system in the area has been brought down."

He said his community was waging a lonely war against the Gazankulu government and the recent release of Nelson Mandela was the turning point that has recharged the spirits of the people.

"Since the release the level of militancy has risen. There is little doubt that everyone wishes to live in a united democratic country under their leadership," said Mushawane.

In Venda, a similar crisis, sparked by huge salary increases for senior officials, deepened last week when civil unrest forced a government office to withdraw the new salaries.

Meanwhile, in South Africa, police were reportedly shot dead and more than 20 injured when police opened fire on crowds celebrating Mandela's release.

The Cape Town government shut off water supplies to the Pende community in a Rentals in Transvaal's "Billy"... described the situation as very tense.

Carlen Neethling, a bookkeeper with Peter's in Middelburg, who has worked in Transvaal, told City Press: "The situation is very tense. People in the area are expressing their resentment at the homeland system of government.

"What they demand is for the government to resign and hand over power to South Africa."

A student who declined to be named and school boycotts were also linked to resistance to the homeland system.

"We are not going to school because we do not want to be educated. The boycotts are about us getting our rights as citizens of South Africa." said the student.

In Bophuthatswana, more than 4,000 people have killed in celebrations to mark the release of Mandela and the unbanning of political organisations.

The past few days have seen tension heightened as the situation in Bophuthatswana appears to be out of control.

Last week Mandela said the people would decide Bophuthatswana's future.

"We cannot afford a single individual to decide for the people. The question of whether Bophuthatswana should be reincorporated into South Africa does not depend on an individual, but on the masses," he said.
Discontent over bantustan system is behind violence

BEHIND the violence that has claimed at least 30 lives in Gazankulu, Venda and Bophuthatswana in past weeks is a deep discontent that has been brewing over the bantustan system for some time.

In Gazankulu all activities ground to a halt this week after residents expressed their anger and frustration at being under the rule of Chief Minister Hudson Ntsanwana, who has allegedly run the area with an iron fist.

"Our safety is now threatened by the spiral of violence from which we had thought we would be immune," he said this week.

Earlier, crowds attacked and damaged the homeland leaders' houses in the area.

Organizations and residents have demanded the immediate resignation of Ntsanwana and the dismantling of the bantustan.

A Gazankulu government source told Sapa that Ntsanwana would probably resign this month.

He said a special session of the Legislative Assembly had been called for March 15, when the chief minister was expected to announce his resignation.

Leading activists in Nkonokontlo, Gazankulu, have forecast an explosion of violence in the area until Ntsanwana resigns.

"The domination of the homeland is the only demand that the people of Gazankulu want addressed. We shall not settle for anything less," said Tswana Education Crisis Committee vice-chairman Edgar Moshawane.

The anti-government riots have spread into surrounding villages after police opened fire on a crowd at Nkonokontlo on Wednesday.

The death toll has since risen to six in Nkonokontlo township after a week-long standoff and a mass meeting to address the education crisis.

The first victim, Marla Mhlana of Turquoise Village near Nkonokontlo, was apparently shot in the head when the crowd was leaving the meeting.

Letaba hospital superintendent Dr Willie Langkoven told City Press it was the first time the area had experienced such turmoil.

"Apparently most of the victims were shot by police." Four people have died so far and two are in critical condition in the hospital," he said.

Two other deaths have been identified as Isaac Nqjobeni and Alfonzo Ma-

Lagongana. Langkoven said the hospital had an official record of only four dead.

By SANDILE MEMELA

Businesses, schools and government offices in Grootfontein and surrounding areas have been closed. The situation is expected to deteriorate further at the mass funeral of the four victims scheduled for today.

"We demand that the police pull out of the township and stay away from the people as our experience has taught us these presence worsens things," said Moshawane.

The South African Defence Force has set up a temporary military base at Nkonokontlo stadium.

Police patrol the streets and groups of armed police are protecting Ntawana's home.

"The Pretoria government has shown that it is willing to talk but senior people in Gazankulu are opposed to such initiatives," Moshawane said.

"The government will not rest until the whole bantustan system in the area has been brought down," he said.

He said his community had waged a lonely war against the Gazankulu government and the re-

sistance of Nelson Mandela was the turning point that had recharged the spirits of the people.

"Since the release the level of militancy has risen. There is little doubt that everyone wishes to live in a united democratic country under his leadership," said Moshawane.

In other incidents in the area, 20 people have died in a witch-hunt which started in January.

Gazankulu chief minister expected to bow to people's demands to step down

Lucky Mtimana, 17, a victim of the latest violence in Gazankulu, recovered in hospital.

Meanwhile, an MMedium-sized in the Cape, 10 people were reportedly shot dead and more than 20 injured when police opened fire on crowds celebrating Mandela's release.

The Cape Town government cut off water supplies to police barracks, an area where several people were reported to have been burned to death.

It has been reported that many people are taking advantage of the upheavals to settle personal scores.

Residents in Thohoyandou described the situation as very tense.

Calvin Nthango, a bookkeeper with Fatopangi in Thohoyandou, told City Press: "The situation is very tense. People in the area are expressing their resentment at the homelands' system of government.

"What they demand is for the government to resign and hand over power to South Africa.

"A student who declined to be named said school boycotts were also linked to resistance to the homelands' system of government.

"We are not going to school because we do not want to be educated. The homelands are about us getting our rights as citizens of South Africa," said the student.

In Bophuthatswana more than 250 people have agreed to celebrate Mandela's release by burning the flags of Mandela and the unbanning of political organizations.

The past few days have been tension-filled as the Mbeki government'sarma will keep its independence.

Last week Mandela said the people would decide Bophuthatswana's future.

"We cannot allow a single individual to decide for the people. The question of whether Bophuthatswana should be reincorporated into South Africa does not depend on an individual, but on the masses," he said.

Meanwhile, in Middelburg, 10 people were reportedly shot dead and more than 20 injured when police opened fire on crowds celebrating Mandela's release.

The Cape Town government cut off water supplies to police barracks, an area where several people were reported to have been burned to death.

It has been reported that many people are taking advantage of the upheavals to settle personal scores.
Youth called on to fight chief minister

TZANEEN — More than 30 000 people gathered at Nkowankowa stadium, near here, on Saturday for the funeral service of two youths who died two weeks ago in a clash with the Gazankulu police.

SA Youth Congress (Sayco) president Peter Mokaba called on local youth to fight the Gazankulu government of Chief Minister Hudson Ntsanwisi until the chief minister resigned.

He told the large crowd to unite and fight for their rights until apartheid was buried.

He said if this happened, he should not be replaced. "The homeland system must be buried forever."

And in Glyani, Gazankulu youth leaders on Saturday called on all civil servants to stay away from work from today until Ntsanwisi resigned.

Unnamed Glyani Youth Congress leaders said March 19, the day Ntsanwisi was expected to step down at a special session of the Legislative Assembly, was too far off.

They said private companies in the region would also be affected.

At the funeral, Mokaba condemned the alleged killing of unarmed children by Ntsanwisi and the homeland police.

The dead youths were Ludwick Machimane, 21, a third-year student at the University of the North, and Elmon Malungana, 18, a standard 8 pupil.

Meanwhile, the SAP said 10 people had died on Saturday in unrest-related incidents.

The overnight unrest report said the bodies of two men were found at Chesterville, near Durban, while four men died in a fight at Table Mountain near Maritzburg.

Twenty houses, a bus, a private vehicle and a shop were extensively damaged in the fray.

In another incident at Soweto, near Johannesburg, a man stabbed a woman to death. The family of the woman then allegedly killed the man.

A man was murdered at Khutsong near Oberholzer. A group of men allegedly set him on fire.

Two private houses in the area were petrol bombed.

In another incident in the area, a man was shot dead by police while trying to escape after being arrested with a petrol bomb in his possession.

At Isipingo, outside Durban, Inkatha secretary-general and KwaZulu Education and Culture Minister Oscar Dhloko assured Isipingo's Indian community on Saturday that Inkatha, with Cosatu and the UDF, would do all they could to end the violence in the Malukazi squatter settlement.

He appealed to those in the conflict not to involve their Indian neighbours in pointless and counter-productive actions. — Sapa.

NATAL UNREST DEATHS

September 1987 — January 1989: 668
February 1989 — March 1 1990: 652
Past 72 hours' official toll: 9
TOTAL: 1 329
TZANEEN. — More than 30,000 people gathered at Nkowankowa Stadium near here on Saturday for the funeral service of two youths who died two weeks ago in a clash with Gazankulu police.

Mr. Peter Mokaba, president of South African Youth Congress (Sayco), told the crowd to unite and fight for their rights until apartheid was buried.

He also called local youth to fight the Gazankulu government of Chief Minister Hudson Nusanwisi until the chief minister resigned.

"After his resignation don't allow someone to substitute him as the head of the homeland. The homeland system must be buried forever."

— Sapa
Govt services completely paralysed

Stayaway goes on in Gazankulu

By Dirk Nel,
Northern Transvaal Bureau

GIYANI — Government services in Gazankulu have been completely paralysed by the continued stayaway of civil servants, and a senior official yesterday admitted it had become difficult to maintain essential services in the homeland.

“We will soon have a major water problem in Giyani and other towns, unless purification systems can be kept going,” he told The Star, adding that a build-up of uncollected refuse could pose a health hazard.

He said medical services were being maintained satisfactorily, and doctors and nurses had remained on duty at hospitals and clinics.

Government offices in Giyani were completely deserted when The Star visited the Gazankulu capital yesterday.

Boycott organisers are demanding the resignation of the chief minister, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, and the abolition of government-sponsored youth and cultural organisations. Militants are being supported by the South African Youth Congress (Sayco) in their efforts to discredit the homeland system.

Sayco president Mr Peter Mokaba told an estimated 20,000 people in Nkowankowa on Saturday, that “the homeland system must be buried forever.” Speaking at a funeral service for Ludwick Machimane (21) and Elmo Malungana (18), who were allegedly killed in clashes with police, he urged his audience to fight for the removal of Professor Ntsanwisi, and not to permit anyone to replace him.

Matriculants
Meanwhile it has been established that failed matriculants ignored last week’s registration deadline set by the Gazankulu Department of Education for unsuccessful 1989 candidates wishing to re-write.

No deaths were reported in the homeland on the weekend, but a number of arson attacks were reported.

Some 220 huts have been gutted, and at least 24 people have died in the unrest, which began two weeks ago.

At Mahla on the weekend a group of youths pulled down a fence erected to check foot and mouth disease among livestock, and the staff of a remote clinic was forced to relinquish their posts.

A special meeting of the Gazankulu Legislative Assembly has been scheduled for March 19 to discuss the current situation, and the demands for the resignation of the chief minister.

Winnie Graham reports that the unrest in Gazankulu has directly affected at least 300 destitute Mozambican families. Their homes were destroyed by peasants at the village of Mahlali, near Giyani, at the weekend.
THE widespread stayaway that has paralysed the Gazankulu homeland for two weeks appears set to continue.

Yesterday a pamphlet drawn up by the Tzaneen Youth Congress, which is opposed to Chief Minister Hudson Ntsanwini, was widely circulated in the homeland.

The pamphlet called for the continuation of the stayaway from work by civil servants and workers and a boycott of classes by pupils.

The rallying point of the stayaway is the immediate resignation of Ntsanwini.

Only hospitals and other health departments, shops, and food outlets are exempt from the stayaway.

According to an induna in the Adam’s Mission area, the fighting flared up on Saturday and continued on Sunday. The police confirmed that trouble had broken out among black residents on the border of the township.

A spokesman for Umqondvane said women and children had taken refuge at the waterworks some distance inland from the Amanzimtoti municipal area. They had been protected during the night by security staff, and police were also at the scene.

Tents, water and sanitation facilities were being arranged in co-operation with the local Civil Defence officer. — Sapa.
Death toll around country mounts as violence rages on

A TEACHER was killed yesterday in the Bushbuckridge area of Gazankulu as disturbances continued yesterday, bringing the toll in three weeks of unrest to 25.

The stayaway affecting shops, factories, government offices and colleges called by the Giyani Youth Congress (GYC) is continuing. However, the Giyani College of Education (GCE) SRC, a Wits University affiliate, has sent a letter to the GYC condemning their decisions as “undemocratic” as they have failed to consult community organisations.

• DANIEL FELDMAN reports that the situation in Khotso township near Carletonville remained very tense yesterday.

SAP spokesman Major B F van Heerden confirmed there had been another two deaths on Monday, in addition to the nine reported over the weekend. One was a stone-throwing youth shot by police and the other was an unidentified body.

• Sapa reports police yesterday confirmed widespread violence in Katielhong, in which at least five people have died following a dispute between two rival taxi associations.

Katielhong Civic Association secretary Ariel Mabalane claimed seven people died and 36 were injured.

In an interim unrest report yesterday police said they found the body of a 15-year-old youth. He had been shot.

• In Lebowa on Monday the principal of a school at Gasheilane, Cocket Mashile, was killed and an assistant teacher was seriously injured during an attack at the school by a group of youths.

There have been several arrests.

• In Natal, police yesterday reported 11 people died and many more were injured in unrest-related incidents of rioting, arson and stone-throwing in black townships on Sunday and Monday.

• In Venda, four more people accused of witchcraft were killed on Monday, bringing the toll in such killings to more than 20.

J Nedzamba, a member of the Foundation for Education with Production Investment Trade and Promotion — also told Sapa a number of people had been killed yesterday. He was uncertain of the figure.

Comment: Page 12

NATAL UNREST DEATHS

September 1987 — January 1988: 668
February 1989 — March 5 1990: 663
Past 24 hours’ official toll: 8
TOTAL: 1339
The writing is already on the wall, Ntsanwisi

An open letter to the Gazankulu Chief Minister

Dear Professor Ntsanwisi,

Your comments last month about the situation in Gazankulu were interesting and I agreed with most of what you said. But for the right words coming from the wrong person at the wrong time can be meaningless.

I don't kick a man when he is down, but I must say we are looking forward to your resigna-
tion as this country can do very well without people like you.

I want to respond to some of the points you raised individually:

HN: I have always supported the cause of freedom and have throughout my life been dedicated to the cause of black liberation by peaceful means. In doing so I have never been dishonest, but have clearly demanded equal and adequate education and political rights for all the people of this country.

HN: I cannot understand the reasoning of those who are insisting this country to demonstrate at a time when the cause of black liberation in South Africa is more favourable than at any other.

Incited

Response: The people were incited by your reprehensible role. The cause of black liberation is honourable. In spite of you, rather than because of you.

HN: Apartheid is not at an end but we have reached a position where for the first time all parties can now sit down and talk about the future.

Response: What is happening in Gaukult is in keeping with apartheid and that means ending your rule.

HN: I stand for at this time is the rule of law and the need to sustain a spirit of conciliation and of reason.

Response: It is the non-existence of the rule of law that led to what you now label as law-
lessness.

HN: I cannot be seen to accede to threats - no authority anywhere can afford that.

HN: I am fully prepared to submit myself to the test of the democratic process, but what we are seeing now is mob politics fer-
mented by people who care more with their heads than with their hearts.

Response: You have pushed people to use their hearts instead of their heads because they want to discredit their heads would have handed themselves in trouble with you. Sub-
mitting yourself to the democratic process makes shifting by the will of the majority, which is to resign.

HN: But I ask you where the blame really lies. Does it lie with the security forces who risked their lives in the process of liberation or with those who insti-
cited this revolt in the first place?

Response: The blame lies at your doorstep as an agent of the apartheid regime.

HN: My appeal to you all, whatever your political preferences, is to stand firm on the

lay Malachi 7: 1990

Response: You must cease that calm and peaceful environment by resigning together with your cabinet.

HN: Those that per-
mance are not only delaying the peace process and the process of liberation and bringing about a hardening of attitudes among those who have always championed the cause of a new South Africa.

Response: You're missing the point, they are trying to speed it up. You are the stumbling block.

HN: As far as the police serve are concerned, I must point out that the police serve for the good of the society.

Response: Gazankulu, whether as a state or a government is an irrelevance we wish to bear nothing about, particularly from you. You need to dis-
associate yourself from that structure and let the people decide on the fu-
ture of that territory.

HN: The State represents the interests of all the people in a country and irrespec-
tive of who the govern-
ment in power, the state machinery must continue to function.

Response: Gazankulu represents Ntsanwisi's interests. Not the people's.

As the way forward by government officials with the need to — great hardship on all the people of Gazankulu.

Response: These hardships can be no greater than what people have had to endure un-
der your rule.

Yours truly, Sam Mabe
Gazankulu workers urged to return to jobs

By Dirk Nel, Northern Transvaal Bureau

Leaflets were circulated throughout Gazankulu yesterday in the names of the Congress of South African Trade Unions and the Transport and General Workers Union urging former workers of the Union Mineworkers to return to work. The leaflets were distributed by members of the Congress of South African Trade Unions. The leaflets were distributed by members of the Congress of South African Trade Unions.

A statement issued by the Gazankulu government said the situation had been calmer in the homeland since the declaration of a state of emergency in South Africa. The government said the situation had been calmer in the homeland since the declaration of a state of emergency in South Africa.

The situation had been calmer in the homeland since the declaration of a state of emergency in South Africa.
IN a surprise move, Gazankulu Chief Minister Hudson Ntsanwisi has reshuffled his cabinet - only days before a special session of parliament to decide his position.

The reshuffle, announced by the government's public relations division on Wednesday night, fuelled speculation that Ntsanwisi intends holding on to his position for the next four years amid mounting calls for his immediate resignation.

The controversial Minister of Education, Mr Lincoln Mahanci Shimati, who was sharply criticised for his handling of education in the homeland, has swapped posts with the Minister of Justice, Mr E P P Mhinga.

Ntsanwisi himself has retained the Law and Order and Economic Affairs portfolios.

It was announced last week that a special session of parliament, in which Ntsanwisi was expected to step down, would be held at the Gazankulu Legislative Assembly on March 19.

Elected MPs and certain chiefs are working behind the scenes, mobilising support in an effort to end the Ntsanwisi reign.

The government also announced this week that the police were investigating allegations of misappropriation of funds against the former Minister of Works, Mr Amos Zitha.

Zitha, former MP for the Ezemvelo area, was fired last year following a controversy involving the use of his official car.

Meanwhile, the death toll in the continuing unrest has climbed to 28 after three more people were killed yesterday.

Many businesses remained closed and workers and civil servants continued their sit-in yesterday despite the distribution of pamphlets purported to be issued by the Giyani and Tzaneen youth congresses, calling for the end of the action.

In a statement, Ntsanwisi said his government was not against organisations which were committed to fighting apartheid.

"We are part of the struggle. We also want to see apartheid buried once and for all but we don't want to see our people buried with it," he said.
THE SABC has been accused of bias after several Gazankulu MPs were refused permission to make an announcement on Radio Tsonga of an urgent meeting of MPs planned to find a solution to the unrest in the homeland.

A spokesman for the group said the refusal by manager of the station, Mr F W Neethling, confirmed allegations that Radio Tsonga was the mouthpiece of the Chief Minister of Gazankulu, Prof Hudson Ntsaweni.

The spokesman said the MPs approached the Giyani office of SABC on Wednesday with a view to making an announcement of the meeting.

Not prepared

He said they were referred to the station's head office in Pietersburg where Neethling told them he was not prepared to entertain their request.

"We approached the station because it's the most powerful media with which we could reach the people. It's very clear to us now that Radio Tsonga is Ntsaweni's propaganda machine," he said.

Neethling yesterday confirmed that he refused the MPs access to the station. He said this was on the basis that the meeting they were to announce had "political connections".

Neethling said if a similar request was made by Ntsaweni he would consider it as he was still the leader "of the government of the day."

He said he would do so provided the meeting was properly constituted.

"We have got to maintain absolute neutrality," he said.
were also being harassed. Snare
recreations and government official
were being pressured from within
and outside. However, those who
were released were not being
reconciled with those left in
the group. Therefore, a decision
was made by the government to
move the prisoners to a different
location and to begin the process
of rehabilitation and reintegration.

The statement concludes that some
reformulations and regulations
are needed for the development of
takes and for the development of
politic processes. The government
was also moving to ensure that the
law and order system is essential for the
totality of the nation and for the
proper functioning of the
government. It is important to
mention that all measures taken
were in the interest of the
country's security.

In a joint statement, the leaders
said that the loss of life and
damage caused by the recent
events were significant. They
expressed their condolences to the
families affected and
offered their support to the
affected communities.

The statement ends by
expressing hope for a
different future and
emphasizing the
country's commitment
to maintaining peace and
security.
1 100 held as unrest continues

MORE than 1 100 people have been arrested by Gazankulu police as the unrest which has claimed at least 28 lives during the past three weeks continues.

Four people, including a white school teacher and a youth leader, have been detained in terms of emergency regulations.

A spokesman for the Gazankulu government's public relations division this week said the 1 100, arrested in various incidents of violence, faced criminal charges ranging from arson to murder.

Teacher

Two of the emergency detainees have been identified by sources as Mr Allan Khikali, a teacher at Risinga High School, near Giyani, and Mr David Mathapula, an executive member of the newly-formed Giyani Youth Congress.

Schools in the homeland have been deserted since the unrest broke out on February 26 and civil servants this week continued their stayaway from work in support of a demand for the resignation of Chief Minister Hudson Ntsanwisi.

The stayaway is to be reviewed on Monday when the government convenes a special sessions of parliament to decide on Ntsanwisi's political future.

According to reports from Giyani, more chiefs and several cabinet ministers have joined in the call for Ntsanwisi to step down.

More than 240 huts have been burnt down in witch-hunting sprees that have gripped the homeland.

The Giyani Youth Congress has condemned the killing of witch-craft suspects.
By SY MÁKARINGE

PROFESSOR Hudson Ntsanwisi, Chief Minister of Gazankulu for the past 20 years, is determined to fight for his political survival and is using all the tricks in the book to remain in the hot seat.

The man they call "The Wildcat" was, for the first time in the homeland's history, expected to taste the anger of Members of Parliament and automatically elected chiefs, on Monday. But, much against expectations, he suddenly postponed the session to March 30.

Since the outbreak of violence in the territorial activists and former lieutenants have been baying for his blood.

Postponed

Although he blames the unrest for this postponement, his opponents maintain he is clinging to power and hopes this will give him time to garner enough support to defeat any attempts to end his rule.

Never in the history of Gazankulu have MPs been so gutty, but if Ntsanwisi does go down, it will be after a hard and bruising battle.

A According to Section 10 (4) of Proclamation R15 of January 26, 1973, only the Chief Minister has the power to call a special session of Parliament.

The regulation also states that no matters other than those decided by the Chief Minister can be debated in a special session.

As opposition towards Ntsanwisi's rule was being intensified on all fronts, the Chief Minister sent letters to all members of the Legislative Assembly notifying them of Monday's special session.

He notified them that the session had been called to discuss the escalating unrest and to pass a motion of confidence in him and his Cabinet.

As everyone prepared for D-Day, Ntsanwisi threw the bombshell. Everything went into disarray.

No-confidence

The powers given him by this proclamation mean that MPs have a very slim chance of sacking him as a motion of no-confidence they intend to pass is likely to be taken as a matter not on the agenda.

However, rules 71 and 73 in the constitution state that members of the Legislative Assembly can amend the agenda.

Indications that Ntsanwisi was not prepared to stand down, even though he had hinted at one stage that he might resign, surfaced last week when he reshuffled his Cabinet and moved the Minister of Education, Mr Lincoln Mahani Shimuetsa, to head the Department of Justice.

Observers believe that by re-appointing Mr EPP Mhlanga as Minister of Education, Ntsanwisi was trying to signal to his opponents that the Cabinet reshuffle was not a sign that he would resign.

But MPs and activists feel the move is not enough. They said they were not prepared to back down on their demand that he resign immediately.

This comes amid rumours that certain chiefs, Ntsanwisi's main support base, were offered financial incentives in a bid to win him votes at the special session.

This was, however, vehemently denied by a spokesman for the government who dismissed the allegations as "malicious and without foundation".

He said cheques issued this week to members of the Legislative Assembly were "in respect of past procurement and tenders followed by financial provision of this year.

With the special session now broken up, the rush for the promised coffers is on.

Several MPs and a number of chiefs say the possibility of forming an opposition party could be in the offer should all attempts to unseat the Chief Minister fail. Backed by progressive organisations mushrooming in the bantustans, the MPs and chiefs have been working behind the scenes, mobilising support.

They see no solution to the unrest unless Ntsanwisi steps down. School pupils have been boycotting classes in support of this demand ever since the unrest broke out.

Pamphlets

Government services have come to a standstill as Ntsanwisi continues to crack the whip.

Fake pamphlets, purported to be issued by the Giyani and Tzaneen youth congresses, calling for an end to the stayaway, were distributed in major towns during the past two weeks.

This, and recorded appeals by Ntsanwisi, broadcast from a light aircraft over the towns, for workers to end their stayaway and for pupils to go back to school, failed to restore calm.

Unless something dramatic happens to end the unrest soon, the homeland will continue to sink and the repercussions could be too ghastly to contemplate.

The SA Media Council

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

One of the council's functions is to receive and act upon complaints from members of the public who have not been able to get satisfaction by approaching a newspaper or other news media directly.

Complaints must relate to published editorial matter and should be lodged within 10 days of publication. But late complaints may be accepted if good reasons can be advanced.

"The" address is: The Conciliator, SA Media Council, PO Box 5222, Cape Town 8000 Telephone (012) 461-7117. Inquiries are welcomed
Unrest keeps focus on Ravele
Crisis clouds still hang
over Venda, Gazankulu

FOCUS

By MATHATHA TSEDU

IT gained the whole day at
Thohoyandou last Tuesday.
In the tradition of black
people the world over, it
would have been seen as
good omen. A good time
for good things to happen.

But the day was preg-
nant with immense pos-
sibilities. Venda's national
assembly - or circus as some call
it - was sitting in an ex-
traordinary session to discuss
unrest and the fate of its
nominal independence.

As the dark cloud hovered
and burst over the homeland,
the area was in flames both
literally and figuratively.

Youths in various areas
were on the rampage, killing,
maiming, burning and destroy-
ing people and property in a
macabre sequence of witch-
hunt.

Killings

Forty-four people have so far
died since the killings started in
January.

As the MPs gathered, SADF
troops, who were called in to
boost the local army, trundled
past in long convoys of
armoured vehicles.

Government offices, schools
and shops in Shashe and partly
in Thohoyandou itself were closed
as people left early for their
homes in response to appeals for
a work stayaway.

The day before the sitting,
more than 10,000 people con-
verged on the main government
buildings brandishing a human
skull found in the veld.

The marchers, chanting free-
dom songs, claimed that
the woman was killed for ritual pur-
poses by a cabinet minister,
Chief M M Maphaphu. They
demanded that he be dismissed
and arrested.

After police commissioner
Lieutenant-General T R
Mauludi asked the crowd to
hand the skull in at the police
station for forensic tests, a
police officer allegedly shot
and killed a woman protester
apparently without provocation.

Mrs Elzie Makuya died on the
spot and was buried by a
large crowd at the weekend.

This shooting plunged the
homeland into a new crisis fol-
lowing two weeks of labour un-
rest involving civil servants,
teachers, parastatal officials, and
other factory workers.

Memorandums were sub-
mitted by groups, such as the
UDF, calling for the immediate
denunciation of the nominal in-
dependence. Teachers were call-
ning for the resignation of the
newly-appointed Minister of
Education, Prof M E R Mathwiba,
and the entire cabinet.

Salaries

It was in this situation that
the extraordinary session of
the national assembly took place.

They also, together with
other civil servants, demanded
salary parity with their counter-
mparts in South Africa.

A measure of the seriousness
with which the government viewed
the situation was the announce-
ment at the start of the session
that Maphaphu had been
suspended from the cabinet.

President Frank Ravele fur-
ther announced that the
police officer responsible for
Makuya's death had been
detained pending further investi-
gation.

Clearly, Ravele was trying to
appease the public outside.

When the debate about re-
incorporation started, Ravele
read a speech in which he said
his government accepted the
need to "go back to South Af-
rica".

Elections

He, however, said the now-
unbanned organisations could in
the meantime call for elections
in the homeland and have their
own representatives in the na-
tional assembly.

He said his government still
had to continue as the process
of government could not just stop
abruptly.

His ministers took the matter
further and one, Mr S Phaswana,
said people should not rush
the government into resigning or
handing back independence.

It was clear that while realis-
ing the justice of the demands by
the people that the homeland be
disbanded, they could not bring
themselves to actually accept
that this was it.

Ruled

Opposition MPs who called
for the immediate resignation
of the cabinet were ruled out of
order by the Speaker, Mr W R
MaulBMI.

Several MPs were told to sit
down by Mphumadi when they
raised the issue of resignation.

But even these MPs were not
addressing the issue of disband-
ment of the bantustan immedi-
ately. They wanted Ravele and
his gang out so that they could
be replaced by others, maybe
themselves.

With Ravele earning more than
R10,000 a month, plus a
free car, free house, free food,
nontaxable allowances and vari-
ous favours offered by those
seeking his assistance, is it any
wonder that he is arguing for the
prolonging of the status quo?,
said Aaspo's chairman in the
sub-region, Mr Thuvhela
Mutodi.

Suspension

Despite the suspension of
Maphaphu and detention of
Mudzim, the situation in the
homeland remained virtually un-
changed. Schools continued to
be boycotted, shops closed and
most taxis not operating.

Ravele's attempt to buy time
seems to have failed dismally.
The National Assembly meets
again on Friday at the start of
this year's session.

It is here that the moves to
pass the no confidence motion
are likely to be earnestly pursued
by MPs.

It leaves Ravele with no
place to hide and virtually no
structure to turn to. If he resists
the moves by the popular
organisations, it is rumoured that
the defence force will take over
to forestall economic collapse.

Either way he loses and the
eyes of the world will now be
focused on Venda and
Gazankulu in the latest bantustan
roadshows.
UDF bids to resolve Gazankulu crisis

THE UDF yesterday confirmed that it recently held two meetings with the Chief Minister of strife-torn Gazankulu, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, in a bid to resolve the on-going crisis.

Ntsanwisi told viewers in a TV interview on Monday that he had initiated talks with the UDF and the ANC.

In the programme, Ntsanwisi blamed "a few dissidents" for the unrest.

Meeting

Mr Popo Molefe, a senior executive member of the UDF, said executive members of the Transkei Education Crisis Committee were present at the second meeting.

He said the burning issue surrounding the demand of Ntsanwisi's resignation was not discussed, but added that both parties agreed that there was a need to normalise the situation in the territory.

"The issue surrounding his resignation is between him and the local population. We are not qualified to tell him to resign," Molefe said.

He said the UDF pointed out that the conflict was not likely to be resolved unless political activists detained during the unrest were released. It was "ridiculous to pursue the course of detention without trial!" in the light of State President F.W. de Klerk's reform initiatives.

Molefe said the organisation was also not in a position to call off the stayaway by civil servants as it was an issue to be sorted out with the people on the ground.
Magistrate detained

A Gazankulu magistrate and chairman of the newly-formed Gazankulu Public Servants Association has allegedly been detained, in terms of the emergency regulations as the clampdown on activists in the homeland continues.

Mr. Papali Robert Majavi, 70 of Malamulele, was taken from his home in the early hours on Thursday by men who identified themselves as security police, according to his wife, Mrs. Mambique Malavi. Sometime on 24/1/76.

His detention came after a mass meeting in which residents unanimously resolved to continue staying away from work until Professor Hudson Nisanwisi resigned.
No pay for Gazankulu's striking civil servants

By Dirk Nel
Northern Transvaal Bureau

GIVANI — Thousands of civil servants in Gazankulu continued to stay away from work yesterday as sporadic incidents of unrest continued to plague the homeland.

The Gazankulu government has adopted a "no work, no pay" policy towards civil servants who have not been at work for the past month.

Most businesses and factories were operating normally yesterday and employees of the Gazankulu Development Corporation reported for duty.

Since the start of boycotts, unrest and stayaway action in Gazankulu in February, 29 people have died.

A government spokesman said yesterday four of these deaths were a result of police action.

Almost 300 huts have been burned down. Gazankulu police said 2,265 arrests had been made in connection with 358 cases relating to intimidation, public violence, attempted arson, arson, attempted murder and murder. Of these 1,375 had been formally charged, while 512 had been released.

At the weekend, a member of the Gazankulu Legislative Assembly was arrested in the Mahla district in connection with three charges of intimidation and public violence.

The Chief Minister, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, has announced that the Minister of Justice, Mr L.M. Shumati, has resigned from the Cabinet for personal reasons. He will continue to represent his constituency.
Minister quits Cabinet

THE Gazankulu minister of justice, Mr Lincoln Mahani Shimati has resigned as opposition towards the homeland's administration continues to mount.

His resignation came less than a month after the Chief Minister of the homeland, Professor Hud-

son Ntsanwisi switched him from the ministry of education, which has been the focal point of dis-
content in the territory, to the department of justice.

Shimati, described by opponents as the Ntsan-

wisi's "blue-eyed boy", cited "personal reasons" for his sudden resigna-

tion.

The office of the Chief Minister said in a state-

ment that Shimati would continue to represent his constituency in the legis-

lative assembly.

It also follows a boycott on his filling sta-

tion by Giyani residents who saw him as "part of the problem we're trying to resolve".

It was not clear this week if Shimati would join dissident MPs who have openly voiced their dissatisfaction over Ntsanwisi's rule since the unrest started more than a month ago.

Ntsanwisi has also not yet announced a new man for the post.

Meanwhile, sources said the entire executive committee of the Malamulele Youth Con-

gress was detained after their homes were raided by Gazankulu police early on Tuesday.
Protest march against Hudson

THOUSANDS of teachers and civil servants from Ritavi area in Gazankulu are to march to the government offices today to demand their salaries and the resignation of the Chief Minister, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi.

The organisers of the march said they will also march to the local police station to demand the release of hundreds of people detained since the unrest gripped the homeland three months ago. Among those detained is the Azanian People's Organisation branch chairman, Mr Phosakuwa Mashele.

The Gazankulu government has adopted a "no work, no pay policy" insisting that the salaries of civil servants who have not been working for the past two months will not be issued.

Sporadic incidents of unrest were reported yesterday as the stayaway by civil servants continued unabated. So far 29 people have died and more than 2,000 people arrested in connection with charges ranging from intimidation to murder.

Donations

At Ga-Matlala, near Pietersburg, a march is to be staged to the local government offices tomorrow to protest against the maladministration of affairs in the area and the forced donations for festivities to celebrate the appointment of chiefs as Lebowa deputy minister of police.

The march starts at 10am and the Matlala Youth Congress will be also be launched.

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From April
Unrest in Gazankulu 'not caused by ANC'

JOHANNESBURG. — Unrest in Gazankulu had not been sparked off by the African National Congress, Gazankulu Chief Minister Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi said yesterday.

In a statement, Professor Ntsanwisi said he had met ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela concerning the unrest, and they had concluded that the situation was undesirable and should be discontinued.

"During the meeting it was ... resolved that continuous boycotts and marches are counter-productive and not in the interest of the nation," Professor Ntsanwisi said.

According to the statement, no major incidents of unrest had been reported during the past 24 hours.

However, a seventh petrol-bomb attack had occurred and 13 people had been arrested, bringing the total number of arrests to 2,294. — Sapa
Hundreds of civil servants in Gazankulu dismissed

Northern Transvaal Bureau

GIYANI — Hundreds of civil servants in Gazankulu have lost their jobs in terms of the Homelands Civil Servants Act.

Provisions of the Act specify that government workers are doomed to be dismissed if they stay away from work for a calendar month without the permission of their superiors.

A statement issued by the Chief Minister, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, said it had been decided to enforce the provisions of the Act in view of the crisis caused by the prolonged work stayaway.

New employees are expected to be appointed in many posts as from next week, but present government workers are entitled to re-apply for employment.

The situation in Gazankulu was relatively calm yesterday, with only isolated incidents of stone-throwing and other unrest reported.
More pressure for Ntsanwisi to quit

By MATHATHA TSEDU

THREE Gazankulu Cabinet ministers have been recalled to their homes by their voters as pressure mounts to force the Chief Minister Hudson Ntsanwisi to resign. Soelevad, 10/4/90

And at the weekend, four houses, one belonging to a policeman, were petrol-bombed by unknown people in what is seen as an extension of the pressure on Ntsanwisi.

Two of the houses belonged to officials in the department of the Chief Minister who have gone back to work in defiance of the work stayaway.

The three ministers, agriculture minister, Mr Jones Mari; deputy minister in the department of the Chief Minister, Mr E S Mathambo; and finance minister Chief Lucas Nkuna, all left for their respective homes last week and have not returned, according to a source.

The source said the three are believed to have joined justice minister, Mr L M Shimati, who resigned last week.

Ntsanwisi said yesterday that the ministers were "merely attending to their personal business at home". Asked whether they had reported back for work yesterday, he said: "I have not checked".
Unrest in Gazankulu continues.

GIYANI. — Weekend unrest in the Gazankulu homeland — involving petrol bombs and attacks on official transport services — continued yesterday.

According to an official report from the homeland's government, police are also investigating three separate shooting incidents in the homeland's capital, Giyani on Monday night.

In two of the incidents, shots were fired at private houses in a residential suburb of Giyani. The third incident involved what appeared to be undirected automatic fire in the older part of the town. — Sapa
APARTHEID BAROMETER

GAZANKULU DETentions
The Detainees Support Group in Gqamankulu this week released the names of 28 people detained in Gqamankulu, between mid-March and early April. Several of them are believed still to be in detention. Among those still being held on April 3 were secondary school teacher David Maphethula, 25, who is vice-president of the Gqamani Youth Congress and executive member of the Gqamani Progressive Teachers' Congress; Gqamani College of Education drama head, Dr. Mathal Mekodu, 55; and Gqamani College of Education drama lecturer Marlene Winberg, 31.

STRIKES
A total of 161 499 workers were involved in strikes between November 1, 1988 and October 31, 1989, Manpower Minister Els Louw said in parliament. He said 135 174 of these workers were black.
A total of 1 189 262 man-hours were lost as a result of strikes and 49 424 as a result of work-stoppages. 783 strikes and 72 “discontinuances” took place during this period.
Louw said 325 recognition agreements and 1988 other agreements had been filed with the Department of Manpower between September 1, 1984 and October 31, 1989.

EDUCATION FIGURES
A total of 97 teachers at white state schools had been made redundant during 1989, the Minister of National Health and Population Development, Dr. Rina Venter, said in parliament.
She said R7 972 862 had been paid out, in the form of gratuities and R1 708 708 in monthly pensions, to these teachers. In 1988 56 teachers at white state schools had been made redundant with gratuities amounting to R1 166 398 and monthly pensions of R72 985.
A total of 197 English-medium private primary or high schools falling under the Department of Education and Culture (white “own affairs” department) admitted “non-white” pupils in 1989, the Minister of Education and Culture in the House of Assembly, Piet Clase, said in parliament. He said 36 such schools did not admit “non-white” pupils.
A total of 47 499 African students were enrolled in 1989 at “universities for whites”, Clase said in parliament. Of these, 41 455 were studying at the University of South Africa and 6 044 at other “white” universities.
The number of pupils at secondary schools (outside the “independent homelands”) increased by 62 percent from 1984 to 1989, from 209 000 to 454 015, the Director-General of Education and Training, JB Louw, said in the department’s annual report. This represented an average increase of 37 313 pupils a year. He said in his report the classroom pupil ratio in secondary schools had decreased from 1:63 to 1:54.
Stayaway over:

GIYANI. — Civil servants in Gazankulu streamed back to work this week after a stayaway of more than a month to back demands for the resignation of Chief Minister Hudson Ntsanwisi.
Ntsanwisi has won himself time

FOCUS

By MATHATHA TSEDU

Chief Minister Hudson Ntsanwisi.

THE six week-long work stayaway by Gazankulu civil servants has ended. Hundreds of clerks and labourers have returned to their jobs.

It has been six weeks of administrative standstill, of death and destruction, detentions and of no pay for the strikers.

It has also, for Chief Minister Prof Hudson Ntsanwisi, been six weeks of agony as his once loyal subjects rose in unison to demand his political head.

In the end however, Ntsanwisi has survived and still holds sway for now.

Ntsanwisi left his teaching post at the University of the North in 1969 to head what was then called the Mashangaan Territorial Authority. A professor in Tsonga, he stood out in stark contrast to the other black leaders at the time, Mphahlele in Ventersdorp and Matlala in Lebone. Neither of them had seen much of the inside of classrooms.

Also chief of an area near Phalatse (where he is known as Chief Majeje), Ntsanwisi built the present Gazankulu homeland and acquired wealth in the process. Opposition to his rule appeared non-existent and the bantustan scarcely made the news. It seemed then that all was quiet and well.

Closet activists

But it was the proverbial hull before the storm. When State President F W de Klerk unbaned political organisations on February 2, many closet activists exposed themselves and several organisations - youth, women's and civic - were founded.

The Giyani Youth Congress was one of those. It was the GYC, at its launch, which called for a one week stayaway to force Ntsanwisi to vacate his seat. The organisation said he was corrupt and further alleged that he had amassed wealth for himself by being involved in many business ventures. It demanded the disbanding of the Gazankulu Youth Movement and the notorious Ximoko Xa Raxaka.

Ntsanwisi has also been accused of chasing a delegation of the Tsaneen Education Crisis Committee from the government offices when the committee had a meeting with the then Minister of Education.

A youth from the Dzumuleni Village died in a confrontation with police and there were clashes on the day the stayaway started when marchers were dispersed with sjamboks and teargas by police.

MPs joined the call for Ntsanwisi's resignation and called for an emergency session to discuss the turmoil which had by then brought schooling to a standstill.

Several houses were burnt in outlying areas as youths launched a witchhunt. Many of the MPs refused to discuss the unrest outside the Legislative Assembly.

Four people were shot by police in Nkwamakwa, several others were injured and property was damaged. Angry students attacked Ntsanwisi's house, as well as a bottleshop and garage owned by his son.

Obstinate

He announced a special cabinet session on March 19 to discuss his alleged corruption, but cancelled it a few days before. He also postponed the official opening of the mini-normal session until the stayaway ended.

Fifty-seven MPs signed a petition calling on him to convene another emergency session, but this too was rejected by the now obstinate Ntsanwisi.

In the middle of this scenario, government clerks embarked on a work stayaway from March 5, scheduled to end when Ntsanwisi was toppled. The Chief Minister had closed all verbal channels, leaving activists with few options to force him out.

When calling off the work stayaway, a GYC spokesman said the organisation had no contingency plans if the MPs were unable to deliver the coup de grace.

Emboldened by this seeming lack of strategy, Ntsanwisi ordered the arrest of several activists, from both the ANC camp and the Black Consciousness Movement. These people, who include magistrates, teachers, trade unionists and attorneys, are still being held under emergency regulations.

He also met senior UDF and ANC leaders, expressing his total support for the call for a non-racial and united South Africa where bantustans would not exist as ethnic entities.

Lessons for all

While Ntsanwisi may seem to have successfully resisted attempts to oust him for now, the exercise has had lessons for both the activists in the area and for Ntsanwisi himself.

For the activists, it demonstrated that the call for his resignation had almost unanimous public support. But all the planning had centred on MPs voting him out. When this failed, there was no contingency strategy, except to urge civil servants to boycott work.

When the month of March ended and civil servants did not get paid, they, some with housing bonds to repay, saw red and started to drift back to work in drips and drabs.

Ntsanwisi outfoxed the local activists by organising the meeting with the ANC, including deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela. He was able to use the meeting to show that his position was acceptable to the top leadership, although the those below may think otherwise.

However, Ntsanwisi has not come out of the whole debacle unscathed.

Now that the stayaway had been called off the onus is on him to call the next session of the Legislative Assembly and demonstrate his support. Delaying any further in this matter may only serve to prove that his support has waned significantly.

On the other hand, activists are likely to embark on a strategy of sit-ins as demands mount for the release of detainees.
Class boycott to end today

BY NKOPANE MAKOBANE.

Teachers and pupils at Letaba in Gazankulu are to end their nine-week class boycott and return to school today.

The decision was taken at the weekend at a meeting in Tzaneen arranged jointly by the Letaba Teachers' Union, the Tzaneen Education Co-ordinating Committee, the Nkowankowa Civic Association and the Tzaneen Youth Congress.

Chairman of both the NCA and the TECC, Mr Lawrence Mushwana, said although it had been agreed the boycott should end, there were three demands still to be met by the education authorities.

These are the resignation of the homeland's Chief Minister, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi; the release of detained teachers and pupils and the withdrawal of the South African Defence Force from the area.

He said the boycott was ended because it had dragged on for too long and if it went on indefinitely it would be detrimental to pupils.

It was also taken into account the authorities had met some of the demands.

These include establishment of student representative councils, the doing away with community schools, the scrapping of external examinations for standards 4 and 7, the re-admission of matric failures and the admission of pupils at colleges.

Mushwana said however, that many student activists were still reluctant to return to school.

Some had expressed fears that by going back they would make it easier for security forces members to detain them.

"It is for this reason that yesterday we submitted a petition to the circuit inspector's offices in Nkowankowa."

Demands

"It demands that the education officials liaise with the police to give assurances there would be no further detentions when pupils and teachers return to school.

"The children should be given the chance to catch up," said Mushwana.

The class boycott in Gazankulu started on February 19.

Since last month several pupils and teachers have been detained, including Mr Phosakwa Mashele, an organiser of the National Council of Trade Unions in Tzaneen. He is also a member of the local education co-ordinating committee."
Five SA homelands support the ANC

By Esmaré van der Merwe, Political Reporter

Leaders of five of South Africa's 10 self-governing and independent national states yesterday openly expressed support for the African National Congress at a report-back meeting in Johannesburg on last week's Groote Schuur indaba.

ANC executive member Steve Tshwete told presstime the 'consultative' meeting had been attended by the Chief Ministers of Lebowa, KaNgwane, Qwa-Qwa, KwaNdebele and Gazankulu. The governments of Bophuthatswana, Ciskei, Transkei, KwaZulu and Venda had not been invited to attend.

He said the meeting had been held to brief the homeland leaders on the discussions with the Government and to 'explore the necessity for further consultations' with homeland leaders with a view to forming a broad political front for constitutional negotiations with the Government.

Lebowa Chief Minister Nelson Ramodike said a united front was necessary to intensify the struggle against apartheid.

Viewpoint

"I want to reiterate my viewpoint that I will not negotiate with the South African Government as a bantustan leader. The ANC has for many years fought for the liberation of the black man. We have only loosed the screws of apartheid and it is only fitting that these men who have sacrificed their lives be honoured for their perseverance."

He added: "It would be unwise to form alliances with anyone but the ANC. We will not negotiate with the Government in the absence of the ANC."

Gazankulu Chief Minister Hudson Ntsanwisi said he agreed with the ANC's position on the Groote Schuur talks.

"We would have adopted the same attitude. All of us here want to work together - for a new, peaceful South Africa."

Qwa-Qwa Chief Minister Kenneth Mopeli said political forces should unite to achieve a non-racial democracy.

Unusual accord ... five homeland leaders express support for the ANC during a report-back meeting in Johannesburg on the Groote Schuur indaba. Among them were KwaNdebele Chief Minister Prince James Machelangu (left), Mr Nelson Ramodike, Chief Minister of Lebowa (second from left), Dr Kenneth Mopeli, Chief Minister of Qwa-Qwa (front row, second from right) and Gazankulu Chief Minister, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi (front row, right).

Political Reporter

Church leaders of various denominations yesterday expressed their delight with the progress made at last week's Groote Schuur talks between the Government and the African National Congress.

A broad spectrum of church and religious leaders attended a report-back meeting on the talks at the ANC's head office in Johannesburg yesterday.

The Reverend Frank Chikane, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, told a press conference that religious leaders from different traditions had been very concerned about political violence and fully supported the joint commitment of the Government and the ANC to put a stop to it.

"We are delighted that the ANC went to discuss the obstacles in the way of negotiations. We are very encouraged by the briefing and fully support the process."

Johannesburg Chief Rabbi C Harris said religious groups had been encouraged by the talks and hoped that a non-racial democracy would be established in which "all people shall realise that we have a common base of humanity."

Other groups represented at the report-back meeting included the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference, the Church of the Province of Southern Africa, the Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa, the World Conference on Religion and Peace and the Council of African Independent Churches.
Row at school

Outrage over soldiers on campus

By MATHATHA TSEDU

TENSION has gripped Tshwane University of Technology in Tzaneen, where soldiers occupy the campus during lectures.

The action follows the frog-marching by students of the rector, Mr. LC Hager, from the campus on May 16.

Hager is alleged to have banned the students' representative council on that day.

As a result of this action, 12 members of the SRC have been charged with kidnapping, intimidation and malicious damage to property. They appeared in the Limpopo Magistrate's Court and were released on R100 bail each.

They are due to appear again on May 30.

SRC members have called on the Chief Minister Hudson Ntsako to remove the soldiers who now escort all white lecturers into campus and stay until lessons are over.

An SRC spokesman said students were angered by the"occupation" of their campus.

"If Ntsako is..."
A GAZANKULU magistrate has been dismissed from his post for taking part in a protest march.

Sylvestre Matshumeloe, deputy-chairman of the Malamulele branch of the Gazankulu Public Servants Association, received a letter yesterday from the director-general of justice, Mr PJ Venter, informing him of his dismissal.

Matshumeloe is a magistrate in Malamulele.

The letter stated he had been withdrawn as a magistrate in the region as he had allegedly involved himself in a protest march to the station commander at the town on March 12 this year.

The marchers at the time demanded the resignation of Gazankulu Chief minister Professor Hudson Mawusi.

Closing

Matshumeloe said his dismissal was not proper because he was not given an independent hearing.

He would challenge his dismissal, he added.

He is the second magistrate to be dismissed in a month.

In April, another magistrate was also summarily dismissed. - Sapa.
Hudson Ntsanwisi still calling the shots in homeland

COUNTDOWN STARTS IN GAZANKULU CHALLENGE

BY SY MAKARINGE

THE picture that hung conspicuously on the wall behind the reception desk of the Gyanzi Hotel, reminding everyone about the man who was once the top executive of the ANC in Gazankulu, has been removed.

It was the picture of none other than Professor Hudson William Ntsanwisi, the man who has been ruling the basoon with an iron fist for more than two decades.

The picture has now been replaced by an oil painting which many residents of this capital town of Gazankulu find difficult to interpret.

The removal of Ntsanwisi’s picture in many places, even supermarkets, may be seen as insignificant but it may signal the beginning of the end of the Ntsanwisi rule.

The removal will be tested on July 20 when the Gazankulu legislative assembly convenes for the first time since the beginning of the year.

Opposition

This scenario was postponed a few months earlier this year due to a two-week stayaway by thousands of civil servants who were demanding Ntsanwisi’s resignation.

They also demanded the disbanding of the Kusaka Movement (The Whip of the Nation) cultural movement, the Gazankulu Women’s Association and the Gazankulu Youth Movement.

As Ntsanwisi held office, his supporters refused to budge, several progressive structures, including youth groups, trade unions and teachers’ unions were formed everywhere in opposition to his rule.

Ntsanwisi found himself completely isolated when even MPs, who had been very loyal to his administration for a long time, turned their backs on him and pledged solidarity with the “people’s struggle.”

Even the chiefs, who formed the biggest supporter base in the legislative assembly, decided that enough was enough.

The MPs, 37 in all, wanted to use the legislative assembly as a platform to pass a vote of no confidence on him and his government.

PROFESSOR NTSANWISI

This angered Ntsanwisi who refused to convene a special session of the assembly, citing immense strain to his health as the main reason for doing so.

The army was called in to several areas where the pressure on Ntsanwisi remained.

Indications that Ntsanwisi was on his way out came when Minister of Justice, Mr. Lincoln Maheni Shumani once described him as “blue-eyed boy,” deemed to cast a day.

This was after Shumani, whose filing station suffered huge financial losses as a result of a consumer boycott on business owned or controlled by people closely connected with the Ntsanwisi family and the government, was moved from the Ministry of Education.

Unknown to most of the Gazankulu people, Ntsanwisi was making secret trips to Johannesburg to meet leaders of both the ANC and the UDP to discuss the problems in the region.

He was also one of the homeland leaders who failed to turn up at a meeting with President FW de Klerk in Cape Town after they were persuaded not to go by ANC deputy president Mr. Nelson Mandela.

He was, in essence, well received by the ANC and even posed for pictures with some of its high-ranking officials.

In the end, there was no doubt that Ntsanwisi had emerged a victor.

The civil servants had lost the first round of their battle. They all stuck to their work.

Peace and tranquility has returned to the region, but how long it will continue remains to be seen as everyone starts preparing for the second round showdown on July 20.

What will be said will have a high degree of certainty, however, is that Ntsanwisi is firmly back in control of the situation.

Revolt

The democratic structures which were formed during the revolt are no longer as effective as they used to be.

The MPs, who formed a united front in a bid to oust Ntsanwisi, are no longer speaking with one voice.

Some have openly pledged solidarity with the man they once regarded as a foe.

Some of the structures have already been infiltrated by agents of the system.

But some MPs spoke to have described the tranquility as “a hill before the storm.”

Mr. Mike Ntsanwisa, a speaker of parliament who led the MPs in their attempts to oust their Chief Minister, admitted that many of his colleagues are no longer as committed as they used to be.

“All of us can no longer interfere Ntsanwisi’s rule. We are prepared to fight him to the bitter end,” he said.

In Nkwakwaka, Ntsanwisi’s hometown, opposition to his rule is clearly evident.

The Teachers’ Education Union Committee and the Nkwakwaka Civic Association are all committed to achieve their main objective — to see Ntsanwisi depose.

Having established contacts within the ANC and the UDP, Ntsanwisi, however, is yet to remain at the hot seat, at least for a few years.

But rumours abound that Ntsanwisi may call it quit during the coming parliamentary session.

The main reason given by sources is that he is under immense pressure from his family.

Besides, he would rather put an end to the controversy if he were to announce his retirement himself.

In Control

But at the moment, there is no doubt who is in control. Ntsanwisi is not only the Chief Minister of the homeland, he is Minister of Police and Home Affairs, the UDF deputy leader, the Welfare Department’s Minister of Economic Affairs, president of both the Kusaka Movement and the Gazankulu Youth Movement.

Assembly session starts this week

By SY MAKARINGE

THE Gazankulu Legislative Assembly, which has been dormant since a six-week stayaway in the first week of this year, will finally be opened on Tuesday.

A spokesperson for the Gazankulu government and yesterday, the Minister of Education and Training, Dr. Sekiel van der Merwe, would open the session.

Professor Hudson Ntsanwisa, Chief Minister of the homeland, was also expected to address members of parliament.

The opening, scheduled for March this year, was postponed at the height of the stayaway by public servants after dissident MPs indicated they intended passing a vote of no confidence in their Chief Minister when the session resumed.

Ntsanwisi also refused to convene a special sitting where his future as the head of the homeland’s government was to be discussed.

This was after newly-formed progressive structures called for his immediate resignation and the disbanding of government-supported bodies such as the Kusaka Movement (Whip of the Nation), the Gazankulu Women’s Association and the Gazankulu Youth Movement.

The long-awaited opening also comes amid growing speculation that Ntsanwisi may announce his retirement later this year after more than 30 years in public office.

• Sowetan cartoonist Len Sek is away on leave. His work will reappear when he returns.
Teachers laid off

By BENSON NTLEMO

THE Giyane-Progressive Teachers' Congress has condemned the decision of the Gazankulu Department of Education to withdraw 74 posts from five high schools.

In a strongly-worded comment the chairman of the body, Ben Mhlongo, said the decision was likely to disrupt the smooth running of schools.

"We also look at it as an attack on teachers' structures," said Mhlongo, adding a delegation would be appointed to meet education authorities.

Principals at Kheto Giyane, Resinga, Bankuna and Lembana high schools have been informed by the department that they were required to retrench a given number of teachers at their schools.

The letter outlines no guide-lines regarding the criteria for selecting teachers to be retrenched.

The Director General of Education, Mr SDC Vukela, confirmed the circular, adding nothing had been finalised since the matter was still to be discussed in a meeting with school inspectors.

He added he believed the circular did not state the withdrawal of posts meant they were being frozen, but that they were being transferred to other schools which were understaffed.

This comes after two teachers from Resinga, who are prominent members of the Congress, were transferred from the school without informing the parent-teachers-student association.

Another teacher, Wilson Mabasa, has also been expelled from Resinga and no reason was stated in a one-sentenced letter, informing him of the dismissal.

The teachers who had been transferred to distant schools are the general secretary of the Congress, Vincent Machi, and former emergency detainee and community outreach coordinator of the Congress, David Mathebula.
**Workers’ protest march**

BETWEEN 500 and 700 people, primarily employees of Anglo American Proprietary Services (Ampros), took part in an orderly protest march on Saturday which ended at the head office of Anglo American Corporation.

A list of demands was presented to Mr Alec Gutter, a director of Ampros, with a request that it be given serious consideration.

**Pay talks for mediation**

MEDIATION in the current wage dispute between the Black Trade Union and Transnet will begin on Monday July 30. Blant, acting president Mr D. Phiri said on Friday.

Blant is demanding a minimum salary of R1 100 a month and an across-the-board salary increase of R500. Management is offering a minimum wage of R650 plus 2.5 per cent increase.

**Quit, Aids row doc told**

A DOCTOR from Highbeld Blood Transfusion Services (HBTS) was asked by the Black Health and Allied Workers Union of SA to resign following the issue of a directive which called on all staff to stop using blood from coloured and black people.

Mr Sipho Ngweza, General Secretary of BHSA, told Sapa the doctor – Dr SP Field – had issued the directive which had blood from black and coloured people was “high risk” and may be infected with the HIV virus which causes Aids.

**Education tops the list**

BLACK South Africans should consider education as their first priority in preparing for leadership positions in the post-apartheid society.

This was said by the United States Ambassador to South Africa, Mr William L. Swing, in his farewell speech to a group of South African students who left on a study tour to the United States yesterday.

**Letter of demand for FW**

ABOUT 15 000 people in Nkodenkowa township in Gazankulu near Transvaal marched from the local stadium to Bayard Police Station on Thursday where the Rev B M Mabakana handed a letter of demand to chief of Gazankulu Police Mpho Tshabalala.

The letter, directed to State President F W de Klerk, contained demands including the release of all political prisoners and detainees, the removal of the army and the security police in the townships and villages of Gazankulu and the holding of free political elections.

**Next move in Zambia**

LUSAKA – Advocates of a multi-party system in Zambia elected a national committee yesterday to lead the campaign for an end to one-party rule, culminating in a referendum scheduled for October 17.

The National Interim Committee, or Multi-party Democracy Referendum (MIMC), formed after a two-day meeting in Lusaka, was headed by former Cabinet Minister Arthur Wens. The government has promised Zambia a free campaign and vote in a referendum to decide if the country will revert to multi-party politics after 17 years of single-party rule.

**Num seeks recognition**

SOME 600 guards and cleaning staff, members of the National Union of Mineworkers, on Saturday marched through central Johannesburg and presented a memorandum to the headquarters of the Anglo American Corporation, pressing demands for the recognition of NUM as their union.

NUM’s Western chairman, Mr George N Buildings, said: “Anglo American Corporation refuses to recognise NUM as a union for the workers... Anglo says the workers are members of the Transport and General Workers’ Union.”
Threat to Ntsanwisi

THE fate of Gazankulu Chief Minister Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi will be decided next week following a call in the legislative assembly on Tuesday for a motion of no confidence in his leadership.

The motion, by MP Mr Tsakane Shibambu, was handed to the secretary of the assembly, Mr Rex Mabasa.

Shibambu also urged the business committee, which prepares daily programmes, to "ensure" that the motion is "tabled" for discussion at the "appropriate time."
Shangaan group seeking political status

By SY MAKARINGE

XIMOKO Xa Rixaka, Gazankulu's version of the erstwhile Inkatha cultural movement, may soon become a political party.

The controversial movement, under the leadership of Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, Chief Minister of Gazankulu, is to hold its sixth annual congress in Gxani on October 20 at which it will seek a mandate from its estimated 70,000 membership to form a political party.

This was confirmed by the movement's general secretary, Mr K R Myakayaka, who last week said it was high time that the image of the movement was adjusted to "fit in the present political climate."

If it gets the mandate, Ximoko Xa Rixaka (a loose Shangaan translation for Whip of the Nation), will become the second of the so-called cultural movements to become a political party after Inkatha under the presidency of Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Myakayaka said the timing of a movement was determined on the issue of forming a political party, the congress might also discuss the possibility of forming an alliance with an established political organisation or party.

He declined to name possible allies, but observers believe the movement may try to make inroads into the ANC or forge links with the National Party, widely regarded as a natural ally.

Ntsanwisi himself has been in constant contact with the leadership of the ANC since the organisation was unbanned on February 2.

Ximoko Xa Rixaka was in the centre of a political storm earlier this year when activists in the homeland called for its disbandment as it was seen as an obstacle towards the liberation of black people.

In his address on the future of Ximoko Xa Rixaka in June, Myakayaka told members that the movement should distance itself from the Gazankulu government and that active participation in organisational and promotional work should be done by politicians and not by those employed by the government.

He said the movement should not disband but must rather look for a larger organisation which has a broader base and seek alliance with it to merge and form a viable political party.

He said Ximoko Xa Rixaka should also get rid of its ethnic and racial base "...and remain a nonracial branch of the new party."
Huge crowd expected at rally

MORE than 20,000 people are expected to jam-pack the Giyani Stadium in Gazankulu on Sunday where the Giyani branch of the ANC will be formally launched.

The mass rally, which starts at 9.30am, will be addressed by Mr Peter Mokaba, fiery president of the South African Youth Congress, Mr Louie Maguni, northern Transvaal president of the United Democratic Front.

By SY MAKARINGE

and Mr Lawrence Musiwa, chairman of both the Rihadi branch of the ANC and the Transvaal Education Crisis Committee.

The executive committee, under the chairmanship of Mr Amos Zitha, former Gazankulu Minister of Works, was elected at a meeting held in the homeland's capital last Sunday.

Zitha was expelled from the Cabinet last year by the Chief Minister of Gazankulu, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, for allegedly misusing his official vehicle.

The launch of the Giyani ANC branch comes three weeks before Ximoko Xa Rixaka, a cultural movement formed by Ntsanwisi about six years ago along the lines of Inkatha, holds its annual congress to seek a mandate from its membership to form a political party.

Organisers yesterday said permission to hold the rally was granted by the Chief Magistrate of the Giyani earlier this week. They said thousands of ANC supporters from the township and surrounding villages were expected to attend.
Gazankulu hails 21st anniversary

Gazankulu quietly celebrated its 21st anniversary as a self-governing state yesterday when it declared the day a public holiday.

The government did not plan any festivities to mark the day, apparently to avoid imminent protests by ANC activists who have been at loggerheads with Chief Minister Hudson Ntsanwisi since the beginning of the year.

Observers said the government apparently did not want a repeat of what happened at the Khindimuka Festival, an annual cultural event, in August when thousands of people stayed away in protest against what they called "promotion of ethnicity".

Yesterday also marked Ntsanwisi's completion of 21 years as head of the bantustan.
GAZANKULU Gold Holdings (Gazgold) increased its operating profit 80% for the September quarter by reducing working costs for its mining operations, producing more gold and obtaining a higher price for it.

Operating profit increased to R$84.7m with just under 10,000 more gold being produced by mining operations in the September quarter.

This brought the total to 58,460 kg, fetching a R$68 higher price per kilogram.

PETER GALLI at R$1.59m.

Total revenue per ton milled for mining operations rose to R$35.59 (R$44.45 previously) with working costs being well contained, dropping to R$61.66 (R$67.35 previously).

This resulted in working profits more than tripling to R$21.98 (R$7.10) per ton milled.

However, less tonnage was milled on its dump reclamation operations, with the grade improving to 0.68 grams a ton (0.56).

While revenue was higher, working costs increased quite strongly, resulting in a lower working profit of R$49.92 (R$65.64) per ton milled for the quarter.

Management felt production from the dump reclamation operation was satisfactory during the quarter, and reported that the Louis Moore mine has been temporarily suspended to allow resources to be utilised at Klein Letaba western extension.
Man escapes necklace just before match is lit

By CHARLES MOGALE

LUCKY Lucas Masombuka still can't believe he is alive. He escaped a gruesome necklace death just seconds before the match was struck.

"They had already doused me with petrol," he said this week, still shaking and speaking from a hideout.

Masombuka, 28, an Azapo member in Siyabuswa, KwaNdebele, was relaxing in his room last Sunday when four alleged ANC members knocked on his door.

"I opened the door and saw four ANC supporters well known to me. They asked me why I belonged to Azapo while the ANC was in the area. Before I could even answer them, they poured petrol over my head," he said.

"I thought I was a dead duck. With all my strength - I don't know how I gathered it - I shook them off and fled. I ran and only stopped when I was sure they were not following me. I looked back and saw large flames coming from the direction of my home."

He did not bother to investigate any further.
"I slept in the open veld."

The following day I learnt my outside room at home had been burnt. I have not been home since, but I am told all my furniture, clothes and other personal belongings have been burnt," he said.

Masombuka has not been to the Department of Justice, where he works as a clerk.

"However, I was told my assailants went there to finish me off. I did nothing, except to belong to Azapo. But even if it means I must die, I will not switch my membership because some people won't tolerate my organisation," he said.
YOUTHS HELD AT ARMY CAMP

Uproar as many forcibly trained to be soldiers

By ELIAS MALULEKE

GAZANKULU youths recruited for training as nature conservationists exposed a major scandal this week after they were whisked off and trained as soldiers at a secret military base.

The youths, who exposed full details to City Press, were terrorised by Afrikaans and Zulu military instructors who said after being turned into soldiers who "think and act like whites", they would be sent for further training in Israel.

Some of the youths have disappeared after military police allegedly removed them from the camp - somewhere near the borders of Natal, Eastern Transvaal and Swaziland.

Rumours are now spreading that a corporal told them the camp had nothing to do with nature conservation.

He named some of their instructors and said they would act like whites after the training.

Ngobeni said: "We woke at 4am to do exercises, jog and pretend there was war - in our own clothes, because they said we would receive uniforms in Amajuba on August 27," he said.

Mr. Cele said apart from the bad conditions in the camp and not being able to bathe, many youths in the camp from Gazankulu were "comrades" and felt disillusioned about becoming soldiers. A group "bolted" after two days.

"On Thursday, August 16, military police came with a truck and took some
Hunted down like dogs

By CHARLES MOGALE

KWANDEBELE is becoming too hot for former chief minister George Majozzi Mahlangu and his followers - they are being hunted down by raste youths who want to kill them and burn down their homes.

At least five shops, two homes and five vehicles were destroyed in attacks on members of Mahlangu's Sizawanele Party this week.

An alleged Azapo member, Jack Mahlangu, was shot dead after being tied to a pole. Another member of the organisation, Lucas Masombuka, escaped death when he broke from four men who had already doused him with petrol in preparation for a necklacing.

Azapo members were allegedly attacked at random and some landed in hospital with serious injuries.

George Mahlangu and his followers have blamed the homeland government for failing to protect them. However, the allegations were strongly denied by Chief Minister James Mahlangu.

George Mahlangu criticised the government for failing to deploy policemen to quell the sporadic unrest and for suspending South African-sponsored police chiefs.

Several businesses in Siyabuswa belonging to members of controversial cultural organisation Imbokodo were shut down because of lack of patronage. Those which were open were totally boycotted and owners feared they would have to close down if the conflict was not resolved.

Also affected was Siyabuswa's former mayor Johannes Skosana, whose shop and vehicles were destroyed.

According to George Mahlangu, vio-

Former chief's followers are running scared

In the area erupted after a pro-ANC cabinet minister had made an inflammatory speech at the local community hall this week.

He said: "We have information that this minister literally incited the crowds to drive us and Azapo members out of the township."

"Even soldiers were given strict orders not to arrest anyone or to shoot rubber bullets. This confirms our information from inside sources that there are strict orders not to interfere with ANC comrades."

The only solution, he said, was for South Africa to "usurp" power in the homeland.

Leading member of the Sizawanele Party Sam Nkoli said political opponents were using children to fight their battles.

He said: "We hope we do not come to the point where we will have no choice but to retaliate. Our opponents are sending children into the frontline and if as parents we do not want to spill the blood of our children.

"This government has the power, but no will, to end this mindless violence."

Chief Minister Mahlangu said the government had only played a peacekeeping role between raste youths and Imbokodo.

He said: "If the government was fighting them, they would all be dead by now. The meeting they are talking about (the cabinet minister's speech) was called to quell the situation, which was getting bad."

"Majozzi's people allegedly terrorised people in Siyabuswa and the youths called a meeting and planned a counter-attack. We have been trying to put the fire out."

Police and army reinforcements had been sent to the area, he said.

ANC spokesperson Bill Marcus denied the ANC was involved in the necklacing incidents, but said Imbokodo vigilantes should be resisted "at all costs".

"Our information is that Imbokodo were regrouping. Judging from that organisation's past violent history, that should not be allowed to happen. Vigilantes, wherever they are, are a dangerous phenomenon," he said.

The ANC had spoken out against the necklacing. There would be no problem with Imbokodo members regrouping as an apolitical organisation, "but vigilantes roaming the streets, marrauding and destabilising should be resisted," she said.

Financial ruin ... a Kwandebele employee surveys the wreckage in ex-mayor Johannes Skosana's supermarket after it was petrol-bombed by youths.
Ximoko now a political party

By MATHATHA TSEDU

GAZANKULU's version of Inkatha, Ximoko Xa Rixaka, has become a political party and has changed its name to Ximoko Progressive Party.

At a two-day conference held at a Giyani Hall, about 150 delegates gave Gazankulu chief minister Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi the mandate to form a political party and prepare for negotiations with the Government.

Talks

Opening the conference on Saturday, Ntsanwisi, who is president of the organisation, said the people of Gazankulu had to prepare themselves, through Ximoko, to take part in the talks for a new South Africa.

He announced that his organisation had been invited to take part in an all-party conference being organised by Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu.

This, he said, was proof of recognition of his leadership beyond the boundaries of Gazankulu.

The conference did not elect new leaders for the new non-racial party...

General secretary Mr KR Myakayaka said his party differed from the ANC in that they believed in capitalism. He said they also rejected the armed struggle, to which the Black Consciousness Movement of Azania (BCMA) and the PAC are committed.

The conference was also addressed by FIDA president Mr John Gogotya, who came in as a guest speaker after an ANC speaker due to attend failed to turn up.
JOVIAL RANTAO

UNEMPLOYED Gazankulu men, who jumped at the opportunity to become conservation officers, have returned from a training camp with startling claims about a secret army being prepared by the homeland government.

The men, lured to the project by a Radio Tsonga advertisement, said, instead of being taught about wildlife, they were trained in armed combat and guerrilla warfare tactics.

When they were hired, the men were promised salaries of R650, for those with a Junior Xa Certificate education, and R850 if they were matriculants.

Those interviewed by Saturday Star said they had been tasked to take back home after they spent a total of two weeks at a secret camp in Amsterdam, near Ermelo in the Eastern Transvaal.

'Think whites'

"They said, while at the camp, they were told that the best candidates would be selected and sent for further training at Maphutsela in Natal and later in Israel."

At the completion of the whole training process, the trainees were told, by Afrikaans-speaking instructors, that they would "think and act like whites."

The Tzaneen branches of the African National Congress and South African Youth Congress have expressed concern that the government, headed by Professor Hudson Ntsunwazi, might be the process of consolidating a secret army, which would be used to eliminate the government's political opponents.

Mr. Edgar Mushwana, treasurer of the ANC's Tzaneen branch, said his organisation, which was busy collecting affidavits from youths who have seen the camp, was also investigating reports that the government was taking on Mozambican refugees for training as soldiers.

"We are foreseeing the birth of vigilante activity which has been rife in Natal and KwaNdebele," he said.

It was speculated that the army could act to carry out the dirty work of the "Kwakokonkwa" - a cultural movement, led by Professor Ntsunwazi, which was launched as a political party last Saturday.

Concern was also mounting about a youth, Walter Shikwambane, who was last seen at the camp in Amsterdam.

According to Louis Mbalati, an ex-teacher who returned from the camp, Mr. Shikwambane (20), was taken by four men in army uniform. "They took him away and when I inquired, I was told he'd been detained for forgery."

Mr. Rexon Machimana, head of the Bonn Village, where Mr. Shikwambane lived, said he had approached police to help find the missing man. He did so after Mrs. Salvha Shikwambane, Walter's mother, approached him.

In an interview, Mrs. Shikwambane said she lived for the day her son would come home. Although it was a possibility, she did not want to think that he might have been killed.

Mr. Mbalati (22), recalled the group's stint at the camp.

"After our arrival, we were divided into groups. Our group was called 'Sierra' and my number was 20. We were never called with our names. We were just called with our group's name and the individual's number," he said.

Mock-shooting

He explained that they trained with more than 800 Zulus and before every meal, served three times a day, they were forced to run and sing. They were woken up as early at 4 a.m. do exercises and mock-shooting on a disused airfield. They exercised in their clothes as no overalls were provided.

Other youths, Lourens Mashabela (20), Brian Masingi (22), William Ngobeni (22), Patrick Mehlare and Kenneth Marubela also returned home.

At the time of going to the press, no comment was obtainable from the office of Professor Ntsunwazi, but Gazankulu residents said he was on Radio Tsonga a week ago, denying that youths were being trained as soldiers.
HIGH-SCHOOL hostels in Gazankulu are to be closed down from the beginning of next year to curb political activities at schools.

An announcement made by the homeland's education department said school principals had been complaining of an "uncontrollable" situation in hostels.

The affected schools include Hoyo Hoyo, Mahwaliwa, Bankuna, Ripambele, Shingwedzi, Gyanani and Khetho Xumalo.

The announcement has been denounced by the Tzaneen branch of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), which said the action would mean that many students would have to leave school as they needed hostels since they came from afar.

"The problem is while," Ntsiroswi and his puppet regime continued to call themselves part of the effort towards black emancipation, they are now closing down hostels that are allegedly being used by students to mobilise for liberation.

"If this is true, why are the Ntsiroswi and his puppet regime worried? The closure of the hostels is going to be detrimental to the development of education in the area and should be rescinded. Otherwise it should be seen then for what it is, namely an attempt by the puppets to maintain their sniping hold on the populace," Azapo branch chairman Mr Phonsukuwa. Mashele said.
Row looms over closure of hostels in Gazankulu

By SY MAKARINGE

A SHOWDOWN is looming between the Gazankulu government and the Tzaneen Education Coordinating Committee following a decision to close all high school hostels.

The decision came after three pupils - including a girl - were stabbed to death at Bankuna High School, near Tzaneen, in brawls with their schoolmates a few weeks ago.

Sources in the homeland said the reason given by the government for the closure was that it intended to renovate the hostels.

Angry parents this week said it was clear that the government was trying to make all boarding schools in the homeland inaccessible to pupils from the urban areas on the Reef, perceived to be "trouble makers by government officials."

They said pupils living in the bantustan would also be affected by the closure as there were no high schools in many villages.

Reopen

Mr Edgar Mushwana, chairman of the TECC, said his organisation would make representations to the Department of Education demanding the re-opening of all the hostels when the school year begins.

"If the issue is not ironed out, we'll have no option but to resort to mass action," Mushwana said.

He said trouble at Bankuna High School was as a result of "a sheer lack of discipline on the part of certain individuals running the school."

He said the perception that pupils from the Reef were trouble-makers was silly and misinformed. He described the government's reason for the closure as "a flimsy excuse."

Mushwana said by closing the hostels, it was clear that the government wanted to "compartmentalise everyone" and show that the Chief Minister of Gazankulu, Professor Hudson Ntsawisi, had regained his power after attempts to unseat him earlier this year failed.

A spokesman for the Department of Education yesterday confirmed the closure of the hostels, but could not elaborate as he did not have all the relevant information.
Veteran Homeland Leader Will Play It Cool

Cazankulu's Leader Plans an Independent Stance at Constitutional Negotiations; Reports, Patrick Lannace

[Text continues here after the images]
Public servants must take stand - ANC

A COMMANDER of Umkhonto we Sizwe, Mr Collins Chavani, urged delegates attending the annual general meeting of the Gazankulu Public Servants Association at the weekend to consider identifying with a political organisation.

Speaking on Gapsa's role in the new South Africa, Chavani said: "As public servants you must form democratic non-racial structures that are in keeping with a new South Africa."

He added that public servants should not be deterred by acts that prohibited them from active political participation.

"It is only in a democratic country where people have a vote and can influence decisions that we can expect public servants to abstain from politics," he said.

The Gapsa general meeting that was attended by 300 delegates was due to reach a crucial stage yesterday when motions will be tabled before winding up.

It is believed the motion could trigger controversy because although the majority of the membership is believed to be identifying with the ANC, there are those members who support Ximoko, the PAC as well as those who maintain a neutral political stance.

It is the first time that Gapsa, whose theme during the meeting was "The place and role of a public servant in the present political scenario towards a new South Africa," has been called in its 11 years of existence to take a political stand. - Sapa
Homelands - Gazankulu - General

1991
Hospital fails its patients

By ELIAS MALULEKE

PATIENTS at Thulamahane day-care hospital in Gazankulu's Bushbuckridge are being sent away when there is a power failure because the hospital has no emergency electricity generator.

Maria Nkwinita, a young pregnant mother, said when she reported to the hospital on New Year's day, she was told to go to the distant Tintswalo Hospital in Acornhoek or Mapulaneng Hospital in Graskop because there was no electricity.

"It was fortunate I only had minor complications or I would have been in serious trouble during childbirth."

Mathews Masinya, recently married, said he took his young wife to the hospital at about 9pm on New Year's day when there was a power failure.

"To my surprise, the nurse left her unattended and went to search for a candle. On her return, the nurse handed my wife a few tablets and said she should return the following day because there was a power failure."

Masinya added that he had overheard the sister in charge instruct a security guard to refuse admission to any more patients.

"They should install an emergency electric generator because people could lose their lives.

"Imagine what would happen if there were a blackout while a woman was delivering a baby," he said.

Sister CD Silinda—who is in charge of the hospital—confirmed that there was no emergency generator at the hospital.

She added, however, that hospital authorities were intending to install one.

Only serious cases were referred to other hospitals during blackouts, she said.

"We are able to cope with certain cases by using a gas lamp.

"This centre is less than two years old and the authorities are still working on improvements.

"A generator is on the list of top priorities," Silinda said.
Gazgold progresses steadily

ROBERT LAING

GAZANKULU Gold (Gazgold) continued to make steady progress in opening up the old Klein Letaba mine, increasing its grades and tonnages to boost gold production to 76,66kg (58,40kg) in the December quarter.

Development in the Birthday mine yielded better grades than expected, helping the group increase its operating profit. The small mining house now has cash on hand after capex and interest payments for the first time, director PJ Rahm said.

Gazgold's dump reclamation plant increased its yield, but this was offset by higher working costs and a lower gold price, resulting in its working profit decreasing to R3,32 a ton (R4,92 a ton) in the final quarter.
Gazankulu MP to launch new party?

By SEKOLA SELLO

THE impoverished Gazankulu homeland which has been under one-party rule for 20 years is to establish its first opposition political party — a situation which could bring more problems for the tottering regime of Chief Minister Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi.

The new party is the idea of a disgruntled former Speaker in the Gazankulu Legislative Assembly, Michael Gezane Mushwana, who is also a Member of Parliament.

Mushwana, who admits he is a former admirer of the homeland's Chief Minister, says today he has lost all respect for his former political hero.

The MP for Maceni says he is waiting to finalise negotiations with local extra-parliamentary structures, including the ANC, PAC and Azapo, before formally announcing the launch of the People's Progressive Party.

Mushwana says he is trying to persuade several influential individuals in the homeland to become members of the new party. He is also campaigning within the community to sell the idea.

Mushwana claims anti-apartheid groupings in KwaNdebele and Malamulele support a new opposition. The Mhala district, he says, also supports the idea to a "large extent".

Ironically, it is in his own constituency in Maceni, and Ritavi that there is strong resistance to the formation of an opposition party, with him accused of being "part of the system".
Chiefs get cars worth R3.5-m

By SY MAKARINGE

GAZANKULU chiefs and parliament members received surprise Christmas goodies in December - a consignment of 78 top of the range Cressida motor-cars estimated at more than R3.5-million.

The gesture is seen by homeland activists as an attempt by Chief Minister Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi to avert a possible rebellion against his government this year.

The cargo came hardly two years after Ntsanwisi had pleaded poverty, saying the central Government did not allocate the homeland with enough funds to enable it to embark on development projects.

The GLE 2.4 Cressidas, complete with radio cassette combinations and elaborate extras, were awarded to chiefs who had stood by Ntsanwisi during a six-week civil servant strike that began last February.

The thousands of workers that participated in the strike had demanded Ntsanwisi's resignation.

The recipients also included MPs who had joined in the call for the chief minister's resignation and later apologised.

Already, there are reports of gross misuse of some of the vehicles. One of the MP's is reported to be using his official car in the service of a string of businesses he owns.

Angry Bushbuckridge residents are rumoured to have set alight two of the cars.

Mr Howard Khosa, public relations officer for Gazankulu, denied that cars were burned.

He referred inquiries about the distribution of cars to the Chief-Minister, who was on leave and could not be reached.
POLICE CHIEF SUING COP

By BENSON NTLEME

GAZANKULU police chief, Brig Jacob Ed Sono, is suing Giyani traffic officer Scotch Wilfred Dombeni, for R10 000 for defamation.

The suit arises from a petition allegedly drawn up by traffic officers demanding their department be withdrawn from the Department of Police.

In the petition the traffic officers said Brig Sono, who is the homeland's police chief, is also president of Gazankulu Taxi Association (GTA) and owns taxis, trucks and a driving school - and has been using traffic officers as "tools" to achieve his business aims.

The summons issued to Dombeni says he is the author of a document which purports to be compiled by Gazankulu Traffic Officers.

Apart from the defamatory nature of the statements, the document also states that Brig Sono was incompetent in his job, unjust, corrupt and without any moral fibre.

It is alleged that Dombeni posted the document to Chief Minister Prof Hudson Ntimwisi, Chief Traffic Officer JM Mkhombola, CS Zitha and others.

Dombeni has indicated he will defend the action.
Cosas angry over hostel closure

By RUSSEL MOLEFE

THE Congress of South African Students has accused the Gazankulu and Lebowa governments of attempting to abort the "Back-to-school campaign" by closing down boarding school hostels in the two homelands.

The hostels were closed down last year after the authorities claimed they were "recruitment and mobilising centres for political organisations." The authorities also blamed the alleged abuse of alcohol and drugs by pupils for the closure of the hostels.

Crisis

In a statement released yesterday, the organisation's northern Transvaal treasurer, Mr John Mamatala, said the closure of the hostels would never be a solution to the crisis in black education.

Mamatala said Cosas demanded the reopening of all hostels with immediate effect.

Mamatala said it must also be borne in mind that it would always be the responsibility of the State to supply pupils with textbooks.

Problems

"We further wish to highlight to the State that the problems of overcrowding and shortage of teachers must be addressed immediately. We therefore demand that the Government employs more teachers," Mamatala said.

He said those who criticised "our mass action" were "suffering from short-sightedness."

"Our actions are conducted in an orderly manner in an attempt to resolve the crisis in black education. The Department of Education and Training responds only when it is confronted with actions," he said.
TEACHERS who were part of the National Education Co-ordinating Committee delegation were expelled from a meeting meant to discuss the closure of boarding facilities at local high schools by the Gazankulu homeland authorities last week.

The NECC's Northern Transvaal regional organiser, Patrick Phantsi, disclosed this after the Gazankulu department of education released a statement blaming the NECC for "a walk-out" during the meeting.

Phantsi explained that when the NECC delegation arrived at the venue of the meeting, they were met by more than 60 delegates representing the Gazankulu department of education.

He said that their eight-member NECC delegation was told that teachers who were part of the delegation should go back to school to teach. They were told that "teachers are not allowed to be out of school premises during lessons".

According to Phantsi, the officials demanded that the NECC produce a mandate to speak on behalf of the community concerning the closure of boarding facilities. The ministers and principals also warned the NECC delegation that the meeting will not start until all teachers had left the proceedings.

Finally, nothing billed on the agenda was discussed because some government officials brought newspaper clippings critical of the NECC as a non-representative body.

Phantsi also dismissed the reasons given by the education department that the hostels were to be closed because of ill-discipline among students. "The department is aware that most students staying in these hostels were politically active and were in the forefront of most campaigns."

"The government feels threatened by the level of student politicisation especially those from outlying areas such as Johannesburg. We call on Chief Hudson Ntswanwisi to immediately instruct government officials to open the hostels and start communicating with education bodies," he concluded.
Strong support for black housing

BLACK housing finance has been met with strong support from The Perm in the far northern Transvaal.

Black home-owners account for 50% of the Pietersburg central branch's home-loan books.

The Perm was seen as a pioneer in the field when it began financing loans to Blacks in Lebowa and Gazankulu in 1987.

People frequenting the Pietersburg central branch over a month-end often remark on how the queues for bond payments stretch to half way around the city centre block.

Said one observer: "On some days I'm sure they get as many as 500 people lining up to pay their instalments."

Computers

The Perm is also involved in education programmes in the region and co-sponsors the annual Lebowa Builder of the Year competition.

Recently, the building society bought a number of personal computers and invited selected black high school scholars to use them in their studies. It is also active in hosting and sponsoring mathematics courses.

Other projects the Perm committed itself to include assisting Operation Hunger in a programme to promote the importance of becoming self-sufficient in food and it helps finance the drilling of bore-holes.

The building society has also embarked on an "equal opportunities" programme within the company and is promoting equality among races, sexes and religions.
The wolf is at the door ... Operation Hunger needs R21.7-million this year to prevent a major catastrophe.

Feeding scheme needs millions

By SOPHIE TEMA

The flow of Mozambican refugees to Gazankulu is continuing to put a tremendous burden on relief assistance offered by Operation Hunger. The organisation is presently providing relief assistance to 82,000 refugees in Gazankulu. Operation Hunger executive director Ina Perlman said this week.

"In Winterveldt where there is a very high rate of unemployment the organisation is feeding 11,000 people consisting of local families and refugees," she added.

Perlman highlighted the plight of very young children and said there were areas where an urgent intervention was necessary to feed children. She said Ingwavuma had about 6,000 children with visible malnutrition that needed urgent help.

"When I visited the area a few weeks ago, my reaction was total disbelief, as I had not seen visible malnutrition in children since 1986. "Mosvold Hospital in Ingwavuma reported a 400 percent increase in malnutrition admissions last year."

Perlman added that in the Hewu district more than half the children were malnourished - an increase of 26 percent over figures of two years back.

"In 1991 the countrywide economic catastrophe has sent rural unemployment soaring and reduced the regular migrant cash flow to an irregular trickle in most areas," she said, adding the organisation needed R21.7-million to prevent a major tragedy in South Africa.

"This year is indeed much worse than in 1981-82 when the drought escalated and increased the chronic poverty, the severe malnutrition and the endemic child death rate."

However, Perlman said self-help literacy programmes and the repeal of the Land Act would help "communities face the future positively and with increasing confidence as they move from survival to true subsistence agriculture."
Crisis at Tiyumbe! 15

The future of about 300 stu-

NLC Nature (Körnchen Aizen)

by IIS

Crisis at Tiyumbe!
Mandela goes north

Mr Nelson Mandela, deputy president of the African National Congress, held talks with Professor Hudson Nqubane, Chief Minister of Gazankulu, and his entire cabinet in Gqamaba yesterday.

The talks, which lasted for four hours, were described as "fruitful".

Earlier, Mandela urged public servants to forget about the past and work towards building a new South Africa, according to Mr Howard Khosa, a spokesman for the homeland's government. - Sapa.
Doors shut in spite of plea

By BENSON NTLEMO

THE GAZANKULU government caused a stir this week when it announced that the Thembelini College of Education is to be closed for the rest of the year.

The announcement came just a day after chief minister and Thembelini college chancellor, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, held discussions with ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela about the plight of 960 students at the college.

The two had also talked about the alleged harassment of ANC members by government departments in Gazankulu.

The talks raised hopes that the school would continue to operate, but on Wednesday Education Minister TTT Mlinga told Parliament that the college was to be shut for the year.

In voting on the issue, the Gazankulu Parliament came out overwhelmingly in favour of closure with only six out of 90 members supporting a motion to reopen the college.

The college was closed on March 12 after students staged a sit-in.

They demanded an increase in bursaries, more hostels and for Ntsanwisi and the Rector, CL Hager, to resign.

Overreacted

The March 12 closure was sharply criticised by education and political groups in the Northern Transvaal.

The groups said the Ntsanwisi government had overreacted when settlement on the issues had still been possible.

In his opening address to Parliament in April, Ntsanwisi said college students were making political demands which were influenced by forces outside the sphere of education.

He said that although his door was open for the resolution of problems, he would not deal with students who made political demands.

He said he would not hesitate to shut down their institutions.

Critics point out, however, that the youth wing of Ntsanwisi's Ximoko Progressive Party - the Gazankulu Youth Movement - has a number of student members.
College boycott claim denied

By Phil Molefe
Education Reporter

The National Education Co-ordinating Committee, northern Transvaal region, has rejected the statement by Gazankulu's Bureau of Information that Thembeni College of Education had been closed indefinitely because no effective learning took place this year.

Gazankulu Bureau of Information spokesman Thomas Khoza said in reports yesterday that the college was closed on March 11 after students had boycotted classes for two months and did not respond to calls to return.

NECC northern Transvaal publicity secretary Pandelani Ramagama dismissed the Gazankulu authorities' statement as untrue, saying no class boycott had taken place at the college this year.

He said the only incident was when members of the students' representative council (SRC) staged a sit-in at the college's administrative block on March 7 and 8, and the authorities replied by closing the college on March 11.

He said the homeland's education department officials refused to meet a delegation of the SRC, the ANC and the NECC to resolve the problem after the college was closed.

The director-general of education sent a fax saying the matter was being considered by his department and that a meeting with the ANC, SRC and the NECC would not serve any purpose," said Mr. Ramagama.

He appealed to the Gazankulu government to reopen the college or bear the responsibility for the disruptions which would follow.
Intimidators blamed for college closure

GIYANI — Gazankulu Minister of Education E P P Mhunga has rejected accusations levelled at the homeland's Chief Minister Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi that he was responsible for closing the Tivumbeni College of Education.

Mr Mhunga said yesterday that people who had intimidated students at the college were responsible for its closure. He added that if the intimidators did not stop the disruptions, the college would not be reopened.

Mr Mhunga also warned that should other educational institutions get out of hand, the government — not Professor Ntsanwisi — would close them.

"I was perturbed to read of the allegations levelled at Professor Ntsanwisi. He receives insults from various quarters that he is responsible for the closure of the college," the Minister said.

"He is not, neither is the Cabinet, nor I as Minister of Education, nor the department. The people who intimidated the students are responsible.""

Mr Mhunga said the students had made "impossible demands" when the college reopened earlier this year. These included a new hostel, resignation of the chancellor, resignation of the chairman of the council, bursary increase, resignation of the entire council and that of the rector — Sapa.
Why Tivumbeni College closed

THE recent closure of the Tivumbeni College of Education, near Tzaneen, which has been widely criticised, seems to be the start of a clampdown on institutions that do not toe the line.
PUPILS FORUM was told about the closure at a meeting with members of the Gazankulu Legislative Assembly in Giyani last week.
The homeland’s education and culture minister, E P Mhinga, said “any institution which is going to disobey the orders of this government will be closed down”.

Political

Mhinga accused the Tivumbeni Students’ Representative Council (SRC) of making “political and impossible” demands which left the Gazankulu government with no option but to close the college.
One of the demands the SRC made during their boycott earlier this year, according to Mhinga, was the immediate building of a students’ hostel, before they could resume classes.
“If you visit our student residences at Tivumbeni and elsewhere, you will see for yourself that no building contractor can build and finish it in six months.
“They wanted the Chancellor, Professor Hudson Nsawanisi, to resign, they wanted the rector to resign and they demanded to see the letters of resignation.

Decency

“They occupied the rector’s office and did all sorts of things. They even ate on his desk.
What kind of teachers are they to become if they themselves lack decency?”

During the discussion Nsawanisi and Mhinga said their government was committed to education “more than anything else”.
Nsawanisi is a former Professor of African Languages at the University of the North and Mhinga a former teacher and school principal.

“We never prevented students from airing their grievances, but they went beyond their area of jurisdiction.
“They have nothing to do with the appointment of the Chancellor and the rector. Clearly their demand was a political one.
The people of Gazankulu are happy with what we are doing. They support us in the decision to close Tivumbeni. As a matter of fact we have not received letters from people or organisations in Gazankulu demanding its re-opening,” Mhinga said.

Motivated

He said the legislative assembly had taken the final decision to close the college after more than three months of teaching had been lost. The closure, he said, was partly motivated by the fact that the students would be unable to recover time lost.
It is more than likely that admission to Tivumbeni in future will be subject to stringent conditions.
Students challenge Gazankulu minister’s reasons for closing Tivumbeni college

PUPILS FORUM has been inundated with letters challenging remarks of Gazankulu education minister, EP Mhinga, on the developments which led to the closure of Tivumbeni College of Education in Tzaneen.

The letters follow an article published in PUPILS FORUM last month in which Mhinga claimed that the college had been closed because students had made “political and impossible” demands.

The Student Representative Council (SRC) president, Doctor Sibiya, said: “When you have grievances in Gazankulu you are said to be disobeying government orders.

“The students’ demands are genuine, reasonable, and negotiable and they do not in anyway justify the closure of the college.”

Unsuccessful

Sibiya said there had been several unsuccessful meetings between the college management, the college council and the students to try and address the crisis.

He said classes had been running as usual since the beginning of the year and that learning had been effective until the authorities closed the college on March 12.

Sibiya said the authorities, and not the students, had been intransigent. Parents, lawyers for Human Rights, church leaders, educators and ANC president Nelson Mandela had met with Gazankulu officials to request the re-opening of the college, but they were unsuccessful.

Another letter from a Tivumbeni student, Thandile Mulela, said Mhinga had closed all channels of communication between the authorities and the students.

She accused the Gazankulu authorities of misrepresenting students’ demands.

Mulela disputed Mhinga’s remarks that Gazankulu residents were happy with his decision to close the college.

Mhinga was quoted in the article as saying: “The people of Gazankulu are happy with what we are doing. They support us in the decision to close Tivumbeni. As a matter of fact we have not received letters from people or organisations in Gazankulu demanding the re-opening of the college.”

Surprised

Mulela said she was surprised to learn that only a few Gazankulu members of parliament had voted for the re-opening of the college.

“During discussions with the people they were told to re-open the college. But when they went to parliament they presented their own views,” said Mulela.

Another letter accused the MP and the authorities of closing Tivumbeni because they had no children studying there.

Tanerwa, also a Tivumbeni student, claimed that another institution in the area, Hoxani College of Education, was on a class boycott for three weeks, but it was not closed because “most” MPs and cabinet ministers had their children studying there.

Mulerwa said Hoxani re-opened after students’ demands were met.
Vaccine to help kids in homeland

A leading pharmaceutical company has donated a Hepatitis B vaccine, Engerix-B, to Tintswalo Hospital in Gazankulu to benefit 600 children in the area.

The donation is part of an awareness drive by SmithKline Beecham Pharmaceuticals, because of their concern over the lack of knowledge about the infectious disease among the general public.

The donation has been made to Tintswalo Hospital on recommendation of the University of the Witwatersrand's Department of Community Health.

"The donation of the vaccines is a move in the right direction towards achieving the ideal (of providing protection from Hepatitis B) at the grassroots level," said the head of Tintswalo's Community Health Department, Dr Alan Fugah.

"It now needs to be taken further by making it a routine infant immunisation programme."

Hepatitis B is a highly contagious disease accounting for some 15,000 deaths a year in South Africa.

"It is responsible for more deaths than measles and mumps during pre-immunisation days."

According to Professor Barry Schoub, head of Virology at Wits University, the best way to combat the disease is the incorporation of Engerix B into routine infant immunisation programmes in line with recommendations of the World Health Organisation.

SmithKline Beecham's awareness campaign is to include pamphlets, posters and editorial about the dangers of the disease.
Ntsanwisi has big hopes for overseas funds

GAZANKULU'S Chief Minister Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi arrived back from a month-long visit to Europe yesterday confident that large companies, especially Swiss ones, would resume their funding of education projects. They had stopped funding last year because of upheavals and boycotts in Gazankulu.

Addressing a news conference at Jan Smuts Airport, Ntsanwisi said he had assured Swiss businessmen that the situation was now normal. "This message has been accepted and I am full of hope that, at their next board meeting, they will favourably reconsider the matter."

On the negotiation process in South Africa, Ntsanwisi said his Xhosa Progressive Party would not like to "move behind" the National Party or the ANC, but would remain "a movement on our own".

"Ntsanwisi also said Gazankulu had always been "part and parcel" of South Africa."

"On the NP's constitutional proposals put to its federal congress in Bloemfontein, yesterday, he said: he would be briefed on them later and would only then be in a position to comment."

-Sapa.
Open college, Ntsanwisi told

ANC President Nelson Mandela has given 960 students affected by the closure of Tivumbeni College of Education in Giyani hope that their college might be reopened.

Mandela told 20,000 people at Giyani stadium last Sunday he was committed to working with the homeland's leader, Prof Hudson Ntsanwisi, but the Gazankulu chief minister should first reopen the college and "stop the harassment" of ANC members working for his government.

Mandela said the closure was robbing the youth of the chance to equip themselves with the knowledge needed to run the country.

"The National Party is known for its alarming degree of cruelty to blacks, particularly Africans, and we do not expect the same type of cruelty from Ntsanwisi, who is our brother," said Mandela. He added that he had much respect for the Gazankulu homeland leader.

Ntsanwisi refused to comment on Mandela's remarks, saying Mandela could contact him directly.

The director-general of Education in Giyani, SDC Valkela, said a committee had been appointed to look into the reopening of the college.

The college was closed on March 12 this year after students embarked on a sit-in the previous day, demanding the erection of more hostel beds and the resignation of Ntsanwisi as chancellor.

Black graduates lose out

By LULAMA LUTHI

DESPITE the shortage of skilled people in South Africa, many companies are still reluctant to give jobs to black graduates, especially those with qualifications obtained outside the country.

Reasons often given are lack of experience, questionable qualifications, unrealistically high expectations and "over-qualification".

Pillar to post

"As a result, graduates find themselves moving from pillar to post looking for employment in a world that apparently screams for qualified people," says Raoul Khoza, chairman of the recently formed South African Students' Internship Foundation (Sasif).

Echoing his sentiments, ANC head of economic affairs Tito Mboweni blamed "company apartheid" for the non-employment of black graduates.

Speaking at Sasif's inaugural function in Johannesburg this week, Mboweni said this type of discrimination should be done away with, together with the broader eradication of apartheid policies.

"On the other hand, the private sector also needs to take cognisance of the abundance of skills in the black community," he said.

Pledging their company's support for Sasif, Southern Life deputy general manager Arthur Case and Barlow Rand deputy chairman Derek Cooper said it was important for business to adapt to the changes taking place in the country.

The idea of Sasif was mooted in August 1989, when a group of black men - backed by a number of major companies - decided to find a strategy to redress the situation.

Sasif's main aims include finding jobs or internships for US-qualified graduates.

Sasif achieves this by keeping in close contact with several professional organisations.

Since Sasif opened its doors to graduates about 19 months ago, 50 have been placed in permanent employment, five are in internships and a further 62 are awaiting placement.

Says Khoza: "The cardinal objective of this whole project is to ensure that no qualified human potential is lost."

Corporate executive and member of the Sasif Trust, Mandla Mtsweni, said Sasif was an attempt to respond to the challenges faced by South Africa today.

New ground

"We are trying to break new ground and break down barriers. It is now time for companies to wake up to the untapped resources lying untouched inside and outside the country.

"We are appealing to human resource practitioners to come forward and avail themselves of the opportunities, because there is a lot we could achieve by joining hands," he said.
Tivumbeni College of Education re-opens next year with the introduction of more stringent conditions of admission, bound to upset students and cause a stir in among tertiary institutions.

The Gwankulu cabinet has appointed a committee charged with drafting new policies and conditions for the re-opening of Tivumbeni.

The committee has recommended that amendments be introduced to the college prospectus to make provision for the new admission conditions.

Potential students will have to sign "legally binding" contracts with the college, undertaking to, among other things, "accept the authority of college staff and management". The application forms will have to be completed by the parent or guardian of the applicant and by the principal of the school where the student matriculated.

Before re-admission, students will have to withdraw the demands which led to this year's crisis and culminated in the closure of the college.

Students will also have to undertake to operate without a Students' Representative Council (SRC) until a new SRC is elected in March next year.

The new policy stipulates that "lines of communication and demarcation of areas of operation and authority will be clearly defined for students, SRC, staff, management and council".

Students will not be allowed free access to council and beyond without approval from management.

The committee has also taken measures to frustrate campaigns such as the Right to Learn Campaign adopted by Sasco and Nusas this year.

The committee's recommendations ensure that "management will not be pressurised into exceeding the college's official enrollment figures".

Party political activities will not be allowed on campus and "very strong action will be taken against all forms of intimidation".

The new rules empower the rector to approve all meetings held on the campus.

It was not clear what action the students and community leaders would take to challenge the new policy, but the new measures have reportedly been rejected by them.

Several channels, including legal intervention, are being explored.

All students who attended the college before it closed early this year, are required to re-apply for admission. This is seen by students and community leaders as a mechanism to keep those students who were involved in the revolt early this year, which led to the closure of the college, off the campus.
Home-built power station proves a bushsheld boon

TREND WATCH

Earth Watch

The Daily Telegraph
6/16/1974

A farm in a forest

Trends Report

A Windmill or a Clothes Dryer? A Windmill can run a clothes dryer for the cost of four 

gas fires, and a clothes dryer for the cost of four 

gas fires.
Homelands in bid to forge links

Gazankulu, Lebowa

and the Transvaal Provincial Administration met last week to discuss political co-operation, according to a joint statement released in Pretoria this week. 23/10/91.

Gazankulu Chief Minister Hudson Nisanwisi, Lebowa, Chief Minister Nelson Ramodie and Transvaal Administrator Danie Hough said general consensus had been reached that orderly and good government was essential. - Sapa.
Gazankulu education crisis tackled

A special meeting of the Malamulele branch of the South African Democratic Teachers Union has mooted the idea of a forum to resolve the education crisis in Gazankulu.

The recent meeting agreed that a crisis forum be held to discuss problems at Tshwane College of Education near Tshwane and the expulsion of three teachers who are ANC members.
Huge clean-ups in Cazanakulu and Tanski.
**Boycott Nisangwisi call after deaths**

The Civic Association to boycott Nisangwisi but there is no other boycott, but there is no other boycott. The Civic Association to boycott Nisangwisi but there is no other boycott, but there is no other boycott. The Civic Association to boycott Nisangwisi but there is no other boycott. The Civic Association to boycott Nisangwisi but there is no other boycott. The Civic Association to boycott Nisangwisi but there is no other boycott.
Gazankulu hits at 'killer' taxi men

GAZANKULU's roads are being turned into graveyards, with taxi drivers viewing their licences "as killer weapons and their vehicles as coffins."

This was said by the homeland's Transport Minister, Mr Thomas Howard Khosa, during last week's road safety debate which was held in Gyiyan between taxi owners and the Gazankulu road safety committee.

The homeland's spokesman also warned taxi owners from the PWV region to be careful of hazards such as wandering cattle in Gazankulu - and especially during the forthcoming festive season when they were bringing workers home from the PWV region.

Khosa, who also is the vice-chairman of the Gazankulu Road Safety Committee, said it was very clear that the entire Southern African region's taxi drivers required professional and administrative education.

"It is pathetic to note that our taxi people have taken their licences to be their killer weapons, their vehicles to be coffins and the roads to be the graveyards."

He warned that the problem would only escalate in Southern Africa, where a child was born every 26 second and the taxi population therefore could be expected to double within five years.

Mr J Mazza of the National Road Safety Council (NRSC) in South Africa told the taxi owners that 1178 people had died last year in taxi road accidents.

The road safety expert also warned that the death rates could be expected to rise in the ensuing years if nothing was done about the hazards created by uneducated drivers and unroadworthy taxis.

Mazza noted that accidents also took a heavy toll among the taxi drivers themselves. In South Africa last year, 241 taxi drivers died, 1027 were seriously injured and more than 2454 drivers were slightly injured in road accidents.

Mr J Mazibuko from the NRSC in Johannesburg said that with the approaching Christmas season, the taxi driver and the vehicle should be roadworthy to ensure the safety of commuters and passengers.

"People want to reach their destinations to enjoy the occasion with their families, but not to end up dying through indiscriminate taxi accidents." - Sapa.
Cazanxuli Housing

PROPERTY

INCREASED building costs, a lack of finance for housing loans have

Taking a bad knock

PROPERTY

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There's a need for housing, a lack of finance, a lack of

INCREASED building costs, a lack of finance for housing loans have

INCREASED building costs, a lack of finance for housing loans have

PROPERTY

Taking a bad knock

Cazanxuli Housing

PROPERTY

INCREASED building costs, a lack of finance for housing loans have
Static gold price and rising working costs hit Gazgold

RISING working costs and a static rand gold price clobbered results at small independent gold mining company Gazankulu Gold Holdings (Gazgold) in the September quarter.

Gazgold's performance was also hit by the hiatus concerning the financial restructuring of the company.

The mine posted an operating loss of R13 000 against an operating profit of R34 000 in the previous quarter.

MD Hugh Newman said in a statement yesterday that the quarter's results were knocked by "uncertainties prevailing during the negotiation period leading to the finalisation of state assistance". Gazgold had R18m in liabilities as of October 31, of which the government has guaranteed R10m secured by the company's moveable assets and mining rights.

He said there had been changes to some minor management positions and "the situation has now stabilised". The mine was on line to reach budgeted production and recovery targets.

The amount of ore milled in the quarter fell from 20 155 tons to 19 248 tons. Although development at the Franks mine continued apace in the quarter, poor ground conditions saw work aimed at re-opening the Klein Letaba mine grind to a halt, while a shortage of ore reserves saw production stop at the Birthday mine. Development work continued there.

Gold production fell from 65kg to 53kg in the quarter.

Kragtens artikel 13 van genoemde Wet verklaar ek hierby die volgende werk by genoemde bedryf met ingang van dieselfde datum tot risikowerk:

Enige werk:
(i) by bagroonde laaikaste;
(ii) waar die verskuwings, oorplasing of hanterning van klip, rots, erts of ander minerale plaasvind;
(iii) waar die verguisings, sif of klassifisering van klip, rots, erts of ander minerale plaasvind, uitgesonderd waar dit onder water geskied;
(iv) by silindermeulaanleê, draalfilteraanleê en smelterye;
(v) op of by afvalhoep, ertshoep of sikkamme, uitgesonderd waar die materiaal in die vorm van stik gestort word;
(vi) in smidswinkel, ketelmakerswinkel, trekkerstelwinkel, sweswinkel en boorslypwinkel of by enge ander plek waar bore skerpemakwerk word;
(vii) in kleedhuse waar persone wat risikowerk verrig, hulle verklee;
(viii) in essæÌôngslaboratoriums, uitgesonderd in asonderlik geventileerde dele daarvan waar slegs van essæÌôngs uitgeoer word en geen behandeling van droë klip, rots, erts of ander minerale plaasvind nie;
(ix) waar monsters van vergreusde erts of ander minerale in ‘n droë toestand gegradeer word; en
(x) waar rotsboorwerk gedoen word.

No. 3111
20 Desember 1991
VERKLARING TOT BEHEERDE MYN EN RISIKOWERK

Ek, Pieter Jozua Aucamp, Hoofdirekteur Forensiese en Navorsingsdienste, Departement van Nasionale Gesondheid en Bevolkingsontwikkeling, handelende namens en in opdrag van die Minister van Nasionale Gesondheid, verklaar hierby kragtens artikel 10 van die Wet op Bedryfsekties in Mijn en Bedrywe, 1973 (Wet No. 78 van 1973), met die instamming van die Regering van Lebowa, wat volgende myn met ingang van 1 Februarie 1992 tot ‘n behersde myn:

Die myn bekend as Lebowa Granite Quarries (Pty) Limited, op die plekke Klipplaatdrif 787 LR, Schoonoord 786 LR en Haakdoordraai 758 LA, gelee in die landdrosdistrik Mokerong, self-regerende gebied Lebowa, wat tans deur Lebowa Granite Quarries (Pty) Limited, Posbus 426, Brits, 0250, ontgin word.

Kragtens artikel 13 van genoemde Wet verklaar ek hierby die volgende werk by genoemde myn met ingang van dieselfde datum tot risikowerk:

Uitdrawings: Enige werk in ondergrondse of oop delfplekke.

No. 3111
20 December 1991
DECLARATION OF CONTROLLED MINE AND RISK WORK

I, Pieter Jozua Aucamp, Chief Director: Forensic and Research Services, Department of National Health and Population Development, acting on behalf and by direction of the Minister of National Health, in terms of section 10 of the Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Act, 1973 (Act No. 78 of 1973), with the concurrence of the Government of Lebowa, hereby declare the following mine to be a controlled mine with effect from 1 February 1992:

The mine known as Lebowa Granite Quarries (Pty) Limited, on the farms Klipplaatdrif 787 LR, Schoonoord 786 LR and Haakdoordraai 758 LA, situated in the Magisterial District of Mokerong, self-governing territory of Lebowa, which at present is worked by Lebowa Granite Quarries (Pty) Limited, P O Box 426, Brits, 0250.

I hereby, in terms of section 13 of the said Act, declare the following work at the said mine to be risk work with effect from the same date:

Excavations: Any work in underground or open workings.


DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT AID

No. 3072 20 December 1991

NONGOMA TOWN BOARD: LEVY OF RATES FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1991/92

I, Johannes Hendrikus Lodewyk Scheepers, Deputy Minister of Law and Order and for Land Affairs, hereby make known that the Town Board of Nongoma has been pleased to recommend, under section 302 (8) of the Local Authorities Ordinance, 1974 (Ordinance 25 of 1974, Natal), read with regulation 19 (1) of the Regulations for the Administration and Control of Certain Urban Areas in Natal, published by Proclamation R. 86 of 1982, that the rating tariff on land and buildings in force in its area of jurisdiction remains unchanged in order to provide for the rates to be paid in respect of all rateable property within its area of jurisdiction during the 1991/92 financial year.

Therefore, under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by regulation 19 (3) of the Regulations for the Administration and Control of Certain Urban Areas in Natal, published under Proclamation R. 86 of 1982, it is hereby made known that the rates in respect of all rateable property within the area of jurisdiction of the Town Board of Nongoma for the 1991/92 financial year, ending 31 March 1992, have been assessed in accordance with the accompanying Schedule and are to be levied and collected by the Town Board of Nongoma in accordance with the provisions of section 148 of the Local Authorities Ordinance, 1974 (Ordinance 25 of 1974, Natal).

Such rates shall become due and payable on 1 January 1992 and shall be paid not later than 28 February 1992, which shall be the final date for payment. Thereafter a collection fee of 10% shall be levied and interest at a rate of 1% per month shall be levied on the first day of each month that the rates are outstanding.

J. H. L. SCHEEPERS,
Deputy Minister of Law and Order and for Land Affairs.
MORE than 500 people walked out of a meeting in Nkowankowa, Gazankulu, on Friday when Mlungisi Ntsanwisi, son of Gazankulu chief Minister Prof Hudson Ntsanwisi, tried to speak. Mlungisi, whose Pondo Motors and Ritavi Bottleshop are being boycotted, had been invited to the meeting by the Nkowankowa Civic Association.
All in Cazaniku
No education at
11/19/1911
SOWTAN Wednesday December 4 1911
Page 10
Gazankulu in the grip of a dry and bleak season
Northern Transvaal Bureau

GIYANI — The worsening drought conditions are causing great suffering and hardships among the people of the northern Transvaal homeland of Gazankulu and their animals. Only about 5 mm of rain has fallen since last summer and livestock has begun to die. The Government has already started with the expansion of the water infrastructure which is to be financed out of the funds now available from the central Government from the sale of strategic oil reserves. Gazankulu has also approached the South African Defence Force for assistance and support.

"The situation is regarded as an emergency, and the SADF is the only formation able to assist with logistical support on this scale," said acting Chief Minister G P P Nhinga.

"The assistance comprises of the establishment of temporary water purification units to augment the supply of water for human consumption." In some districts tankers are carrying water to isolated communities. Responding to allegations that there is a sinister motive behind the SADF assistance and that the water supplied by them is poisoned, Mr Nhinga pointed out that "the assistance provided by the SADF is entirely of a humanitarian nature. And it is perfectly in accordance with the practice throughout the world of using the military logistical support in emergency situations."

The Government has also started with a project of drilling boreholes for animals in the grazing camps. Lack of grass and water have severely affected livestock, which are now increasing the number of road accidents by grazing on roadsides. According to the Animal Science Department, Gazankulu is facing overstocking of livestock as well as over-grazing problems.

Gazankulu is now carrying 210,000 cattle — more than double the amount of 90,000 that the land can cope with. The Government has assisted farmers in the most affected districts with fodder.
State secures R10m loan for Gazgold

GAZANKULU Gold Holdings (Gazgold), a small independent gold producer, has won state assistance in the form of a R10m loan guaranteed by government to help repay its long-term debts.

Gazgold will use the loan facility provided by Standard Bank to repay R8.5m in liabilities. The company will use the balance to finance capital programmes and as working capital to improve the company's prospects.

Gazgold's debt burden has prevented it from undertaking vital development work at its mines.

Gazgold's liabilities stood at more than R15m as of October 31, and outstanding debts will be capitalised through a R7.2m rights offer of 8% cumulative compulsory convertible preference shares of 1c each. Unlike previous state assistance to gold mines, the government has guaranteed the R10m loan by using as security Gazgold's moveable assets and mineral rights.

State assistance has been granted under the broad guidelines of the 1990 Marais Committee of Inquiry into the position of marginal gold mines.

The announcement earlier this year that government assistance for Gazgold was on the cards drew criticism from some analysts, who said such aid undermined the industry's drive to contain costs at a time of inflation and low gold prices.

See Page 7
HOMELAND - GAZANKULU - GENERAL

1992 - 1993
HERE has still been no response to the National Education Co-ordinating Committee's demand that the Gazankulu Department of Education drop the "impossible" conditions attached to the reopening of Tivumbeni College of Education.

Gazankulu education director SDC Vukela said the committee would get a reply when education minister EPP Mhinga returns from his holiday later this month.

Three weeks ago about 100 people supported an NECC march to the department to present a memorandum demanding:

1. The unconditional reopening of Tivumbeni College;
2. A stop to the alleged harassment of teachers;
3. Recognition of the South African Democratic Teachers' Union; and

The college was closed after the student body staged a sit-in and demanded that Prof Hudson Ntsanwisi resign as chancellor.
Goldstone to take up WM exposure

The party's leadership has decided to take up the exposure of the ANC youth league by the media.

The ANC youth league has been in the news for its opposition to the government's policies on the economy and youth development. The party has been criticized for its lack of a clear strategy on youth empowerment.

The ANC youth league has been involved in protests and rallies, calling for job creation and higher wages for youth. The party's leaders have also been accused of corruption and mismanagement.

The ANC youth league has been in a period of leadership turmoil, with several members calling for the resignation of the current leadership. The party has been divided over its approach to the government and the opposition.

The ANC youth league has also been criticized for its lack of a clear vision for the future of the youth in South Africa. The party has been accused of being out of touch with the needs of the youth and their concerns.

The ANC youth league has been in a period of soul-searching, trying to find a way forward that will address the needs and concerns of the youth. The party's leaders have been trying to find a balance between the needs of the youth and the broader objectives of the ANC.

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Nobody blamed for Gazankulu deaths

CP Correspondent

The inquest into the death of four people in February 1990 during demonstrations against Gazankulu Chief Minister Hudson Ntsanwisi ended dramatically this week when the court found nobody could be blamed for their deaths.

The inquest hearing also found that Gazankulu constable Bishop Sebuyi lied when he told the court he was unarmed on the day the four were shot dead. He was in possession of a R-5 rifle.

However, inquest magistrate PJ Jordaan ruled that there was no evidence that the three were killed by the same weapon.

"The three were part of an unlawful assembly which the police failed to disperse," said Jordaan.

He found that the three - Elmon Malungani, Israel Mokoena and Ludwick Machimani - died as a result of shots fired by the Gazankulu police.

In the case of Maria Mlaladzi, also shot dead at the stadium, the court could not make any findings because of lack of evidence.

The death of the four resulted in the community boycott of two businesses - Pondo Motors and the Ritavi Bottleshop owned by Ntsanwisi's son, Mlungisi.
Emergency in Gazankulu

A college of education has imposed “state of emergency” type rules in a bid to prevent class boycotts and sit-ins.

Tivumbezi College has barred students from “participating in any political activities” or promoting the aims of, or becoming members of, a political organisation.

Students at the college have been involved in lengthy protests against the lack of accommodation and the institution’s refusal to admit certain students. This led to a class boycott and a student sit-in in the rector’s office.

Stringent

In an attempt to regain authority on the campus, the Gazankulu education authorities also produced a new set of stringent admission conditions.

Most of these provisions clash with the political changes taking place in the country and also with the process of democratising educational institutions.

In what is seen as nothing less than suppression of freedom of expression, the Gazankulu authorities not only outlawed membership of political organisations by college students, but also barred them from “arranging and participating in any meetings or gatherings not authorised by the rector or his authorised delegate”.

Admission

The new provisions allow the rector to refuse admission or expulsion any student who “encourages, through his conduct or behaviour, disobedience or resistance to the laws of the state”. However, the document does not spell out these “laws of the state”.

This, one student said, would create problems for students since the interpretation of the provision would be left to the authorities. Students would be left with no room to challenge any accusation under the new rules.

The authorities also declared last year’s student representative council (SRC) null and void and provided for a new election to be held next month. It is believed that the move was designed to sideline last year’s SRC members who are regarded by the authorities as troublemakers due to their involvement in political activities.

However, the new provisions do not prohibit last year’s SRC members from being elected to a new council. But there is a proviso that “If a student, elected for next year’s SRC should fail the examination at the end of the year, he/she will automatically be disqualified”.

Fear

No clarity is given in the document, but students fear this might mean that last year’s SRC members – some of whom will repeat last year’s classes – may not be candidates or, if they are elected, may be disqualified at the discretion of the rector.

This would be in spite of the fact that they have not “failed” since no examinations were written last year.

Another iron-fisted proviso is the ban on the wearing of open shoes, tuckies, sports shoes or shoes without socks.

“Any form of dress not in keeping with the image of the teaching profession” is not allowed, the college said.
A WITNESS told a Malamulele magistrate this week how Gazankulu police sergeant Gezani Robert Makhubele assaulted a prisoner last year.

Khumelela Baloyi was testifying in the case in which Makhubele, 39, of 301 Malamulele township, is facing charges of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

Baloyi, who was at the time a prisoner serving a sentence at Malamulele township, said he still remembered the incident although it happened on June 19, 1991.

**Assaulting.**

"I saw a policeman beating George Chauke, who was my fellow prisoner, in the passage leading to the cells. He was beating him with open hands and fists and later bumped him against the door frame," said Baloyi.

Cross-examined by Henry Netsixhefor the accused, Baloyi said he did not know Makhubele by name but identified him as the policeman he saw assaulting Chauke.

Magistrate NC Mthombeni postponed the case to April 29.
COPS FOR R3-M

Student Sues
Gazankulu hit by classroom crisis

MORE than 150 000 Gazankulu pupils attend lessons in the open because of a shortage of classrooms.

A senior official in the homeland's education planning division, Mr EM Mona, said they needed at least 4 498 classrooms. It would cost more than R300 million to build these classsrooms.

He said about 1 000 classrooms were being built in the area but this was "like a drop in the ocean".

"There is a grave shortage of classrooms in the area, and we know this is a nationwide problem," Mona said.

"But, if funds are obtained from the central government, more classes will be built."

The homeland's department of education had about 338 644 pupils in primary and secondary schools. This meant that almost half of them were without classrooms and had to be taught in the open.

A total of 240 000 pupils attended lessons in the open in 1990, but the figure was reduced considerably after the department received a grant from the South African Government. The money was used to build 1 000 classrooms, Mona said.

He said the backlog of classrooms could possibly be wiped out in five to six years if the grant was made annually.

Mona revealed the statistics following allegations that many pupils were dropping out of school because of the critical shortage of classrooms in the homeland.
Giyani loan

Business Day Reporter

GAZANKULU chief minister Hudson Ntsanwisi said yesterday in Giyani that the Gazankulu Development Corporation would make a direct investment in the local economy of R70 m — a 165% increase on last year’s R26 m.

A government statement said R60 m of the corporation’s total budget would come from an unspecified offshore loan.

An extra R12 m was obtained in the form of loans from the Development Bank of Southern Africa and R42 m from the maturing of investments.

The new budget provided for the repayment of an R80 m long-term loan and R28 m in interest payments.

The statement said the corporation was expected to show a profit for the second successive year.
PROCLAMATION
by the
Acting State President
of the Republic of South Africa

No. R. 55, 1992

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO THE DISPUTES BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTS, LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, TRADITIONAL LEADERS AND PEOPLE OF GAZANKULU AND LEBOWA REGARDING THE RESPECTIVE AREAS OVER WHICH THEIR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES AND TRIBAL AUTHORITIES HAVE JURISDICTION

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 disputes between the Governments, Local Governments, Traditional Leaders and people of Gazankulu and Lebowa regarding the respective areas over which their Legislative Assemblies and Tribal Authorities have jurisdiction and I hereby make the Regulations (Afrikaans and English) contained in the Schedule with reference to the said Commission.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Johannesburg this eighth day of June, One thousand Nine Hundred and Ninety-two.

R. F. BOTHA,
Acting State President.

By Order of the Acting State President-in-Cabinet:

D. J. DE VILLIERS,
Minister of the Cabinet.

SCHEDULE
REGULATIONS

1. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise indicates—
   “Chairman” means the Chairman of the Commission;
   “Commission” means the Commission of Inquiry into the disputes between the Governments, Local Governments, Traditional Leaders and people of Gazankulu and Lebowa regarding the respective areas over which their Legislative Assemblies and Tribal Authorities have jurisdiction;
   “document” includes any book, pamphlet, record, list, circular, plan, placard, poster, publication, drawing, photograph or picture;
   “inquiry” means the inquiry conducted by the Commission;
   “officer” means a person in the full-time service of the State who has been appointed or designated to assist the Commission in the execution of its functions;
   “premises” includes any land, building, structure, part of a building or structure, vehicle, conveyance, vessel or aircraft.
2. Die verrytinge van die Kommissie word genotuleer op die wyse deur die Voorsitter bepaal.

3. (1) Iemand wat aangestel of aangeweys is om die verrytinge van die Kommissie in snelskrif of op meganiiese wyse op te neem of om sodanige verrytinge wat aldu aangeteken of opgeneem is, te transkrybeer, moet vooraan 'n eed of bevestiging in die volgende vorm afleë:

   Ek, A.B., verklaar onder eed/bevestig en verklaar—

   (a) dat ek getrou en na my beste vermoë die verrytinge van die Kommissie van Onderzoek na die disputes tussen die Regerings, Plaaslike Regerings, Tradisionele Leiers en die mense van Gazankulu en Lebowa in verband met die onderkele gebiede waaroor hulle Wetgewende Vergaderings en Starnowerede jureksikpie het in snelskrif sal aanteeken/op meganiiese wyse sal opneem soos deur die Voorsitter gelaas;

   (b) dat ek enige snelskriekaartekeninge/meganiiese opname van die verrytinge van genoemde Kommissie deur my of iemand anders gemaak, volledig en na my beste vermoë sal transkribeer.

(2) Geen snelskriekaartekeninge of meganiiese opname van die verrytinge van die Kommissie word getranskribeer nie behalwe op las van die Voorsitter.

4. Elke persoon wat diens doen by die verryting van die Kommissie se werkzaamhede, met inbegrip 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 werkzaamhede tot sy kennis kom, geheimhouding help bewaar, behalwe vir soever bekendmaking van sodanige aangeleentheid of inligting vir die doeleindes van die Kommissie se verslag nodig is, en elke sodanige persoon, behalwe die Voorsitter of 'n beambte, moet, voordat hy enige diens in verband met die Kommissie verrig, 'n eed van getrouheid of geheimhouding voor die Voorsitter in die volgende vorm afleë en onderteken:

   Ek, A.B., verklaar onder eed/bevestig en verklaar dat, behalwe vir soever dit by die uitvoering van my pligte in verband met die werkzaamhede van die Kommissie van Onderzoek na die dispute tussen die Regerings, Plaaslike Regerings, Tradisionele Leiers en die mense van Gazankulu en Lebowa in verband met die onderkele gebiede waaroor hulle Wetgewende Vergaderings en Starnowerede jureksikpie het of ingevolge 'n bevel van 'n bevoegde hof nodig is, ek geen aangeleentheid of inligings in al sy verband met genoemde Kommissie se onderzoek tot sy kennis kom, aan enigiemand sal meedeel nie en niemand sal toelaat of veroorloof om toegang tot stukke van die Kommissie te verkry nie, met inbegrip van enige aantekening, opname of transkripsie van die verrytinge van genoemde Kommissie in my besit of bewaring of in die besit of bewaring van genoemde Kommissie of 'n beambte.

5. Niemand mag enige aangeleentheid of inligting wat in verband met die Kommissie se onderzoek tot sy kennis gekom het, aan iemand anders meedeel of iemand anders toelaat of veroorloof om toegang te verkry tot stukke van die Kommissie nie, behalwe vir soever dit by die uitvoering van sy pligte in verband met die werkzaamhede van die Kommissie of ingevolge 'n bevel van 'n bevoegde hof nodig is.
6. Die Voorsitter of 'n beampte deur die Voorsitter in die algemeen of spesiaal daartoe gemagtig, moet 'n getuie wat voor die Kommissie verskyn, 'n eed oplei of van hom 'n bevestiging afneem.

7. (1) Indien 'n persoon wat getuieis voor die Kommissie afgelu het of aflei of wat opgeroop is om aludes getuieis af te lê, die Kommissie aludes versoek, kan die Voorsitter gelaat dat niemand die naam of adres van sodanige persoon of enige inligting wat waarskynlik sy identiteit sal openbaar, op enige wyse hoegaanbaar bekend maak nie.

(2) Niemand mag 'n bepaling van 'n lasgewing bedoel in subregulasie (1) oortree nie.

8. 'n Getuie wat vir die Kommissie verskyn, kan deur 'n persoon in kruisverhoor geneem word slegs indien die Voorsitter sodanige kruisverhoor deur daardie persoon toelaat omdat die Voorsitter dit in belang van die werkzaamhede van die Kommissie nodig ag.

9. 'n Getuie wat voor die Kommissie verskyn, kan na goeddunke van die Voorsitter en op die wyse wat hy bepaal, deur 'n advokat of prokureur bygestaan word.

10. 'n Beampte, prokureur of advokaat deur die Voorsitter daartoe aangewys, kan by die aanhoor van getuieis by die ondersoek aanwesig wees en getuieis en argumente wat op die ondersoek betrekking het, aanvoer.

11. Wanneer die Kommissie op getuieis of inligting aan hom voorgelê, oortuig is dat die Kommissie se ondersoek enige bestaande, ingestelde of hangende regsproses of enige ondersoek wat ingeval die bepaling van enige wet ingestel is, nadelig kan raak, word getuieis wat relevant is tot sodanige regsproses of ondersoek op so 'n wyse deur die Kommissie hanteer dat daardie regsproses of ondersoek nie daardeur nadelig geraak word nie.

12. Die Voorsitter of 'n beampte kan vir doeleindes van die ondersoek te alle redelike tye enige perseel betrokkie en besigig en enige dokument wat op sodanige perseel is, opseis en in beslag neem.

13. Niemand mag sonder die skriftelike toestemming van die Voorsitter—

(a) 'n dokument wat in verband met die ondersoek deur enige persoon aan die Kommissie voorgelê is, versprei of die inhoud of 'n gedeelte van die inhoud van so 'n dokument publiek nie; of

(b) enige dokumente, met inbegrip van enige verklaring, wat bestem is om aan die Voorsitter voorgelê te word, insien of onderwyl dit na die Voorsitter geneem of aan hom versend word, onderskep nie.

14. Niemand mag, behalwe vir sover dit by die uitvoering van die Kommissie se opdrag nodig is, die verslag van die Kommissie of 'n akskrif of 'n gedeelte daarvan of inligting met betrekking tot die oorweging van getuieis deur die Kommissie publiek of aan iemand anders verstreke nie voordat die Staatspresident die verslag vir publiekheid beskikbaar gestel het of die verslag in die Parlement ter tafel gelê is.

15. Niemand mag die Voorsitter beledig, neeraal deur verklinker of verminiging of die bevindinge van die Kommissie benadeel, beinvloed of vooruitloop nie.

6. The Chairman or an officer generally or specially authorised thereto by the Chairman shall administer an oath to or accept an affirmation from any witness appearing before the Commission.

7. (1) If any person who gave or is giving evidence before the Commission or who 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.

(2) No person shall contravene any provision of a directive referred to in subregulation (1).

8. Any witness appearing before the Commission may be cross-examined by a person only if the Chairman permits such cross-examination by such person because the Chairman deems it necessary in the interest of the functions of the Commission.

9. Any witness appearing before the Commission may, in the discretion of the Chairman and in such manner as may be determined by him, be assisted by an advocate or an attorney.

10. An officer, attorney or advocate 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.

11. Whenever the Commission is satisfied upon evidence or information presented to it that the Commission’s inquiry may adversely affect any existing, instituted or pending legal proceedings or any investigation instituted in terms of any law, evidence which is relevant to such legal proceedings or investigation shall be dealt with by the Commission in such a manner as not to affect adversely such legal proceedings or investigation.

12. The Chairman or any officer may, for the purposes of the inquiry, at all reasonable times enter and inspect any premises and demand and seize any document which is on such premises.

13. No person shall without the written permission of the Chairman—

(a) disseminate any document submitted to the Commission by any person in connection with the inquiry or publish the contents or any portion of the contents of such document; or

(b) peruse any document, including any statement, which is destined to be submitted to the Chairman or intercept such document while it is being taken or forwarded to the Chairman.

14. No person shall, except in so far as may be necessary in the execution of the terms of reference of the Commission, publish or furnish to any other person the report of the Commission or a copy or a part thereof or information regarding the consideration of evidence by the Commission before the State President has released the report for publication or the report has been laid upon the Table in Parliament.

15. No person shall insult, disparage or belittle the Chairman of the Commission or prejudice, influence or anticipate the proceedings or findings of the Commission.
16. Iemand wat—
   (a) die Voorsitter of 'n beampte by die uitoefening van 'n bevoegdheid in regulasie 12 bedoei, opsetlik hinder, teengaan of dwarsboom; of
   (b) 'n bepaling van regulasie 5, 7 (2), 13 of 14 oortree; of
   (c) 'n bepaling van regulasie 15 oortree,
is aan 'n misdwy skuldig en by skuldigbevinding strafbaar—
   (i) in die geval van 'n misdwy in paragraaf (a) of (b) bedoei, met 'n boete van hoogstens R200 of gevangenisstraf vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens ses maande; en
   (ii) in die geval van 'n misdwy in paragraaf (c) bedoei, met 'n boete van hoogstens R1 000 of gevangenisstraf vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens 12 maande.

GOEWERMENSTEMKennisGewings

ADMINISTRASIE:
VOLKSRAAD
DEPARTEMENT VAN ONDERWYS EN KULTUUR
No. R. 1641 19 Junie 1992
MAGTIGING VAN SKOLE OM INKOMSTE TE BEHOU EN VOORSKRIFTE BETREFFENDE SODA-
NIGE INKOMSTE

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 2 (1A) van die Skatloswet, 1975 (Wet No. 66 van 1975), en met die instemming van die Minister van Begroting, magtig ek, Pieter Gabriel Marais, Minister van Onder-
wys en Kultuur, hierby alle openbare skole, uitgeson-
derd nywerheid-en verbeteringskole, onder my gesag, om inkomste soos omskryf in die Bylae te behou en aan te wend vir die bestrediging van sodanige skole se uitgawes, en daarvan word rekenskap gegee en daar-
mee word gehandel volgens die voorskrifte in die Bylae.

Goewermenskennisgwing No. 2037 van 23 Augustus 1991 word hierby ingetrok.

P. G. MARAIS,
Minister van Onderwys en Kultuur.

BLYEAE

WoordomsKrywings

1. In hierdie voorskrifte het 'n woord of uitdrukking waaraan in die Wet 'n betekenis geheg word, die bete-
kens aldus daaraan geheg en tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken—
   "bedryfsrekening" 'n bedryfsrekening in paragraaf 2 (1) bedoei;
   "boekjaar" die tydperk van 1 Januarie tot 31 Desember van enige jaar;
   "die Wet" die Wet op Onderwysaangeteenthede (Volksraad), 1988 (Wet No. 70 van 1988);
   "council" in die application of these directions means a management council referred to in section
   "Executive Director" means an Executive Director of Education referred to in section 4 of the Act;
   "financial year" means the period from 1 January to 31 December of any year;
   "operating account" means an operating account referred to in paragraph 2 (1);
**Gazgold achieves turnaround**

INCREASED yields and lower working costs at small independent gold producer Gazankulu Gold (Gazgold) turned its loss in the last quarter into profit for the June quarter.

Gazgold managed to increase its yield to 3.67g/t (2.70g/t) and lower working costs to R24 683/kg from R35 639/kg. Working profit was therefore R489 570 compared with a loss of R182 554 for the March quarter.

Payments took their toll on net profit, reducing it to R139 169 for the quarter, which, combined with capex payments of R58 686, produced negative earnings a share of 0.5c.

Financial director Richard Eaton said the fall in working costs was a result of achieving economies of scale from an increased gold production of 796kg (622kg). He said they had struck higher grade ore in the Klein Letaba and Franke mines.

Capex payments were largely made on the Birthday mine, where the viability of ore blocks at the 110m level was currently being evaluated. No ore from Birthday was delivered during the quarter.

The shaft at Klein Letaba had been sunk to 160m and equipped to the 152m level, while at Franke, shaft-sinking had progressed to the 150m level. Eaton said a drop in grade was not expected.

Gazgold borrowings stood at R10m and management had decided to cease capitalising the interest costs, he said.
Gazankulu nears state of emergency
The disaster that strikes us all in the face

Dreaming of Boban

ETHIOPIA ON OUR DOORSTEP
Mother of Mercy

Jocelyn Maker reports on an amazing woman working among the Mozambican refugees in Gestanhulu.
Charred by the sun and the system

By Jennifer Griffin

Standing on an empty 25-litre water container in the scorching midday sun, Eliza Makhama stroked her young daughter while they waited for their turn at the water tap. They had been waiting since 5 am.

Dozens of other women with children and children queued behind Eliza in Gwamikho. Local farmers have dry and dead vegetable gardens because of the parched earth – testament to the worst drought to hit the region in 10 years.

Malnutrition is on the rise and some two million blacks need food aid. Citrus says the government's lax attitude and bureaucratic inefficiency have caused it to be slow in helping impoverished rural blacks.

Black farmworkers have been evicted from white-owned farms causing them to form squatter settlements. No factory jobs exist. The mines are not hiring and rural villagers cannot sell their livestock because prices have fallen so low.

SA's maize harvest was down by 60 percent this year, forcing the farmer exporter to import almost 4.5 million tons of maize.

Those who can afford food often lack the water needed to cook.

"Even though they can buy mealie meal, they say they may not eat for two or three days because there isn't water," said Sylvia Motswaga, a fieldworker for the Transvaal Rural Action Committee.

The first signs of potential drought came in September 1991, said Sybe Mashibila, deputy director of Operation Hunger. Yet the government only began addressing the problem in February 1992 when it voted to allocate R440-million to drought relief that has benefited mostly white farmers, he said.

But the government says it wasn't late.

"One can't say the government in September should have known there would be a drought," said Mike Walters, executive secretary for the government's Drought Action Co-ordinating Centre. "The first indications were when the January and February rains failed.

According to Mashibila, Afrikaner farmers were helped first. The government concedes most of the 26 000 farms given drought assistance were white, but claims R120-million was given to homeland farmers.

Motswaga reckons drought relief money never reaches the black farmers it targets. "In some areas you find that the white farmers are the chairmen of the committees for allocating drought relief money," he said.

Overseas engineers have withdrawn from the government's Water Talk Force because they alleged the drought emergency has been brought about by long-term neglect.

Les Abramson, director of the Consultative Forum on Drought, said the state has homeland leaders to administer public drought relief funds, and these homeland bureaucracies are responsible for the infrastructural decay that has allowed the drought to become a disaster.

According to Mashibila, "if hunger wasn't being used as a political weapon, we could cope."
Inquest into Malele's death

The inquest hearing into the death of a victim of alleged Gazankulu police brutality resumes at Hiangaani Magistrate Court tomorrow.

The family of Mr Edward Bool Malele, who was arrested on December 26 last year and allegedly severely assaulted by police until he died, had, on November 10 successfully applied for an exhumation order so that another post-mortem examination could be done. Results of the further post-mortem are expected during this hearing. Malele, exhumed two weeks ago, had been buried on January 8 this year.
Sadtu decries harassment

THE Sekhukhune branch of the SA Democratic Teachers Union has accused the Lebowa department of education of not honouring their record of agreement by harassing teachers.

The union claimed that its Sekhukhune branch members were being victimised by conservative principals.

Branch chairman Sello Modica said they were shocked to find that Sekhukhune circuit office did not even have a copy of the agreement.

Education spokesman Mr Seroka was yesterday reported to be attending a course in Port Elizabeth and unavailable for a response.

Taxi shooting victims buried

THE funerals of victims of the Pietersburg taxi shooting proceeded without any incidents on Saturday, but the planned joint burials failed.

Speakers at Mr John Pholo's funeral condemned the shooting and appealed to people not to solve their problems by killing one another. Other burials of victims of the taxi shootings that claimed eight lives were held at Seshego and Zebediela on the same day.

Inquest into Malele's death

THE inquest hearing into the death of a victim of alleged Gazankulu police brutality resumes at Hlanganani Magistrate Court tomorrow.

The family of Mr Edward Rool Malele, who was arrested on December 26 last year and allegedly severely assaulted by police until he died, had on November 10 successfully applied for an exhumation order so that another post-mortem examination could be done. Results of the further post-mortem are expected during this hearing. Malele, exhumed two weeks ago, had been buried on January 8 this year.
A riddle lies buried with the chief's son

A fear haunts the village of Wayeni, and it will not go away until the answers are dug up from the grave of the chief's son. Did illness kill him, or was he murdered? And why did the district surgeon find not one bruise on the body of a man seen battered to death?

By PHILIP VAN NIEKERK

Grave dispute ... Widow Muthavine Molele vigorously denies her husband was ill

PHOTO: DAVID BERESFORD

THE WEEKLY MAIL, December 11 to 17 1992
Some social workers' focus is the need of baby needed services of disabled community would be defined they were reluctant to go on strike because they were employed by Social Workers who had expressed their concerns about the proposed cuts. The director of the Federation of Social Workers, the National Federation of Social Workers (NFoSW), has written to the government expressing concern about the proposed cuts.

The NFoSW is a professional body representing social workers. It stated in a letter to the government that cuts to social services would have a significant impact on the well-being of vulnerable people. The NFoSW warned that cuts would lead to a reduction in the quality of services provided.

The government is considering cuts to social services as part of its plans to reduce the budget deficit. Social workers have expressed concern that cuts would lead to a reduction in the quality of services provided, which could have serious consequences for vulnerable people.

The NFoSW has called on the government to reconsider its plans and to ensure that cuts to social services are made in a way that protects the interests of vulnerable people. The NFoSW has also called on the government to provide more information about the proposed cuts and to consult with social workers before making any decisions.

The NFoSW has also raised concerns about the impact of cuts on the social care workforce. Social workers have been working in challenging conditions for many years, and the NFoSW has warned that cuts would lead to a reduction in the quality of services provided, which could have serious consequences for vulnerable people.

The NFoSW has called on the government to provide more support for social workers and to ensure that they are able to continue to provide high-quality services to vulnerable people.

By Don Seckman

Social Workers Put Government to Test
Honour for Enos Mabuza

RHODES University is to confer an honorary degree on the former Chief Minister of KaNgwane, Mr. Enos Mabuza.

Mabuza, an African National Congress supporter, will receive an honorary Doctorate in Law at a graduation ceremony in April.

According to a statement from the university, a Master of Pharmacy degree will be awarded to Mr. Bennet Jacobson, who has “played a leading role in the development of pharmacy in the country”.

A former head of the university’s history department, Professor Rodney Davenport, will be awarded a Doctorate in Literature.

Mabuza holds a Bachelor of Arts honours degree from the University of South Africa.

He is the founder of the Inyanda National Movement.

He resigned as Chief Minister and president of the movement last year and joined the Independent Development Trust.

He served on one of the Codesa committees.
Gazankulu chief will weed out the witches

BY BENSON NTLEMO

GAZANKULU minister of works, chief Samuel Nxumalo, caused a stir recently when he accused people in his area of turning individuals into zombies to work in their fields.

Addressing a crowd of kierie-wielding residents who were angered by the mysterious disappearance of Nwagija Nkanyani, the chief's aunt, he said, "What has happened here is very bad. People who are behind this must know that we are seeing them."

The chief added: "I am warning people who are in agriculture that they must desist from turning other people into zombies to work in their fields. If they do not stop, the youths are there and will take the law into their own hands."

When a resident asked the chief why he was accusing farmers of practising witchcraft when he too ran an agricultural scheme, he said: "I just work hard in my scheme and do not use muti to kill other people. If myanyanga can sneeze me out as having bewitched somebody chop my head off."

Village resident chief Mathebula suggested that each family should contribute R5 towards consulting an inyanga who would unravel the mystery behind the woman's disappearance and this was accepted.

However, Mathebula incurred Nxumalo's wrath when he ended his talk by shouting "Viva ANC! Viva Mandela!" The chief objected, saying it was not ANC matters that were being discussed.

A manhunt was instituted in the village and every household and business was thoroughly searched.

Villagers told City Press that every December the village experiences mysterious disappearances.

"In December 1991, a man named Albo Sithole disappeared without a trace," said one of the residents. That year a two-year-old boy also disappeared mysteriously and was later found in the game reserve about 100 km away with no clothes on but with a plate of porridge.

Villagers were quick to blame witchcraft for the recent spate of car accidents in which many young residents have died.

Chief Nxumalo told the community meeting that if people practising witchcraft were found, they would not be protected and the community would decide what to do with them.
New teachers hunt for jobs

By BENSON NTLEMO

THE Gazankulu Department of Education has failed to create new posts for hundreds of newly qualified teachers from three colleges of education.

Hundreds of new teachers have found themselves stranded, frantically looking for schools where they could push out unqualified teachers and take up posts.

Angry teachers told City Press this week they had contacted the circuit offices in Giyani and were told that even if they could locate themselves in some of the schools, they would not be paid until April.

Those who had not got posts said they were told that the government would create new posts in April.

Director-general for education in Gazankulu, SDC Vukela, confirmed no new posts were created for the newly qualified teachers.

Vukela attributed the department's failure to under-funding and said he hoped new posts would be created by April.
Zoeknog Dam break to hurt wildlife, tourism

By Julienne du Toit

When the Zoeknog Dam in Lebowa gave way last week, it was not just R38 million that was washed down the river.

The tons of soil from the dam wall turned the river a thick orange-brown colour, so solid it looked like a sand road from the air.

But it was not so thick as to clog up the gills of the fish. The damage was far more subtle.

It coated and smothered the eggs and hatchlings the fish have just laid on the gravel bottom of the Mutlonuvi River, and also the river it flows into — the Sand — and ultimately the Sabie River.

According to biologist Des Weeks, of Rhodes University, who is doing studies on invertebrates in the Sand River system, this huge load of topsoil does not kill, but weakens the life in the river.

It is not just the Mutlonuvi River that is in trouble, but the entire Sand-Sabie river system.

In a space of less than 100 km, the Sand River and its tributaries run through the territory of three governments: South Africa, Lebowa and Gazankulu.

The two homelands, which are politically hostile to each other, usually do not communicate on river matters, and this has led to a great deal of misunderstanding, according to Londolozi game reserve owner John Varty.

He maintains the Sand River is perennial. From his birth, it has flowed, clean and strong, throughout the seasons. A perennial river has certain rights. It must be kept flowing. No one can completely dam it or channel it, he says.

Last year, Varty and his brother became frantic. The Sand River was not flowing. Their hippos were trapped in shrinking, stagnant pools.

A trip in a helicopter showed them the problem. The water was not flowing beyond a weir in Lebowa, built to trap water for Champagne Citrus Estates.

Because of this, Gazankulu water officials further downstream, unaware the river was flowing strongly above the Lebowa weir, maintained that the river was a seasonal one.

A seasonal river can be sucked dry by anyone for any purpose. So the Gazankulu officials said they were under no obligation to release water from the Edinburgh Dam, which the Sand River flows into, to save Londolozi's hippos.

Before the wrangle became too complicated, the rains came, and most of the hippos were saved.

SA Department of Water Affairs director-general Claasie Claassen admitted, after some argument, that the Sand River was perennial. The problem was that the entire catchment area was overdeveloped, he said.

At the rivers' source high in the Drakensberg, exotic pine trees and bluegums planted for forestry were sucking up 30 to 40 percent of all the rain that would go into the river, Varty said.

Further down, citrus trees used up 200 tons of water for every ton of citrus produced.

The Mutlonuvi had been dammed at Zoeknog for coffee, which was also not a water-economic crop.

Lastly, there were hundreds of thousands of people. Very few had running water, but when they all did, even more water would be used.

And as less and less water found its way downstream, to the Sabi Sand Reserves and the Kruger National Park, so the game would suffer.

And if the game suffered, the tourists would be less willing to come, which would be a blow to the tourism industry.
15 hospitals hit by strikes

At least 15 hospitals in the Northern Transvaal and Eastern Cape which have been hit by strikes over a variety of demands were yesterday still struggling to maintain medical services.

Seriously ill patients in six hospitals in Gazankulu were being transferred to Transvaal Provincial Administration hospitals in Tzaneen, Pretoria and other neighbouring towns in the Northern Transvaal.

The institutions affected are Letaba, Nkhepans, Shuhuana, Elim, Tintswalo and Mabamule hospitals.

Nurses are demanding promotions and cash awards.

Workers at Mankweng, Groothoek, Jane Furse, Seshego, Mokopane and St Rita's hospitals in Lebowa also continued their strike yesterday.

At the Harry Kessler home in Rosettenville, Johannesburg, volunteers came to the aid of 57 cerebral palsied children after 45 non-medical staff went on strike yesterday morning.

Some parents fetched their children to ease the burden facing staff nurses and volunteers. Parents have also taken some handicapped orphans from the home into their care.

The Congress of Satu said it was becoming increasingly alarmed by the hospital crisis caused by the Nhawu strike. — Sowetan Reporter and Sapa.
Gazgold still in the red

Jono Waters

INDEPENDENT producer Gazankulu Gold (Gazgold) remained in the red, making a loss of R295 000 (R309 391) in the December quarter. Gazgold milled 20 764 tons (17 805), but at a lower grade of 2.89g/t (3.97g/t).

Revenue amounted to R93.84 (R112.73) a ton milled against costs of R95.16/t (R110.16), producing a working loss of R1.32/t (R2.85/t profit).

A company spokesman said production was hampered by the lack of available ore reserves.

The introduction of a seven-day working week encountered some problems, but the benefits of this programme should be evident in the next quarter, he added.
Chief Ntsanwisi

dies in hospital

By Don Seokane 20.3.93

GAZANKULU's Chief Minister, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, died yesterday morning at the Johannesburg Hospital after a long illness.

Ntsanwisi, also known as Chief Majela, died aged 78, from leukemia. He had been ill since last July, according to a government spokesman. Ntsanwisi was also leader of the Xhosa Rixaka political party.

The government spokesman Mr Howard Khaza said Minister of Education Mr BPP Mhlanga, who has been acting chief minister since Ntsanwisi's illness, will continue to do so.

He disclosed that the cabinet will soon meet to appoint Ntsanwisi's successor. See also page 2.
GaZankulu

head dies at 72

JOHANNESBURG. — President F.W. de Klerk paid tribute to GaZankulu chief minister Prof. Hudson NisanWisi, 72, who died yesterday morning.

He said Prof NisanWisi's "experience, wisdom and reasoned approach will be sorely missed in the process of negotiations".

Prof NisanWisi was being treated for leukaemia. — Sapa
De Klerk pays tribute to Hudson Ntsanwisi

GIYANI — Tributes and messages of condolence poured into the Gazankulu capital after the announcement that the homeland's Chief Minister, Hudson Ntsanwisi (72), died yesterday.

Ntsanwisi lost his battle with leukaemia at the Johannesburg Hospital.

President de Klerk said Ntsanwisi was a man of "integrity and balance" who had made an invaluable contribution to his people. "His great experience, wisdom and reasoned approach will be sorely missed." (15)

Regional and Land Affairs Minister Jacob de Villiers said South Africa had lost one of its most respected leaders.

Under him, Gazankulu's Gross National Product had increased from a mere R7 million in 1970 to more than R900 million in 1990.

Chief Minister E P P Mhlanga said Ntsanwisi was "a man of peace and reconciliation with a strong conviction that regionalism provided the only viable constitutional option for a democratic South Africa".

The opening of the Gazankulu Legislative Assembly will go ahead as scheduled today. Funeral arrangements would be announced soon. — Northern Transvaal Bureau.

Hudson Ntsanwisi ... hailed as man of peace.
NEWS  Professor rode out hostility

Final curtain for Ntsanwisi

By Mathatha Tsedu

The year 1990 probably stood in Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi’s life as his worst. Having led the Gazankulu bantustan since its inception in 1969, Ntsanwisi suddenly found himself surrounded by disgruntled subjects who were demanding his head.

So intense was the hostility towards him in the area that local hotels and supermarkets who had his picture in their foyers took it down. It seemed at the time that the professor’s time was up.

But it was not. For Ntsanwisi, a skilful politician and survivor, rode roughshod over the protests and remained at the helm of the Northern Transvaal bantustan.

Born on July 13, 1920, he attended primary school at Shihuvene, where he passed standard six in 1935, coming first in the country. He qualified as a teacher at the Lemansa Training College near Ermelo. He taught at several schools, including Emamrentia Gefenhuys High and Shihuvene secondary schools.

African studies

He obtained his BA degree at Fort Hare, specializing in African studies and English. He served as a schools inspector in Petersburg and was later seconded to the University of the North.

He was promoted to the chair of African Languages at Turfloop after obtaining an MA degree with Unitas. He also studied linguistics at the Georgetown and Hartford Seminary Foundation in the United States.

He was conferred an honorary Doctor of Administration degree by the University of the North in 1980.

Ntsanwisi died yesterday morning in a Johannesburg clinic where he was being treated. His tenure as head of the Gazankulu government dates back to 1969 when he left the University of the North to take over the reigns of the Tsonga Shangaan Territorial Authority as it was then known.

It was by all descriptions a peaceful and rewarding shift for him as Gazankulu hardly ever made it into the news.

His political philosophy hinged on his belief that black people had to get involved in any mechanism that could be used to fight white domination. At the height of political opposition to involvement in government-created structures, Ntsanwisi argued that his role was advancing the struggle, and that his was just another way.

While others may choose armed struggle, which he eschewed, he believed that by opposing the white government and working...
Gazankulu has no heir

By MOSES MAMAILA

THE death of Gazankulu's chief minister for 23 years, Prof. Hudson Ntsanwisi, has left the homeland without an heir.

The 72-year-old leader died from leukemia at a Johannesburg clinic on Thursday.

Ntsanwisi had close ties with the ANC's top leadership. Education minister Edward Mnzi has been acting as chief minister.
Wily Hudson fought a ‘different way’

Gazankulu chief minister Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, who led the bantustan since 1969, died in the Johannesburg Hospital last week at the age of 72. MATHATHA TSEDU looks at his life and times.

The year 1999 was probably Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi’s worst. Having led the Gazankulu bantustan since its inception in 1969, Ntsanwisi suddenly found himself surrounded by disgruntled subjects who were demanding his head.

So intense was the hostility towards him in the area that local hotels and supermarkets who had pictures of him on their premises took them down. It seemed at the time that the professor’s time was up.

But it was not to be. For Ntsanwisi, a skilful politician and survivor, rode roughshod over the protests and emerged still at the helm of the Northern Transvaal “homeland”.

And so those pictures had to go up again.

Born on July 11, 1920, he attended school at Shihuva where he passed standard six in 1935, attaining the highest marks in the country. He qualified as a teacher at Lenontes Training College near Ellis and went on to teach at several schools including Emuera, Gideonshy High, and Shihuva Secondary schools.

He obtained his BA degree at Fort Hare, majoring in African studies and English, and served as a schools inspector in Pietersburg before joining the staff of the University of the North.

He was promoted to chair of African languages at the university after obtaining an MA degree with Unisa. He also studied linguistics at Georgetown and Hartford Seminary Foundation in the United States before entering politics in 1969.

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Ntsanwisi’s tenure as head of the Gazankulu government dates back to 1969 when he left the University of the North to take over the reins of the Tsonga Shangaan territorial authority, as it was then known.

It was by all descriptions a peaceful and rewarding shift for him, as Gazankulu hardly ever made it into the news. His political philosophy hinged on his belief that black people had to get involved in any mechanism that could be used to fight white domination.

At the height of political opposition nationally to involvement in government-created structures, Ntsanwisi argued that his role was advancing the struggle, and that his was just another way of achieving liberation.

While others chose armed struggle, which he eschewed, he believed that by engaging the white Government and working within its structures, he could uplift his people through education and the provision of other services.

However, he rejected the notion of nominal independence as opted for by other bantustans such as Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei. He fought against sanctions and the isolation of the country and said white people needed to be exposed internationally to the thinking of others to get them to change.

Ntsanwisi built himself an economic empire, with several businesses owned by himself and his children. He served on almost any significant board in the bantustan and ruled the area with an iron fist, tolerating no opposition.

He was accused of running the homeland like his family business. Then came 1990 and the unbanning of organisations. The pent-up anger of a people suppressed for decades burst into the open. Students staged boycotts and his own civil service stopped work for two months in efforts to get him to resign.

In an emotional interview in his office at the height of the uprisings, Ntsanwisi, close to tears, said he was deeply hurt by the insults and “betrayal” by his own people.

“If I had served the Lord my God with half the zeal that I served them, He would have saved me”, he said.

A skilful politician, Ntsanwisi outfoxed the activists, many of whom owed allegiance to the ANC, by going to ANC headquarters in Johannesburg to make amends with the organisation’s leader, Nelson Mandela.

Ntsanwisi even took out ANC membership and joined four other bantustan leaders in declaring allegiance to the ANC.

The move threw the activists in Gazankulu into disarray as continued opposition to Ntsanwisi could be interpreted by their national leadership as rebellion.

And so Ntsanwisi lived to lead another day. Emboldened by this success, Ntsanwisi became hostile to local activists and went on to transform his Inkatha look-alike Ximoko xa Fizaka cultural movement into a political party that would stand on its own.

Ximoko was accused, together with the Gazankulu Youth Movement and the Gazankulu Women’s Association, of being a cause of terror.

As chief minister and leader of Ximoko, Ntsanwisi signed the National Peace Accord in September 1991 and took part in the Ciskei negotiations. The part, he said, was also at the multi-party planning conference two weeks ago.

Because of his illness, Ntsanwisi withdrew from public view last July, leaving education minister and chairman of Ximoko, Edward Mhinga, in charge.

Observers in the area expect Mhinga to be confirmed by the legislative assembly within two weeks as the new chief minister.

No change in policy is expected, and the semi-neutral stance that has seen Gazankulu outside the ANC alliance but not part of the right-wing Concerned South Afri cans Group (COSAG) is set to continue.
Wily Hudson fought a 'different way'

Gazankulu chief minister Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, who led the bantustan since 1969, died in the Johannesburg Hospital last week at the age of 72. MATHATHA TSEDU looks at his life and times.

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No change in policy is expected, and the semi-neutral stand that has seen Gazankulu outside the ANC alliance but also not part of the right-wing Concerned South Africans Group (Cosag) is set to continue.
Gazankulu struggle on

A BATTLE for the leadership of the nominally independent homeland of Gazankulu is about to begin following last week's death of Chief Minister Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi.

The two men who want the homeland's top executive position are Education Minister Epy Mhinga and Works Minister Chief SWD Nsamalo.

According to sources, Mhinga was designated Ntsanwisi's political successor by the Chief Minister before his death.
A man who served humanity

"I will never forget the
man who served humanity"
New Gazankulu minister

GIYANI — Chief S-Nxumalo has been elected Gazankulu's new chief minister. The former minister of education succeeds Professor Hudson Ntamwini, who died recently.
Ntsanwisi’s successor

By Don Seokane

GAZANKULU Minister of Works Mr SWD Nxumalo on Monday became the homeland’s second Chief Minister following the death of Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi.

Nxumalo was elected during a sifting of the Gazankulu legislative assembly at Giyani.

Former lawyer Mr SC Mhinga, who has since been struck off the roll of attorneys for neglecting his practice, contested the position with Nxumalo.

Nxumalo gained 76 votes while Mhinga got only five votes.

Mhinga’s relative, Mr Edward Mhinga, became acting Chief Minister when Ntsanwisi was taken ill in July last year.

Ntsanwisi died at the Johannesburg Hospital on March 25.

After his election on Monday, Nxumalo said he was pleased to be able to lead Gazankulu. He said he believed the vast experience he had gained while working with Ntsanwisi would help him shape Gazankulu’s future.

He appealed to the people of Gazankulu to be united for the development of their region.

Unita man’s mystery trip

By Eben Hamed

THE NAMIBIAN Home Affairs Ministry yesterday revealed details of the arrest of a senior Unita officer currently being held in a Windhoek jail, saying he had been arrested trying to cross the Botswana border illegally.

Brigadier Jorge Valentim, son of Unita chief negotiator and information head Dr Jorge Valentim, had been handed to Namibian immigration officials by Botswana police, Home Affairs Permanent Secretary Ms Frieda Williams told Namibia Broadcasting Corporation radio.

She said Valentum had never asked for asylum in Namibia, despite having visited the country several times prior to his arrest at the Buitepos border post.

He had been served with a deportation order and would be taken back to Angola unless another country granted him asylum.

Prison gang fight leads to killing

By Sapa

A LONG-TERM prisoner died after a fight between two members of the Big Five Gang in Pretoria’s Central Prison on Monday night, according to a prisons spokeswoman.

Lieutenant-Colonel LJ Wepener of Correctional Services said yesterday that Johannes Ramakgola, who had been in prison since October 27 1988 serving a seven-year sentence for housebreaking and theft, was stabbed during the fight and died later in hospital. - Sapa.
Ex-lawyer's bid for top job fails

By ELIAS MALULEKE

A FORMER top lawyer who has been struck off the roll of attorneys and is facing several fraud charges involving R800 000, failed to win this week's election for the vacant post of Gazankulu Chief Minister.

Cedrick Mhinga, who was based in Johannesburg and is now in Gazankulu, has been charged with fraud by the Offices for Serious Economic Offences in connection with motor vehicle accident claims. He is alleged to have failed to pay or underpaid accident victims; made exorbitant cost claims; and has shortages in his trust fund account. He is on R2 000 bail.

In November 1992 Mhinga was struck off the roll of attorneys by the Pretoria Supreme Court in connection with several counts of misconduct, including unprofessional behaviour.

Cedrick Mhinga, who was based in Johannesburg and is now in Gazankulu, has been charged with fraud by the Offices for Serious Economic Offences in connection with motor vehicle accident claims.

However, Mhinga polled only five votes against his opponent's majority of 76 votes.

The man who landed the plum job was SWB Ncumalo, 65, becoming the second Chief Minister of the homeland. He succeeded Professor Husdon Ntsawuza, who died from leukemia at a Johannesburg hospital on March 25 after ruling the homeland for 23 years.

Mhinga's decision to stand prompted his uncle and the then acting Chief Minister Edward PP Mhinga to bow out of the race. Edward Mhinga was tipped to win the election.

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No. 612
16 April 1993

WAGE ACT, 1957

WAGE BOARD INVESTIGATION: WAGE DETERMINATION 471: CLOTHING AND KNITTING INDUSTRY, REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA: REVISION OF WAGES

The Wage Board has decided in terms of section 9 (2) of the Wage Act, 1957, to allow persons who have an interest in the above-mentioned investigation, particulars of which were published by Government Notice No. 462 in Government Gazette No. 14669 of 26 March 1993, to submit oral representations to the Board. For the purpose of hearing representations, the Board will hold sittings at the venues, times and dates indicated below:

(a) Worcester: Department of Manpower, Old Apostolic Church Building, corner of Stockenström and Durban Streets, at 14:00 on 26 April 1993;
(b) Ladysmith: Department of Manpower, Lady Keate Building, 35 Keate Street at 14:00 on 9 June 1993.

M. J. DELPORT,
Secretary: Wage Board.

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS

No. 610
16 April 1993

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA AND THE GAZANKULU GOVERNMENT TO PROVIDE FOR THE EXERCISE OR PERFORMANCE OF CERTAIN POWERS, DUTIES OR FUNCTIONS AS CONTEMPLATED IN SECTION 21, READ WITH ITEM 32E, OF SCHEDULE 1 OF THE SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES CONSTITUTION ACT, 1971 (ACT NO. 21 OF 1971), WHICH RELATE TO MINERAL MATTERS

PREAMBLE

WHEREAS the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Gazankulu Government recognise the friendly relations existing between the two Governments and their inhabitants;

AND WHEREAS Southern Africa is richly endowed with a wide variety of minerals;

AND WHEREAS prospecting and mining operations and other activities in connection with mineral matters are being conducted on land within the borders of the Republic of South Africa, including the territory of Gazankulu;

AND WHEREAS it is considered essential to regulate and stimulate the mining industry within the borders of the Republic of South Africa, including the territory of Gazankulu, in an orderly manner and in the best interests of the aforementioned Governments and their inhabitants;

AND WHEREAS the Gazankulu Legislative Assembly is empowered, with effect from 31 December 1986, to legislate on mineral matters;

AANHEF

NADEMAAL die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika en die Gazankulu-Regenning die vriendskaplike betrekkinge erken wat tussen die twee Regerings en hul inwoners bestaan;

EN NADEMAAL Suidelike Afrika ryklik bedoel is met ’n groot verskeidheid minerale;

EN NADEMAAL prospektor-, myn- en ander werk- en ander werk- en ander werkgemeenskappe in verband met mineralaangeleenthede op grond binne die grense van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, insluitende die gebied van Gazankulu, verrig word;

EN NADEMAAL dit as noodsaaklik beskou word om die mynindustrie binne die grense van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, insluitende die gebied van Gazankulu, op ’n orde wyse en tot die grootste voordeel van vermelde Regerings en hul inwoners te reël en te stimuleer;

EN NADEMAAL die Gazankulu Wetgewende Vergadering met ingang van 31 Desember 1988 bevoeg om wette te maak met betrekking tot mineraleangeleenthede;
AND WHEREAS the executive authority in regard to
the said matters vests in the Gazankulu Government;

AND WHEREAS the laws relating to the said matters
which were in force on 31 December 1986 in the
Republic of South Africa, including the territory of
Gazankulu, shall continue to be in force in the territory
of Gazankulu until repealed or amended by the Gazan-
kulu Legislative Assembly;

AND WHEREAS the Government of the Republic of
South Africa has, through its Department of Mineral
and Energy Affairs, the resources and expertise at its
disposal to assist the Gazankulu Government in the
administration of the laws relating to mineral matters;

AND WHEREAS persons or bodies in the service or
under the control of the Government of the Republic of
South Africa have, at the request of the Gazankulu
Government, continued to exercise or perform certain
powers, functions or duties conferred or imposed in
terms of the said laws within the territory of Gazan-
kulu;

AND WHEREAS the aforementioned Governments
demn it expedient that the exercise or performance of
such powers, functions or duties be formalized;

NOW, THEREFORE, the Government of the Repub-
lic of South Africa and the Gazankulu Government
(hereinafter jointly referred to as the Parties) agree as
follows:

1. The Parties recognise that the administrative control,
powers, duties and functions in relation to mineral
matters within the territory of Gazankulu vest in the
Gazankulu Government.

2. In order to assist the Gazankulu Government to
administer the laws relating to mineral matters within
the territory of Gazankulu, the Government of the
Republic of South Africa, through its Department of
Mineral and Energy Affairs, shall render the said ser-
vice to the Gazankulu Government on the following
conditions:

(a) the Gazankulu Government shall, on the recom-
mandation of the said Department, designate in
writing a person in the service, or the body
under the control, of the Government of the
Republic of South Africa, who or which is
required to exercise or perform any power, func-
tion or duty conferred or imposed in terms of any
of the said laws;

(b) such person or body shall exercise or perform
any such power, function or duty in accordance
with such directions, directives or policy as the
Gazankulu Government may from time to time
determine; and

(c) the Gazankulu Government undertakes to—

(i) indemnify the Government of the Republic
of South Africa against any claim, loss or
damage which it may sustain or incur as a
result of or in connection with the exercise
or performance of any such power, func-
tion or duty by such person or body; and

EN NADEMAAL die uitvoerende gesag met betrek-
kting tot gemelde aangeleentheid in die Gazankulu-
Regering gevestig is;

EN NADEMAAL die wette met betrekking tot
gemelde aangeleentheid wat op 31 Desember 1986 in
die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, met inbegrip van die
gebied van Gazankulu, van toepassing was, in die
gebied van Gazankulu van krag bly totdat dit herroep
of gewysig word deur die Gazankulu Wetgewende Ver-
gadering;

EN NADEMAAL die Regering van die Republiek van
Suid-Afrika, deur sy Departement van Mineraal-
Energiesake, oor die hulpmiddedele en kundigheid
beskik om die Gazankulu-Regering met die admini-
strasie van die wette met betrekking tot mineraalaan-
geleentheid behulpsaam te wees;

EN NADEMAAL persone of liggame in diens en
onder die beheer van die Regering van die Republiek
van Suid-Afrika, op versoeke van die Gazankulu-Rege-
ring, voortgegaan het met die uitoefening of verrig-
ting van sekere bevoegdhede, werkzaamhede en pligte by
of kragtens bedoelde wette verleen of opgedra, binne
die gebied van Gazankulu;

EN NADEMAAL die voormelde Regerings dit
dienstig ag dat die uitvoering of verrigting van sodanige
bevoegdhede, funksies of pligte geformaliseer word;

NOU DERHALWE kom die Regering van die Repub-
liek van Suid-Afrika en die Gazankulu-Regering (hier-
derond gesamentlik die Partye genoem) soos volg
ooroors:

1. Die Partye erken dat die administratiewe beheer,
bevoegdhede, pligte en funksies met betrekking tot
mineraalaangeneemhede binne die gebied van Gazan-
kulu, in die Gazankulu-Regering vestig.

2. Ten einde die Gazankulu-Regering behulpsaam te
wees met die administrasie van die wette met betrek-
kking tot mineraalaangeneemhede binne die gebied van
Gazankulu, sal die Regering van die Republiek van
Suid-Afrika deur middel van sy Departement van Mine-
raal- en Energiesake, die betrokke dienste aan die
Gazankulu-Regering lever op die volgende voor-
waardes:

(a) Die Gazankulu-Regering moet, op aanbeveling
gemelde Departement, 'n persoon in dienst, of die
liggaam onder die beheer, van die Regering van die
Republiek van Suid-Afrika, aan wie of waaraan die uitvoering of uitoefening
van enige bevoegdhede, werkzaamheid of plig
ingevoelige enige van sodanige wette opgedra of
opgedra is, skriflik aanwy;

(b) sodanige persoon of liggaam moet enige
sodanige bevoegdhede, werkzaamheid of plig
uitoefen of uitvoer ooreenkomstig sodanige
voorskrifte, opdragte of beleid wat die Gazan-
kulu-Regering van tyd tot tyd mag voorskrif; en

(c) die Gazankulu-Regering ondernem om—

(i) die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-
Afrika te vrywaar teen enige eis, verlies of
skade wat hy mag ly of opdoen as gevolg
van of wat in verband staan met die uit-
voering of uitoefening van enige bevoegd-
heid, werkzaamheid of plig deur sodanige
persoon of liggaam; en


(ii) reimburse the said Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs for its expenditure incurred in connection with any services rendered in the territory of Gazankulu on a basis to be agreed upon between the relative Department of or body under control of the Gazankulu Government and the said Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs.

3

(a) The Gazankulu Government acknowledges—

(i) that certain prospecting, mining and other rights have been granted or enjoyed in terms of the mineral laws of the Republic of South Africa in respect of certain mineral rights transferred to it on 31 December 1986 by the Government of the Republic of South Africa; and

(ii) that on the said date it took over all rights and obligations of the Government of the Republic of South Africa in respect of such rights.

(b) The Gazankulu Government shall—

(i) honour all rights referred to in paragraph 3 (a) (i) of this Agreement in respect of all mineral rights transferred or to be transferred to it; and

(ii) where suitable applications are lodged for the renewal of such rights in terms of the laws of Gazankulu or, in the event of such rights being adversely affected as a result of any change in the status of such land, grant comparable rights to the last holders of the said rights: Provided that such holders have complied with the provisions and the requirements pertaining to the granting of the rights and that such renewals are not in conflict with the laws of Gazankulu.

(c) The Gazankulu Government undertakes to afford all reasonable facilities to all concerns lawfully exercising rights relating to mineral matters within the territory of Gazankulu, including reasonable access to, exit from, and freedom of movement in, the territory of Gazankulu, of such concerns, their employees and all other persons rendering services to such concerns.

4

The Government of the Republic of South Africa shall pay to the Gazankulu Government all moneys, lawfully due to the Gazankulu Government, which have been received on or after 31 December 1986 by the Government of the Republic of South Africa in connection with the granting or renewal of any licences or rights relating to prospecting and or mining rights in the territory of Gazankulu.

(ii) gemelde Departement van Mineraal- en Energisake te vergoed vir sy uitgawes wat ontstaan in verband met enige dienste in die gebied van Gazankulu gelewer, op 'n basis waarop die betrokke Departement van of liggaam onder die beheer van die Gazankulu-Regering en gemelde Departement van Mineraal- en Energisake ooreenkom.

3

(a) Die Gazankulu-Regering erkenn—

(i) dat sekere prospekteer-, myn- en ander regte toegeteken of genet is ingevolge die mineraalwette van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika teen opsigte van sekere mineraalregte wat op 31 Desemper 1986 deur die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika aan hom oorgedra is; en

(ii) dat hy op gemelde datum al die regte en verpligtinge van die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika teen opsigte van sodanige regte ontvang het.

(b) Die Gazankulu-Regering sal—

(i) alle regte waarna in paragraaf 3 (a) (i) van hierdie Ooreenkomst verwys word teen opsigte van al die mineraalregte wat aan hom oorgedra is of aan hom oorgedra staan te word, eerbiedig; en

(ii) waar behoorlike aanseike ingedien word om die hernuwing van sodanige regte ingevolge die wette van Gazankulu of, ingeval sodanige regte as gevolg van enige verandering in die status van die grond nadelig geafflekteer word, soortgelyke vergelykbare regte aan die laaste houers van sodanige regte toekom: Met dien verstande dat sodanige houers die bepalings en vereistes nagekom het wat betrekking het op die toekennings van die regte en dat sodanige hernuings nie teenstrydig met die wette van krug in Gazankulu is nie.

(c) Die Gazankulu-Regering onderneem om alle redelike faciliteite aan alle instansies te verskaf wat regte met betrekking tot mineraalangeleenthede in die gebied van Gazankulu te gooi, met inbegrip van redelike toegang tot, uitgang uit en vryheid van beweging in, die gebied van Gazankulu van sodanige instansies, hulle werkensers en alle ander persone wat dienste aan sodanige instansies lewer.

4

Die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika sal alle gelde wat in verband met die toekennings of hernuwing van enige lisenses of regte met betrekking tot prospekteer- en mynregte in die gebied van Gazankulu, wat op of na 31 Desemper 1986 aan die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika betaal is, en wat regtens die Gazankulu-Regering toekom, aan die Gazankulu-Regering oorbetal.
(a) In order to regulate and stimulate prospecting and mining matters in Southern Africa in an orderly manner and in the mutual interest of the Parties, the Gazankulu Government may consult with the Government of the Republic of South Africa through the latter Government’s Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs in regard to prospecting and mining, the production, processing, beneficiation, marketing and export of minerals and mineral products, and the financing and control of such activities.

(b) The Government of the Republic of South Africa undertakes, at the request of the Gazankulu Government, in so far as it is able, to provide geological and other professional, technical and administrative assistance, information, advice and guidance to the Gazankulu Government in regard to any matter referred to in paragraph (a).

(c) The Gazankulu Government undertakes to grant to all authorised persons in the service of the Government of the Republic of South Africa reasonable access to, exit from, and freedom of movement in, the territory of Gazankulu to enable them to exercise or perform any power, duty or function in or in respect of the territory of Gazankulu under this Agreement.

(d) The Gazankulu Government undertakes to provide such facilities, assistance or means as may be reasonably necessary to enable any person in the service, or any body under the control, of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, to carry out the terms and to achieve the objectives of this Agreement.

The Parties undertake to consult with each other before they pass any legislation relating to mineral matters which may affect the objectives of this Agreement.

(a) Ten einde prospekteer- en mynaangeleenthede in sudelike Afrika in die gemeenskapsklike belang van die Partye op 'n ordele wyse te reël en te stimuleer kan die Gazankulu-Regering met die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, deur bemiddeling van laasgenoemde Regering se Departement van Minerale- en Energiesake, oorleg pleeg in verband met prospektering en mynbou, die produksie, prosessering, veredeling, bemarkeering en uitvoer van minerale en mineraleprodukte, en die finansiering en kontrole van sodanige aktiwiteite.

(b) Die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika ondernem om op versoek van die Gazankulu-regering, in soverre hy daartoe in staat is, geologiese en ander vakkundige, tegnieke en administratiewe blystand, inligting, advies en leiding aan die Gazankulu-regering in verband met enige aangeleenthed bedoel in paragraaf (a) te verskaf.

(c) Die Gazankulu-regering ondernem om aan alle gemagtigde persone in die diens van die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika geredelik toegang tot, uitgang uit en vryheid van beweging in, die gebied van Gazankulu te verleen, ten einde hulle in staat te stel om enige bevoegdheid, werkzaamheid en plig in die gebied van Gazankulu uit te oefen of te verrig in of ten opsigte van die gebied van Gazankulu.

(d) Die Gazankulu-regering ondernem om sodanige faciliteite, hulp of middels beskikbaar te stel wat redelik en nodig is om enige persoon in die diens van die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika in staat te stel om dié bepaling van enige Ooreenkoms met die oommerke daarvan te bereik.

Die Partye ondernem om met mekaar oorleg te pleeg voordat hulle enige wetgewing met betrekking tot mynaangeleenthede aanvaan wat die oommerke van enige Ooreenkoms kan afdrukke.

(a) Hierdie Ooreenkoms kan deur enige van die Partye opgesê word deur aan die ander Party ses maande skriftelike kennis van beëindiging te gee.

(b) Enige wysiging aan hierdie Ooreenkoms moet op skrifwees en onderteken word deur beide partye.

(c) Indien enige van die Partye versuim om enige van sy verpligtinge ingevolge hierdie Ooreenkoms of die ooreenkoms bedoel in paragraaf 2 (c) (ii) hierbo, na te kom of uit te voer, sal die ander Party geregtig wees om sodanige Party kennis te gee om daarop te voldoen binne 'n tydperk van nie minder nie as 30 dae. Indien die versuimende Party versuim om dit te doen, sal die ander Party geregtig wees om hierdie Ooreenkoms sonder verdere kennisgewing te beëindig.
Any notice referred to in paragraph 7 above, shall be valid if addressed in a prepaid registered envelope to—

(a) the Gazankulu Government
   c/o the Director-General
   Department of the Chief Minister and Economic Affairs
   Gazankulu Government Service
   Private Bag X573
   GIYANI
   0826

or

(b) the Government of the Republic of South Africa
   c/o The Director-General
   Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs
   Private Bag X59
   PRETORIA
   0001

or any such other address in the territory of Gazankulu or in the Republic of South Africa, as the case may be, as either of the Parties may hereafter give notice in writing to the other Party.

The Parties hereby choose their domicilia citandi et executandi at the aforementioned addresses.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorised thereto by their respective Governments, have signed and sealed this Agreement.

DONE at PRETORIA, in duplicate, in the English language, this 17th day of November 1992.

G. S. BARTLETT,
MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS
FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DONE at GIYANI, in duplicate, in the English language, this 11th day of February 1993.

E. P. P. MHINGA (Acting)
CHIEF MINISTER AND MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
FOR THE GAZANKULU GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL EDUCATION
No. 616
16 April 1993

BUREAU OF HERALDRY
APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF HERALDIC REPRESENTATIONS AND NAMES, AND OBJECTIONS THERE TO

SECTION 7A AND B OF THE HERALDRY ACT, 1962 (ACT No. 18 OF 1962)

The undermentioned bodies and persons have applied in terms of section 7 of the Heraldry Act, 1962 (Act No. 18 of 1962), for the registration of their heraldic representations and names, or have objected thereto:

Enige kennisgewing soos bedoel in paragraaf 7 hierbo, is geldig indien dit in 'n gefrankeerde, aangetekende koevet geryf is aan—

(a) die Gazankulu-Regering
   p/a Direkteur-generaal
   Departement van die Hoofminister en Ekonomiese Sake
   Gazankulu-Regeringsdiens
   Privaatsak X573
   GIYANI
   0826

or

(b) die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika
   p/a Direkteur-generaal
   Departement van Mineraal- en Energie sake
   Privaatsak X59
   PRETORIA
   0001

of enige ander adres binne die gebied van Gazankulu of binne die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, na gelang van die geval, waarvan enige van die Partye hierna aan die ander Party skriftelik kennis mag gee. Die Partye kies hiermee hulle domicilia citandi et executandi by die bo gemelde adrese.

TEN BEWYSE WAARVAN die ondergetekendes, behoorlik deur hulle onderskiele Regerings daartoe gemag, hierdie Ooreenkomms onderteken en geseël het.


G. S. BARTLETT,
MINISTER VAN MINERAAL- EN ENERGIESAKE
VIR DIE REGERING VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

GEGOED te GIYANI, in tweevoed, in die Afrikaanse taal, op hierdie 11de dag van Februarie 1993.

E. P. P. MHINGA (Waamemend)
HOOFMINISTER EN MINISTER VAN EKONOMIESE SAKE
VIR DIE GAZANKULU-REGERING

DEPARTEMENT VAN NASIONALE OPVOEDING
No. 616
16 April 1993

BURO VIR HERALDIEK
AANSOEK OM REGISTRASIE VAN HERALDIESE VOORSTELLINGS EN NAME, EN BESWARE DAARTEEN

ARTIKEL 7A EN B VAN DIE HERALDIEKWET, 1962 (WET No. 18 VAN 1962)

Ondergenoemde instansies en persone het kragtens artikel 7 van die Heraldiekwet, 1962 (Wet No. 18 van 1962), aansoek gedoen om die registrasie van hulle
Parliament opens

LESOTHO's first democratically elected parliament in 23 years opened yesterday following a landslide victory by the Basotho Congress Party earlier this month.

The BCP won all 65 constituencies for the 243-seat National Assembly. The assembly elected Teboho Kolane as speaker. He was speaker of the National Constituent Assembly which drafted Lesotho's new constitution.

In his first speech, Kolane said: "Many people have been asking me what kind of parliament this is going to be without an opposition, official or otherwise. I replied that it could look rather unusual but it's going to be an ordinary parliament."

"Assault" death probe

THE inquest into the death of Mr Edward Booi Malele, who was allegedly beaten to death by Gazankulu police, has been rescheduled to today at the Hlanganani Magistrate's Court.

The commander of the Tiyani police station, where Malele died, Major Piet Baloyi, is scheduled to give evidence after being implicated by two witnesses as having ordered policemen to assault Malele. Malele was arrested on December 25 1991 and died the same night.

- Sowetan Reporters, Sapa-Reuters
- Sowetan 20/4/93
Mandela to talk in Gazankulu

ANC president Nelson Mandela will address the Gazankulu Legislative Assembly and later an ANC rally at Giyani stadium tomorrow.

ANC spokesman Richard Baloyi said homeland chief minister Samuel Nkumalo was also expected to address the rally as well as other Gazankulu leaders.
Mandela offers friendship

Gazankulu Assembly addressed:

By Don Seokane

ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela yesterday extended the hand of friendship to Gazankulu but warned that agreements at a higher level would be insignificant without the support of the people.

During his first-ever address of the Gazankulu Legislative Assembly session, Mandela also adopted a conciliatory approach towards the white community, particularly the farmers. "Let us forget the past and its criminal actions. Now is the time for us to work together."

While the ANC viewed the homeland's parliament as "highly illegitimate", the ANC leader had accepted the invitation to address the assembly without hesitation. Mandela, however, warned that while high-level agreement was central to the pursuit of peace and tolerance, they would amount to nothing if those who live together did not co-operate.

"In our view," Mandela said, "co-operation should address the rights of workers, including civil servants, teachers and nurses."

Thanking Mandela for his visit and address, Gazankulu Chief Minister Mr Samuel Nxumalo said the visit was a specific arrangement of the late Professor Hudson Ntanwini."
Mandela's arrival brings the house down, literally

By Dick Nel
Northern Transvaal Bureau

GIYANI — Yesterday's session of the Gazankulu Legislative Assembly got off to an unusual start when a security policeman fell through the ceiling just before Nelson Mandela arrived to address the gathering.

The unfortunate man, together with two large pieces of ceiling board landed on the floor, but unable to secure a foothold two surprised MPs seat in the assembly chamber, laughed in the face, a newsmen speculated.
Mandela speaks in Gazankulu

GIYANI — The country would be on an irreversible course to democracy only when an election date had been firmly set and a constitution-making body finalised, ANC president Nelson Mandela told the Gazankulu Legislative Assembly in Giyani yesterday.

He hinted that he expected these issues to be settled at the multiparty talks this month.

Mandela, referring to his historic speech to the homeland assembly — "one of those rare contradictory moments in the life of the ANC" — commended Chief Minister Samuel Nkumalo and his Cabinet for "striking out along a new road".

"Here we are today, in an institution we consider highly illegitimate, sharing ideas about our common destiny," Mandela told his audience. — Northern Transvaal Bureau.
Chief accused of blowing hot and cold

By BENSON NTELMO

GAZANKULU leader Samuel Nsuxholo, 65, has been accused of not knowing where he stands.

After his election the new chief minister and former schoolmaster shocked everybody when he spurred the presidency of the Ximoko Progressive Party.

He said he wanted to bring a distinction between the Gazankulu government and the XPP.

One of the first things Nsuxholo pledged to do was clean up the administration.

He said he would arrange that there be a commission of inquiry to investigate different departments, starting with the Department of Works for money run by him.

"I do not want to inherit corruption," he said, and also called on the XPP to find their own offices and not rely on the government.

He raised hopes among ANC supporters in the homestead that a new era had dawned and that the time of repression of the Prof Hudson Ntshaweni era had been loosed.

Nsuxholo also had a meeting with the regional ANC leadership in the northern Transvaal and pledged to level the political playing fields, saying that harassment of public servants because of their political beliefs was a thing of the past.

He added that XPP members would not enjoy preferences as far as promotions were concerned, and that the ANC would no longer be denied permission to hold meetings as had happened under Ntswanwini.

There was a rumour spread that XPP members were not happy with the direction their chief minister was taking and were considering a vote of no confidence against him.

When Nsuxholo was contacted to comment on the rumours, he said: "I'd love to..."

The XPP held a meeting at Andover Game Reserve organised by white secretaries of officials. It was alleged it was a member of the ANC and should be removed.

Nsuxholo said he was able to persuade members of the XPP that he was not an ANC member, but a Ximoko member with an enlightened approach.

I differ with most Ximoko members because I think that the XPP must talk to other organisations fighting for the liberation of the black man.

"I believe that if Ximoko does not talk to other organisations it will not grow," he said.

Saying that "white seconded officials are not here for our comfort", the chief said he would ask the South African government to withdraw its people.

He added: "Some of them are corrupt. You may hear in a week or two that one of them has appeared in court."

Chief Nsuxholo also announced over the radio that a plan to out him was being organised by white seconded officials.

But in the same speech Nsuxholo promised the ANC by enacting some of its members were saying he was their man and was going division within the Ximoko (ranks).

He also delivered a controversial speech at the Ximoko conference at Malamulele Stadium, telling a party crowd that only the XPP knew what was good for the people of Gazankulu.

Then came the Gazankulu Nursing College incident.

Nsuxholo, who sympathised with the striking nurses, ordered that the nurses be allowed to sleep in their rooms after the police had kicked them out.

Deputy health minister Cipho Pakomono defined the chief minister by overruling his instruction and ordering that the nurses be ejected from the campus.

Pakomono had said he did not care what the chief minister might say even if he was dismissed that day.

Nsuxholo replied in public saying that Pakomono was young and did not think with his brain but relied on power.

Recently, when Nsuxholo visited ANC president Nelson Mandela to address the Gazankulu House of Assembly, many people were sceptical of the chief's aim, saying that with the all-Ximoko cabinet, he would not be able to form an alliance with the ANC.

After Mandela's address in parliament, Nsuxholo, who earlier was accused when he walked alongside the ANC leader at the stadium, was booed when told he was a member of Ximoko.

Nsuxholo told ANC supporters that if they boasted him they would not invite Mandel again.

This was dimmed by commotion at the stadium. Later he was observed after he said that although he was a member of the XPP, he had a good relationship with the ANC and other black organisations.

But a week later, SA Foreign Minister Pik Botha was in Gqunyana to see Nsuxholo.

Within two days Nsuxholo was addressing a National Party rally in Pretoria. It is heard that he feared the rally.

In a radio interview, Nsuxholo said he would oppose the ANC's policy statement.

When meeting the ANC, the same chief said the homeland had not yet decided on the question of the political alliance.
Gazankulu suspends striking clerk
TEDDY Hasani, one of the clerks striking at Gazankulu's department of education, was this week charged with misconduct and suspended.

The letter of suspension alleges that on June 29 Hasani prevented two parliamentary interpreters from entering the Legislative Assembly.

Source: Reports by CP Reporters, Sapa.
W

HETHER his beliefs are a mutation of oral history or the final flickerings of an ancient Judaic civilization is a mystery, but Robert Sackie of Gzanfula prides himself on being a "black Jew."

Sackie's distinctive and enigmatic lifestyle strikes a well-known character in the township of Vlakfontein, near Louis Trichardt. At the mention of his name, people in the area often inquire whether one is referring to Sackie the teacher. When that is confirmed, they lower their voices and ask more tentatively. "Sackie— the Lamba?"

Although most people in the surrounding huts of Gzanfula have heard of the Lamba people or "black Jews" and rumors circulate about them operating as a kind of "African Broderbond," nobody seems to know much about them.

Picked for details, locals in the area offered their voices and begin to hum with a kind of spectral reverence about how the Lamba are very beautiful, about how "their noses are longer, like white Jews," about how they've met a few Lamba...

As visitors approach Sackie's home, his friends ask them to extinguish their cigarettes and ask for tea instead of beer. He comes to the door wearing a spotless, cream overcoat and immaculately polished black shoes. He moves slowly, with a kind of dignity that reminds you to brush your shoes off before entering his living room.

He turns down the volume on the television soap opera Loving, lavishing us into a world which is a bizarre marriage of an ancient culture and a modern, middle-class lifestyle.

"Culturally we are the black Jews," he explains, adding that a taboo on the eating of pork and circumcision are the two most prominent links to white Jewish culture.

"Our people are concentrated in Venda and Zimbabwe, but you will find Lamba people in Soweto, in Pretoria, in Lebowa, in Mozambique—all over southern Africa. Somebody said Robert Mugabe was a Lamba, but I'm not quite sure."

Sackie becomes vague when asked to explain the heritage of his people whether they are linked to the Falashas of Ethiopia and how they ended up at this end of Africa.

He says his brother, who lives in Debe, Soweto, used to have a Falashan bible. He adds that such historical details can be established by reading a book by the president of the Lamba Cultural Association, Professor Mathibe.

"The book is available at the Revelation bookstore at the market in Thohoyandou—opposite the OK Bazaars," he suggests.

"Every year in October we have conferences at a farm near here, where the old people show the little ones how our culture was and how it should be maintained. People come from far and wide to this meeting."

"Usually the head of state in Venda is invited and always comes to give a speech."

"We go into a thatched house with no windows and start singing, dancing and playing music (which means) the drums. As we are singing and dancing some people will fall down."

"Those people are the spotted ones—the ancestors (what remains) coming into the body of the living ones to tell our community what needs to be done. They are carried away and treated and given what they need by the old ladies."

"They go back to normal by Sunday, when the celebrations end."

The story that is passed from grandmother to grandson is that the Lamba escaped the captivity of many Jews in 586 BC, as a result of conflict with the Arabs, migrated from Judea through Africa in search of trading centers. Sackie says the culture is dying, and he hasn't really acquainted himself with its ancient history. But he likes to stock to the customs, so the culture hasn't died altogether.

"Nowadays we are just like everybody—especially the tourists. From the 1960s onwards people have become more lax. The Sixties were the turning point for us," he says.

"My mother's drama used to say 'Bukulu' or 'Lamba, Tribe, Venda,' but now that's fallen away. But bit by bit we are going away from our culture. Before we were not allowed to marry a Sotho or a Shangaan—Lambas are all relatives because of marriage. Now we are mixed with different nations."

"Unlike white Jews, Lambas have assimilated other cultures."

Sackie does not find it contradictory that he is a Lutheran church member of the Lutheran Church.

"Most Lambas are churchgoers nowadays."

But there are certain Lamba customs that are rigidly upheld in his home, he boasts that his name makes him a direct descendant of one of the 12 original nations of the Lamba listed in Professor Mathibe's historical oral history. There's even a mountain named after his nation in Zimbabwe, where his forefathers first settled, he says.

When his wife—introduced only as Mrs. Sackie—emerges from the kitchen wearing an elegant, beige polo dress and carrying the tray, she asks the guests to wash their hands in the accompanying bowl of water before eating.

"Like all Jews, you know, we can't eat pork," he says. "This pig, where it stays, it is a very filthy place."

Sackie explains with a kind of warm gravity in his voice that he believes in the ethics of tolerance, which means, finally, to be afraid of nothing—to stick rigidly to cleanliness and, secondly, to continue the tradition of trade.

"There is a strong belief among us that we are meant to be rich people, and we'd rather take our customs to our own people. Lambas are business people, which comes from our ancestors, who were traders who used to make things out of iron and sell them."

"Taking a wooden bowl and a clay bowl from beneath the television, Sackie says: 'I brought these to maintain my culture.'"

In days gone by the Lamba would separate their meat and dairy products into these two separate dishes

A

Another ritual that distinguishes Sackie from his neighbours is the once-monthly procedure of head-shaving.

"It is a custom applied by our forefathers to take out their hair clasps for cleanliness. At the end of each month, one should sever a bowl of water and see the moon reflected in that water and shave the head bare."

Although his nephew says he would never dream of doing this, Sackie's head is so smooth one almost expects to see reflected upon it the elaborate frieze ceilings of his otherwise modest home.

After the eight o'clock news and a discussion about political developments in South Africa, Sackie ponderously recalls another of his collection of customs.

"The Lambas' way of showing respect for our elders is to clap our hands together with bellowed praise (afula) in one note," he says.

A few moments later he adds: "In these days our forefathers didn't use to place plates. They used to drink so-called beer from calabashes..."

And then: "Would you like another cup of tea?"
'Viva Pik' slogan dents credibility

By BENSON NTLEMO

A GAZANKULU deputy minister who caused a stir recently when he chanted "Viva NP, Viva Pik Botha" at an NP rally in Pietersburg, said he was embarrassed by what he'd done.

SE Mathumbo, Gazankulu deputy minister of education, this week told the homeland parliament that his chants had damaged his name as well as that of the Xhimoko Progressive Party of which he is an executive member.

"I am not a member of the NP and do not intend to become one in future," said Mathumbo.

He said he had been heard singing prases for an XPP chief which excited the crowds.

"These slogans seemed to please the NP leadership and they requested the same slogans when minister Botha stood to speak and at the introduction of the State President,"

Mathumbo, who was seen by thousands of TV viewers, said an impression has been created that his party was working hand in hand with the NP.
Homeland teachers rebel

By BENSON NTLEMO

THERE was drama in Gazankulu's capital Giyane on Thursday when a well-known principal and two other non-striking teachers were brought to a mass meeting of the South African Democratic Teacher's Union and introduced as "the lost sheep".

Giyane's Sukani higher primary school principal JC Ngwankoti, another principal of a pre-school and a teacher were brought to the meeting at the University of the North's campus hall by striking teachers, who marched through the township to take action against teachers who had not joined the strike.

The three were given chairs in the front alongside the leadership.

"We are not here to crucify anybody, these comrades here must feel at home," said one of the leaders.

Thereafter a choir of striking teachers broke into a song in praise of Sadtu and critical of the Xhikoko Progressive Party and the Transval United African Teachers Association.

The previous night a nine-person Sadtu delegation slept at the Department of Education's head office where they had staged a sit-in to protest against the homeland administration's reluctance to enter into recognition negotiations with the union.

The nine were removed the following morning after being served with an eviction order by Gazankulu police.

The Giyane branch of Cosas also marched on the Gazankulu parliament demanding the government recognise the union.
Health Writer David Robbins went to Gazankulu and found thousands of refugees in two minds about going home

Fears of going home grip refugees’ hearts

Cold weather closing in: Dust swirling between ragged rows of shacks and huts; amoebic blight; children driving a donkey cart with wood for sale; and the fears of thousands of refugees from a war in Mozambique which is no longer being fought.

As many as 10,000 in this camp alone. It lies on the flat earth, clinging to the eastern edges of Ganyani, capital of self-governing Gazankulu. In the bad old days of Bantustan planning, it was meant to be home to South Africa’s Tswana and Shangaan. Most of the refugees are also Tswana who before the war, were separated from their South African cousins only by the Kruger National Park.

Food for the refugees comes from Operation Hunger, the South African Council of Churches, and the Catholic Church.

A timber and thatch-built school stands to one side. Here is a packing case, a sewing group.

Democratic elections

But earlier this year the clinic, serviced by the Gazankulu government and the French organisation, Medecins Sans Frontieres, was at last moved to a more solid venue.

The guns are silent in those days in Mozambique, though, the United Nations is in the process of disarmament both in Angola and Namibia. Troops of a building a building a building in the process of disarmament both in Angola and Namibia.

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Gazankulu teachers face axing to save R41-million

Only huge cutbacks on salary bills, literacy programmes, book supplies and security services can rescue Gazankulu's collapsing education system, reports Gaye Davis.

Gazankulu Intends firing 2,500 temporary teachers at the end of November in a desperate bid to meet a budget shortfall of at least R41-million. This is one of a number of drastic cut-backs proposed by the homeland government's education department to see it through to end of the financial year.

Principals summoned to a meeting at the Gxanyi College of Education on Monday were told by government officials the actual shortfall was R72-million, sources said.

Proposed cut-backs spelled out to the principals — including the suspension of literacy programmes, book and security services — would yield R48-million, of which R41-million would be used for salaries.

By firing temporary teachers — those without diplomas, who are on 24-hours' notice — the department hopes to make a huge saving on its salary bill for December and January.

Gazankulu's director-general of education, Samson Vukela, said those temporary teachers whose posts were not filled by newly qualified teachers in the new year would be able to reapply. The department also intends making further savings by employing new teachers only from February, although the school year starts mid-January.

Vukela said this week: "R72-million takes into account the situation we would like to be in. Even if we found R41-million, it wouldn't be ideal."

Denying that the crisis was the result of misuse of funds, Vukela said it had arisen as a result of the South African government not paying Gazankulu's education budget — pegged at R538-million, which includes a Gazankulu treasury allocation — in full. He insisted there was no danger of the homeland's education system collapsing but said that if the shortfall was not met it might not be able to pay its 11,000 teachers.

The principals' meeting was one in a series of "information sessions" the department was holding: principals had been urged to respond to the proposals and come up with their own savings ideas by today.

Other cost-cutting proposals include the immediate suspension of literacy programmes, a halt in book deliveries and security services, staggered stationery orders in 1994 and a freeze on the purchase of vehicles for school inspectors.

Gazankulu, meanwhile, owes its five colleges of education a total of R3,5-million in budget allocations. Gxanyi College's acting rector, Susan Cohen, said there were enough funds "for food and basic maintenance to the end of the year — but if we don't get money for the next financial year I don't know what we'll do." Bursaries for first-year students had been withdrawn without prior notice earlier this year and it was unclear what would be done about students who could not pay their fees, she said.

As part of the cuts, Gazankulu's colleges will receive only enough funds to cover the cost of food. It is proposed the staff to pupil ratio increase from 1:12 to 1:14.

Vukela said there was "some indication" central government would find "some, but not all" of the money. "Perhaps with these measures, if there is not much opposition, we may find ourselves coming out square."

But the move is set to pitch the homeland government into a head-on clash with the South African Democratic Teachers' Union (Sadtu), which this week gave notice it would oppose any teacher cut-backs.

Sadtu general secretary Randall van den Heever said: "The National Education and Training Forum has identified self-governing territories as those where rationalisation can't be contemplated, especially largely rural areas such as Gazankulu."

Representative Wendy Mayimela criticised the Gazankulu government for not first consulting the union. "Principals are part of management — they do not represent teachers."

"They say the bantustan is bankrupt, but they recently bought new BMW Seven Series for cabinet ministers and are now talking about buying Toyota Camrys for other MPs, so to us, they have money."
Osprey plans to break with past

ANDY DUFFY

INDEPENDENT gold producer Osprey Gold Mine is to restructure, refinance and rename itself, in an effort to close the door on its chequered past.

The Gazankulu company, which last year took the first steps to liquidation and was suspended from the JSE, said its main creditors had agreed to swap their debt for equity.

Osprey has managed to circumvent the freeze put on its shares by the Reserve Bank, as part of the Bank's probe into alleged forex irregularities by Osprey's former main shareholder. The company has also applied for a relisting on the JSE, and changed its name to Northfields Gold Mine.

The rehabilitation package accompanies results for the year to June which demonstrate a sharp turnaround in operating performance, marred by debt repayments. Tonnage leapt to 11.433t (7,352t), while a higher grade and two-thirds leap in revenues to R55.61/t pushed operating profit to R109m (R2.3m loss). But finance costs of R97m (R76.6m) and an extraordinary charge of R5.9m for loan write-offs, liquidation expenses and rentals on repossession of mining assets pushed bottom-line losses to R1.6m, against a R3.1m loss last year.

Osprey has been battling since the end of 1990, when it was suspended on the JSE pending the Reserve Bank's investigation into Manserv, which holds 51.6% of Osprey's shares.

The company was relisted, but despite a change in control and reported refinancing, it went into provisional liquidation and its shares were suspended in June last year.

The refinancing centres on main creditor the Finsword Consortium converting loans and claims against Osprey worth R6.6m into equity, taking control and cutting Osprey's debts. Manserv's stake is to be converted into redeemable preference shares.
Homelands crisis deepens

Gazankulu, Venda also in financial difficulties

BY NORMAN CHANDLER
PRETORIA BUREAU

The financial crisis in the homelands is deepening.

After revelations of Lebowa’s financial chaos, The Star learnt yesterday that Gazankulu is also experiencing financial difficulties. And in Venda the government is trying to recover R5.5 million in pensions paid in error to five civil servants.

Gazankulu sources said “desperate cost-cutting measures” were being introduced to save the homeland from bankruptcy in the months before the 1994/95 budget allocation is made.

The Education Department alone is down R73 million, and has instructed school principals to “privatise their schools” and, if necessary, retrench staff to reduce the salary bill. Similar exercises are being followed by other departments.

At least 2,500 unqualified teachers stand to lose their jobs at the end of the year, but will be able to apply for posts in April.

In Lebowa, meanwhile, claims of about R60 million have been received from suppliers to the homeland’s government. These are being processed.

Plans are also being made for Regional Affairs Minister Andre Fourie to meet the Lebowa Interdepartmental Action Coordinating Forum next week to discuss grievances.

Yesterday about 60.000 striking civil servants warned of a boycott of white businesses in and around Lebowa if the crisis with South African officials was not speedily resolved.

They also demanded that 14 dismissed Works Department employees be reinstated and that no white-owned company which was owed money by the Lebowa government be paid until casual workers received their overdue wages.

A spokesman for the Regional Affairs Department told The Star that hundreds of casual workers would probably be paid soon.

The Venda civil servants have been ordered to repay the R5.5 million within 21 days or face legal action. They got the money last year as a result of incorrect calculations made when the Venda government pension fund was privatised.

Letters of demand from the country’s Pension Implementation Committee had been sent to them, Venda Public Servants’ Coalition Committee chairman Alidzulwi Mvungo said.
PROKLAMASIE
van die
Staatspresident
van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. 117, 1993

OORDRAG VAN GROND AAN DIE
REGERING VAN GAZANKULU

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 36 van die Grondwet van die Selfregerende Gebiede, 1971 (Wet No. 21 van 1971), gelas ek hierby dat—

die Restant van Gedeelte 1, oppervlakte 100,598 hektaar, en die Restant, oppervlakte 57,1238 hektaar, van die plaas Kremetart 231 LT, distrik Giyani, onderskeidelik gehou kragtens Aktes van Transport T3043/1990 en T43733/1988, geleë in Gazankulu, waarvan die eiendomsreg of beheer berus by of verkry is deur die Regering van die Republiek, met ingang van 30 November 1993, berus by of oorgedra word aan die Regering van Gazankulu onderhewig aan die volgende voorwaardes:

Die Regering van Gazankulu moet op genoemde datum ingevolge die bepalings van die Regulasies vir die Administrasie en Bestuur van Dorpe in Swart Gebiede, afgekondig by Proklamasie No. R. 293 van 1962, die persele in Eenheid B van die dorp Giyani (Kremetart) in die Buite hieroe vermeld tot die beskikking van die Regering van die Republiek stel, grondbrieue ten opeigte van die genoemde persele aan die Regering van die Republiek uitrek en die grondbrieue in die naam van die Regering van die Republiek registreer.

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PROCLAMATION
by the
State President
of the Republic of South Africa

No. 117, 1993

TRANSFER OF LAND TO THE
GOVERNMENT OF GAZANKULU

Under the powers vested in me by section 36 of the Self-governing Territories Constitution Act, 1971 (Act No. 21 of 1971), I hereby direct that—

the Remainder of Portion 1, extent 100,598 hectares, and the Remainder, extent 57,1238 hectares, of the farm Kremetart 231 LT, District of Giyani, respectively held under Title Deeds T3043/1990 and T43733/1988, situated within Gazankulu, the ownership or control of which is vested in or has been acquired by the Government of the Republic, with effect from 30 November 1993, shall vest in or be transferred to the Government of Gazankulu subject to the following conditions:

The Government of Gazankulu shall on the said date under the provisions of the Regulations for the Administration and Control of Townships in Black Areas promulgated under Proclamation No. R. 293 of 1962, put at the disposal of the Government of the Republic the sites, within Unit B of the Town of Giyani (Kremetart) mentioned in the Schedule hereto, issue deeds of grant in respect of the said sites to the Government of the Republic and register the deeds of grant in the name of the Government of the Republic.
Gazgold reports an 83 percent rise in net profit

BY DEREK TOMMEEY

Gazankulu Gold Holdings (Gazgold), which operates three small-scale mines in the Gyael area, is steadily moving into the money.

It reported an 83 percent increase in net profit to R349 000 for the December quarter.

This is up from a profit of R518 800 in the September quarter, R436 200 in the June quarter, R108 629 in the March quarter, and a loss of R295 053 in the December quarter last year.

Distributable profit in the December quarter, after providing for capital expenditure, was R577 769 — more than double the R258 926 of the September quarter.

Ore milled dropped to 17 892 tons from 19 533 tons in the September quarter. But the recovery grade rose from 4.28g/t to 5.39g/t and gold production from 83.69kg to 99.88kg.

The mine received R40 548 (September: R40 715) a kg for its gold. Revenue from gold rose from R3.4 million to R3.8 million.

Working costs were R28 754 (R30 189) a kg.

The directors say the ore reserves remained constant during the quarter.

Emphasis is being placed on shaft sinking and primary development to access reserves.

At the Klein Lech mine, the incline shaft reached a depth of 216 metres, which should improve ore reserves.

The sub-incline shaft reached a depth of 165 metres at the Franke mine. Sinking of the vertical shaft at the Birthday mine continued.

Gazgold has had a struggle to reach its present profitable state.

But the grade of ore remained low and Gazgold’s R46 916 loss in 1991-92 was followed by a loss of R975 653 in 1992-93.

If Gazgold maintains its present performance, it needs not be unduly concerned about having to pay tax for some time to come.

Last March 31, it had unredeemed capital expenditure on mining assets of R23.8 million — up from R22.6 million a year earlier.
Big homeland ‘rip-off’

By Russel Molefe

GAZANKULU civil servants are demanding the dismissal of a white official in the Chief Minister’s department for allegedly issuing cheques totalling R650 000 for construction work that was never carried out.

The accusations against the official, whose name is known to Sowetan, are contained in a memorandum submitted to the homeland’s chief minister, Mr Samuel Nxumalo.

Gazankulu government spokesman Mr Howard Khosa yesterday confirmed that they had received the memorandum, saying investigations into the matter had already been completed.

Khosa said a report had been submitted yesterday to Nxumalo, who then summoned the official concerned to a meeting with him and other Cabinet Ministers. A decision was to be taken concerning the demand for the official’s dismissal at the meeting.

The official is alleged to have paid amounts totalling R650 000 since August last year to a local construction company for projects that were never carried out.

It is also claimed a cheque for R250 000 was issued to the company for the establishment of community gardens at Ndrangeza.

The memorandum also claims that the contractor was paid R208 000 for a creche at Hatshuma, R80 000 for sewing and knitting centres at Magoro and Basani and R80 000 for the extension of schools at Sikhunyani and Radoo. All these jobs were not done.

A sum of R72 000 was billed for the extension of a school at Sikhunyani, although the work was to have been free of charge. The school’s principal had won a competition entitling him to free extensions to the school.
**XPP leader shows who’s the boss**

By BENSON NTLEMO

"I DID not dismiss anybody, I just showed them that I was the boss."

This was Gazankulu chief minister Samuel Nxumalo's angry comment this week after his cabinet reshuffle rocked the homeland.

Education minister Edward Mhlanga, who is said to be associated with the NP, was made to swap portfolios with pro-ANC Interior minister Prof. Cornelius Marivate.

Several deputy ministers were affected — the most notable being the removal of Piet Mathebula from the chief minister's office to become the deputy interior minister.

Nxumalo said his organisation, the Ximoko Progressive Party, had been in disarray for some time and was dealt a blow by some of his ministers' link with the National Party.

The situation became "chaotic" after Nxumalo, Gazankulu Women's Association president Thilia Chiluvani and XPP president Marivate appeared on the ANC's national election list.

Some pro-NP ministers in Nxumalo's cabinet saw red and organised clandestine meetings.
Ed Ngobeni expelled

GAZANKULU'S Ximoko Progressive Party has ousted three executive members responsible for registering the party for the elections and has thrown its weight behind the African National Congress.

At a special congress in Glyani on Saturday, the party gave the thumbs up to Chief Samuel Nxumalo as its president and resolved to have the party's registration for the elections cancelled in court.

Secretary-general Mr Ed Ngobeni and treasurer Mr AD Mahatlani, who are part of the group which registered the party, were replaced by Mr Chris Fakomo and LM Nxuma, respectively.

The position of vice-president, held by Mr Edward Mbingawas done way with by the conference which was attended by about 200 people.

The conference decided the opposition group, which voted at a conference in Phalaborwa last week to remove Chief Nxumalo as president, be stopped from using the Ximoko's name. — Sapa.

(Report by T Levy, 141 Commissioner Street, Johannesburg)
k, no pay for teachers

College hit by another boycott

By Russel Molefe

MORE than 500 students at the troubled Giyani College of Education in Gazankulu are on an indefinite class boycott demanding that fees be reduced.

The college authorities closed it earlier this month after a prolonged boycott.

A committee of the Independent Mediation Services of South Africa, which was called in last week to intervene, failed to resolve the problem.

The college's acting rector, Miss Susan Cohen, yesterday refused to give more details concerning the problems which led to the boycott.

Sources said members of staff were due yesterday to hold a meeting to discuss how to end the boycott.