Homelands - Ndebele -

General

1985

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

'Is it patently clear that it is neither Botha nor the National Party who will lead our country out of this morass, because they have painted themselves into a corner with unrealistic conditions they have set down for the release of Nelson Mandela and negotiations with the ANC,' the New Nation said.

ILANGA, also commenting on Sir Geoffrey's visit, said it was said that the looming economic sanctions were a result of the Government's inability to do otherwise.

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

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

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

In an editorial written by editor Force Khunene, PACE said: 'The way things are here it seems as if it is a pendulum, a right to know what's going on in your own country.'

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

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

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

'To be a journalist these days is painful; worse still if you are black. It is ridiculous to get information on what is happening in the townships, where we live, from somebody who lives in the city,' PACE said.
Homeland won't be independent

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sixteen members were chosen in a 1969 election in which only 600 men cast ballots.
Reaction to KwaNdebele’s decision

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

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

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

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

It would consider the latest decision with respect.

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

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

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

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

The black people of KwaNdebele, in actively resisting the so-called independence, have underscored not only the fact that black people are one but also that the life-span of oppression is determined by the length of the acquiescence of the governed,” said Mr Molala.

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

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

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

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

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

Damage estimated at over R4m was caused by unrest in Weltevrede, Waterval, Kliplandrift, Kwagalfontein, and Tweefontein.

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

Pretoria announced last week that KwaNdebele would be granted independence in December. — Sapa.
KwaNdebele's decision to reject "independence" is momentous. The local population rejoiced; anti-apartheid groups claimed a victory against the homeland system. But the story does not end there, and the problems facing the inhabitants of this pseudo-country are far from over.

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

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

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

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

There is talk about a new constitution for KwaNdebele, possibly along the lines of the British system with a representative chamber, and a house for the traditional authority.
But here the issues become clouded by varying internal perceptions of whether the place is to be governed along tribal, democratic, or federal lines. This is all up in the air.

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

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

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

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

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

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

In the end, though, more than anything else, the violent excesses of Imbokhoto members turned the people of KwaNdebele against independence and Skosana. The pattern of Ntuli’s, and Imbokhoto’s, behaviour appears to pay off at this time.

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

In May thousands of people gathered at the royal kraal to demand that Skosana withdraw his acceptance of independence and dismantle Imbokhoto. Violence broke out the next day and has continued ever since: KwaNdebele is a frequent focus of unrest reports.

Who are the other major players?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The turmoil in KwaNdebele began on January 1 with the incorporation of Moutse and the abduction and assault of Moutse residents by Imbokhoto. Over 150 people have been killed since then.

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

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

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

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

The area is totally unviable as an economic unit. And the official proposals offer no cure. Some 17 000 workers commute daily to industrial areas outside the homeland on the subsidised bus services. The subsidies are reported to amount to three-quarters of the ticket cost.

A constant flow of money pumped in by government — such as the incentives at Ekundustria (see map p34) — is dispensable to its plan.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

By Derrick Lynam

and of a beast called Imboko
DURBAN — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi is delighted the tiny homeland of kwaNdebele has refused to accept independence.

The kwaZulu Chief Minister said the reasons for kwaNdebele's refusal were different from kwaZulu's, it still was heartening news. kwaZulu refused to accept independence because it was an inalienable part of South Africa. In kwaNdebele it was a case of political infighting between the Chief Minister, Mr Simon Skosana, and the tribal chiefs in the legislative assembly. Mr Skosana had aggressively campaigned for independence. The chiefs had consistently opposed him. This had caused more than 100 deaths in seven months.
Drawing the curtains on

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

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

Under the angry gaze of the gallery

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

A packed public gallery composed of every kind of KwaNdebele resident—from guardsmen old men with gray beards and white shirts to communist-looking youths—glanced down at their representatives in the converted school assembly hall.

The sentiment in the gallery was quite clear: the mood of the disapproval when one of the Ministers, K.M. Nkosi, made a futile attempt to postpone the debate. (Asked by the Speaker, Solly Mahlangu, why he wanted a postponement, Nkosi said he had "no specific reason".)

Several times the Speaker admonished the gallery, claiming that the decision to hold a full debate on independence was "only a Pandora's box" dealing with a "yes" vote. "We must vote," Nkosi declared, that "we must vote for the independence of KwaNdebele." The gallery erupted in cheers.

The speaker, after minutes, went on to call for the scrapping of "independence" and instead proposed a "constitutional monarchy." One MP, M. Mkhize, declared, "We are in a state of emergency, and we have to act now. We have no children and no fathers. We are all dead."

The Member for KwaNdebele, F. Sibasa, declared that the Assembly should be forced into hiding until the next meeting. The gallery erupted in cheers.

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK and PAT SIDLEY

The unlisted debate on "independence" was introduced under the item of "sufferance" by Prince KwaNdebele, directly asked for in a white suit with a stiff Victorian collar and a black bow tie to match his black shoes.

The gallery was ushered by Prince James into the debate. His voice was clear and strong. "There is a very strong demand from the nation against independence. The people say they were not informed and do not know what this independence is about.

"The people are saying no. We have no more homes. We have no children and no fathers. We are all dead."

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

Key players in the debate included Prince Ntembani Malhanga, Prince James, Lord of London, and the Minister of Health, Welfare, and Pension, who argued against independence.

"The people are saying no. We have no more homes. We have no children and no fathers. We are all dead."

The gallery erupted in cheers. The speaker, after minutes, went on to call for the scrapping of "independence" and instead proposed a "constitutional monarchy." One MP, M. Mkhize, declared, "We are in a state of emergency, and we have to act now. We have no children and no fathers. We are all dead."

The Member for KwaNdebele, F. Sibasa, declared that the Assembly should be forced into hiding until the next meeting. The gallery erupted in cheers.

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

The gallery erupted in cheers. The speaker, after minutes, went on to call for the scrapping of "independence" and instead proposed a "constitutional monarchy." One MP, M. Mkhize, declared, "We are in a state of emergency, and we have to act now. We have no children and no fathers. We are all dead."

The Member for KwaNdebele, F. Sibasa, declared that the Assembly should be forced into hiding until the next meeting. The gallery erupted in cheers.

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

The gallery erupted in cheers. The speaker, after minutes, went on to call for the scrapping of "independence" and instead proposed a "constitutional monarchy." One MP, M. Mkhize, declared, "We are in a state of emergency, and we have to act now. We have no children and no fathers. We are all dead."

The Member for KwaNdebele, F. Sibasa, declared that the Assembly should be forced into hiding until the next meeting. The gallery erupted in cheers.
The students trickle back to school

By PAT SIDLEY

Police Commissioner, Brigadier Larmat, at a meeting called at the Royal Naval last Friday attended by headmen, "natives", youth and community leaders, the independence decision was discussed as well as a way of getting students back to their schools.

The trickle back to class started this week, with some schools still empty and others functioning. According to the sources it will take up to a week to inform all the students and teachers the boycott has been called off.

Much has still to be sorted out in the small, strife-torn area. The position of Chief Minister Simon Shikwakwa is likely to fall under suspicion soon. Various sources in the area have indicated they believe his position is untenable; a defender and initiator of independence, he has faced a resounding defeat at the hands of his people. He may, in due course, face a motion of no confidence in the Assembly.

Meanwhile, white farmers in the area are now anticipating the implications of this week's developments.

The chairman of the Land Trust Farmers' Union, Professor Abraham Viljoen, has welcomed the decision of the Assembly, which he believes will contribute to peace in the area.

Farmers have faced a number of pressures with independence around the corner. Some had welcomed the possibility of repatriation; others had not. Those who wanted to stay on the land may have been less happy to remain with an uncertain and unhappy population of farm workers. Now some who may have been left because of the uncertainty may decide to remain. White farmers provide one of the few sources of employment in the area.

The "CG" trucks are still removing people from the Montu area, formerly part of Lebowa, who did not want to be incorporated into KwaNdebele and have been offered accommodation and resettlement elsewhere. One merchant claimed he was paid out R600,000 in compensation. Now, some may choose to return to the territory — especially since the outlawing of the dreaded Mkhosane, whose brutality played a large part in the bloodshed over the incorporation of Montu earlier this year.

The violent death rate has fallen dramatically since the death of Mkhosane last month, and the police continue to fight crime. The people are now more secure and more in control of their lives.

During the worst of the violence, from May 12 onwards, about 15 people were killed. Now, in the two weeks since Mkhosane's death, 25 people have been killed, 10 of whom were women and children. This is a significant decrease in the violence.

The students are now trickling back to school, and the community is slowly emerging from the conflict. The future looks brighter for those who have remained, and the area is beginning to rebuild itself.
No to independence

After months of strike over plans to launch KwaNdebele as SA’s fifth “independent” homeland, the KwaNdebele legislative assembly has rejected the option.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

pendence for KwaNdebele is now finally set-
tled and that it will remain part of SA.”

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

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

The decision not to opt for independence is unlikely to bring instant peace to the area. A number of interest groups found common cause over the independence issue. The struggle was spearheaded by a combination of the Ndunza royal family and young people. With independence no longer a common threat, the groups may find they no longer share a common goal.

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

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

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

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

Also in the balance are the various “independence projects,” including the construction of a new capital and the fate of the Rust der Winter farms earmarked for incorporation into KwaNdebele, despite resistance from the white farmers who do not want their land expropriated.
Scores freed from detention

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

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

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

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

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

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

By Wandel Mkhwanazi

Minister of Finance, MZ O MQUINA, is one of the back people who have underscored the need for an economic and financial strategy for the country. In an interview with Sowetan this week, he said that the country is facing economic and financial challenges that require urgent and decisive measures. He also emphasized the need for strong leadership and a clear strategy to address the challenges. The minister called for a comprehensive approach to address the country's economic and financial problems, saying that it is crucial to ensure that the country's economic policies are aligned with the needs of the people. He also called for a strong partnership between government and the private sector to ensure that the country's economic policies are implemented effectively.
Salute to the Ndebele's fighting spirit

by Madini Mavhunga

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

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

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

Many people have been killed or maimed when factions for and against independence were engaged in bloody fights.
KwaNdebele frees 200 'protesters'

Pretoria Bureau

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

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

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

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

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

He was reacting to an appeal by the Speaker of the Assembly, Mr Solly Mahlangu, that all the anti-independence detainees should be released.
THE Legislative Assembly of the Kwa-
Ndebele homeland yesterday rejected a
plan to give it “independence”.
Opposition to the plan had caused violence
that killed more than 100 people in the past
seven months.
The Assembly yest-
derday also disbanded
the Imbhokoto vigi-
lante society and de-
clared it an illegal or-
ganisation.
The Imbhokoto is
allegedly responsible
for a reign of terror in
the homeland to force
people to accept the
independence plan of
Chief Simon Skho-
sana.
“Independence is
being uprooted and
eradicated with all its
roots and thrown into
the deep ocean,” said
Mr Sally Male-
lungu, Speaker of the
Assembly.

“Distant

“It can be reported
to Pretoria that the
Legislative Assembly
has indicated that the
KwaNdebele people
do not agree with in-
dependence and they
will not opt for it,”
Mr Malelungu said.
KwaNdebele is a dry,
dusty area of about
2 500 km and about
400 000 people, most of
whom spend 18 hours a
day travelling and work-
ing in distant cities.
Most of the 72 mem-
bers of the Legislative
Assembly were ap-
pointed by tribal chiefs,
who have consistently
opposed the plan to take
“independence” on De-
cember 11.
Sixteen were chosen
in a 1984 election in
which only 600 men cast
ballots. Women cannot
vote in the homeland.

Self-government and auton-
omy for the large black communities
near metropolitan areas would have
to be negotiated, the State President,
Mr P W Botha, told his party’s Fed-
eral Congress in Durban last night.
Black leaders would have to
erange from self-governing and
autonomous black citi-zens just as
they had done in the self-governing
countries, Mr Botha said.
He often asked himself the question
why, if a State such as Luxembourg
could be independent, a black urban
community close to a metropolitan
area could not receive full autonomy
as a citizen.
“As part of the process of negotia-
tion, and where mutual interests jus-
tify it, structures will have to be cre-
ated and developed at all levels to ac-
commodate negotiation and discussion
on the basis of commonality.”

The proposed National Council,
the new Provincial Executives and
Regional Services Councils were ex-
amples of such instruments which
could be used for negotiation at dif-
ferent levels of government.
• Any drastic changes to the coun-
try’s Constitution would not only be
subjected to the approval of whites,
coloured people and Indians but also
to blacks, Mr Botha said.
• South Africa was not in the dock
before an international conspiracy
because it was guilty of oppression
but because it was the prey of greedy
world powers hoping to plunge on the
riches of the country, Mr Botha
said.” — Sapa.

Own the night
with
JPS King
in the midnight black
the golden Virginia t
Kwandebelile Legislative Assembly respects independence

THE VITAL VIEWPOINT

For other prices, please contact

PROPERTY OF PREMISES
Looking for

LANDMARK

80c (76c + 6c tax) (45c + 6c tax)
The big NO to Impeachment
Kwame Dgeben Assembly

The people believe

Prince James

in one by a King.

The Star Wednesday August 13 1996
Homeland rejects govt plan

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The debate was led by the opposition leader, Princo James Mahlangu, who signalled the debate during a formal motion on unrest in KwaNdebele.

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

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

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

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

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

Riotous KwaNdebele rejects independence, page 7
KwaNdebele ‘lose confidence’

Quit calls to Skosana after self-rule vote

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Imbhokodo vigilante group will also be discussed at the meeting.

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

**Court**

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

This was said by Prince Makhosana Klaas Mahlangu, a KwaNdebele Member of Parliament, and Princess Bushy Mahlangu.

The prince and the princess told the Sowetan that 95 percent of Ndebele were opposed to independence. They said the people were ready to take the Government to court to save the nation from being made “a laughing stock to the world.”
TROUBLE-TORN KwaNdebele is this weekend agonising over whether to opt for an “independence” that will be born in bloodshed and terror — or slip back into the anonymity of the Northern Transvaal bushveld.

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

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

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

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

Flights of goats nibble for titbits around the debris of burnt-out shops, the walls of which are daubed with slogans, like “Wiza ANC” and “Forward Comrades”.

Guarded

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

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

The issue has come to a head within the past few days in what amounts to a strong-ly worded ultimatum to the territory’s political leaders from KwaNdebele’s traditional chiefs — led by their “Nwenganyama” (King), Prince |Masaphu, and Paramount Chief Mabokho Mahlangu.

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

Debate

KwaNdebele’s Assembly will debate the independence options this week with a formidable range of opposition stacked against it — evidence abound of the opposition of the Paramount Chief, who commands the allegiance of the traditional majority.

In a rare interview in the royal kraal, near Siyabuswa, the Paramount Chief, flanked by his council of elders and royal advisers, clearly laid out his opposition to independence.

Speaking through an interpreter, the now frail and grey-haired Nwenganyama, he fly-whisked for emphasis, told us: “There can be no independence without seeing a constitution first.”

“I have told them (the Ministers) on a number of occasions to bring it to me so we can examine it,” he said.

The paramount chief’s decisions have a lot to do with the question of whether or not the homeland will be independent.

“The only condition for a return to normality will be the complete outlawing of the Imbokotho,” he said:

“Why should we listen to my counsellors, they are declaring war on my people? To me it looks as if they are fighting me through my people for re-fusing independence.”

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

Disbanded

He said the Government had agreed in principle to the Chiefs’ request to abolish the Imbokotho, which he admitted may have made “some mistakes”.

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

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

Mr Mahlangu, who only last week said the December 11 target date for independence was still on, said: “If the independence issue is the cause of the unrest — and that is debatable — I personally would agree to the postponement of independence if it meant saving souls. But I cannot speak for my colleagues.”

Just as the cadres that have attacked and burnt shops and businesses owned by members of the Cabinet and legislature are unclear.

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

Royal sources in turn blame the turmoil on a spon-

Manoeuvre

Traditionalists — ironical-

ly for Black Africa — now find themselves in the unusual position of being against independence. They see it as a cynical manoeuvre by the present Chief Minister, Simon Nkosa, to wrest rightful power from their “thros” (king) and replace him with a president (probably the present Chief Minister, Simon Nkosa) in a republic.

According to a royal kraal source, a delegation from the United Democratic Front recently called to offer financial support and invited the royalists to affiliate to the movement.

“But we rejected it,” said the source. “We told them this was an internal matter and we would solve it in our own way. Also rejecting allegations of ANC involvement in the manoeuvre, the source said: “No ANC involvement.”

“Premier suppose there were hundreds of young people looking to be removed from the homeland.”

CLOSEUP OF SLOGANS PAINTED ON BURNT-OUT SHOPS

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

Sunday Times
10/8/56
THE KWANDEBELE QUESTION

By DERRICK LUTHAYI

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Up until his appointment Lerm was divisional inspector of police for Northern Transvaal in overall control of unrest prevention in the area.

KwaNdebele has seen the most volatile opposition to independence.

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

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

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

Police commissioner Brig CM van Niekerk imposed a curfew in terms of the state of emergency. Nobody can leave home between 9pm and 5am.

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

Anti-independence campaigners suggest the following steps:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Two issues could swing the decision by the homeland government against independence. One is the recent announcement that the citizens of "independent" homelands would be treated as aliens; the other is the death last week of KwaNdebele's highly controversial Minister of Interior, Piet Ntuli (see page 8).

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

The position of Chief Minister Simon Skosana, who was closely identified with Ntuli, is not clear. He was not, as usual, available for comment. He is, however, on record as saying that he is prepared to reconsider independence over the loss of citizenship issues.
The death of KwaNdebele's Minister of Interior, Piet Ntuli, in a car-bomb explosion last week, ended a life that came to be steeped in violence.

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

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

The case against Ntuli was finally withdrawn on a technicality. During the trial, however, Ntuli's son, Samuel, was placed under protective police custody after his life was threatened for giving evidence against his father.

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

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

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

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

Before his death, pressure was mounting both from inside and outside the government to have him removed from office. There is widespread regret that he died before he could be brought to court, where many of the allegations against him could be made public.
Dissolution of the dreaded Imbhokoto vigilante force is virtually certain and postponement — perhaps indefinitely — of “independence” for KwaNdebele is in the offing.

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

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

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

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

Those who spoke, either directly or through their spokesman, included the chiefs of Ngwenyama (Lions) of KwaNdebele’s two most senior houses, Ngwenyama Maphogo and Ngwenyama Mabena.

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

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

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

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

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

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

But Ntuli was the de facto boss of the show.

Two as yet unanswered questions lie at the heart of KwaNdebele’s complex web of political intrigue.
THE KwanDeBeLe Legislative Assembly will decide today whether or not to delay the homeland’s independence.

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

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

A source within the homeland’s government told the Sowetan yesterday that the chiefs made it clear to the homeland’s Chief Minister, Mr Simon Skosana, that they were against the planned independence.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- See Page 4.
Prince Makhosana warn of bloodshed

By Madini Mavha

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"We do not want independence, and people are prepared to die for their rejection of it. "The Ndebele people have rejected independence. Pretoria's seconded officials in kwandebele know what is happening on a day-to-day basis. But we are shocked at the news that the South African Government is going ahead with independence plans.

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

The kwandebele cabinet has appointed Mr Paradise Mahlangu to succeed the slain Minister of Interior Mr Piet Ntuli. Mr Mahlangu is also an official of the Southern Africa Black Taxi Association (Saba)."
First, who killed Ntuli and why? Second, how did support for independence among the ruling elite diminish from a unanimous decision in favour of independence by the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly in 1982 to a probable minority by August 1986?

Ntuli was killed when a powerful bomb exploded in his car on the night of Tuesday, July 29, shortly after he drove out of the heavily guarded government complex at Sibaya. Initial suspicions were that he was killed by ANC guerrillas or the young "comrades" who had engaged his Imbokoto zealots in KwaNdebele's vicious war. Both had reason to dislike and fear him.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

But as important as the formation of Libandla Amakosi was the establishment of Imbokoto. The bully-boy activities of its members discredited independence at grassroots level.
Dying for 'uhuru' they do not want

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

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

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

**Resistance**

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

Anti-independence feelings have been so strong that even the administrative heads of the bastustan government who in turn were teachers, nurses and magistrates joined the masses when they demonstrated their feelings by going on strike.

Their strike brought public life in the territory to a virtual standstill as institutions such as schools, hospitals and courts stopped functioning and it is said that they had to be closed for about two weeks.

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

The territory's government, led by Mr Simon Skosana, has not tolerated opposition. Earlier this year, it formed a vigilante group, Imbhokodo, which has since been accused of ruthlessly intimidating the masses.

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

Last week, his rule was buried secretly at a farm outside the territory's capital, Siyabuwana, on Friday. This was apparently out of fear of an open funeral which could create an atmosphere of confrontation.

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

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

Depending on the number of such Ministers, the whole idea of independence could be suspended indefinitely. But there is another force to be taken into consideration: the Pestaus Government.

It is believed that the Pestaus Government is also studying the possibility of providing the bastustan's independence as this could be interpreted as surrendering to leftist forces.

---

**The Media Council**

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

One of the council's functions is to receive and act upon complaints from members of the public who have not been able to get satisfaction by approaching a newspaper or other media directly. Complaints must relate to published articles 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 Councilor, East SA Media Council, P.O. Box 522, Cape Town, 8000. Telephone: 46-7317. Inquiries are welcomed.
UDF WARNS GOVT

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

The meeting between the two is aimed at discussing the forthcoming independence of KwaNdebele, scheduled for December 16.

There is already speculation that the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly may drop the idea, but the South African Government has said the plan will go ahead.

The death of Internal Affairs Minister and Imbokodo boss, Mr Plet Ntuli, last week has also been linked to the people's opposition to independence.

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

SOWETAN REPORTER

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Another issue is the constitutional crisis that may arise because the majority parties in the Houses of Representatives and Delegates say they will block enabling legislation for independence for KwaNdebele.
Govt to go ahead with mini state plan

By David Braun
Political Correspondent

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

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

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

Of its total population, 120 000 are residents of the Moutse area, a 60 000 ha district transferred from Lebowa against the wishes of Moutse and Lebowa.

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

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

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

LEGISLATION

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

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

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

Mrs Suzman added: "The Government has an opportunity to demonstrate that grand apartheid is no longer its policy and that it does not proceed with measures which are contrary to the wishes of the people."
People, theaddy, are contrary to the wishes of the government in their attempt to suppress the freedom of the press. The Royal Family has been involved in the propaganda against the Frelimo, a pro-independence party. The government has been accused of using force and violence to suppress the Frelimo and other pro-independence groups. The government has also been criticized for its treatment of political prisoners and its respect for human rights.

This could result in another dead-end. The Frelimo and the government are in a deadlock. The Frelimo under President Machel has always opposed the government. The government has also been accused of human rights violations.

The Frelimo has been demanding independence for a long time. They have been in a stalemate with the government. The Frelimo has been calling for a referendum to decide the future of the country.

At this time, people are divided. The Frelimo and the government are in a deadlock. The government has been accused of using force and violence to suppress the Frelimo and other pro-independence groups. The government has also been criticized for its treatment of political prisoners and its respect for human rights.

This is a difficult time for the country. The government and the Frelimo are in a deadlock. The Frelimo has been demanding independence for a long time. They have been in a stalemate with the government. The Frelimo has been calling for a referendum to decide the future of the country.

The people are divided. They are divided between the government and the Frelimo. The government has been accused of using force and violence to suppress the Frelimo and other pro-independence groups. The government has also been criticized for its treatment of political prisoners and its respect for human rights.

The Frelimo has been demanding independence for a long time. They have been in a stalemate with the government. The Frelimo has been calling for a referendum to decide the future of the country.

The government and the Frelimo are in a deadlock. The Frelimo has been demanding independence for a long time. They have been in a stalemate with the government. The Frelimo has been calling for a referendum to decide the future of the country.

The people are divided. They are divided between the government and the Frelimo. The government has been accused of using force and violence to suppress the Frelimo and other pro-independence groups. The government has also been criticized for its treatment of political prisoners and its respect for human rights.

The Frelimo has been demanding independence for a long time. They have been in a stalemate with the government. The Frelimo has been calling for a referendum to decide the future of the country.

The government and the Frelimo are in a deadlock. The Frelimo has been demanding independence for a long time. They have been in a stalemate with the government. The Frelimo has been calling for a referendum to decide the future of the country.

The people are divided. They are divided between the government and the Frelimo. The government has been accused of using force and violence to suppress the Frelimo and other pro-independence groups. The government has also been criticized for its treatment of political prisoners and its respect for human rights.

The Frelimo has been demanding independence for a long time. They have been in a stalemate with the government. The Frelimo has been calling for a referendum to decide the future of the country.

The government and the Frelimo are in a deadlock. The Frelimo has been demanding independence for a long time. They have been in a stalemate with the government. The Frelimo has been calling for a referendum to decide the future of the country.

The people are divided. They are divided between the government and the Frelimo. The government has been accused of using force and violence to suppress the Frelimo and other pro-independence groups. The government has also been criticized for its treatment of political prisoners and its respect for human rights.

The Frelimo has been demanding independence for a long time. They have been in a stalemate with the government. The Frelimo has been calling for a referendum to decide the future of the country.

The government and the Frelimo are in a deadlock. The Frelimo has been demanding independence for a long time. They have been in a stalemate with the government. The Frelimo has been calling for a referendum to decide the future of the country.

The people are divided. They are divided between the government and the Frelimo. The government has been accused of using force and violence to suppress the Frelimo and other pro-independence groups. The government has also been criticized for its treatment of political prisoners and its respect for human rights.

The Frelimo has been demanding independence for a long time. They have been in a stalemate with the government. The Frelimo has been calling for a referendum to decide the future of the country.

The government and the Frelimo are in a deadlock. The Frelimo has been demanding independence for a long time. They have been in a stalemate with the government. The Frelimo has been calling for a referendum to decide the future of the country.

The people are divided. They are divided between the government and the Frelimo. The government has been accused of using force and violence to suppress the Frelimo and other pro-independence groups. The government has also been criticized for its treatment of political prisoners and its respect for human rights.

The Frelimo has been demanding independence for a long time. They have been in a stalemate with the government. The Frelimo has been calling for a referendum to decide the future of the country.

The government and the Frelimo are in a deadlock. The Frelimo has been demanding independence for a long time. They have been in a stalemate with the government. The Frelimo has been calling for a referendum to decide the future of the country.
KwaNdebele assembly rejects independence

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sapa.
Killing puts home rule on the boil

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

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

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

Undecided

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

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

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

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

PHILIPS

lations

Mamit Mohamed, Store Manager, A.C. Alli Potchefstroom, congratulating Miss Y.M. Corroza who received a 100% discount on a Philips VK6510 Video Camera.

Mr. Tony Scott, Area Manager, Philips Durban, with Mrs. J. Harrington who purchased a Philips AR5279 Double Door Refrigerator for R1388 from Atlas Radio, Durban North, congratulating her. Mr. Garry Kervan of Atlas Radio.

a discount

allow you to pick a mystery discount 5%, 25%, 50%, 100% or 200%!
Affairs Minister Piet Ntuli – vice-president of the Imbokotho vigilante movement – died in a gruesome car bomb explosion while driving through the homeland’s capital, Siyabuswa, on Tuesday night.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Police declined to say how many there were.

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

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

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

Names of the deceased have not yet been released.

Meanwhile police occupied the Umtata campus after disturbances yesterday.

No other incidents were reported.

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

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

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

- The bureau has also confirmed that police have found the burnt body of a man on a soccer field in Uitenhage’s Langa township this week.
Killed officials had a series of meetings with representatives of the traditional chiefs. It was reported that the traditional leaders were opposed to independence. But, according to a newspaper report, there was no substantial agreement between the Matabele and Ndebele leaders.

Mr. Nkomo, the leader of the Matabele, was arrested last week and is still in custody. The situation is tense and there are reports of violence in some areas.

Yesterday, a bomb exploded in the center of the capital, causing many casualties. It is not clear who was behind this act of terrorism.

The government has called for calm and has urged people to cooperate with the authorities.

The vote scheduled for this weekend is now in doubt due to the current unrest. It is unclear whether the election will proceed as planned.

In the meantime, the opposition has called for a boycott of the election, citing concerns about the fairness and security of the process.
Trouble brewing over Kwandebele

Crisis looms in latest homeland

By PETER FABRICIUS, Weekend Argus Reporter

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

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

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

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

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

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

Controversy

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

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

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

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

By PAT SIDLEY

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

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

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

"But she said," Trac had documentation supporting allegations of his active involvement in at least one major incident. When scores of people from Moutse who opposed incorporation into KwaNdebele were abducted and flogged - and some killed - in January, Nkosa, according to eyewitnesses, was present - but Nuli wielded the whip.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In Cape Town this week the majority parties in both the Houses of Representatives and Delegates have resolved to block enabling legislation in spite of indications from Government sources that "all systems are go" for independence.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Minister told The Star that the policy towards student teachers who were financially assisted "is that they have to serve back rather than pay back".
Mr. Robert E. Rumsey
Minister of Finance

To: The Minister of Finance

From: Associate Commissioner of Revenue

Re: Application for Approval for Premises

Application for Approval of Premises

I, Robert E. Rumsey, hereby apply for approval for premises located at 123 Main Street, as shown on the attached sketch, for the purpose of establishing a business. The premises consist of 5,000 square feet of floor space and are located in a commercially zoned area. The proposed business will operate from 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM, Monday through Friday.

Respectfully submitted,
Robert E. Rumsey
Associate Commissioner of Revenue
Acceptable levels for these pollutants are:

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

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

Provincial/private hospitals

1195. Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

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

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

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

On the basis of this norm the classification and allocation of hospitals are presently being evaluated and the information as requested cannot be supplied at this stage.

1200. Mr P F CRONJE asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

(i) Whether his Department is responsible for the training of medical technologists; if not, who is responsible for their training; if so, (a) whether many students were studying medical technology in 1986; and (b) in each case how many completed their academic training in 1986;

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

PreTORIA, Cape Town, Witwatersrand, Natal, and Mahopane East.

(b) By the end of 1986, 52 pupil medical technologists will have completed their academic training.

(2) Yes.

(3) (a) There are currently 436 posts for qualified medical technologists.

(b) There are 8 vacant posts for medical technologists against which students are employed.

1201. Mr P F GOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(i) Whether he will furnish information on schools in KwaNdebele; if not, why not; if so, how many (a) schools were taken in KwaNdebele, and (b) pupils were (i) registered at and (ii) attending these schools, as at the latest specified date for which information is available;

(ii) Whether any incidents of unrest occurred at these schools recently; if so, (a) when; (b) what was the nature of the incidents; (c) what has been the effect of this unrest on regular schooling and (d) what action has been taken as a result.

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(i) No. KwaNdebele has an autonomous education and training department and schools in KwaNdebele are the responsibility of the Government of that Self-governing State. Certain information on the provision of education in KwaNdebele is published in the annual reports of the Department of Education and Training with the permission of that education department. The most recent published information is available in the 1985 Annual report of the Department of Education and Training.

(a) Falls away.

(b) (i) and (ii) Falls away.

(2) For the same reason as stated above, this information cannot be provided.

(a), (b), (c) and (d) Falls away.

Drivers' licences separate from identity books/reference books

1202. Mr P F GOAL asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(i) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question 309 on 10 March 1986, the provincial administrations have as yet reported to the Cabinet on measures to give effect to the decision that drivers' licences be separate from identity documents and reference books; if not, when is it anticipated that the provincial administrations will report to the Cabinet if so.

(ii) whether the provincial administrations have made any recommendations in this regard; if so, (a) what is the nature of these recommendations and (b) when will they be implemented?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(i) No. It is anticipated that a report will be submitted to the Cabinet towards the middle of November 1986.

(a) and (b) Falls away.

KwaNdebele, Commissioner-General

1203. Mr P F GOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(i) Whether any steps were taken in re-
KwaNdebele housing

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

Mr Simon Skhosana, the Chief Minister of KwaNdebele, visited the area with members of his cabinet this week and they were impressed with what is happening there. The development of 260 serviced sites, including 130 houses and full infrastructure, will also be completed in November.
A FORMER Kwa-Ndebele MP yesterday called on Prince Cornelius Mahlangu to resign.

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

He said that Prince Cornelius, who is the crown prince, should be exemplary by resigning and "stop doing things without first consulting with the people."

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

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

Prince Cornelius Mahlangu could not be reached for comment.
No arrest for bomb death

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

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

A spokesman for the authorities in Siyabuswa confirmed that the investigation by a special police team called in from Pretoria had been completed.

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

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

Within a few days of Mr Ntuli's death, the Legislative Assembly cancelled the independence plans and disbanded Mbokotho. — Pretoria Bureau.
No arrest for bomb death

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

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

A spokesman for the authorities in Siyabuswa confirmed that the investigation by a special police team called in from Pretoria had been completed.

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

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

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

Still dreaming?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

KwaNdebele’s Skosana ... contradicting his ministers
ANC claims credit for vigilante chief’s death

By PAT SICLEY

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

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

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

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

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

Meanwhile trouble seems to be brewing again in KwaNdebele.

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

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

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

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

In Moutse itself, the Civic Association, after a tense meeting in Johannesburg, has expressed continued opposition to its incorporation, saying the problem remained unsolved.
Prince won't resign yet

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

Prince Mahlangu was reacting to a report in the Sowetan last week in which Prince Makhosana Mahlangu, a former MP, called on him to resign because he was allegedly a key man in negotiating with Pretoria for the now cancelled independence of the homeland.

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

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

By Mzikayise Edom

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Police said today more arrests were expected.
15 000 in Kwandebelle against forced removal

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

The people of Bloedfontein and Geweefontein farms in Kwandebelle have warned of violence if they are “forced from the land our forefathers bought in 1920 and 1947”.

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

Shortly before the Parliamentary recess, the Deputy Minister of Development and Land Affairs, Mr Ben Wilkens, told Parliament that the people had been consulted “broadly speaking” about their removal.

Reprise

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

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

The community’s attorney, Mr Peter Harris, last week sent a lengthy telex to Mr Wilkens and to Opposition MPs stating the community’s extreme opposition to the move and asking for a reprieve.

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

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

“Chosen to ignore”

In January, according to the telex, the community wrote to Mr Wilkens: “The tribe is not prepared to move to the Rus-ter-Winter area because they love their farm and they are happy. It is painful to be told about our removal from the farm without even being consulted. This means forced removal.”

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

Mrs Helen Suzman (FFP/ Houghton) said she had received a copy of the telex: “But, unfortunately, I don’t know what can be done about it now. It’s too late.”

Earlier she told Parliament that if the Government went ahead with the removals it would be “one of the worst forced removals in the history of the scheme.”
PROCLAMATIONS
by the
State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. R. 176, 1986

AMENDMENT OF THE KWANDEBELE CONSTITUTION PROCLAMATION, 1979 (PROCLAMATION R. 205 OF 1979)

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

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

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

P. W. BOTHA,
State President.
By Order of the State President-in-Cabinet:
J. C. HEUNIS,
Minister of the Cabinet.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

ADMINISTRATION; HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE

No. R. 2092 3 October 1986

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

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

58—A
Dawn attacks blamed on banned Imbokotho

By DERRICK LUTHATI

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

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

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

After the attacks, charges of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm were laid against the Minister at Valbank police station.

But at the time of going to press, police commissioner Brigadier HC Lorn was not available to comment on the incident.

Following the attacks, angry residents stayed away from work and school.

They hijacked two buses and drove to Matipule in search of the Minister and his henchmen.

When they failed to find them, they assaulted MP Josias Mnguni and set fire to him and his house.

Mnguni narrowly escaped death and is now recuperating from serious burn wounds in hospital.

Residents have called on police to act fast as they fear another round of massacres - a feature of the old days during the anti-independence wars.

The Myakeni brothers Lucas, Zacharia and Abram were the first victims of the bus stop attacks.

Myakeni said they were confronted by a group - including the Minister - who allegedly assaulted him with the butt of his R1 rifle.

Myakeni suffered head injuries.

"I know the people who attacked us and recognised them as members of the outlawed Imbokotho," said Myakeni.

"We were beaten up without any provocation and because of the injuries we could not go to work. We have laid charges against the Minister," he said.

Myakeni, who is also a Zionist prophet, said besides the charges he has laid with the police, he was praying daily for the Lord to change the Minister's heart - and to wipe the Imbokotho from the face of KwaNdebele.

Dumile Makhonjwa and Sankey Moona said they pleaded in vain with the Minister to stop his men from assaulting them.

"I was felled by a mob, trampled and kicked and suffered head and face injuries," said Makhonjwa.

It is alleged that during the assaults the Minister drove in a government car and his men in two kombis.

After the attacks the assailants drove off at high speed and disappeared

The Imbokotho movement was banned in May - and legislation is on the cards to permit legal action if the name is used against anyone.

Its members were prominent MPs, businessmen and taxi owners.

Among them was murdered Interior Minister Piet Ntuli - who was accused of corruption in allocating business licences.

Many MPs and Imbokotho members benefitted from his patronage.
Swoops on KwaNdebele opposition

KWANDEBELE leaders opposed to independence have become victims of "a spree of arrests", according to the chairman of the tribal authority, Prince James Mahlangu.

He believes the moves are sinister and may be part of a plan to put independence back onto the KwaNdebele agenda.

In addition, the royal kraal was once again raided by police last week. The raid took place shortly after a meeting of the tribal authority was due to take place. The meeting had been banned.

Observers have said for some weeks now that Chief Minister Simon Skhosana has placed the issue of independence on a "secret agenda".

Projects such as the building of the new capital and the independence stadium continue despite the shelving of independence plans.

James told Weekly Mail the KwaNdebele cabinet was definitely "up to something. They would like to see all those who opposed independence locked up — and that's what is happening."

Asked what had happened at the royal kraal, James said: "The tribal authority has problems at the moment and is not functioning properly because of all the upheavals. Some of its members are in hiding."

"We made an application to a magistrate to hold a meeting of the tribal authority to discuss the issue (and others), which was granted. But then, a letter arrived from Brigadier Lerm (Chief of KwaNdebele's police force) which said the meeting was prohibited.

"When we woke up the next day, police were all over the kraal," he said. They had come to ensure that the banned meeting did not take place.

James said he tried to contact Lerm who was not available.

James said among those arrested were Prince Makosha Mahlangu, a prominent leader opposed to independence and the incorporation of Moutse into KwaNdebele, and Tim Skhosana, one of the Chief Minister's sons and an outspoken critic of independence who propagated the idea that the Mbohtho vigilantes be outlawed.

"From the look of things they are on a spree of arrests," James said.

He believed Pretoria and the KwaNdebele government were looking for some way of pushing ahead with independence. To do this the cabinet would have to find a reason to take the matter to court or hope that another session of the legislative assembly would reverse the anti-independence decision.

James does not believe the cabinet will call another legislative assembly session this year, for fear of having to face a motion of no confidence in the "homeland" government.
Business as usual

Political squabbles in KwaNdebele and its on-off stance on independence appear to have had little effect on attempts to lure investors to the homeland.

The problems, says Philip Kotzenberg, GM of the KwaNdebele National Development Corporation (KNDC), have not rubbed off on the business front. Not only are new inquiries continuing to come in, but existing businesses have no thought of leaving.

KwaNdebele, he reckons, is perhaps the best situated of the homelands to the major urban conurbations. Its proximity to the PWV, he points out, has attracted several capital-labour intensive industries which need to be close to their markets and support systems.

The only disadvantage of its geographic position is that it costs about R9 000 to create each job — a little more than the homeland average.

When the KNDC started operating in January 1984 it inherited 100 ha of industrial land 17 km from Bronkhorstspruit, a budget of R5m and an injunction to spend R4.5m of the money on building nine factories.

It now has 65 factories in full production. The original industrial area is full and is being expanded to 240 ha. And now another industrial area to accommodate factories needing 100 m²-1 000 m² has been created at Sylabushwa, KwaNdebele's temporary capital.

The KNDC has invested about R55m in those ventures and private enterprise around R47m. This has helped create 5 100 new job opportunities but, because of the state of the economy, only about 3 500 are filled.

Nevertheless the KNDC is finalising arrangements with the Development Bank of Southern Africa for a R14m loan to build another 30 factories of 1 000 m²-4 000 m².

"If all goes well they will be filled this time next year," says Kotzenberg.

"We have about 45 applications on hand. Most are from industries in the PWV, and about 10 are from overseas companies."

Among companies operating in the area are Bosal, a manufacturer of farm equipment. Others include Transpo, a plastic bag manufacturer, Plastop (plastic bottles and caps), curtaining manufacturer Jaytex — partly funded with Italian capital — and Rockbolt, which makes mining equipment.

"We also have a number of smallish furniture manufacturers which employ 150-200 people," says Kotzenberg.

Other multinationals include Exclusive Doors (UK), Evergreen Clothing (Hong Kong) and cotton maker CYM of West Germany.

Because KwaNdebele is close to the PWV there is no transport incentive and and its decentralisation come-ons are not as attractive as in other homelands.

The labour concession is R35 a worker per month, which, Kotzenberg says, does not compare well with the R120 a month offered in the Ciskei and R105 a month in KwaZulu.

White industrialists have to rent space from the KNDC because whites are not yet allowed to own ground in KwaNdebele.

"We have put a value of R7 000/ha on our industrial ground and charge industrialists 10% of that a year for the space they occupy. To that we add 10% a year of the cost of building their factories," he says.

"That is fixed for 10 years, after which it is reviewed. But there are other concessions. Depending on the company's actual requirements, we can lend them up to 50% of their total capital requirements.

"We obviously require adequate security. Repayment is based on cashflow, but may not take longer than five years.

"We expect factories that locate here to come up with at least 35% of their total capital requirement. It can be in plant, stock or debtors."

Yet in spite of this development, unemployment in KwaNdebele remains remarkably high. Some 40 000 workers of its roughly 460 000 citizens commute daily to jobs in Pretoria and on the East Rand.
GOVERNMENT is to go ahead with its plans to incorporate thousands of blacks of Bloedfontein and Geweerefontein, in the Northern Transvaal, into Bophuthatswana and KwaNdebele. This became evident when the final reading of the Borders of Particularly States Extension Amendment Bill was passed in Parliament last Friday.

Residents of Bloedfontein and Geweerefontein are now faced with the possible threat of being forcibly removed from their ancestral land to be resettled in Rust de Winter, part of Bophuthatswana.

The Bill went through despite desperate pleas made by the people requesting government to halt the incorporation and their removal from the areas.

Earlier this year government announced the reversal of plans to resettle residents of 13 black towns around the country. Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Chris Hennis then said negotiations would be held with residents to resettle them on a voluntary basis.

In the Western Transvaal, several thousand blacks in the Machakaneng and Braklaagte areas are also to be incorporated into Bophuthatswana, despite strong objections.

Legal representatives acting for the people of the four areas made a desperate appeal in a telex message to the House of Assembly and the House of Representatives strongly opposing government's intentions.

A telex message was sent to the Minister in 1985 by B Tena, elected headman of Senotelo Community Authority — the body representing the residents of Bloedfontein and Geweerefontein — after his followers had read a newspaper report that their land belonged to Bophuthatswana and that they had agreed to be moved.

Tena informed the Minister that his people knew nothing about the impending removals.

About four months later the community received a reply from Deputy Minister of Development Aid Ben Wilkins informing them that “the fate of the farms Geweerfontein and Bloedfontein has been determined by an agreement between the SA and KwaNdebele governments”.

By this stage it had become apparent that not only was their land to be included into Bophuthatswana but that they were to be removed once it had been incorporated and resettled in the Rust de Winter area in KwaNdebele. Later the tribe indicated to the Minister that they did not feel bound by this agreement, as it was entered into without their knowledge and that it was their firm intention to remain on their land.

A second letter was written to the Deputy Minister, in which the tribe pointed out that it was not prepared to move to the Rust de Winter area because “we love our farm and are happy. It is painful to be told about the removal from a farm you bought without even being consulted.”

“This means forced removal and we are not prepared to accept this to happen. Heping this will not fall on deaf ears.”

Later the tribe got no response from government to their requests asking for a meeting with the Minister. Their legal representative also made several efforts to obtain a reply from the Minister.

In their telex message this week the residents of Machakaneng and Braklaagte pointed out to the Minister that “We wish to remain citizens and residents of SA for all time. We believe that any attempts to incorporate us into Bophuthatswana will mean that we will be deprived of our rights and privileges as SA citizens.”
Moutse residents lose court battle

PRETORIA. — The people of Moutse have failed again in their battle against being included in a homeland.

The Supreme Court here yesterday dismissed with costs an application by residents that a government proclamation which incorporated Moutse into KwaNdebele be declared invalid.

However Mr Justice TT Spoelstra granted an application for leave to appeal.

Moutse was originally incorporated into Lebowa but on December 31 last year, in terms of a government proclamation, was added to KwaNdebele.

A court application earlier this year, for an order declaring Moutse's removal from Lebowa to be invalid, was dismissed.

In the present application contesting the area's incorporation into KwaNdebele, it was argued that when residents were removed from Lebowa they were deprived of certain "fundamental rights".

These included the fact that the official language was foreign, their children were being taught in a foreign language and voting was different.

Mr Justice Spoelstra found that their rights had been removed from them by a law of Parliament — not the proclamation.

He said it was not his duty to decide on the rightness or wrongness of the law.

Mr Justice Spoelstra said that as the matter was of "cardinal importance" to the 120 000 people of Moutse as well as South Africa and KwaNdebele, leave should be granted to appeal. — Sapa
Princes held in capital

TWO leading members of the KwaNdebele royal family and leaders of the homeland's anti-independence movement who were detained on Monday morning, are being held in Siyabuswa, the KwaNdebele capital.

Prince James Mahlangu and his brother Prince Andries Mahlangu, were picked up by KwaNdebele police from the Ndzundza tribal authority offices in Weltevrede.

Their detention brings to four the number of leaders arrested for opposing Chief Minister Simon Skhosana's independence plan.

Prince Klaas Makhosana Mahlangu and Tim Skhosana, one of the Chief Minister's sons were arrested last month.

Prince Cornelius Mahlangu, elder brother of the royal family said yesterday police had informed him that the men were being held under Section 31, of the Emergency Regulations.

He said a number of tribal minutes and records dating back to 1980 were also taken away by the police.

The KwaNdebele police could not be reached for comment.

A Bureau for Information spokesman yesterday said "the Bureau does not comment on emergency detainees".
TWO leading members of the KwaNdebele Royal Family have been detained and are being held in the capital Siyabuswa, Prince Cornelius Mahlangu, the eldest member of the family, said yesterday.

Prince James Mahlangu and Prince Andries Mahlangu, leading opponents of independence for the homeland, were picked up by KwaNdebele police at the Ndzunza Tribal Authority offices in Weltevrede near Siyabuswa, Prince Cornelius said.

Police had informed him that the men were being held under Section 3, 1 of the Emergency Regulations, the Prince said.

A number of tribal minutes and records dating back to 1980 were also taken away.

A spokesman for the public relations division of the SAP in Pretoria said it was not policy to comment on emergency detainees.

Spokesmen for the KwaNdebele police could not be reached for comment. — Sapa.
Six more are detained in KwaNdebele

PRETORIA — Another six people, including KwaNdebele’s deputy sheriff and only messenger of the court, had been detained in the homeland under the emergency regulations, the detainees’ attorney, Mr Mano Matlala, said yesterday.

Mr Matlala said from his office in Pretoria that the six new detentions were carried out in the capital Siyabuswa and in Denilton, part of the Moutse area, on Tuesday night by KwaNdebele Police.

One of the detainees, Mr Fanie Molapo, is a deputy sheriff, a police reservist and the only messenger of the court in KwaNdebele, he said.

He gave the names of the other detainees as: Mr Joe Morgan, the public relations officer for the Witbank Black Aces football club; Mr Joe Apane, a leading businessman in Siyabuswa; Mr Abram Skosana, Mr Jabu Mahlangu and Mr Harold Skosana.

The Commissioner of Police for KwaNdebele, Brigadier H.C. Larren, confirmed that a number of detentions under the emergency regulations had been made and said the families of all detainees had been informed.

On Tuesday it was reported that two members of the KwaNdebele royal family and leading opponents of independence for the homeland, Prince James Mahlangu and Prince Andries Mahlangu, were picked up by KwaNdebele Police at the Ndunza tribal authority offices in Weltevreden on Sunday.

The eldest member of the family, Prince Cornelius Mahlangu, said yesterday that police had informed him the two princes were being held under Section 31 of the emergency regulations.

A number of tribal minutes and records dating back to 1980 were also taken away, he said.

Independence for KwaNdebele was rejected by the homeland assembly in August after a concerted campaign by the royal family and large sections of the population.

The Moutse area was recently incorporated into KwaNdebele in the face of strong opposition from many residents. — Sapa
Ban vigilantes
says Skosana

kwaNdebele Chief Minister Mr S S Skosana has made it clear the homeland will not opt for independence until a vigilante group, Mbovitho, has been permanently banned.

He made a statement as fears — sparked by the recent wave of detentions in kwaNdebele of leading opponents of independence — grew that the homeland may be planning to go ahead with independence next month.

The formation of Mbovitho last year provoked a storm of protests and violence in kwaNdebele.
No official instructions received

Air Zimbabwe denies flight cuts

AIR ZIMBABWE GM Augustin Mutambizidzi yesterday dismissed reports that direct air links between Zimbabwe and SA would be severed on November 15.

Mutambizidzi said he had received no instructions from the Ministry of Transport to discontinue flights.

Speculation about the termination of air services, which would leave hundreds of travellers stranded, stems from a statement made by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

Mugabe told a recent media conference Zimbabwe would take action "towards the end of November" to implement the Commonwealth sanctions package against SA.

Included in this, Mugabe said, would be the termination of all direct air links and overflying rights for aircraft flying to or from SA.

Harare sources reported this week that Mugabe's government might be forced by practical considerations to defer until next year a decision on implementing sanctions.

Diplomatic sources in Harare were equally adamant in denying reports in SA that the Zimbabwean Trade Mission in Johannesburg was to close shortly and that the SA Trade Mission in Harare would be ordered to withdraw.

The two missions, which provide a wide range of consular services, are thought likely to continue their operations.

Anti-independence leaders held in raids

THE deputy sheriff of KwaNdebele and five other people have been held in the latest raids on anti-independence movement leaders in the homeland.

Deputy sheriff Fannie Molapo, who is also the homeland's messenger of court and a police reservist, was arrested on Tuesday. Also arrested were Abram Shosana, Joe Morgan, Joe Apane, Jabu Mahlangu and Harold Shosana.

A police spokesman said two members of the homeland's royal family, Princes James and Andries Mahlangu, were being held under the emergency regulations.

Rains lift farm hopes

GOOD RAINS in most parts of the Transvaal have boosted farmers' morale but conditions in the irrigation areas are critical, a Transvaal Agricultural Union survey shows.

The financial problems of farmers have not been completely "rained away" and it will take more than one good season to bring significant relief, the survey says.

Prospects for normal and even above-average crops do, however, look better than at the same time last year.

Protesters co-ordinate

LONDON — Anti-apartheid protesters in more than 12 countries will be co-ordinating protests against the involvement of Royal Dutch/Shell in SA and Namibia.

The two days earmarked as days of action will be today and Saturday.

Today, Swedish Shell Pump Owners Association representatives will meet senior Shell management to press for the company's withdrawal. This follows a similar meeting with Shell in The Hague.

The text of a letter will be released urging Shell to pull out of SA or face concerted disposal of shares by local councils.

These and future plans will be given in the House of Commons by Labour MP Richard Caborn.

On Saturday, a "Boycott Shell" lorry will tour London carrying a display of a Shell petrol pump fueling an "apartheid tank". It will call at the Shell Centre and the Department of Trade and Industry's headquarters.

Internationally, major protests are planned in the US, the Netherlands, Scandinavia and Australia.
Court challenge to detention of prince

AN urgent Supreme Court application will be brought next week for the release of KwaNdebele opposition leader Prince James Mahlangu, his younger brother, Andries, and several other activists detained this week in a new wave of repression in the "homeland".

The application will also challenge Emergency regulations in KwaNdebele.

Prince James, who is chairman of the Ndzundza Tribal Authority, and his brother are both members of parliament and have resisted independence for the "homeland". They were detained early on Monday morning. Police also seized records of the tribal authority, including minutes of meetings and the authority's receipts since 1980.

Prince James is being held in Nylstroom and his brother in Pietersburg. Along with other recent detainees in the "homeland" — including, reportedly, a messenger of the court — they are being held in terms of Emergency regulations.

The court application will ask for the release of Prince James, his brother and six other detainees, says the tribal authority’s lawyer, Nono Matla. He will also be asking for the return of the seized documents and will challenge an Emergency regulation by Police Commissioner, Brigadier Larti, which forbids all meetings except those of the KwaNdebele cabinet.

Matla says the Tribal Authority, which accounts for about 84 percent of the people of the area, is a "creature of the constitution" — a constitutional body — and a prohibition on its meeting would be "ula vire", or illegal. The application will also ask for an interdict so that a meeting of the authority may be held.

The moves against the Mahlangus come at a time when rumours are resurfacing of a regrouping of the Mbokho, the vigilante group which violently quashed opposition to independence.

KwaNdebele-watchers fear the moves are aimed at re-establishing independence for the "homeland" by removing opposition leaders, calling a meeting of the legislative assembly and taking a new vote on independence.

And they fear a violent reaction from the people of KwaNdebele to the detention of the immensely popular Prince James. Already, say some observers, there is talk of a strike.

It is widely believed the confiscation of the tribal authority records indicates an attempt may be made to charge Prince James with some "non-political" offence, perhaps leading to a "scandal", in order to diminish his standing in the community.

All attempts to reach Larti have failed, and the tribal authority's lawyer has been unable after repeated attempts to speak to him.
6 more people detained in KwaNdebele — lawyer

ANOTHER six people, including KwaNdebele’s deputy sheriff and only messenger of the court, had been detained in the homeland under the emergency regulations, the detainees’ attorney, Mr Mano Matlala, said yesterday.

Mr Matlala said from his office in Pretoria that the six new detentions were carried out in the capital Siyabuswa and in Nelspruit, part of the Moutse area, this week by KwaNdebele police.

One of the detainees, Mr Fanie Molapo, is a deputy sheriff, a police reservist and the only messenger of the court in KwaNdebele, he said.

He gave the names of the other detainees as: Mr Joe Morgan, public relations officer for Witbank Black Aces Football Club; Mr Joe Aphiwe, a leading businessman in Siyabuswa; Mr Abram Skosana, Mr Jabu Mahlangu and Mr Harold Skosana.

The Commissioner of Police for KwaNdebele, Brigadier H-C Laren, confirmed that a number of detentions under the emergency regulations had been made and said the families of all detainees had been informed.

On Wednesday it was reported that two members of the KwaNdebele royal family and leading opponents of independence for the homeland, Prince James Mahlangu and Prince Andries Mahlangu, were picked up by KwaNdebele police at the Ndzunza Tribal Authority offices in Weltevreden on Sunday.

Emergency

Prince Cornelius Mahlangu, the eldest member of the family, said yesterday that police had informed him the two princes were being held under Section 3,1 of the emergency regulations.

A number of tribal minutes and records dating back to 1980 were also taken away, he said.

Independence for KwaNdebele was rejected by the homeland assembly in August this year after a concerted campaign by the royal family and large sections of the population.

The Moutse area was recently incorporated into KwaNdebele in the face of strong opposition from many residents. — Sapa.
Opposition Ndebele princes detained

SIYABUSWA. — Two leading members of the Ndebele royal family have been detained and are being held in the KwaNdebele capital, Siyabuswa, Prince Cornelius Mahlangu, the eldest member of the family, said yesterday.

Prince James Mahlangu and Prince Andries Mahlangu, leading opponents of independence for the homeland, were picked up by KwaNdebele police at the Ndzunza tribal authority offices in Weltevreden near Siyabuswa at 9.15am yesterday, Prince Cornelius said.

Police informed him the men were being held under Section 3.1 of the emergency regulations. A number of tribal minutes and records dating back to 1960, when independence was first mooted for the territory, were also taken away.

Prince Cornelius said anonymous pamphlets had been distributed in Siyabuswa yesterday accusing him and the two detained princes of attempting to get rid of the KwaNdebele Chief Minister, Mr Simon Skosana.

A spokesman for the Public Relations Division of the SAP in Pretoria said it was not policy to comment on emergency detainees. — Sapa.
Death of Skosana plunges kwaNdebele back into disarray

By Sue Leeman and Jon Qwelane

The death of kwaNdebele's Chief Minister Mr Simon Skosana in the Rand Clinic, Johannesburg yesterday has thrown the impoverished Northern Transvaal homeland back into disarray.

There was violence earlier this year during protests against its government's decision to opt for independence on December 11. Hundreds died and there were school and civil service boycotts.

In August Minister of Internal Affairs Mr Piet Ntuli — with Mr Skosana, one of the main proponents of independence — was killed by a car bomb. Mr Skosana, earlier claiming a strong mandate for independence, said he would reconsider.

At a meeting of the Legislative Assembly soon afterwards it was decided to scrap independence plans and the Imbokotho vigilantes but government elements, including Mr Skosana, were known still to favour independence.

Trouble flared again last week when Prince James Mahlangu and his brother Andries, who have campaigned against independence, were detained.

Reports indicate that other anti-independence activists are being held and there are fears that the homeland authorities will try to push the country into independence while the opposition is in jail.

Another controversy surrounded the South African decision to excise Moutse, a large area attached to and taken to be part of Lebowa, and hand it to kwaNdebele as part of consolidation plans.

Most people in Moutse are Pedi-speaking which, opponents of the move said, made them part of Lebowa through language under Pretoria's policy of ethnicity.

On January 1, when Moutse was due to become part of kwaNdebele, unrest erupted between Moutse and kwaNdebele residents and dozens of people died.

Lebowa contested the excision, relations between the two homelands soured and Lebowa broke off diplomatic relations with South Africa.

Three months ago the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court ruled that South Africa had acted within its rights.

The founding of Imbokotho, a conservative group formed by Mr Skosana and Mr Ntuli, also divided kwaNdebele. It was keen to enforce the idea of independence and many died as Imbokotho and other citizens fought.

Controversy also surrounded Mr Ntuli, who was facing car theft charges when he died.
Mtshweni takes KwaNdebele reins

STATE BURIAL FOR SKOSANA

KWANDEBELE’S Minister of Works and Water Affairs, Klaas M Mishweni, was yesterday apointed acting Chief Minister after the death of Simon S Skosana.

Skosana, a diabetes sufferer, died on Monday at Johannesburg’s Rand Clinic.

Prince Cornelius Koos Mahlangu said yesterday the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly would meet on November 27 to name Skosana’s successor.

Prince Mahlangu denied rumours that Skosana was going to press for independence despite the Legislative Assembly’s August rejection of the move.

Mahlangu said: “In my view the independence issue was finalised in Parliament in August and there was no way the Chief Minister could go against that decision.”

A spokesman for the Ndzundza Tribal Authority yesterday confirmed the royal family had taken up the matter of all the anti-independence members detained in the past two weeks.

Two sons of the royal family — Princes James and Andries Mahlangu — have also been detained. One of Skosana’s sons, Timothy, who was strongly opposed to his father’s views on independence, has been in detention for more than two months. He and Prince Klaas Makhosana Mahlangu have been held since August.

A spokesman for a Pretoria firm of attorneys said yesterday: “We are appealing to the Commissioner on behalf of all those people charged under the State of Emergency of the KwaNdebele Government to be charged or released.”

“We are also working on documents with counsel to ensure that the ‘independence package’ was completely sealed by the Legislative Assembly in August.”

Mahlangu also announced Skosana would be buried during a state funeral at Klippsaatdrift from 8am to 11am on Saturday.

Skosana, chairman of the Ndzundza Tribal Authority from 1977 to 1979, was elected Chief Executive Councillor when KwaNdebele was created. He became Chief Minister when the homeland achieved self-governing status in 1981.”
Homeland’s ‘instability’ prompts visit

SA gov’t men in KwaNdebele for discussions

SENIOR officials of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, responsible for the six remaining self-governing homelands in SA, visited KwaNdebele’s capital Siyabuswa yesterday.

They were there for high-level discussions after the death of Chief Minister Simon Skosana this week.

Residents claim their visit was prompted by the political instability and divisions among the leadership of the troubled homeland. This had made it almost impossible to identify a successor to Skosana.

Skosana died in a Johannesburg hospital on Monday after a lengthy diabetes-related illness which was kept secret.

Reluctance to comment

Prince Cornelius Mabhlangu said this week that, in terms of the homeland’s constitution, the Legislative Assembly had 14 days to elect a new Chief Minister. He would be chosen by secret ballot from Assembly members.

Works and Water Affairs Minister Klaas M Motshweni, has been made acting Chief Minister.

Official spokesmen for the government and the homeland were reluctant to comment on likely events in the near future, saying it was “too soon” to say anything.

With a population last year of 232 726 people, and a total area of 230 000 ha, KwaNdebele, to the northeast of Pretoria, is slightly bigger than QwaQwa, SA’s smallest homeland.

Short, turbulent history

KwaNdebele’s short history as a self-governing territory has been relatively turbulent. Earlier this year widespread violence – in which scores of people were reported to have been killed – broke out as members of the royal Mabhlangu family campaigned against Skosana’s decision to accept independence from SA on December 11.

On August 12, the Assembly rejected plans for the country’s independence and also called for the disbanning of the vigilante group Imbokodo, of which Skosana was the leader.

Rumours over the last week that Skosana was again manoeuvring towards independence for KwaNdebele were denied by SA government officials, who said he was a man who abided by the wishes of the Assembly.
Civil servant strike

KwaNdebele plays the waiting game

THE KwaNdebele government will not act on the thousands of striking public servants until after the funeral of the homeland's Chief Minister, Mr S S Skosana, on Saturday.

This was announced yesterday by Mr F K Mahlangu, Minister of Internal Affairs. He said it was difficult for his government to attend Mr Skosana's death and resolve the strike simultaneously.

"We are presently faced with a predicament. We feel nothing should be done about the stayaway while preparations for the funeral are on. Maybe a decision will be taken some-time next week," said Mr Mahlangu.

Mr Skosana will be buried in Kiplinldrift at 8 am.

Government employees in KwaNdebele are boycotting work following a call for an unconditional release of Prince James Mahlangu, Prince Andries Mahlangu and nine other citizens. The stayaway started on Monday and is still continuing.

A call for the release of the detained people was made in a pamphlet which reads "in solidarity with those detained, we urge all civil servants to stay away from working for this puppet government until all detainees are released."
KWANDEREBELE: Detainees' attorneys yesterday submitted an application for their unconditional release to outgoing SA Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange.

A second application was submitted to KwaNdebele's police commissioner urging him to allow the next-of-kin access to the detainees who were arrested in Siyabuswa between November 11-12.

Among those detained are Prince James Mahlangu and Prince Andries Mahlangu — sons of the Ndebele royalty and nine other people.

An attorney said the application to the commissioner required that he:
- Gave the grounds under which the detainees were held;
- Gave the area, place or prison where the detainees were being held;
- Gave permission to their legal representatives to consult with them;
- Gave permission to their next-of-kin to have access to them.

As well, hundreds of striking public servants had not returned to work yesterday. They are on strike after a call for the unconditional release of those detained two weeks before the death of Chief Minister Simon Skosana.

Pamphlets were distributed in the area and urging all civil servants to stay away from work until the detainees were released.

Internal Affairs Minister Fanie Mahlangu said the Cabinet was making arrangements for Skosana's burial and would probably attend to the issue of the strikers next week.

He was reported to have said: "It is difficult for my government to attend to the Chief Minister's death and resolve the strike simultaneously."
Another powerful member of the Ndzundza Territorial Authority in kwaNdebele was detained on Wednesday as the homeland mourned its Chief Minister, Mr Simon Skosana.

The secretary-general of the territorial authority, Mr Simon Ngidi, is its third key member to be detained in less than a week.

A few days ago, the chairman of the authority and a member of the kwaNdebele Legislative Assembly, Prince James Mahlangu, and his brother, Prince Andries, were detained. Other leading members of the territorial authority were also arrested.

Their imprisonment fuelled fears in the homeland that kwaNdebele might be preparing for independence despite assurances in August that plans had been dropped.

Mr Skosana will be buried with full honours tomorrow morning.
After Skosana

KwaNdebele Chief Minister Simon Skosana died before achieving his dream of an independent homeland for the Ndebele people. The question now is whether the quest for independence will die with him.

Skosana was visibly upset after the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly voted down independence after a bitter debate on August 12 (Current Affairs August 15). Shortly before, his right-hand man, Interior Minister Piet Ntlh, had died in a car-bomb explosion.

In recent months, Skosana has vehemently denied that his government would persist with plans to secure constitutionally separate status for the impoverished homeland. He was, however, known to have privately cherished the idea.

The detention last week of a number of anti-independence activists, including Prince James and Andries Mahlangu, fuelled rumours that another push for independence was imminent. Another theory, however, held that by eventually removing the opposition he could consolidate his power and prepare to cross his own Rubicon later. Several sources maintain that elements in central government remain keen for the homeland to go independent, and would therefore covertly back attempts to achieve it.

Meanwhile, KwaNdebele Minister of Works and Water Affairs Klaas Msweni has been appointed acting Chief Minister.

Skosana died in the Rand Clinic in Johannesburg as a result of severe diabetes, with which he had been long afflicted, and Msweni had stood in as acting-Chief Minister during Skosana’s illness. The former chief minister will be buried at a state funeral on Saturday morning.

The immediate question is who will succeed Skosana. The Legislative Assembly is due to meet next Thursday to elect a new leader and there is no shortage of volunteers.

Whether independence will remain an issue obviously depends on who succeeds. In September three Cabinet ministers — Justice, Law and Order Minister Frank Mhawembe Dhlamini, Education and Culture Minister Placid Kunutu and Agriculture and Forestry Minister Masana Mabena, told the FM that the majority of the Cabinet still wanted independence (Current Affairs September 12).

An unknown factor in the succession stakes is whether Prince James — the leader of the anti-independence faction and a popular figure — will be able to attend the session. An attempt has been launched to secure his release through the courts, but at the time of going to press no final date for the hearing had been set.

Skosana’s death comes at a time when a number of further challenges to the creation of an independent homeland are about to be mounted. The election of the new chief minister comes in the same week that the controversial question of the incorporation of Moutse is due to be contested in court by Moutse residents. Further, the Standing Committee on Co-operation and Development is to hear evidence from the Rust der Winter farming community. It contends it was never consulted about the planned expropriation of its land, which is earmarked for incorporation into KwaNdebele.
## 5. WAGES

### 5.73 AVERAGE MONTHLY EARNINGS IN CONSTANT (1980) RANDS - MANUFACTURING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>AFRICAN</th>
<th>ASIAN</th>
<th>COLOURED</th>
<th>WHITE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>278.69</td>
<td>125.05</td>
<td>217.78</td>
<td>216.47</td>
<td>603.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>277.32</td>
<td>133.07</td>
<td>216.14</td>
<td>210.82</td>
<td>592.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962</td>
<td>270.42</td>
<td>127.26</td>
<td>212.07</td>
<td>212.99</td>
<td>585.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>264.27</td>
<td>129.83</td>
<td>264.38</td>
<td>209.34</td>
<td>631.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>305.80</td>
<td>148.44</td>
<td>244.98</td>
<td>212.17</td>
<td>713.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>306.08</td>
<td>152.94</td>
<td>241.08</td>
<td>206.63</td>
<td>715.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>318.80</td>
<td>161.96</td>
<td>254.67</td>
<td>216.40</td>
<td>750.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>320.12</td>
<td>155.49</td>
<td>274.39</td>
<td>219.51</td>
<td>759.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>329.34</td>
<td>165.17</td>
<td>264.26</td>
<td>243.24</td>
<td>825.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>329.45</td>
<td>163.27</td>
<td>256.56</td>
<td>218.66</td>
<td>796.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>360.11</td>
<td>177.29</td>
<td>263.16</td>
<td>232.69</td>
<td>900.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>373.37</td>
<td>190.60</td>
<td>284.60</td>
<td>240.21</td>
<td>921.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>387.25</td>
<td>191.18</td>
<td>306.37</td>
<td>257.35</td>
<td>914.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>384.79</td>
<td>203.58</td>
<td>331.10</td>
<td>255.03</td>
<td>930.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>378.76</td>
<td>214.43</td>
<td>344.63</td>
<td>254.51</td>
<td>939.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>398.69</td>
<td>231.45</td>
<td>360.39</td>
<td>257.95</td>
<td>952.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>401.19</td>
<td>248.65</td>
<td>335.17</td>
<td>276.18</td>
<td>951.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977</td>
<td>410.66</td>
<td>264.01</td>
<td>286.77</td>
<td>278.04</td>
<td>951.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td>424.57</td>
<td>272.26</td>
<td>352.63</td>
<td>284.41</td>
<td>970.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>433.03</td>
<td>283.81</td>
<td>375.45</td>
<td>286.04</td>
<td>970.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>442.36</td>
<td>286.48</td>
<td>380.21</td>
<td>302.74</td>
<td>995.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>443.78</td>
<td>283.39</td>
<td>390.18</td>
<td>302.85</td>
<td>1,018.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>457.71</td>
<td>293.57</td>
<td>423.84</td>
<td>303.57</td>
<td>1,037.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td>474.60</td>
<td>304.42</td>
<td>424.73</td>
<td>327.25</td>
<td>1,029.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>478.85</td>
<td>303.14</td>
<td>470.50</td>
<td>349.50</td>
<td>1,010.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>470.61</td>
<td>305.16</td>
<td>443.06</td>
<td>352.17</td>
<td>972.60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SOURCE:** CSS, S.A. Statistics.

## 5. WAGES

### 5.74 AVERAGE MONTHLY EARNINGS IN CONSTANT (1980) RANDS - MANUFACTURING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>AFRICAN</th>
<th>ASIAN</th>
<th>COLOURED</th>
<th>WHITE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>448.04</td>
<td>170.29</td>
<td>314.40</td>
<td>263.49</td>
<td>579.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>447.46</td>
<td>178.50</td>
<td>301.25</td>
<td>263.61</td>
<td>577.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962</td>
<td>446.28</td>
<td>176.46</td>
<td>282.74</td>
<td>266.84</td>
<td>578.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>462.95</td>
<td>182.71</td>
<td>302.78</td>
<td>264.10</td>
<td>607.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>503.83</td>
<td>207.12</td>
<td>303.63</td>
<td>306.68</td>
<td>667.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>473.27</td>
<td>202.35</td>
<td>275.07</td>
<td>267.25</td>
<td>634.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>495.96</td>
<td>201.26</td>
<td>296.28</td>
<td>346.12</td>
<td>655.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>509.15</td>
<td>207.32</td>
<td>301.83</td>
<td>283.54</td>
<td>692.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>531.53</td>
<td>204.20</td>
<td>297.20</td>
<td>297.30</td>
<td>735.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>510.20</td>
<td>201.17</td>
<td>300.29</td>
<td>291.55</td>
<td>714.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>556.79</td>
<td>229.92</td>
<td>321.33</td>
<td>288.09</td>
<td>792.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>582.25</td>
<td>240.21</td>
<td>362.92</td>
<td>300.26</td>
<td>836.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>566.18</td>
<td>230.39</td>
<td>357.84</td>
<td>308.62</td>
<td>821.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>554.81</td>
<td>223.71</td>
<td>357.94</td>
<td>310.96</td>
<td>812.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>557.11</td>
<td>230.46</td>
<td>344.69</td>
<td>320.64</td>
<td>815.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>545.94</td>
<td>238.52</td>
<td>346.29</td>
<td>307.42</td>
<td>802.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>549.55</td>
<td>236.97</td>
<td>356.53</td>
<td>319.46</td>
<td>797.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977</td>
<td>550.59</td>
<td>273.07</td>
<td>356.16</td>
<td>327.91</td>
<td>751.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td>537.27</td>
<td>264.82</td>
<td>411.22</td>
<td>344.82</td>
<td>739.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>528.38</td>
<td>255.39</td>
<td>403.81</td>
<td>367.36</td>
<td>776.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>540.98</td>
<td>265.52</td>
<td>400.69</td>
<td>381.85</td>
<td>799.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>551.80</td>
<td>277.78</td>
<td>416.50</td>
<td>360.68</td>
<td>808.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>550.55</td>
<td>276.51</td>
<td>451.96</td>
<td>361.37</td>
<td>819.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td>559.02</td>
<td>288.56</td>
<td>437.98</td>
<td>387.32</td>
<td>869.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>592.14</td>
<td>303.83</td>
<td>473.85</td>
<td>416.98</td>
<td>974.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>582.93</td>
<td>311.19</td>
<td>446.46</td>
<td>404.77</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SOURCE:** CSS, S.A. Statistics.
Mourners scorn threats

By ALICE MOPELONG

and SAMKELO KUMALO

ABOUT $600, mourners ignored warnings by the "comrades" not to attend the funeral of KwaNdebele Chief Minister Simon Skosana at Klipplaardt drift cemetery near Siyabuswa yesterday.

Some business men, however, heeded the threats and did not attend; some had been told that their cars would be burnt. Others had been told that their businesses would be burnt.

Chief Skosana died in a Johannesburg clinic earlier this week after a diabetes-related illness.

One of his close friends, Mr. Michael Mohlala, said yesterday he and his 14 wives were among those who had been warned not to attend the funeral.

"We feel hurt about being refused permission to bury our old friend," he said.

Several South African Cabinet Ministers and representatives of Bophuthatswana, Transkei, Venda, Ga-Zankulu and Lebowa did attend the funeral.

Ndebele Crown Prince Prince James Mhlangu and Prince Andries Mahlangu were unable to attend — they were detained earlier this month by security police in Siyabuswa.

It is still not known who will succeed Chief Skosana.
Faces Boundaries

Now Kwambule

Parliament - South

...
State funeral tomorrow

By SOL MORATH
Kwandebile Chief Minister Simon Skosana will be buried in a state funeral at Klippanstraat from 8am to 11am tomorrow.

A number of dignitaries from South Africa, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Transkei, and Ciskei have been invited to attend the funeral.

Skosana died of a heart attack at the Rand Clinic in Johannesburg on Monday.

I’ll die for ANC

By CP Correspondent

A ZWELITHEMBA man appealing against a 15-year sentence for arson was surprised when he heard that the public order commissioner had approved of its work to “kill the boere”.

Mtomo was sentenced in the Robertson Regional Court in April to 10 years in jail for setting development board offices on fire.

He was also given a two-year sentence for malicious damage to property.

Justice Baker said this week he was asked to reduce Mtomo’s sentence on the grounds that it was too high and the magistrate had been influenced by Mtomo’s statements.

Reducing the sentence would be “expressing approval of violent methods of changing the set-up in the country, which can’t be allowed”, said the judge.

The sentence was “perfectly reasonable”, he said, dismissing the appeal.

I do, I do, she said

A 13-year-old Swazi orphan is officially married to two men.

The girl’s deceased parents had arranged her marriage to a man when she was young.

However, her older sister’s husband married her according to Swazi custom which allows a man to also marry his wife’s younger sister.

The man who was supposed to marry her, “snatched” her away and also married her.

- Sapa.

Workers from the Krama Rheintafel transformed the former brewery into a rural restaurant. Customers from all over the country are welcome.
SKOSANA—LAND TO REST

Minister's Funeral: Right security at Sizimba S. Sizimba was buried on Saturday. SIMON S. SIZIMBA, was buried on Saturday. SIMON S. SIZIMBA, was buried on Saturday.

Tight security at Skosana—Land to Rest
Appointing new chief

THE KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly will hold a special session on Thursday to appoint a new chief minister, a KwaNdebele government statement said today.

The former chief minister, Mr Simon Sosana, died recently. The session will start at 10 am in the council hall of the Legislative Assembly at Siyabuswa.

The statement said visitors without entrance tickets — to be issued by the secretary of the legislative assembly — will not be admitted.

Tickets are available from the department of the Chief Minister at Siyabuswa. Enquiries may be directed to Mr B Nieuwenhuizen at telephone (01209) 8225.

Media representatives also need permission to enter the territory and this “must be arranged beforehand with the Commissioner of Police at Siyabuswa”.

Enquiries may be directed to Col A Kuhn at tel. (01209) 8342 — Sapa-RN.
Prince could be chief minister but for jail

Mercury Correspondent

Johannesburg—One of the strongest contenders for the position of Chief Minister of KwaNdebele, Prince James Mahlangu, will not be eligible unless he is released from detention.

Chief Minister Simon Skosana died in hospital last Monday and has to be replaced within 14 days.

The KwaNdebele constitution states that people nominated for the position have to be present to sign the nomination papers. Prince Mahlangu, a senior member of the Legislative Assembly and of the royal house, was detained without trial before Mr Skosana's death.
Moutse transfer
callous, says prof

By Kym Hamilton, Pretoria Bureau

The transfer of Moutse to the kwaNdebele homeland was irreconcilable with the policy of separate development and showed a callous disregard for the community, Professor John Dugard told the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday.

The court was hearing an application to declare invalid the proclamation of December 31, 1985 which passed control of Moutse to kwaNdebele.

The application was brought by Mr Gibson Tlokwe Mathebe, a Moutse community leader who also represented the area on the Lebowa Legislative Assembly until this year.

Moutse is situated in the Groblersdal/Marble Hall district.

The population is estimated at 124 000 — 40 percent of the population of kwaNdebele. The Moutse, members of the North-Sotho language group, were part of Lebowa until 1980.

Professor Dugard submitted that, as kwaNdebele began to emerge as a national state, plans were made by the South African Government to excise Moutse from Lebowa and hand it to kwaNdebele.

The Moutse leaders were first informed in 1980 but were never consulted.

From the outset they told the authorities of their opposition and demanded a referendum to test public opinion. But their views were consistently ignored, said Professor Dugard.

The South African Government had acknowledged that it was motivated largely by geographical and not ethnic considerations, he added.

The proclamation was irreconcilable with the policy of separate development as laid out in various statutes, including the National States Constitution Act.

Professor Dugard said the inescapable conclusion was that the proclamation was issued "in defiance of the statutory imperative of ethnicity and in pursuit of objects not mandated by statute."

'A reward for kwaNdebele'

This led support to the inference that Moutse was incorporated into kwaNdebele to increase its size and "as a reward to kwaNdebele for opting for independence or as an inducement to opting for independence."

The proclamation showed a total disregard of, and violated, the rights of the Moutse community including the rights to self-determination, language and citizenship, Professor Dugard said.

The hearing continues.

Mr Justice T P Spooette is on the Bench. Mr J W W de Villiers is appearing for the South African Government.
The kwaNdebele Legislative Assembly will hold a special session today to appoint a new Chief Minister, the kwaNdebele Government announced yesterday.

The meeting starts at 10 am in the council hall of the Legislative Assembly in Siyabuswa.

kwaNdebele's Chief Minister, Mr SS Skosana, died on November 17.

The kwaNdebele Government statement said only visitors with tickets issued by the secretary of the Legislative Assembly would be admitted.
TRIBAL chief’s son George Mahlangu, elected Chief Minister of KwaNdebele yesterday, gave no indication on his stance over independence for the Ndebele people in his first day of office.

Mahlangu defeated the only other candidate, Prince James Mahlangu, by 41 votes to 25 in the homeland's Legislative Assembly in Siyabuswa.

Prince James, a leading figure in the anti-independence movement, was released from detention on Tuesday after being held under SA emergency regulations for undisclosed reasons since November 11.

At a Press conference, the 35-year-old Chief Minister evaded questions on whether he supported or rejected independence for KwaNdebele.

The issue was effectively made a non-negotiable at a special meeting of the Legislative Assembly on August 12 chaired by Chief Minister Simon Skosana, who died recently after a long illness.

Mahlangu has held no portfolio in the Cabinet, but has been a Legislative Assembly member since 1984.
COOPERATIVE NOTES

This property was purchased by the Department of Agriculture under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933. The property is being used for the production of tobacco and is subject to the provisions of the Act and the regulations issued thereunder.

I. INTRODUCTION

The property is located in the town of [Town], county of [County], state of [State]. It is approximately [Acres] acres in size and is currently being used for the production of tobacco. The property is owned by [Owner], who has been the owner for [Years].

II. PRODUCTION

The property is used for the production of [Number] acres of tobacco per year. The tobacco is harvested using [Method] and is sold to [Buyer]. The average yield per acre is [Yield] bushels.

III. REGULATIONS

The property is subject to the regulations of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, which are designed to stabilize the tobacco industry by controlling production and prices. The property owner is required to comply with these regulations and to file monthly reports with the Department of Agriculture.

IV. CONCLUSION

The property is an important part of the tobacco industry in [State] and is a valuable resource for the local economy. It is important that the property owner continue to comply with the regulations of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 in order to maintain the stability of the industry.

[Signature]
[Date]
SA's homelands stance described as 'cynical'

AN ATTORNEY yesterday described as "cynical", government's argument in a Pretoria Supreme Court hearing that ethnicity was not a dominant factor in the creation of homelands.

Nicholas Haysom, who acted for the applicants, was commenting on yesterday's finding in which Mr Justice T T Spoelstra dismissed, with costs, an application by Moutse residents that a government proclamation which incorporated Moutse into KwaNdebele be declared invalid. The judge granted an application for leave to appeal.

Haysom criticised government for playing down the ethnicity factor merely because "it expediently wishes to embellish a particular homeland by ceding to it a significant territory and a large group of people who have no connection to it".

It has been alleged that the territory was given to KwaNdebele last year because the homeland government had, at the time, accepted the principle of independence. Moutse was originally incorporated into Lebowa.

It was argued on behalf of the residents, who make up about one third of KwaNdebele, that they were deprived of certain "fundamental rights".

These included the fact that the official language was foreign, they feared having to adopt different cultural traditions and voting procedures were different. It was also argued that, in terms of statute, President Botha had to take note of ethnic considerations.
Hardliner wins in Kwandebale

Dressing up Verwoerd in liberal clothes
THE dismissal of an application in the Pretoria Supreme Court for the invalidation of the incorporation of Moutse into KwaNdebele could signal the beginning of a new push by the homeland's leaders for independence, according to community leaders from the region.

Representatives of the Moutse Civic Association (MCA) and the KwaNdebele Youth Organisation (KYO) told a Press conference in Johannesburg yesterday that the legal defeat, the election of new Chief Minister George Mahlangu, and various other pointers, led to fears of a harsher imposition of authority and a possible resurgence of violence in the area.

The organisations plan to lodge an appeal against the judgment.

And they told of plans for a campaign of passive resistance to counter any independence moves.

On August 12, after months of violence in the area, the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly overturned its decision to opt for independence.

KYO spokesman Vusi Mathumba said that the anti-independence Prince James Mahlangu, who was released from detention days before losing the contest for the chief ministership, had discovered that a cabinet meeting on December 1 had ordered the detention of about 1,000 anti-independence activists.

He also said it was believed the banned Imbokodo vigilante group was being re-established.

MCA spokesman Morgan Mathebe said the people of Moutse would continue to resist incorporation into the homeland.

The chief minister's office could not be reached for comment.
Mousse to appeal removals defeat

WEEKLY MAIL December 11, 1988

LEBOWA MP and Mousse chief

by PAT SIDLEY
By SOL MORTASHI

MORE than R500 000 has gone missing from the Lebowa Finance Department since October last year.

This follows the disappearance of three cheque books from the homeland's magistrate's offices in Thabamoopo and Nebo.

Two cheque books were stolen at Thabamoopo in October last year and another one in Nebo.

Lebowa Finance secretary D van Vuuren has confirmed that the cheque books had been stolen and that thousands of rands were withdrawn.

Ninety-five cheques from one of the books stolen in Thabamoopo have already been returned to the Lebowa Finance Department Reconciliation Division with withdrawals totalling R200 000.

The cheques received were allegedly filed by a Mr Machauvi.

Van Vuuren has said the other cheque book stolen at the same time has not yet been used.

The reconciliation division has also received cheques stolen at Nebo filed by Mr Mola of P Mola Contractors and other fictitious names.

The highest amount withdrawn in a single transaction was R47 000.

The total amount withdrawn in 14 cheques is R348 000, and with the R200 000 it amounts to a total of R548 000.

No one has been arrested in connection with the matter, but the Lebowa police say they have launched investigations.

Van Vuuren has appealed to businessmen to be cautious of people trying to cash Lebowa government cheques.

MOUTSE residents have failed again in their battle against being included in a homeland.

Pretoria Supreme Court Judge TT Spiesstra dismissed with costs the application by the residents that the government proclamation incorporating Moutse into KwaNdebele be declared invalid.

However, he granted the residents leave to appeal against the decision.

Moutse was originally incorporated into Lebowa, but on December 31 last year the area was added to KwaNdebele in terms of a government proclamation.

A court application earlier this year declaring Moutse's removal from Lebowa to be invalid, was dismissed.

In the application contesting the area's incorporation into KwaNdebele, it was argued on behalf of the residents - who presently make up about one third of the troubled homeland north of Pretoria - that when they were removed from Lebowa they were deprived of certain "fundamental rights".

These included the fact that the official language was foreign, their children were being taught in a foreign language, they feared having to adopt different cultural traditions, and voting procedures were different.

Homes petrolbombed

A PETROLBOMB was thrown at the home of KwaMzukutu mayor Edward Mbata late on Tuesday - the third attack on the homes of Inkatha members in two days.

No one was injured. The house, which is near Amazimtoti, was extensively damaged by fire.

Three children were seriously burnt earlier when two petrolbombs were thrown at the home of E Ngema.

Ngema's children, Goodman, 14, Gladys, 13, and Nombuso, 4, sustained serious burns to their bodies.

In the third attack, the home of KwaZulu's Chief Minister's praise-singer, Ephraim Buthelezi, was also petrolbombed and burned.

Damage was slight and no one was injured. - Sapa.
Black Sash warning over Moutse

By Rob Nuttall

Warnings that conflict and violence could break out in Moutse, following the rejection of a Supreme Court action to reverse the incorporation of the area into kwaNdebele, were given last week by the Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac) of the Black Sash.

A Trac spokesman said the loss of the court case had wiped out every hope of a peaceful solution to the situation.

The Moutse residents are as opposed as they ever were to incorporation," says a statement issued by Trac.

The Moutse were excised from Lebowa and incorporated into kwaNdebele in January.

HEARTBREAKING

A member of the Moutse Civic Association, Mr. Morgan Mathebe, said the issue of the loss of the Supreme Court action would be taken to the Appeal Court.

Mr. Albert Lope, a member of the Moutse Youth Congress, said the incorporation of Moutse into kwaNdebele was heartbreaking.

Mr. Vusi Mathumba, of the kwaNdebele Youth Congress, said South African State President Mr. PW Botha had publicly stated that independence would not be forced on unwilling people.

"But independence is being forced down our throats in kwaNdebele," he said. Mr. Mathumba claimed that at a secret kwaNdebele Cabinet meeting on Monday last week instructions were issued to arrest all members of anti-independence groups.

"A new crackdown of arrests was planned," he said. "It seems that all those opposed to independence will be jailed until independence has been effected."
TENSION rose in KwaNdebele yesterday as the succession struggle triggered by the sudden death of Chief Minister Simon Skhosana gathered momentum.

Skhosana died on Monday in a clinic in Johannesberg; his funeral is planned for tomorrow.

The immediate succession struggle will be short. KwaNdebele's constitution lays down that a successor must be chosen by the legislature within 14 days of the death of the chief minister.

The front-runner in the race to succeed Skhosana as chief minister is Thkosie Mwewi, KwaNdebele's minister of works. He was appointed acting chief minister within hours of Skhosana's death.

But most observers expect a challenge from Prince Cornelius Mhlanga, son of KwaNdebele's former tribal patriarch, Ngwenyama David Mapocho, and elder brother of the detained Prince James Mhlanga.

A strike by an estimated 90 percent of KwaNdebele's civil servants to protest against the detention of James Mhlanga is still in force yesterday.

The death of Skhosana did not bring about a reprieve in the detention which he sanctioned from his sickbed last week. On Wednesday, the secretary of the Ndzundza Tribal Authority, Simon Ngidi, was detained, Prince James' lawyer, Mano Mhlanga, told Weekly Mail.

Ngidi was detained only hours before he was due to sign affidavits in support of an application to the Supreme Court for the release of Prince James and the nine men known to have been detained with him.

Prince James is the chairman of the Ndzundza Tribal Authority and the leader of the Sotho group in the council — and, by extension, Mswazi.

Skhosana, 60, an ardent protagonist of "independence" for KwaNdebele, had a knife placed under his neck three months after a severe political defeat.

On August 12, after a bloody confrontation between KwaNdebele and the South African government following the kraal of Sotho-speaking farmers in the east of the country, the council of 72-member legislative assembly reversed an earlier decision to make KwaNdebele an independent nation.

On that day a dejected Skhosana sat in his car outside KwaNdebele's main police barracks, his head bowed, reeling on his hands, as Solly Mhlanga, speaker of the legislative assembly, declared: "indpendence is being uprooted — and thrown into the deep ocean."

But last week, Skhosana, who still has a taste for leading KwaNdebele to independence, attired himself on his deathbed into a last act of defiance. He frustrated the detention of Prince James and his cousins, Prince Andile and Prince James Mhlanga, and at least nine of his political foes.

Detained princes had been in the forefront of the successful struggle to forestall KwaNdebele's drive to independence.

The death of Skhosana, who suffered from diabetes, raises two pivotal questions. What will happen to his renewed quest for independence and what are the implications for the men detained by KwaNdebele's commissioner of police, Brigadier Hertog Lerm?

To a large extent the answers to these questions will depend on the actions of Skhosana.

Mswazi, like Skhosana, is pro-independence. He, too, was a leading member of Nkomotso, the supposedly disbanded vigilante movement which Skhosana and his henchmen, Fint Nuth, tried to all but outflank by leftist opposition to his rule and fuel the drive to independence.

Mswazi is reputed to be less of a hardliner than Skhosana and Nuth, who was killed in a car bomb explosion on July 29. He is expected to be more patient and amenable to compromise.

A man in his mid-sixties, Mswazi is a former urban representative of Ngwenyama Mapocho's — a factor which, theoretically, may incline him to a reconciliation with the royal family and to order the release of Prince James and his co-detainees.

But there is no sign that he has dissociated himself from Skhosana's crackdown, either while Skhosana was alive or since his death. On the contrary, judging by the detention of Ngidi, he appears to have ordered it.

There are people in KwaNdebele who believe that Mswazi was the effective chief minister in the last weeks of Skhosana's life. The corollary is that, rather than Skhosana, was the driving force behind the bid to reverse the defeat of August 12.

It is not widely known that Skhosana or Mswazi, or both, secured the removal of two top white officials because they were perceived as too neutral in the struggle against Prince James.

The former KwaNdebele commissioner of police, Brigadier C. van Nicker, was transferred at the request of the cabinet, reportedly because he was reluctant to detain Prince James without clear evidence that he was involved in "subversion".

Van Nicker has since been replaced by Lerm, who appears to have been more willing to detain people in order to investigate their suspected subversive activities.

Relations between Skhosana and van Nicker were said to be strained when Skhosana charged the Security Forces with responsibility for planting the car bomb which killed Nuth. The feared Nuth was visiting Skhosana on the night he was blown to pieces.

The second white official to have disappeared from KwaNdebele's political scene is former commissioner-General Gerrie van der Merwe. Skhosana is said to have accused him of disloyalty because he spoke to Prince James in a bid to act as a peacemaker.

Meanwhile, however, observers are watching to see what the ambitious Prince Cornelius has up his sleeve. He is KwaNdebele's minister of health, a somewhat incongruous position given the vigour with which his brother has been hounded by the majority of the cabinet.

Prince Cornelius adopted a highly ambiguous position during the bloody struggle over independence, which cost at least 100 lives between May and August.

During that period he remained a member of a cabinet still formally committed to independence while his brother, James, made common cause with young radicals, the "comrades", in the fight against independence.

Some observers are sceptical about the opposition to independence voiced by James and, belatedly, on August 12, by Cornelius. They believe that the Mhlanga brothers are not opposed to independence per se, but rather to independence, in which control would rest in the hands of Mswazi, Nuth or Mswazi, rather than theirs.

The alliance between the royal family and the United Democratic Front-related "comrades" was one of convenience. The Mhlanga brothers are elitists, who appear to take to tribal or nothing in common with the egalitarian sentiments evoked by the "comrades".

If Prince Cornelius is elected chief minister, the sincerity of his opposition to independence — and the government's "bantuist" policies — will be put to the test.

The Ndzundza Tribal Authority, headed by his brother, James, nominates the largest bloc of members to the legislative assembly. Twenty-five of the 72 members of the 72-member legislative assembly are nominated by the Ndzundza Tribal Authority.

That is not enough to guarantee Cornelius success if he stands. But it does give him a local base.

If Cornelius is elected, he will certainly order the release of his detained brother and his political co-detainees.

But if the detentions become a major issue and the strike by civil servants suggests that they will — Mswazi may choose to oust Cornelius by freeing the detainees before the special session of the legislative assembly.

BOSCHENDAL BLANC DE NOIR
SAVOURÉE SLOWLY, ITS UNIQUE COMPLEXITY WILL SILL
TINGED WITH A SMOKE SALMON COLOUR. THIS DRY WHITE ADDS A NEW
WITH ITS GREAT COMPLEXITY OF ROQUET AND PATIENCE TO THE
BOSCHENDAL BLANC DE NOIR. ANOTHER UNUSUAL WINE FROM THE
MAY WE SUGGEST YOU TRY A BOTTLE
S.OON.

BOSCHENDAL WHERE THE FRENCH HUGENOTS FIRST GRI

1685
Human rights ‘inevitably violated in consolidation’

By Kym Hamilton, Pretoria Bureau

One of the inevitable consequences of the consolidation of the homelands was the violation of certain basic rights. Mr I WB de Villiers submitted in argument in the Pretoria Supreme Court:

He was appearing at an application to declare invalid the proclamation passing control of Moutse to kwaNdebele. Mr de Villiers (for the South African Government) argued that the tampering with these fundamental rights, including the voting and citizenship rights of people, was sanctioned by the legislature.

The South African Government and the kwaNdebele authorities are opposing the application brought by Moutse community leader Mr Gibson Tlokwe Mathebe to have the proclamation invalidated.

Moutse is situated in the Groblersdal/Marble Hall district. The population is estimated at about 124 000, and most are North Sotho.

Moutse formed part of the Lebowa homeland until 1980 and its representatives served on the Lebowa Legislative Assembly until December last year.

Mr de Villiers added that the plan to excise Moutse from Lebowa was first mooted in 1975.

Nothing was done until 1979 when the South African Government began consultations with various members of the Lebowa and Moutse cabinets.

He rejected an earlier submission that the plans were given go-ahead despite opposition from Moutse. He also denied that the feelings of the Moutse community were ignored. They were consulted on several occasions, he said.

One of these occasions was during the Commission of Co-operation and Development, which investigated homeland consolidation.

Mr Justice TT Spoolstra reserved judgment.

Oom Sporie lives to fight another

Municipal Reporter

Johannesburg city councillor Mrs Sheila Camerer denies she will replace sitting MP Mr H MJ "Sporie" van Rensburg as National Party candidate in Rosettenville in the general election.

Speaking as chairman of the divisional committee of the NP in Rosettenville she said: "There is no 'twix' in our ranks. We passed a vote of confidence in Oom Sporie at the October meeting in the constituency."

Earlier this month Mr van Rensburg telephoned newspapers to deny rumours he was to resign.

In 1984 Mrs Camerer defeated Mr Clive Derby-Lewis by 1 800 votes for the Rosettenville seat. She says new NP branches have been formed in Rosettenville and she has signed up hundreds of new members.
Homelands - Kwandebale - General

1987

JAN - DEC
After a visit to kwaNdebele, reporters Rich Mkhondo and Sol Makgabutlane say events there are going to make it difficult for the other non-independent homelands to opt for self-rule.

Dusty monument to one of apartheid’s failures

kwaNdebele, 1 600 sq m of dusty, barren land, could be described as a monument to the shortcomings of South Africa’s system of homelands.

Political instability and violence in this troubled landscape have cost many lives.

With about 200 000 residents (the kwaNdebele Government refuses to reveal the exact number), it has become one of apartheid’s most unsuccessful creations.

It is made up of 40 villages, some turned into shanty towns, on the north-eastern edges of Pretoria.

Political violence erupted last year and scores of people were killed as inhabitants, occasionally led by members of the royal Mhlangu family, campaigned against proposed independence.

The big day for independence was originally scheduled for December 11 and a multimillion-rand stadium, a venue for the celebrations, was built.

Then, in August, the Legislative Assembly decided to halt independence moves.

In November, the Chief Minister, Mr Simon Skosana, died of diabetes and his Interior Minister, Mr Piet Ntuli, was killed in a car bomb blast.

Mr Skosana’s successor, Mr George Mhlangu, is non-committal about forthcoming developments, saying it is “too soon to predict what is going to happen”.

After the events in kwaNdebele, it is not going to be easy for the other non-independent homelands to opt for self-rule. They are kwaZulu, Lebowa, QwaQwa, kaNgwane and Gazankulu.

Political observers believe it has become increasingly clear that unrest in the homelands, especially in kwaNdebele, is a definite message to the South African Government that most South African blacks want nothing to do with the Government’s mini-states.

The homeland remains a poor relocation area on the periphery of the wealthy and industrial Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging (PWV) triangle. Daily, people from kwaNdebele travel long distances to and from work in buses.

Mr Petrus Skosana, chairman of the kwaNdebele Students Congress, which has been fighting to thwart the independence plans, said: “Independence is a divide-and-conquer ploy.”

kwaNdebele’s backtrack on independence was the inhabitants’ second victory.

The first was when they forced the Legislative Assembly to dissolve the dreaded MboKotho vigilante group, a conservative movement formed by Mr Simon Skosana.

Residents soon claimed the movement was imposing a reign of terror, killing and torturing people, especially opponents of the ruling party.

The assassination of Mr Ntuli cleared the way for the dissolution of the movement.

Government people say MboKotho has been disbanded and independence plans shelved.

Mr Deon du Plooy of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning in Pretoria, said: “The South African Government respects the will of the kwaNdebele Government on the independence issue and we shall continue our close co-operation for the further development of the territory and for the betterment of the people of kwaNdebele.”

He said any tribal territory that preferred not to accept independence would remain a part of the South African nation, its people would remain South African citizens “and the territory should be accommodated in political institutions within the Republic”.

100 Years Ago

From The Eastern Star
A NICE STONE — On Friday, a diamond weighting 127 carats, light yellow in colour and of good shape, was found in the claims of the Griquatown West Company, Dutoitspan.
The improbable allies and the impactive foe

By Chris Vick

FEW would imagine that such diverse forces as a local "anti" civil-service, local "coroners," a royal family and local white farmers could join forces in a surprising alliance against the government.

But according to the Transvaal Rural Action Committee, that's just what happened in Kwandebele last year when the local population opposed a common enemy — independence.

Their united action is described by Trac as "a popular uprising which shook the foundations of the entire homeland system."

In late 1978, the whole Kwandebele was in a ferment. The war in Angola was raging, and the Boer farmers were threatening to bring the entire southern part of Africa to its knees.

On the other hand, the local population was well-organised, and aware of a potential threat to the future of the country. They were, in fact, warned by the local police chief, according to Trac — they were unable to control the situation.

But the situation was too big. The community began to organize, and the result was a "people's war." It was the start of a new chapter in the history of South Africa.

The shadowy vigilante chief

ONE man in particular stands accused of being the "anti" of Kwandebele's "war against independence," which he led.

That man is former Minister of Interior Piet Nuii, who died in a car bomb explosion in 1979.

According to the Trac book, Nuii was a member of the former South African government, which had a strong interest in the war in Kwandebele.

Kwandebele was a local organization, but its members were involved in a spontaneous reaction to the brutality and violence of the Boers.

In six months, Mbokodo's random attacks and violence against the community and the Boers themselves were subjected to a full night of both Mbokodo and the security forces.

They sustained close relationships with senior officers and local villagers, and using tribal authority offices with the agreement of the biếntrín.

Trac notes that their "war against independence" was also important, however. More than 2 000 military personnel joined in, and general strikes were launched in the first week.

The war in Kwandebele was fought by non-white people, and it was a war against the government's anti-independence forces.

"Not only did non-white people attack the Boers, but they also attacked the government's anti-independence forces."
Putting a cart before the horse-laugh

ASSUMPTION, ParaNoya. — Incitement is mourning here among the people of ParaNoya, the country's chief jockey, President Anastasio Pigmentos, who has long taken it for a ride — probably to announce the date of the national horse-laugh, The Election Stakes.

Gambling on political horse races runs in the blood of most white South Africans, who see themselves as genetic bettors.

The Election Stakes — an open to pop-’em — is the premier event in the political race calendar. (Elections are not legislated, but online reinstatements because they are guaranteed to produce a lot of horses.)

Indeed, the event has been postponed repeatedly by a mystery constitutional dictate which gripped the nation’s politicians in 1983 — forcing them into a lengthy lay-off in which they’ve been compelled to adhere to a strict fitness regimen. (All politicians received 24-hour veterinary attention from the New White Steeds before being unsaddled and unable to exercise their vocal chords without being thoroughly vetted.) In keeping with a long-standing tradition, all runners in the Election Stakes will be blinkered.

This year, however, a new rule has been introduced. To ensure a fair-ride contest and to prevent doping, all runners will be subjected to an automatic Stewards’ Inquiry — they will have to inquire of News Steward Flo d’Informent whether they want to give their constituents a Kyoto.

Although, as in previous years, the outcome of this contest is not in doubt, it is expected to end in a photo finish: the new winners will end up framed in a telegram.

The 24 horses again come from the stable of the ruling Blancaque Party, run by President Pigmentos, with a tight rein on his team of trainers — he has vowed to make the trays run on Congress, whose horses are dark.

Like the president himself, the stable is expected to whine with ease. Its traditional opponents are the Progressive stable, whose colors are grey and whose charges have never been successful, but it has produced many formidable mares. Its entry in this year’s contest (by Pre-Groomed Out of Guilt) but its handicap — the electorate — may prove too severe.

This year, Pigmentos’s stable faces a formidable challenge from the Democratic Party, whose stable has improved, thanks to a family that celebrated racecourse fanaticism or one-track mind, Eugenio Toreador, whose horses are true to their bloodstock and who has patience, he has horses that are actually forced to lie down in their own excrement.

So few of you humans beings realise that we pigs care little for clean, if we have to be in it at all. Perhaps this is because so many of your own kind don’t seem to be in such a feverish and filthy condition, and not being too bright, you mistake our need for clean mud to keep our sensitive skins in good condition for a similar liking for dirt.

Apart from the above mentioned blatant twisting of pig-tuths, what annoys me is that I am not treated well by using innocent pigs and other animals in human propaganda.

It is bad enough being treated by you, civilised creatures such as my new owners, as a circus animal, to face the further threat of political pacification.

I do not want to be used, but one does wonder what things would be if you had not given us the thumbs and you the trotters.

A friend who lives on an AWD farm in the Free State tells me that all the pigs are given names such as Olivia棠me, Joe Sloff and Wanda Mandala. I’m sure that you can understand our paranoia, we seem to be getting it from both sides, and we don’t even throw stones! — Hocus Porcus, Pietramargia, Johannesburg

On September 4, 1996, a coalition of anti-apartheid activists, protesting Harvard University’s failure to divest itself of ownership in companies doing business in South Africa, succeeded in forcing Harvard University president Derek Bok to cancel a formal dinner for 400 of Harvard’s wealthiest contributors.

On November 21, we renewed our protest. This time, 15 of us were arrested and charged, either with trespass or with being disorderly person. Seven of us have chosen to contest the charges in court, and we will go trial some time this spring.

Our story is only one of many protest that continue throughout the United States, as the opposition to apartheid grows. All of us view with increasing apprehension the actions of the Nationalist regime. We

Steven Friedman

WORM’S EYE VIEW

What if you humans had been given the trotters?

EVER since learning to read and write I have been reading your newspaper believing you to be one of the few who dare to stand up for the down trodden, as you saw them.

Imagine my disappointment and horror on reading Vivienne Walk’s statement in the Daily Sun that her son, Dr. Jan van der Merwe, was accused of being a racist, that his pigs are actually forced to lie down in their own excrement.

So few of you humans beings realise that we pigs care little for clean, if we have to be in it at all. Perhaps this is because so many of your own kind don’t seem to be in such a feverish and filthy condition, and not being too bright, you mistake our need for clean mud to keep our sensitive skins in good condition for a similar liking for dirt.

Apart from the above mentioned blatant twisting of pig-tuths, what annoys me is that I am not treated well by using innocent pigs and other animals in human propaganda.

It is bad enough being treated by you, civilised creatures such as my new owners, as a circus animal, to face the further threat of political pacification.

I do not want to be used, but one does wonder what things would be if you had not given us the thumbs and you the trotters.

A friend who lives on an AWD farm in the Free State tells me that all the pigs are given names such as Olivia棠me, Joe Sloff and Wanda Mandala. I’m sure that you can understand our paranoia, we seem to be getting it from both sides, and we don’t even throw stones! — Hocus Porcus, Pietramargia, Johannesburg

United States have little direct effect on events in South Africa, but at the least, we want those of you who are fighting for freedom and justice to know that you are not alone and are not forgotten — Robert Paul Wolf, Professor of Philosophy, University of Students’ Movement (Azazu) was launched to accommodate students faithful to black consciousness. Immediately before we can recover from this heart-rending shock, a new Azazu (pre- Azanian president and now head of Sanco), is elected. (Azazu, ngap,yo) Why is it so easy to forget the sacrifices made by the Sanco leadership in their quest for the Azanian leadership?

Letters

On behalf of my family I would like to thank the many people who tried to contact us during the last month with reports on my brother, who is presently in detention in Johannesburg.

I would particularly like to thank members of the End Conscription Campaign and of the Black Sash.

We have been very heartened to discover how many people in South Africa love and support — Jennifer Verboek, Pietermaritzburg

SORRY to hear your tail’s been shortened and your nose chopped off, I have thought of an idea for the new year — Do-it-yourself buttons.

One takes an old button, puts a nice slogan (careful to omit illegal black spots) and covers it with some glad-wrap.

If one then encounters any kind of emotional or physical abuse, one wears the button and says, “I’m hard done by,” or “Bite me.”

And here, to provide examples (I’m not, in any way intending to stimulate any imagination, sir): Bite your tongue, before it bites you; stop Private (illegible black spot); and covers it with some glad-wrap.

If one then encounters any kind of emotional or physical abuse, one wears the button and says, “I’m hard done by,” or “Bite me.”

And here, to provide examples (I’m not, in any way intending to stimulate any imagination, sir): Bite your tongue, before it bites you; stop Private (illegible black spot); and covers it with some glad-wrap.

If one then encounters any kind of emotional or physical abuse, one wears the button and says, “I’m hard done by,” or “Bite me.”

And here, to provide examples (I’m not, in any way intending to stimulate any imagination, sir): Bite your tongue, before it bites you; stop Private (illegible black spot); and covers it with some glad-wrap.

If one then encounters any kind of emotional or physical abuse, one wears the button and says, “I’m hard done by,” or “Bite me.”

And here, to provide examples (I’m not, in any way intending to stimulate any imagination, sir): Bite your tongue, before it bites you; stop Private (illegible black spot); and covers it with some glad-wrap.
A CATHOLIC mission faces expulsion and 30 percent of all the Nzundza tribal authority offices have been closed in KwaNdebele, whose legislative assembly voted in mid-1986 to overturn an earlier decision to accept "independence".

St Oliver's Catholic Mission has been ordered to leave KwaNdebele by tomorrow. Despite pleas to the "homeland" authorities by Bishop George Daniels, sources say the mission, whose land was expropriated in March 1985, will probably have to go.

According to sources, the KwaNdebele authorities have taken exception to the work carried out by the mission, which it sees as being on the side of KwaNdebele resistance and too close to Prince James Mahlangu, chairman of the tribal authority.

The prince — popular leader of resistance to independence — and his brother, Andries Mahlangu, were detained late last year but released for the election of a new chief minister, Prince George Mahlangu, after the death of Simon Skhosana, who had favoured "independence".

The tribal authority headed by the prince is a constitutionally recognised body which has been prevented under Emergency rules from holding meetings. The tribal authority's lawyer confirmed yesterday that its offices have been closed and telephone service cut.
Homeland is closing prominent Catholic church

By DERRICK LUTHATI

KwanDeBele's most prominent church, St Oliver Catholic Mission, has to go, according to a decision by the homeland's government.

The church received a notice late last year which said they were no longer allowed to occupy their land and had to leave by January.

If the church disappears it will leave 8,000 parishioners without spiritual guidance, about 100 school children, without classrooms, and 15,000 residents without a clinic and telephone.

A church spokesman told City Press that the land on which the church was situated was bought by the government last year.

"We are trying to get an alternative site, but so far the future is bleak," he said.

Sources claim that the church is being victimised for providing support to activists during last year's unrest.

Last year the church was used as a meeting place for groups opposing KwanDeBele's proposed independence and actions of the notorious Imbokoto vigilantes.

People injured during the unrest were also treated at the church. They were able to communicate with the outside world by using the church phone – the only church in the homeland that has a direct line.
prominent Catholic Church

BY CLAIRE LUTTIG

KWARAZI'S most prominent Catholic Church - St. Oxenford - is closing down according to a decision by the Homeland's Government. The Church has received a notice from the Government that the land it occupies will be expropriated for a new development project.

Last year, the Church was used as a meeting place for groups opposing the Government's proposed plans for the area. Sources claim that the Church is being victimised due to its opposition to the Government's policies.

In recent years, the Church has been providing support to children without a clinic and a telephone. The Church has also offered support to the elderly during the pandemic.

The decision has caused shock and disappointment among members of the Church and the local community. The Church has been an integral part of the community for decades, providing spiritual guidance and a place of solace for many.

The Church is planning to appeal the decision, but it remains to be seen how successful this will be. The Church is currently in the process of reaching out to legal experts to explore all options.

The closure of the Church is a blow to the community, which has relied on it for support and assistance. The Church will be missed by its members and the wider community.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assail and direct assault under</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assail</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assault</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assault assault</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assault itself</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assault situation</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The minister of law and order (m.o.l.o.)

The minister of law and order (m.o.l.o.)
Short-lived victory

By DERRICK LUTHAYI

OPPONENTS of KwaNdebele independence scored a victory Pretoria’s Supreme Court yesterday over their government which had closed the Ndzudza Tribal Authority (NTA) offices and confiscated their vehicles and documents.

An urgent application was brought by NTA’s chairman, Prince James Mabhlangu, who sought an order for the reopening of their offices.

The offices were closed by police on January 23 and a number of the tribal authority’s documents, vehicles and keys were confiscated.

Judge Goldstein granted the application with costs to be paid by the Chief Minister, and also ordered that James should be restored as chairman of the tribal authority immediately.

However, the tribal authority’s jubilation came to an end outside the court buildings, when KwaNdebele police arrested James and whisked him away to Siyabuswa, where he is being charged with holding an illegal gathering.

He is due to appear in the Siyabuswa Magistrate Court today.

James and his brothers have been in hiding since the NTA offices were closed, and only reappeared for the case.
The Minister of Law and Or.:

The Minister of Home Affairs:

The Minister of Education:

Please refer to the table in this regard. The table contains the necessary information regarding scholarships and other educational benefits available to students who meet the eligibility criteria.

Date: 22 February 1987

Deputy: Mrs. J. Van Eck, acting as the Minister of Home Affairs.
kwaNdebele 'prince' now home on bail

One of the members of kwaNdebele's "royal" family is back home — but a second member is still being held under the emergency regulations.

Mr James Mahlangu has returned home, but faces charges of attending unlawful meetings. His brother, Mr Andries Mahlangu, is still detained.

Both are members of the homeland's Legislature. 

A third brother, Mr Cornelius Mahlangu, has not been detained, but was axed as a cabinet minister last year after Mr George Mahlangu — no relation — had been elected to succeed the late champion of independence, the Chief Minister, Mr Simon Sisana.

KwaNdebele police commissioner Brigadier Hertzog Lehr yesterday confirmed Mr James Mahlangu was now home on bail. He has to report to police every three days.

"Princes" James and Andries Mahlangu — who oppose homeland independence — have been detained before.

KwaNdebele officials have lately rejected the family claim to royal status. — Sapa

(This report has been altered to comply with the emergency regulations)
Cheap housing on show

HOUSES costing as little as R3 600 will be offered to KwaNdebele residents at the Ekangla Show, beginning March 21.

KwaNdebele Utility Company (KUC) chairman F Kotzenberg says families' lifestyles are important in view of the commitment to a higher quality of life.

KUC does not see its role merely as that of supplying houses. It is a developmental agency as well. All show houses are upgradable and expanding families will be able to extend living quarters.

Water and sewerage services are priorities, as are good roads and adequate public transport, he says.

"The smaller houses start at R3 600 and prices range to R13 000 for bigger houses. Those who can afford R170 a month can buy the top-of-the-range option."

Visitors will see 2-, 3- and 4-roomed houses constructed from a variety of materials.

"The information we gain about residents' aspirations and financial circumstances will help us to develop KwaNdebele and will provide data to help government plan for further development projects."
KwaNdebele may go-it-alone

THE KwaNdebele legislative assembly faces another motion aimed at making the territory independent, sources close to the Ndzundza royal kraal believe.

The motion is expected to be tabled next month, and the likelihood of strong opposition remains slight as many of those who opposed independence last year are now in detention.

The sources said at least 25 people are being held—almost all tribal authority, leaders and members of parliament. These include Prince Cornelius Mahlangu, brother of Prince James, chairman of the Ndzundza authority, who was fired in December as Minister of Health, Pensions and Social Welfare.

The sources pointed out that most of them opposed independence at last year’s session, when the plan was shelved.

The speaker of the house, Solly Mahlangu—who ruled the independence issue dead without a vote—has also been fired.

Prince James has now been detained three times—most recently, on February 20 on the steps of the assembly, during a special sitting to discuss the Appropriation Bill. It was two days after his previous release.

His other brother, Andries Mahlangu, has also been detained twice—the second time seven minutes after his release. The sources said he had been accused of wanting to kill the then chief minister, George Mahlangu.

"They have arrested the parliamentary opposition. If you oppose, you will be arrested. Even those who give support to the Ndzundza people will be arrested," the sources said.
kwaNdebele objects to bus fares rise

Pretoria Bureau

The Chief Minister of kwaNdebele, Mr George Mahlangu, says that neither he nor his government approves the Putco decision to increase bus fares in the homeland.

Mr Mahlangu said Putco had advised that, because of rising costs, it could no longer delay the increases which, initially, were to have been imposed last November.

A spokesman for Putco confirmed fares would rise by 17.5 percent on Monday.

Mr Mahlangu said he held "extensive talks with Putco in the past weeks, in an effort to stave off the increase."

Fares to and within kwaNdebele have been frozen for the past five months because of unrest and the homeland government's negotiations with Putco.

Bophuthatswana Transport Holdings has confirmed its fares will be increased on casual and weekly tickets by as much as 15c a trip on certain routes on Monday. Monthly tickets will cost more on April 1.
kwaNdebele has earned its rights

By Toni Younghusband

Through hard work and perseverance the people of kwaNdebele have earned the right to participate in the broader Southern African community, Chief Minister Mr George Mahlangu said today at the official opening of the kwaNdebele exhibition at the Rand Show.

Mr Mahlangu said kwaNdebele's participation in the 1987 Rand Show was intended to give publicity to the country, the culture and tradition of the Ndebele and to show the progress and development in the short time that kwaNdebele has been in existence.

Mr Mahlangu said that despite development constraints inherent to Third World countries, limited natural resources and limited employment opportunities, kwaNdebele remained one of the better developing countries in Southern Africa.

MOTIVATED

"Nowhere, with the possible exception of Malawi, have people been better motivated to get involved in economic activities.

"Other aspects that make kwaNdebele a unique national state include the Government's acceptance of the principle of free enterprise, the availability of modern housing and an industrial infrastructure which is comparable to the best in the PWV area," Mr Mahlangu said.

He said some of the state's most notable achievements were:

- The construction of 60 schools, 50 000 private dwellings and four dams.
- The upgrading and tarring of 120 km of roads.
- The attraction of more than 90 foreign and South African investors to kwaNdebele.

"The orderly urbanisation of 200 000 of our citizens who have voluntarily come to kwaNdebele after the establishment of our state, shows what we have achieved," Mr Mahlangu said.
A lawyer detained in KwaNdebele while seeking bail for his clients was accused by the "homeland's" divisional commissioner of police of entering the area "with a view to bringing about the violent overthrow of KwaNdebele and South Africa".

Andrews Kuhn made this assertion in an affidavit filed to oppose a Pretoria Supreme Court application to free Pretoria Legal Resources Centre lawyer Nicholas de Villiers.

De Villiers said he was detained on April 14 when he went to the KwaNdebele Commissioner of Police's office to ask for permission to be in the area, as he had to arrange bail for clients.

In KwaNdebele it is illegal for people to enter the area unless they live or work there.

On April 13, De Villiers appeared in court, apparently in connection with a charge of being in the "homeland" illegally, although he was not formally charged.

The matter has been postponed.
MNR linked to rural vigilantes

By THAMI MKHWANAZI

THE Northern Transvaal Youth Congress (Notevoc) has called on the youth in the Frontline states and other neighbouring states to mobilise against "South African aggression".

The South African Youth Congress (Sayco) affiliate, which claims a membership of 120 000, has made the call in the wake of the growing vigilante threat in the area, the coming white elections and moves by the KwaNdebele government to opt for "independence".

Notevoc considers the youth in the Frontline states as part of "us". The organisation says in a statement that the youth in the Frontline states are also "subject to SA intimidation" and therefore the youth in the region should prepare to form "partisan fronts" to counter South African "aggression".

They added that any leader of a neighbouring state who stands in the way will be seen as "betraying the South African struggle".

Notevoc, one of 160 affiliates of Sayco, representing the youth in Venda, Lebowa, KwaNdebele and Gazankulu, will counter efforts by vigilante groups in the area to recruit from the unemployed.

Notevoc president, Ephraim Mogale is reported as saying there were eight vigilante committees in the area and some of these were masquerading as youth organisations. One such group calls itself "Abafana bakaBodla" (Sons of Botha).

Notevoc claims the vigilante movement is backed by the Mozambique resistance, Renamo.

The organisation, whose life presidents are Bobby Taotsobe, a former ANC guerrilla whose death sentence was commuted to life, and Theresa Ramashamola, a Vaal woman who has been sentenced to death, is also mobilising against moves by KwaNdebele to opt for independence.
They did the ‘toyi-toyi’ in Lingelihle last night

And the locals cherish the fact that the kids still know the steps

Matthew Goniwe, Sparrow Mkhonto. Names which in 1985 inspired a new generation of activists, and still do almost two years later. But how has Lingelihle coped with the death of its most dynamic civic leaders, and the two States of Emergency which followed?
Jo-Ann Bekker reports

"The late Matthew and Fort were not self-centred leaders. They tried to decentralize leadership. There is a great need for leadership played by the late commanders, but because of the circumstances we do not see them. There are still leaders whose qualities can not be put into practice."

In theory, the grassroots democracy and decentralization of street committees should have made it easier for people to participate in the decision-making process. The Cradock experience seems to indicate this is true in a limited extent only.

According to the Local Committee members, the community remained mobilized during the eight-month-long partial State of Emergency declared on the day of Goniwe, Calais and Mkhonto's funeral in 1985. But fear became the back at school — but the spirit lives on

"And at that time we had door-to-door campaigning. We went from house to house, using whistles to alert each other. It was most effective. We could operate, although our leadership and other activists were being arrested and in detention."

The flow of conversation halted when the five men turned to conditions under the present Emergency. Reflective pauses interrupted their observations.

"Dirty elements" were once again informing the police, one committee member said. This time, most street committee activities were in detention. But the five Local Committee members, along with other residents, agreed that the black municipal police — whom the community called "konauts" — recruited from the same black population, which was often on the fringes of crime and other social problems, was doing a better job than the white police force.
Three members of the Kwanndebele Legislative Assembly were dismissed this week due to an unanimous decision of the assembly, the Kwanndebele government said in a statement. The assembly accepted a motion that James Mahlangu and Solly Mahlangu should no longer be members of the Nunduzza Tribal Authority.

This means that they lose their seats in the assembly, which they held by virtue of their tribal positions.

Andries Mahlangu—a member of the tribal authority as well as being an elected member of the assembly — was expelled from his seat, the statement added.

The assembly took its decision on the grounds that the conduct of the three members had become an embarrassment to the assembly and the Kwanndebele government.

The motion, which was introduced by a member of the Nunduzza Tribal Authority, KS Mahlangu, said: "Discontinuation had been expressed by members of the tribe concerning the way in which the tribal authority had been run in recent months."

"It was felt that they were contributing to division and confusion in the tribe, the government said.

"The government of Kwanndebele holds the interests of the people and the state dear.

"For this reason, all possible efforts have been made by the government in recent months to rectify the people after a period of unrest."

"In the unrest, government officials were intimidated to stay away from work, property was damaged and the human rights of the people were flagrantly disregarded."

"Upon the election of Majori Mahlangu as Chief Minister, a new era dawned which has been characterised by increasing peace in Kwanndebele."

"The Chief Minister is being supported in his bid to bring peace and progress back to the country by the council of chiefs."

"The council told the government earlier this year that the people were tired of the events which had been taking place during the unrest, and that numerous innocent people had died," the statement said. — Sapa.

Sarhhuwu accuses Sats of ‘inciting workers’

By SANDILE MEMELA

THE SA Railways and Harbours Workers’ Union has accused Sats of inciting workers to turn against their own union and against the decisions which they themselves made with regard to the six-week dispute.

This follows after hundreds of the dismissed strikers received as little as R3 of their pay this week.

The union said it was "disgusted" that management expected Sarhhuw to pay wages that workers had lost during the dispute.

"It is a weak attempt by workers last week, the union said its members were "still open to negotiations".

The union said it would renew attempts to contact Grove "in order to request them to meet the negotiators to negotiate some kind of settlement to the dispute".

Sats public relations officer Janice van Zyl said management had "stated categorically" in the past that it did not recognize Sarhhuw and was still continuing negotiations with its own in-house black workers union, Blatu.

"Workers remain the same. "No one will go to management to beg for their jobs back," said the union.

A Sats spokesman said thousands of dismissed strikers had indicated their intention to apply for re-employment by looking for applications at the payroll points this week.

The spokesman said Sats had temporarily employed 1,340 workers since the beginning of this month. But the union said most of the dismissed workers had resolved not to apply for re-employment.

Joseph Mahlangu, dismissed for being an embarrassment to the Kwanndebele government.
A former kwaNdebele Minister, Prince Cornwallius Mahlangu, has been dismissed from the legislature by unanimous vote of the Legislative Assembly.

His ejection is the latest development in an ongoing feud between the Mahlangus of the Ndundza tribe — who oppose independence for the region — and others in the Legislative Assembly.

According to a statement released by a kwaNdebele information agency, Prince Mahlangu's brother, Mr James Mahlangu, as well as Mr Andries Mahlangu and Mr Solly Mahlangu were dismissed from the Assembly last week.

Mr James Mahlangu and Mr Solly Mahlangu — a former Legislative Assembly Speaker — have been detained for six weeks.

Prince Mahlangu, a former Minister of Health, was ousted after he refused to answer questions from the Speaker about a letter he had written to the South African Government demanding that the Ndundza tribe's representation in the Assembly be increased.
Decision to opt for independence caught many by surprise

By Sol Makgabutlane and Mckeed Kotolo

The decision by kwaNdebele's Legislative Assembly to push forward with independence — abandoned after much blood-letting in the homeland last year — caught many observers by surprise.

Signs started pointing in that direction last week when outspoken foes of independence were expelled from the homeland's legislature, while one of them was in detention.

The decision was announced after four prominent opponents of independence in the homeland were dismissed from the homeland's Legislative Assembly in the last week.

The four who were dismissed on Monday last week are Prince James Mahlangu, who is in detention under emergency regulations, Mr Andries Mahlangu and Mr Solly Mahlangu and Prince James's brother, Prince Cornelius Mahlangu, who is believed to be in hiding.

Observers yesterday predicted a gloomy future for the territory, made up of about 40 sleepy villages with few job opportunities.

The homeland has limited sources of income and the government says it draws most of its income from taxes levied on residents and businesses.

kwaNdebele has no language of its own — at schools Northern Sotho, Zulu and other African languages are taught. A language laboratory was set up to establish a language that will be recognised as the homeland's official language.

Thirty per cent of kwaNdebele inhabitants commute daily between the homeland and industrial centres of the Witwatersrand and Pretoria.

CHOSE TO JOIN CLUB

In spite of these drawbacks, kwaNdebele chose to join the club — consisting of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Ciskei and Venda — of homelands that have opted for autonomy from South Africa.

A capital for kwaNdebele has sprung up out of the bush in kwaMhlanga, about 65 km east of Pretoria. A multimillion-rand stadium has been completed and will host independence celebrations, initially scheduled for December 11, 1986 before being shelved on August 12, 1986.

kwaNdebele's move leaves five tribal homelands in South Africa still "non-independent". They are kaNgwane, Gazankulu, QwaQwa, kaZulu and Lebowa.

Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi of kwaZulu, Dr Cedric Phathudi of Lebowa and Mr Enos Mabuza of kaNgwane are the most vociferous critics of independence and attest that they believe in the unification of South Africa.

The Transvaal chairman of the Black Sash, Mrs Ethel Wall, said she felt pessimistic about the "troubled birth of this so-called new nation; with the security forces as midwife".

"The fact that they had to detain or dismiss people from the Legislative Assembly really casts doubts that this was a unanimous decision. "We are afraid there is going to be a great deal of unrest in the area because there is opposition to independence in the area," she said.

Azapo's publicity secretary, Mr Muntu Myeza, said: "We have had all these so-called chiefs claiming to be ascending to a fake form of independence and it has proven to be one of the things that have compounded South Africa's problems."

VIGILANTE GROUP BLAMED

In last year's violence about 200 people were killed. Many of the deaths were blamed on Mhokoto, a vigilante group formed shortly before plans for independence were announced.

Stability returned after the leader of the group, Mr Piet Ntuli, the homeland's Minister of the Interior, was killed by a bomb which exploded under his car and his group was banned.

In an interview with The Star, Chief Minister Mr George Mahlangu said the unanimous decision to rescind last year's plans against independence meant that the territory was now independent.

He said the earlier decision not to go ahead with plans for independence was unlawful because it was taken by the then Speaker of the house, Mr Solly Mahlangu, and not by the House of Assembly.

Mr Mahlangu also said that the Speaker had no power to overrule a motion calling on the Assembly to decide on the independence plan by voting.

He quoted the Speaker from the minutes taken on 12 August last year, the day the independence plan was rejected, as saying, "with powers vested in me as the Speaker of this House, I shall give a ruling. The independence is being uprooted, eradicated with all its roots and been thrown into the deep ocean."

Mr Mahlangu said: "The constitution of the Ndebele government specifically states that any decision taken by the assembly be by a majority vote."

Mr Mahlangu said that in terms of homeland's constitution, general elections would only be held in 1989.

I was ousted because of independence

— Mahlangu

Pretoria Bureau

kwaNdebele's former Health Minister, Prince C N Mahlangu, who was expelled from the homeland's Legislative Assembly on Monday, said he was dismissed because he rejected the homeland's independence plans.

He is the fourth MP to be dismissed in about two weeks. His brother, Prince James, who is in detention, was expelled from the Assembly on Monday last week, with Mr Andries Mahlangu and Mr Solly Mahlangu.

Prince C Mahlangu said: "The only reason for ousting us is to ensure there's no opposition to independence plans, which are being revived. We were seen as the obstacles in the Assembly."

He said the Assembly was now planning to force the issue down the people's throats.

The prince threatened to sue some MPs, including Chief Minister George Mahlangu, for allegedly saying he was responsible for the killings during last year's unrest in the homeland, and for allegedly making disparaging remarks about the mental health of his father, Paramount Chief Mahhogo.

Prince C Mahlangu also attributed his expulsion to letters he wrote to Transvaal National Party MPs, asking them to intercede in the homeland's problems.

The letter dated March 20, 1987, said the full-scale violence that erupted in the area because of dissatisfaction with the Ndebele Cabinet over the independence decision appeared to be resurfacing.

"I don't know who gave them (kwaNdebele government) the copy of the letter, because I never sent them copies. All the letters were addressed to National Party MPs."

In a kwaNdebele government statement, it is claimed Prince C Mahlangu demanded from the Pretoria Government that the Ndvunda tribe have a representation of 68 per cent in the Legislative Assembly.
Independence vote

KwanDeBele's Legislative Assembly have voted unanimously for independence.

The decision is effective from December 11, last year.

It is the fifth South African homeland to opt for independence.

Two others are Ciskei, Venda, Transkei and Bophuthatswana. Tuesday's decision came a day after Prince Cornelius Mahlangu, an influential former Cabinet member who opposed independence, was unanimously voted out of the Assembly.

Prince Mahlangu is a prominent member of the Ndzundza tribe. He is also a former Minister of Health in the government of the late Chief Minister, Mr Simon Skosana.

Mr Skosana died last year.

His brother, Prince James Mahlangu, was one of the three members of the Legislative Assembly dismissed last Monday after dissatisfaction had been expressed about the running of the tribe's (Ndzundza) affairs.

The others are Mr Solly Mahlangu (former Speaker of the House) and Mr Andries Mahlangu, a former Cabinet minister. All four have not yet been replaced.

A source close to the KwaNdebele government yesterday said the tiny homeland would start negotiations with the South African Government soon to have the decision implemented.

The Department of Constitutional Development and Planning was yesterday not available for comment. There are fears in the homeland that the Legislative Assembly's decision to opt for independence could cause renewed unrest.

A number of people were killed, injured and arrested during clashes between residents and the Imbokodo, a vigilante group, after KwaNdebele had indicated that it wanted independence.

Following pressure from the residents and Cabinet ministers who opposed independence, the KwaNdebele government backed down and shelved the plan.

Imbokodo, which had the support of the homeland's government, has been disbanded.
Now KwaNdebele votes for self-rule

SIYABUSWA. — KwaNdebele’s Legislative Assembly voted unanimously for independence yesterday, with retro-active effect to December 11 last year.

The move comes less than nine months after the Assembly voted unanimously against independence on August 12, 1986 after protracted violence triggered by opposition to self-rule.

On August 12, 1986, the Assembly also declared the official vigilante group, Mbockhoto, illegal. Speaker after speaker referred to the high death toll in KwaNdebele, said to number well over a hundred since an outbreak of violence began on May 12, 1986, following an announcement that the date for independence was set for December 11, 1986.

Mbockhoto had already been charged with raiding villages of the 120 000 Pedi-speaking people in Moutse to stamp out opposition. On New Year’s Day, 1986, 22 died in bloody dawn raids.

The August 12 decision overturned a previous ruling opting for independence.

Earlier that week it was made known that several members of Mbockhoto faced charges of murder and assault.

The historic August 12 ruling met with relief countrywide. “The nightmare for KwaNdebele is thankfully over,” commented the Sowetan. A Cape Times editorial noted: “Part of the reason for the reversal has been the bloodshed caused by the fact that the partition decision did not have the support of the people of KwaNdebele, nor of those in the Moutse area, which was unilaterally added to KwaNdebele.”

KwaNdebele would resume discussions with the SA government on independence. Mr Majozi G Mahlangu, Chief Minister of KwaNdebele, said yesterday. The decision comes a day after Prince Cornelius Mahlangu, an influential minister who opposed independence, was dismissed from the Assembly. Three others were voted out last week.

Two of them, Prince James Mahlangu — who led the opposition against Mbockhoto and self-rule — and Mr Solomon Mahlangu — the former Speaker, are detained under the emergency. Prince James was detained with Prince Andries Mahlangu last November 11. Prince Andries was released earlier this year, but is now missing.

Prince Cornelius was dismissed when he refused to answer questions from the new Speaker (unnamed) about a letter he had written to the SA government, warning that the constitutional setup in KwaNdebele could cause renewed unrest.

“The legislature ruled that the then speaker, Mr Solly Mahlangu, acted unconstitutionally ... on August 12, 1986 ... (the matter) was not on the order paper,” the chief minister said yesterday.

No comment was available from the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning. — Sapa
Kwandebulele Cabinet and PW to sign pact

The Argus Correspondent
PRETORIA. -- The Kwandebulele Cabinet is to meet President PW Botha today or tomorrow to sign an independence agreement and transfer power to the homeland.

Independence is to go ahead in spite of it being rejected by the homeland's Paramount Chief Ngwenyama David Mabhoko and opposed by many in the homeland.

The homeland's new Chief Minister, Mr. George Majoezi Mahangulu, yesterday said his Cabinet had made an appointment to meet Mr. Botha to complete the independence of Kwandebulele.

BLOODSHED

Last year widespread unrest broke out over the question of independence and the role of the Government-supporting vigilantes, the Mbokeho, in forcing people to bow to the plan.

Mr. Mahangulu agreed that independence was to blame for the unrest but said that this time he did not foresee any repetition of the bloodshed that claimed about 200 lives.

In his maiden speech on Tuesday, Mr. Mahangulu claimed that Chief Mabhoko was in favour of the move and that it was his sons that were opposed to the plans.

DIRECTION

But Chief Mabhoko said yesterday, in the presence of a number of chiefs and headmen, that "I was at no time consulted about independence since it was rejected by the nation last year".

Chief Mabhoko also said he was not going to force the Ndebele people to take a direction they did not want.

The chief added that his committee had invited the new Chief Minister on two occasions to discuss the situation "but he never turned up".
that turned sour this week

LAST YEAR THE KWANDEBELE ASSEMBLY VOTED AGAINST INDEPENDENCE. THIS YEAR IT DECIDED IN FAVOUR. OF COURSE, A LOT OF LAST YEAR'S MEMBERS WERE MISSING ...

PAT SIBLEY reports

At a siege a regular programme of harassing the Mlahangus began with a stream of detentions, confiscations of documents and attempts to dissuade the old King David Mapocho from his son, Prince James and Cornelius. An attempt was made to repatriate more militant youth, the civil servants and local white farmers anxious about the consequences of independence. He used his considerable influence and evident popularity in the tribal assembly.

The turning point in the civil war came after the death of Nkul in a car accident on July 25. Most of the violence suddenly came to an end. After independence was squashed and the vigilantes outlawed, school pupils who had been boycotting schools in the territory trickled back to class, and the repeated civil service strikes also came to an end.

Then in November the Chief Minister, Simon Shosa, died of diabetes.

It was in the relative calm of the State of Emergency — which has particularly stringent regulations in KwaNdebele — that a new chief minister was elected; a young man, George Mlahlugu, said to have Mbovobo associations.

The other candidate was Prince James, but he and his brother Andries had been detained and only released shortly before the vote. The tribal authority records had been confiscated when the two were detained.

As the sweet taste of triumph

ON August 12 last year, the speaker of KwaNdebele's legislative assembly, Solly Mlahlugu, announced to the packed gallery in KwaNdebele's parliament: "Not one of you said independence was all right and should go ahead. I am of the opinion that the House is quite unanimous with regard to independence. Independence is being expressed, articulated with all its roots and thorns into the deep ocean."

This week, that sweet taste of victory for those opposed to independence for territory turned sour.

A cloned out assembly — missing those members of it who were previously opposed to independence — declined to favour it, once again.

Furthermore, the decision was backdated to December 11 last year — the date for which it was originally scheduled.

The move, likely to spark trouble once again, has been back on schedule for some time, and may never have taken off Pretoria's schedule.

The decision was taken after all the KwaNdebele's opposition to independence had been dismissed from the parliamentary and tribal posts by the government and while many were in detention. This includes the premier's royal family of the Xhosa clan.

The Nkosi Mzimba Tribal Authority is a constitutional body which represents about 85 percent of the population of KwaNdebele and has several appointed seats in the parliament.

The chairman of the tribal authority, Prince James Mlahlugu, his brother and former cabinet minister Prince Cornelius Mlahlugu and their brother Andries as well as the speaker of the house, Solly Mlahlugu, were all dismissed from their parliamentary posts during the past few weeks, and stripped of their tribal authority power base.

Additionally, along with other members of the community who opposed independence, both in parliament and in the civil service, they have been detained intermittently and repeatedly. The two princes are in detention at the moment.

The firings and detentions followed a bull in the troubled times of KwaNdebele's recent history.

About a year ago, its parliament announced it was going for "independence" which was set for December 11 last year.

Shortly before, Mosialo — a part of Lebowa — had been incorporated into KwaNdebele with a great deal of bloodshed and violence from among other sources, a vigilante group known as the Mbovobo. Most Mbovobo residents did not wish to become citizens of an "independent" Kwandebele — a move which they feared.

The vigilante group was basically made up of KwaNdebele government supporters and small businessmen and led by the late chief minister, Simon Shosa, and the tribal Minister of the interior, Pat Nqul. The issues of independence and the brutality of the Mbovobo were linked in that the vigilantes were used against people who opposed independence.

What followed was a bloody civil war in which at least 200 people died, many at the hands of the Mbovobo. A number of vigilantes died at the hands of settlers "comrades".

Prince James and his family became the focal point of the anti-independence and anti-Mbovobo movement, forming an alliance with the traditionalists, the royals, the reformist, the "royals" and local white farmers anxious about the consequences of independence. He used his considerable influence and evident popularity in the tribal assembly.

The police banned the activities of the Nkosi Mzimba tribal authority and closed all its offices — once again confiscating all its documents. This process was overseen by the Supreme Court in Pretoria, but many documents were never returned, and Prince James found himself once more detained and his brother Cornelius fired from his cabinet post.

Several members of parliament opposed to independence, a Nkosi Mzimba source told "Weekly Mail" as well as several school inspectors and teachers were then detained for varying periods.

He also described the large recruitment programme of "kitchenettes", many of whom, he said, were former vigilantes.

News once again started flowing out of KwaNdebele — but of the order that would receive approval in Pretoria. Some of it, not surprisingly, was funded from Pretoria with a publication of a newspaper called "Afro News" which gives no details of its publisher, but which a Pretoria official seconded to KwaNdebele said was the work of his department. Some of the news events, too, seen to have been sponsored by Pretoria, with well-publicized visits of Taiwanese investors.

"Afro News" has disseminated the words of the new chief minister, described several projects, large scale contracts for development projects and reported from any mention of the Emergency.

Last month it became clear matters were coming to a head. Andries Mlahlugu found himself on the run, Prince James and Cornelius were in detention and the new session of the legislative assembly was in progress.

Among its first acts were to fire the parliamentarians who had been opposed to independence. Prince Cornelius was fired last week.

Then, with no visible opposition in the assembly, and with the leaders of the anti-independence lobby either in jail, on the run or under intimidation, the legislative assembly opted once more for independence.

PATRICK LAURENCE reports

The recent move to establish independence retrospectively was preceded by three events which seem to be of the same pattern.

First of these was the continued manoeuvres of a chief minister, ruling KwaNdebele at KwaMlahlugu, 75km north-east of Pretoria, with its R3,7-billion

Second was the incorporation into the KwaMlahlugu project, the new large township of Ekangala, near Bongashoerpoort, a move which, like the building of KwaMlahlugu, gave Chief Minister Mlahlugu patronage to dispense to loyal followers.

Third was the announcement by South Africa's Minister of Development, George Viljoen, at the start of the present legislative assembly session last month that attention was being given to the transfer of more powers to KwaNdebele.

He and South Africa's constitutional development minister, Chris Hani, who conducted discussions with George Mlahlugu, Viljoen said.

The election manifesto of the National Party re-affirmed its commitment to establish independent bodies for KwaMlahlugu, but South Africans could not force them to become independent.

However, this week's decision was the result of the pro-independence community in KwaMlahlugu in concert with a specially chosen South African police chief and under a South African decree in conference with Emergency powers on hand.
"Retroactive self-rule for KwaNdebele out"

By BARRY STREEK

SELF-GOVERNING territories, such as KwaNdebele, would not be forced to accept independence but the government was prepared to consider the wishes of the people in those territories, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said yesterday.

But, he said in a statement, retroactive independence with effect from December 11 last year, as requested by the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly, was "not possible".

The homeland assembly decided this week to press ahead with independence despite an earlier decision to abandon the proposal after widespread opposition to independence and disruption in KwaNdebele.

In his statement, Mr Heunis said the government had previously favourably considered a request for independence but this was not taken any further "due to internal problems in KwaNdebele".

Earlier this year in discussions between the two governments "it was decided that if independence was to be proceeded with, a new date therefore will be decided upon between the two governments at a later stage".

A spokesman for his department said yesterday he was not aware of any discussions yesterday between the KwaNdebele cabinet and President F W Botha despite earlier reports that they would be meeting.

Sapa reported that the homeland's new Chief Minister, Mr George Majozi Mahlangu, yesterday said his cabinet hoped to meet Mr F W Botha in Cape Town at the weekend to finalize the independence of KwaNdebele.

Mr Mahlangu said most of the agreements in the independence plans were completed last year.

Last year widespread unrest broke out over the question of independence and the role of the government-supporting vigilantes, the Mbovokho, in forcing people to bow to the plans.

Mr Mahlangu agreed that independence was to blame for the unrest but said that this time his government did not foresee any repetition of the bloodshed that claimed about 200 lives.

He also claimed that Chief Mabhoko was in favour of the move and that it was only his sons who were opposed to the plans but Chief Mabhoko yesterday told The Star in the presence of a number of chiefs and headmen: "I was at no time consulted about independence since it was rejected by the nation last year."

The other chiefs assembled at the royal kraal at Weltevrede supported his statement.

Chief Mabhoko also said he was not going to force the Ndebele people to take a direction they did not want.

The chief added that his committee had on two occasions invited the new Chief Minister to discuss the situation and plans to run the homeland "but he never turned up for either of these meetings".
EX-MINISTER Cornelius Mahlangu, a member of the Ndundza tribe, was this week dismissed from the KwaZulu Legislature by unanimous vote of the Legislative Assembly, in which the Ndundza tribe holds a majority.

His brother, James Mahlangu, was one of the three members of the Legislative Assembly dismissed from the legislature in Siyabubu last week, after dissatisfaction had been expressed about the running of the tribe's affairs.

On Monday Mahlangu, a former Minister of Health in the government of late chief Minister Simon Mkhize, refused to answer questions from the speaker about a letter he had written to the South African government.

In the letter he demanded that the Ndundza tribe should have a representation of 86 per cent in the legislative assembly.

Refusal to answer questions from the speaker constitutes contempt and the speaker is empowered to ask the member to leave the assembly. The rule was applied and then the legislative assembly unanimously adopted a motion to dismiss Mahlangu.

In a statement, members of the legislative assembly found Mahlangu's demand unacceptable and felt that he was operating on his own without consulting either the council of chiefs or the legislative assembly.

His proposal would reduce representation of the Mabala tribe to only 12% while two of the six tribes would have one joint representative.

"His actions could lead to more disruption as the Mabala and Ndundza tribes are equal in stature," the statement says.

"Members of the legislative assembly feel that the Mahlangu brothers are creating a feeling of uncertainty at a time when stability has been returning to the country."

At present the tribal representation in the 72-man legislative assembly is Mabala 23, Mabala 9, Litho 7, Phungutja 7, and Mglethe 7.

The statement says members of the Ndundza tribe in particular are dismayed about the Mahlangu brothers acting without consideration for their father, Chief Mphogo, and the tribal authority.

The Legislative assembly has this week voted unanimously in favour of independence.

The decision is effective from December 11 last year.
THE KwaNdebele Government's decision to opt for independence will be challenged in the Pretoria Supreme Court before the end of this week.

Advocate Eth Mabaso said he and a senior advocate were drawing up plans to bring an urgent application this week on behalf of four men dismissed from the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly recently, challenging the homeland's decision to opt "unilaterally for retrospective" independence.

The KwaNdebele government announced this week that it would resume discussions with the South African Government to grant it independence.

That followed a unanimous decision of the Legislative Assembly on Wednesday to rescind a decision taken by a previous Speaker in August last year regarding the independence issue.

The Legislature ruled that the then Speaker, Solj Mahlangu, acted unconstitutionally when on August 12 last year he introduced the matter, which was not on the order paper of the day.

In terms of this week's decision, the KwaNdebele Government is to inform the SA Government that its earlier decision regarding the independence of KwaNdebele from December 11, 1986, has been "implemented post facto."

SA President PW Botha has been advised of the decision and it is hoped talks in this regard will resume in the near future.

Mabaso said they planned to challenge the matter "certainly before Sunday."

Last week the KwaNdebele Legislature dismissed Prince James Mahlangu, Andries Mahlangu and Solj Mahlangu from the Assembly. They are now in detention.

On Monday the Legislature dismissed Prince Cornelius Mahlangu as well. Soon afterwards he said his dismissal came because the homeland government wanted to rescind last year's decision.

After being brought into power last year, George Mahlangu promised he would not opt for independence and would strive to restore peace and stability.

Prince Cornelius Mahlangu has also indicated that he will institute an "indigent" law suit against the legislature and some members of the Assembly for defamation.
Violence flares in kwaNdebele

Pretoria Bureau

Sporadic violence has flared in the impoverished homeland of kwaNdebele.

The kraal of Paramount Chief David Mabhogo was petrol-bombed on Saturday night.

There were also reports of attacks on businesses of the sacked former Minister of Health, Prince C N Mahlangu, and Mr S P Maphosa, who is presently in detention.

Prince Mahlangu's delivery van was gutted while Mr Maphosa's restaurant was damaged by a petrol-bomb.

The Bureau for Information in Pretoria could not confirm all three incidents because they had not been reported to the police.

A source from kwaNdebele said three petrol-bombs were thrown at Mabhogo's home but only one exploded and gutted the thatched-roof house which serves as his office.

He said the attacks followed the Legislative Assembly's decision to take independence "without a mandate from the people".

● Four classrooms at two schools, Mhongeni Primary and Hluzinoqondo High School, were set alight on Friday.

● See Page 3.
More Violence in KwaNdebele
‘Self-rule’ violence hits KwaNdebele

SIYABUSWA. — A spate of petrol-bomb attacks and detentions has hit the KwaNdebele homeland after its leaders, ignoring protests which led to more than 200 deaths last year, decided to accept self-rule.

Homes of anti-independence activists and businesses in KwaNdebele were petrol-bombed at the weekend and schools were set on fire, eyewitnesses said. Hundreds of people have been detained.

In last year’s unrest, businesses of independence supporters were set on fire.

Chiefs in the poverty-stricken enclaves of 42 villages north of Pretoria voted last week to make their territory the fifth “independent” homeland.

Independence plans last year were thwarted by mass popular revolt among 465,000 Ndebele tribesmen and more than 200 people were killed in riots involving security forces, vigilantes and opponents of the scheme.

The homeland’s Chief Minister, Mr. George Mahlangu, said at the weekend: “It is clearly the will of the people to have our country independent.”

But the leading opponent of independence, Chief David Mapoch, whose Ndzundza tribe claims 35% of the Ndebele nation, on Friday challenged Chief Mahlangu to hold a referendum on the issue.

On Saturday Chief Mapoch’s home outside Siyabuswa, the small, dusty capital, was attacked with petrol bombs. Shanty dwellings were burnt but there were no casualties.

PRETORIA. — A suspected ANC guerrilla was shot dead by a SADF patrol at a gambling den in a township here at the weekend.

Police seized a Makarov pistol and 40 rounds of ammunition after the incident.

In Natal, a school classroom was set alight at Caluza (Maritzburg) and in KwaMashu a home was petrol-bombed and a bus was stoned in two separate incidents yesterday.

A member of the security forces received a knife wound when he was attacked by about 60 people in Sebokeng (Vereeniging) yesterday. — Sapa

Four of Chief Mapoch’s sons were dismissed from the Legislative Assembly and three were detained. The chief said hundreds of other dissidents were detained to remove opposition to independence. Many more have gone underground.

“There will never be peace in KwaNdebele as long as the present government continues to rule with an iron fist,” he said.

The homeland’s former health minister, Mr. Cornelius Mahlangu, who last month left the homeland after death threats, said the authorities were trying to “force independence down the peoples’ throats”.

The Bureau for Information in Pretoria said yesterday that it was not reporting on KwaNdebele violence any more, while no information could be obtained from the homeland authorities. — Sapa-Reuters
The Kwanndebele homeland's decision to accept independence signals another period of strife for the area. Sporadic violence has flared up in the impoverished homeland, since the Kwanndebele Legislative Assembly took this decision last Tuesday. There have been widespread complaints of harassment of opponents of independence by the homeland's special police force, which allegedly consists of "revenge-seeking" members of the banned vigilante group, Mhbokodo.

Mhbokodo, a vigilante group composed mainly of Cabinet Ministers and businessmen, was feared in the villages and was accused of brutality. "Residents in the territory claim it was responsible for the death of more than 100 people who were killed during last year's violence in the homeland.

The vigilantes were led by Mr. Piet Ntuli, the Minister of Interior who was killed in a car bomb last year. There are now fears in the homeland that the Mhbokodo is being revived.

Burnt

Since the Assembly announced that it was accepting independence:

- Four schools have been burned by arsonists;
- Government property, including a building were also set alight, causing damage estimated at R321,000;
- The kraal of Paramount Chief David Mphahela was petrol-bombed on Saturday night;
- The businesses of the health Minister, Mr. Cornelius Mahlangu, were also attacked. His delivery van was destroyed by fire and;
- The restaurant of businessman, Mr. S. P. Maphosa was petrol-bombed.

Thousands of Kwanndebele pupils are boycotting classes in protest against the Assembly's decision to take independence.

FOCUS

About 200 other pupils have fled the country after word spread around that the vigilantes were after them. While the majority of the people in the homeland are opposing the "udehuru", the Executive Chief Minister, Mr. Majaji Mahlangu, said it was the will of the people to "have our country independent and to take our place in the row of nations."

He said: "Last year the people were torn-apart by strife which led to unrest and violence. I warn outsiders to keep their noses out of Ndebele politics. We will never again tolerate the kind of violence which disrupted our country and its development."

Kwanndebele is 600 sq. metres of dusty, barren land. It is made up of 40 villages, some turned into shanty towns. The homeland's population of about 465,000 - half of whom are non-Ndebele. People who were evicted from land they owned in "white" areas and those facing harassment and discrimination from Bophuthatswana authorities in Winterveldt now live in Kwanndebele. Thousands of people in the homeland have to get up at 2am to catch buses to work outside the territory and some spend a week or more, driving their cars for as little as three hours a day because of these trips.

There are no major industries in the area. People have to travel long distances with some of the trips from the homeland to Pretoria taking three hours.

As a result, many have left the homeland to live with friends and relatives in Pretoria and in the North West so that they can be near their jobs.

Slaveways

Kwanndebele received self-governing status in 1981. The following year negotiations for independence followed. Political violence erupted last year when the Assembly, then led by the late Chief Minister, Mr. Simon Skosana, decided to take independence on December 11 that year. During the violence that followed the decision, 168 people were killed, three quarters of businesses destroyed and three major stayaways hit the area.

Schooling was also disrupted and at one stage, civil servants went on strike. Hundreds of people, mostly youths, were detained. Following pressure from the community, the Assembly shelved plans and disbanded the Mhbokodo.

Life went back to normal, until last week's announcement.

Before the Assembly voted for independence, four cabinet members were sacked from the Legislative Assembly. All four opposed independence.

Lest we forget...

The Sowetan today remembers journalists around the country who are in detention:
- Zwelakhe Shaba, Editor of the New Nation, who has been in detention under the state of emergency regulations for 150 days;
- Mzayifane Hoffman of Lentswe in the Western Transvaal, who has been detained under emergency regulations...
Violence in KwaNdebele

A WAVE of political violence swept through KwaNdebele in the Northern Transvaal at the weekend resulting in at least four schools and a government building being burnt.

The violence followed the "unanimous" vote by the homeland's Legislative Assembly for independence last week.

About 2,000 youths and a number of businessmen and civil servants were rounded up and arrested.

At least three government vehicles and an "expensive" bulldozer were attacked and set alight.

Several classrooms and an office in the village of KwaMagula were set alight while Hluzinqondo High and Mboneni Higher Primary in Kwaggafontein were gutted.

Thousands of pupils boycotted classes in protest against "independence".

A Ministry of Finance source said civil servants were living in fear of their lives after visits by political activists who warned them to stay away from work or risk being "deal with thoroughly".

12/18/87 [27] B Day

...or 17% to 20% as some agents claim." he
Attacks, detentions in KwaNdebele

SIYABUSWA — A spate of petrol bomb attacks on activists' homes and many detentions have hit KwaNdebele after its leaders decided last week to accept nominal independence from South Africa.

This is despite widespread opposition to the plan and the 200 or more deaths which resulted from the protests last year.

The homeland's Chief Minister, Mr George Mahlangu, said at the weekend: "It is clearly the will of the people to have our country independent."

But the leading opponent of independence, Chief David Mapoch, whose Ndzundza tribe claims 85% of the Ndebele nation, on Friday challenged Chief Mahlangu to hold a referendum on the issue.

On Saturday his home outside Siyabuswa, the small, dusty capital, was attacked with petrol bombs. Thatched dwellings were burnt but there were no casualties.

Four of Mapoch's sons were dismissed from the Legislative Assembly and three were detained, and the chief said hundreds of other dissidents were detained to remove opposition to independence.

Many more have gone underground.

"There will never be peace in KwaNdebele as long as the present government continues ruling with an iron fist," he said.

The homeland's former Health Minister, Mr Cornelius Mahlangu, who last month left the homeland after death threats, said the authorities were trying to "force independence down the peoples' throats".

For most homeland residents, independence means losing South African citizenship, pension benefits and many job opportunities in "white South Africa".
Here we go again

Kwandebela: The KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly (KLA) has again pounced on the independence issue.

The KwaNdebele independence

The logic behind the demand is questionable. They say it's a natural progression. The KwaNdebele was meant to be

The KwaNdebele has been catering to the independence issue for some time now. The KwaNdebele Assembly has been pushing for independence for years.

The KwaNdebele Assembly has been calling for independence for years. They say it's a natural progression. The KwaNdebele was meant to be independent.

The KwaNdebele Assembly has been calling for independence for years. They say it's a natural progression. The KwaNdebele was meant to be independent.

The KwaNdebele Assembly has been calling for independence for years. They say it's a natural progression. The KwaNdebele was meant to be independent.

The KwaNdebele Assembly has been calling for independence for years. They say it's a natural progression. The KwaNdebele was meant to be independent.

The KwaNdebele Assembly has been calling for independence for years. They say it's a natural progression. The KwaNdebele was meant to be independent.

The KwaNdebele Assembly has been calling for independence for years. They say it's a natural progression. The KwaNdebele was meant to be independent.

The KwaNdebele Assembly has been calling for independence for years. They say it's a natural progression. The KwaNdebele was meant to be independent.

The KwaNdebele Assembly has been calling for independence for years. They say it's a natural progression. The KwaNdebele was meant to be independent.

The KwaNdebele Assembly has been calling for independence for years. They say it's a natural progression. The KwaNdebele was meant to be independent.
Laurence Reports

Much bonomous at the press conference, but

independence

Kwambelule took

The World why

The Minister tells

Faneu Koos MaPANGo, for...
Star journalists detained

Three employees of The Sunday Star newspaper were detained under the emergency regulations in kwaNdebele this week, the Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Hertzog Lerm, said yesterday. About 70 political activists had been detained under the regulations since May 6, he said.

Brigadier Lerm rejected reports that there was a major resurgence in unrest in kwaNdebele since its legislative assembly opted for independence last week.

There had been isolated incidents, he said, but these had been criminal acts, and criminal dossiers had been opened.

Brigadier Lerm said the detained activists had been outsiders from Mamelodi and Witbank, who had gone to kwaNdebele to incite locals to commit acts of civil disobedience.

The detained newsmen are Sunday Star reporter Mr Jon Qwelane, photographer Mr Herbert Mabuza and driver Mr Sam Mathe. — Sapa.
Royals claim police harassment

By Mceek Kotolo, Pretoria Bureau

Four people who are members of or closely related to the royal family in the troubled kwaNdebele homeland yesterday made an urgent application in the Pretoria Supreme Court for the police to be restrained from harassing them.

The applicants are Princess Siphila Dlamini, wife of sacked former Minister of Health Mr C N Mahlanu; and daughter of the late King Sobhuza of Swaziland; Chief David Mabasa Mahlangu, known as Chief David Mabholo; Mrs Emily Mahlangu and Mrs Esther Mahlangu.

RESPONDENTS

The respondents are the homeland's Minister of Justice and the Commissioner of Police, the South African Minister of Law and Order and the Commissioner of Police.

Mr Dikgang Moseneke, for the applicants, and Mr S J Maritz, for the respondents, agreed to postpone the case to June 9.

An undertaking was made to restrain police from harassing the applicants.

Both the homeland's Minister of Law and Order and Commissioner of Police were restrained from barring Mrs Emily Mahlangu access to her detained son Collins (9). The boy was reported to have been assaulted by police who came looking for his father on May 12.

In the affidavits, the eight-and-a-half-months pregnant Princess Dlamini said a contingent of the homeland's police and the SAP, arriving in several vehicles, raided her Kameelrivier home just before midnight on May 12 looking for her husband.

They searched the house. Princess Dlamini said a senior officer told her that her husband was a "terrorist opposed to independence and lawful government."

After getting dressed under the eyes of two policemen, she was put in a police van and driven to the house of the detained Prince James Mahlangu, where Prince James's brother-in-law, Mr Dini Masio, was arrested.

QUESTIONED

At the Siyabuswa police station, she was allegedly questioned by a Lieutenant van Wyk at about 4 am. Later, he drove her home and threatened to "bomb" her house if her husband was not found.

Chief Mapoch said that on the same night, policemen barged into his bedroom and told him to report at the new kwaMhlanga government offices the next day.

Mrs Emily Mahlangu said police questioned her and Collins on the whereabouts of another son, Andries.
JOHANNESBURG. — Charges were withdrawn against three employees of The Star detained in KwaNdebele, after negotiations between The Star and the homeland's police commissioner, Brigadier H C Lerm. Sunday Star reporter Mr Jon Qwelane, photographer Mr Herbert Mabuza and driver Mr Sam Mathe were detained at 2am on Wednesday last week at a bus stop. They were going to do a feature on people living in KwaNdebele who travel to work in Pretoria each day.

Reports by Staff Reporters, Sapa-Reuter-AP and UPL
Johannesburg — A magistrate, a senior civil servant and three journalists from the Sunday Star were crowded into a cell at a KwaNdebele police station where they saw police assaulting other detainees with pick handles, according to a front-page report in the Sunday Star yesterday.

The Star said its reporters saw at least seven detainees being assaulted by policemen. The report said victims were made to cling to metal bars while a policeman, wielding a pick handle with both hands, hit them across their buttocks.

The three journalists have signed affidavits about the events and these have been handed to the office of the Commissioner of Police for KwaNdebele.

A spokesman for the commissioner said the allegations would be investigated.

"The KwaNdebele police appreciate the fact that the Sunday Star has brought these allegations to their attention."

"We will investigate the allegations in full and if there is any truth in them, appropriate steps will be taken," the spokesman said.

During their three nights in the police station the journalists frequently heard screams and crying coming from the direction of the charge office.

Some of the detainees could hardly walk after they had been assaulted in the charge office but they had to stand in the cell because it was built to hold only a third of their number.

Mr Johannes Masombuka and another man were brought into the charge office early one morning and were draped over the table and beaten.

The journalists were arrested and locked up at Kwaggafontein in KwaNdebele about 160km north of Johannesburg.

Senior police officers — the acting station commander, a lieutenant and a sergeant — were allegedly present during the assaults. They did not stop the beatings or restrain their subordinates, the report said.

The reporters saw Mr Jabu Mhobani, who had been shot several times in the body and face, dragged into the charge office by four policemen who dumped him on the floor and left him without medical attention for at least 15 minutes.

A policeman stripped off his shirt to count the bullet wounds but nobody called for an ambulance.

In the cell, built for 12 but containing 36, only a few escaped beating.

They included detained magistrate Mr A P Laka, the head of the civil service commission, Mr Guy Mthimunye; Chief Mbonani; Mr Piet Magoro, 67; the three Sunday Star journalists Jon Qwelane, Herbert Mabuza and Sam Mathe; and four others.

The Weekly Mail reported that KwaNdebele’s chief minister, Mr George Mahlangu, may face charges of abducting and torturing youths.

The Transvaal Attorney General, Mr Don Brunette, said he was in possession of a docket containing allegations that Mr Mahlangu, together with the former KwaNdebele Minister of the Interior, Mr Piet Ntuli, kidnapped and assaulted youths during last year’s “rebellion” against KwaNdebele taking independence. — Staff Reporter and Sapa
Inquiry into alleged jail assaults

PRETORIA. — The Commissioner of Police in Kwandebele has launched an inquiry into allegations of assault and on the conditions of jails made by three employees of the Star who were detained there.

Brigadier H C Lerm said today he was "shocked" to hear of the allegations which were presented in sworn affidavits at the weekend by an attorney representing the newspaper.

"We are investigating at top level. If they are true then they are gruesome. I immediately appointed a board of inquiry," he said.
Britain concerned over detentions

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Britain has expressed concern at the detention yesterday of two members of the kwaNdebele royal family and two others after the four opponents of the homeland’s independence plan had held talks with foreign diplomats in Johannesburg.

The four are understood to have been arrested outside the British consulate after the meeting.

The Foreign Office is keeping an eye on developments surrounding the detention of Prince Cornelius, Prince Andries Mahlangu and two other people.

A spokesman said last night: “We are aware of the detentions and we are concerned.”
4 detained after meeting diplomats

JOHANNESBURG. — Four opponents of KwaNdebele's independence plan were detained by police after meeting foreign diplomats here yesterday, diplomatic sources said.

The delegation had requested the meeting with diplomats from eight Western countries to discuss the situation in the homeland.

The detainees include Prince Cornelius and Prince Andries Mahlangu, members of the KwaNdebele royal family which led opposition to independence last year. The names of the other two were not known.

The sources said the four were picked up by plainclothes policemen after talks at the British Consulate.

A spokesman for the Foreign Office yesterday said the government was concerned about the detentions and might take further action.

A spokesman for the British Embassy in Cape Town said yesterday: "We deplore these detentions. We deplore all detention without trial but particularly when those involved are conducting perfectly legitimate diplomatic business."

The British government is expected to lodge a formal protest with the South African government in London. Lieutenant R W Olivier, the police liaison officer on duty in Pretoria last night, said he believed this was a security matter. As such he could not pass comment on it till today.

He was unable to confirm whether all four men involved in the briefings had been held.

The government of KwaNdebele, a tiny, impoverished area east of Pretoria, recently revived plans to accept independence from South Africa.

A previous independence plan was shelved in August after more than 200 Ndebeles were killed in protests. Anti-independence activists have recently been removed from KwaNdebele's Legislative Assembly, others have been detained or have disappeared. — Sapa-Reuters
KWANDEBELE will celebrate its independence on December 11, the Chief Minister, Majozi Mahlangu, told a Press conference at Kwamehlangu on Wednesday, but added that South Africa had not yet granted the region independence.

"The Kwandebele Legislative Assembly is discussing the issue right now," he said from next to the newly built independence stadium.

The assembly decided this month to opt for independence, backdated to December 11 last year, but a South African government spokesman said later that it would not be possible to grant independence retroactively.

Mahlangu called the conference in reaction to the bad Press coverage Kwandebele was receiving about its independence plans.

He said police findings regarding allegations that emergency regulations detainees were being tortured were not yet available.

Asked about unrest, he said only a few incidents of a criminal nature were taking place. Current detentions stem from last year's unrest, he added. — Sapa.
In 21 days, the Nats change direction on KwaNdebele

IN less than three weeks KwaNdebele's governors underwent a metamorphosis in the eyes of President PW Botha, perhaps because of reports reaching his desk from the Department of Constitutional Development or the National Intelligence Service of both.

When Botha opened parliament on May 19 he described KwaNdebele Chief Minister George Mahlangu and his lieutenants as the territory's "legitimate leaders and representatives".

Noting their request for independence for KwaNdebele, Botha told parliament: "The government will not stand in the way of communities wanting greater autonomy or even independence."

But when he met George Mahlangu and his entourage in Cape Town on Tuesday Botha told them he could not take their request for parliament approval until he was satisfied that it had the "broad support" of KwaNdebele's population.

He then told the KwaNdebele cabinet it would have to demonstrate that its pro-independence decision was widely supported by some "acceptable method".

Botha's revised stance inferred, at the least, a degree of scepticism on whether the KwaNdebele leaders represented the majority of people.

Several events may have influenced Botha, including perhaps the disclosure in Weekly Mail that police were investigating charges of abduction and kidnapping against Mahlangu and horrifying eyewitness accounts in The Sunday Star of beatings inflicted on detainees by KwaNdebele police, some of whom reportedly wielded pickaxe handles.

But, more important, Weekly Mail has learnt that a report was sent to the Minister of Constitutional Development, Chris Heunis, stressing that the independence decision was not backed by the Ngwanyama ("lion"), David Mapocho, easily the single most important traditional leader in KwaNdebele.

It is common knowledge that his sons, Cornelius, James and Andries Mahlangu, are all opposed to independence. Cornelius, his heir, and Prince James, the de facto leader of the opposition, are both in detention.

Shortly before his detention more than two weeks ago, Cornelius, a

In a matter of days, Pretoria's line on KwaNdebele's new leaders changed from enthusiastic backing to footsie-footsie caution. PATRICK LAURENCE reports

KwaNdebele: Borders which its own police officers pay scant attention to

former KwaNdebele cabinet minister, told a news conference that KwaNdebele Police Commissioner Brigadier Hertzig Lerm had tried to persuade him and his brother Prince James to support independence, a prima facie indication that Lerm was aware of the need to win them over or, failing that, to neutralise them.

Cornelius was detained on doorstep of the British Consulate in Johannesburg, reportedly by KwaNdebele police. His detention resulted in a formal protest by the British Foreign Office to the South African ambassador to Britain, Ray Killen.

British officials had information that Cornelius was detained by KwaNdebele police acting extra-territorially and, in the view of some lawyers, extra-legally.

Killen's report to South Africa on the protest from the Foreign Office almost certainly did not benefit the cause of independence or George Mahlangu and his police commissioner.

Apart from reports by officials in the Department of Constitutional Affairs and by Killen, the National Intelligence Service is said by well-placed observers to have made its own appraisal of the situation in KwaNdebele.

That information is unofficial. But it would be surprising if NIS did not make its own independent assessment of the situation in KwaNdebele, where fighting is estimated to have claimed some 100 lives last year and where tensions are reportedly rising again.

Even a superficial assessment must raise fundamental questions about the pro-independence decision.

If it has popular backing, why was it necessary to detain political notables of the rank of the Cornelius and James Mahlangu, men who can hardly be categorised as radicals? If it had even a modicum of genuine support, why was it necessary to purge the Legislative Assembly — an assembly of the elite — of anti-independence members?

Another sign that the situation is potentially explosive is the unease of several officials and former officials who have served in KwaNdebele, some of them Afrikaners with a genuine commitment to separate development in the broadest and best sense of the term.

The questions now, however, are how will KwaNdebele's rulers demonstrate that they have popular backing, and what will Botha settle for as a genuine test of opinion?

A referendum is not a fair test unless those opposed to independence have the right to organise and campaign against it and unless the press — presently banned from entering KwaNdebele — has the right to monitor the campaign.

Meanwhile Cornelius Mahlangu has been taken out of the hands of the KwaNdebele police and into the custody of the SAP at Bronkhorstspruit in what may be an indirect sign of South African concern for his safety.

Another pending development of relevance to the course of events is a meeting on Monday between the Attorney General's office and the police lieutenant in KwaNdebele charged with responsibility for investigating allegations that George Mahlangu was implicated in the abduction and torture of youth last year.
"Be fair," exhorted Mr Philip Kotzenberg, manager of the kwaNdebele Development Corporation. "He is a good policeman."

He was speaking of Brigadier Hertzog Lerm, kwaNdebele's Commissioner of Police who assumed office as a popular revolt came to a climax, forcing the kwaNdebele Legislative Assembly on August 12 to abort an earlier decision to seek independence.

Brigadier Lerm was not in his office. His deputy, Colonel Andries Kuhm, was in charge.

"Have you got a permit to be here?" he asked.

"No," we replied.

"Then you had better leave quickly," the colonel said. "You're not allowed off the main road."

We were confronted with a Catch-22 situation: to enter kwaMahlangu we had to have a permit, but to get the permit we had to enter the capital without one.

Later Brigadier Lerm solved the problem during a telephone conversation. "Come and see me at my office," he said.

"But won't you arrest me?" I asked.

"No," he said, "how can an adult ask that? I give you permission. I can do that."

I look forward to meeting the brigadier next week and to hearing at first hand from the man who was once commanding officer in Mamelodi, the trouble-torn township which lies about 60 km south-west of kwaMahlangu.

In the meantime I owe it to Mr Kotzenberg to record why he thinks kwaNdebele can become an economically viable state.

Mr Kotzenberg gave three reasons for his faith in kwaNdebele's future: it is close to the PWV area, the largest industrial complex in South Africa, its people have the verve and drive to succeed, and its governors are firmly committed to free enterprise.

Mr Mahlangu expressed scepticism at the integrity of journalists so, for the sake of my profession I should record his key points.

"As I am talking now, you are going to write something else," Mr Mahlangu said, charging the Press with culpability for kwaNdebele's not very healthy public image. "I am putting the blame on the Press."

He justified last week's vote for independence, insisting that no one was dismissed from the Assembly on the day of the debate and that everyone was given a chance to have his say.

Three key opponents of independence — Frinces Cornelius and James Mahlangu and Mr Solly Mahlangu, former Speaker of the Assembly — were dismissed before the day of the debate.

But, Mr Fanie Mahlangu said, the three men had not been dismissed unfairly.
Newsmen held after KwaNdebele violence

Dispatch Correspondent

Johannesburg — Three employees of a newspaper here have been detained in terms of the emergency regulations in the trouble-torn homeland of KwaNdebele.

The commissioner of the KwaNdebele police, Brigadier Hertzog Lerm, yesterday confirmed that three Sunday Star employees, reporter Mr Jon Qwelane, photographer Mr Herbert Mabuza, and driver Mr Sam Mathe, had been detained.

The three were detained on Tuesday shortly after they arrived in the area to investigate reports of unrest, arson and several arrests in the area.

Before telephone links between Johannesburg and the KwaNdebele capital, Siyabuswa, were disrupted, it was discovered that Paramount Chief David Mabhogo of the trouble-torn homeland has been missing from his Weltevrede residence since Wednesday, a day after his kraal was allegedly raided by the police.

Chief Mabhogo’s daughter, Princess Adelaide Ndhunu Mabogoane, said scores of policemen in six vans raided the Ndumbza kraal at about 11 pm on Tuesday, a few minutes after a heavy explosion had rocked the area about 100 metres from the kraal.

Brig Lerm has denied any knowledge of the raid at the chief’s kraal but confirmed there had been raids at other places since Monday.

He also rejected reports that there had been a major resurgence in unrest in the area since its Legislative Assembly opted for independence last week.

There had been isolated incidents, he said, but these had been criminal acts and criminal dossiers had been opened.

About 70 political activists had been detained under the emergency regulations since May 6 as they had gone to KwaNdebele to incite locals to commit acts of civil disobedience, Brig Lerm said.

He added that he wished to thank the KwaNdebele populace for their responsibility in reporting the activists to the authorities.

However, the PFU MP for Houghton, Mrs Helen Suzman, said from Cape Town yesterday she had had word from the homeland that arson attacks were continuing and arrests were still being made.
Mahlangus in hiding

KWANDEBELE Paramount Chief Mabhoko David Mahlangu this week narrowly escaped death when his royal kraal was attacked.

And yesterday thousands of residents stayed away from work to mourn the death of several anti-independence activists who died last week.

According to reliable sources, Chief Mahlangu, who controls about 85 percent of the tiny impoverished homeland, left for an undisclosed area on the Reef as he fears he may be detained or be forced to accept independence.

Chief Mahlangu’s son, Prince James, is in detention, and the other, the Crown Prince and former Minister of Health and Welfare, Cornelius Mahlangu, is also said to be in hiding on the Reef.

Chief Mahlangu escaped on Wednesday morning after his royal kraal was raided by heavily armed men travelling in 11 cars.

The men left the kraal after firing several shots and arrested at least five people who had come to the chief’s rescue.

The raiders also took in for questioning the Crown Prince’s wife, Siphiwa Mahlangu, and badly assaulted a deaf and dumb man while trying to get him to disclose the whereabouts of Cornelius.

As the raiders left, they dumped thousands of pamphlets saying that if people stayed away from work they would be destroying the KwaNdebele nation, themselves and their jobs.

The pamphlets also stated that: “To stay away will be to rejoice that the comrades and the princes burn our mothers, fathers, destroy our shops, schools, grandmothers, brothers, sisters and grandfathers so that we become poorer and lose our jobs, and the comrades and princes become rich.”

Meanwhile, thousands of people stayed away from work to mourn the death of those who died in May last year after they were killed at the royal kraal by police fire.

Pamphlets calling for the resignation of all the “puppets and stooges” of the Pretoria regime were also distributed.

The pamphlets also called on Cabinet Ministers and the kitokonstabels - believed to be Imbokodo members - to resign immediately and demanded that Prince James and the more than 100 detained activists be released.

Early yesterday morning KwaNdebele streets were deserted. Only the rambling of police cars and vans could be heard. There were no private vehicles on the roads.

---

Blast hits high school

A powerful blast destroyed the office block of the John Orr Technical High School in Johannesburg on Wednesday night. No one was injured.

The Police Public Relations Directorate said in Pretoria that commercial explosives were used in the blast which shook the school.

The directorate said: “There is absolutely no reason to regard this incident as an act of terrorism.”

A safety fuse found at the scene indicated the explosion was caused by commercial explosives, said the police.

The Bureau for Information had released details earlier, when it was suspected that the blast had been caused by a limpet mine, but subsequent investigations had shown this was not the case, the police said.

Yesterday, classes were continuing at the school, whose administration wing was extensively damaged, according to a security policeman stationed at the main gate to prevent entry of all but personnel, pupils and police.

Newsmen were barred from the premises.

Strict security surrounds the school, with prefects in groups of two or more patrolling the perimeter and the school grounds in walkie-talkie communication with police.

The headmaster would not comment on the extent of the damage or the effect of the blast on students, referring all inquiries to the Bureau for Information.

The bureau said earlier the blast was believed to have been caused by a limpet mine, but the Police Public Relations Directorate later said the blast was made by commercial explosives and there was “absolutely no reason to regard this incident as an act of terrorism.”

One pupil said there was not much damage to see, but another said there were “lots of broken windows and a big hole in the floor.”

The news blackout at the school was so tight that the telephonist refused to give the initials of the principal, Mr Venter, referring all inquiries to the Bureau for Information, “who have all the facts”, the telephonist said.

Earlier, the police in Pretoria said a safety fuse found at the scene indicated the explosion was caused by a commercial explosive, contradicting the bureau’s previous claim that it believed to have been caused by a limpet mine.

Asked whether it was possible that “terrorists” had used commercial explosives to set off the charge, police said they were not prepared to speculate on the matter.

If the blast was an act of terrorism, it is believed that this would have been the first such incident at a white school.

“It appears that the explosive was placed on the sill of a ground floor window on the eastern side of the school,” the police statement said.

“Damage to the window and surrounding window panes was relatively slight.” – Sapa.

---

PHOTO AGENCIES (PTY) LTD
5th Floor, Parkia House, Comer Sauer & Jeppe Sts, Johannesburg

Telephone: Johannesburg: (011) 493-3852.
Durban: (031) 359-4676.

THE PEOPLE’S PAPER
Homeland leader faces torture probe

By PATRICK LAURENCE

The chief minister and prospective president, George Mahlangu, may be challenged with abduction and torture youths.

The Transvaal attorney general, Don Brumette, told The Mail that he was in possession of a docket containing allegations that Mahlangu, together with former KwaNdebele interior minister, Piet Ntwi, kidnapped and assaulted youths during the height of the rebellion against independence last year.

"We haven't yet made a decision on whether or not to prosecute," Brumette said. "We were supposed to make the investigating officer on May 11 but he never came.

Brumette confirmed that he had received another docket on a police investigation into allegations of murder against Mahlangu and Ntwi.

The investigation focused on the alleged role of Mahlangu and Ntwi in the death of a youth, one of a trio who were allegedly attacked by Mahlangu. One of the victims died from bullet wounds.

But, Brumette said, he had decided not to press ahead with charges because conflicting evidence. One youth said the fatal shots were fired by Ntwi. Another said the shots were fired by a man in a balaclava, claiming to have identified the balaclava-clad man as that of Mahlangu.

Brumette labelled the evidence against Mahlangu and Ntwi "unclear and confusing".

Mahlangu was elected chief minister on November 27 last year, Ntwi, a founder of the feared pro-independence Mandela Vigilante movement, was killed on July 29 when a bomb exploded in a car which he was driving.

Weekly Mail was told by a Pretoria official of the existence of a second murder docket containing allegations against Mahlangu and Ntwi. The former interior minister was the "prime suspect".

According to a summary of the docket given to Weekly Mail by a Pretoria official, the two men are alleged to have driven in a car from which shots were fired at youths. Eight youths are said to have been killed.

Brumette said that after Ntwi's death.

KwaNdebele chief faces kidnap probe

Four dockets involving charges against him were withdrawn, adding: "Not only Ntwi was involved. There were others as well.

The second murder docket referred to may have been one of those withdrawn after Ntwi's death, Brumette said.

Recalling that it was a time of high conflict in KwaNdebele between pro- and anti-independence factions and in which allegations and counter-allegations abounded, Brumette said: "We did what we could. A lot of crime was never brought to the attention of police."

Thirty-eight dockets were referred to his office, Brumette said. "In 18 cases I gave instructions to prosecute. The cases ranged from public violence, arson and assault to malicious damage to property."

Brumette added: "In the rest of the cases the evidence was insufficient to justify prosecution. Throughout the unrest period in 1986-1987 we experienced great difficulty in protecting witnesses, and in getting them to give evidence, because of widespread intimidation from all sides."

KwaNdebele's conflict over independence has exacted a heavy toll, disrupting and even ending the lives of hundreds of people.

The notables include the former chief minister, Simon Skosana, and his feared lieutenant, Ntwi, the tribal patriarch David Mapoche and his three anti-independence sons, Cornelius, James and Andries.

Skosana and Ntwi are dead now. Skosana, a sickly man, died three months after he had been forced by popular pressure to forego his dream of making KwaNdebele an independent state. The Mapoche tribal home has been fired on more than once. Two of Mapoche's sons are in detention. The third is on the run.

The conflict has even affected the lives of white officials in KwaNdebele, forcing several senior men to leave KwaNdebele's service in the past nine months.

They include the commissioner general, Gerrie van der Merwe, and the former commissioner of police, Brigadier Heinz van Nickerk.

Van der Merwe vacated his office after the KwaNdebele government complained that he was interfering in the political dispute.

Van Nickerk was replaced by the tough-minded Brigadier Hertzog Lerm. Van Nickerk is said to have placed observers fourth official to have dispelled KwaNdebele's rulers by his reluctance to detain James Mahlangu who, besides being a tribal notable, was the unofficial but de facto "leader of the Opposition".

James Mahlangu, who was defeated by 41 votes to 25 by George Mahlangu when a successor to Skosana was chosen last November, has been detained two or three times since Lerm became KwaNdebele's police chief.

Another white official who left is Ben Nieuwenhuis, secretary to the chief minister. His fourth official is OC Buys, secretary of justice.

Buys was reportedly dismissed by Chief Minister Mahlangu with only 24 hours' notice.

His summary dismissed came after he had served in the KwaNdebele administration for seven years, having been posted there in 1979 soon after the South African government finally decided to recognise KwaNdebele as a tenth "national state".

According to his colleagues, Buys insisted that justice should be seen to have been served in KwaNdebele.

Another senior official who is no longer serving in KwaNdebele is EL Samuels, secretary for finance.

The evidence suggests the civil service was purged of "non-co-operative" white officials even before known black opponents of the KwaNdebele government were dismissed from the Legislative Assembly.

It was, of course, a purged Legislative Assembly which, on May 5, insisted the request for independence which had been unanimously reaffirmed on August 12 last year.
kwaNdebele to spend R30 million on college

Pretoria Bureau

kwaNdebele’s Education and Culture department is to spend R30 million to expand the only college of education in the homeland because of an increase in the number of applicants.

The department’s Minister, Mr P J M Kunutu, told The Star the Ndebele College of Education (NCE) in Siyabuswa had in the past years turned down scores of applications because it could accommodate only 400 students and has an annual intake of 150.

“This year the number of students increased to 560 and we had to turn down 4 000 applications.”

The homeland is in dire need of qualified teachers. Most of its teachers are outsiders who either qualified at NCE or came from other areas where teaching posts were unavailable.

Mr Kunutu said the groundwork plans for the new buildings had been completed and work on the college could start soon.

Mr Kunutu also announced the renaming of the local technical college from Prince C N Mahlangu to the Ndebele Vocational and Technical College.

He said the name change had nothing to do with the expulsion of the homeland’s former Minister of Health, Prince Mahlangu, after whom the college was named, "but we want it to suit the vocational aspects in the future".
Everyone thinks KwaNdebele is Up for grabs

The tiny homeland of KwaNdebele in the north-eastern Transvaal has no industry, no towns of any size, barely any water, and those lucky enough to find work have to travel an hour or so to work in the coalfields back and forth. Yet, Pretoria is adamant: It shall have independence.

DAVID NIDRIER reports:

By DAVID NIDRIER

On August 27, 1983, the people of KwaNdebele won their first battle to maintain "Independence," On August 27, 1983, their votes have been tallied, and it will now be up to the white South Africans to decide what the future holds for KwaNdebele.

"In the last two years, KwaNdebele's 72 battle-ready legislative assembly members have won elections and gained the right to govern," said one of the white South Africans consulted about the elections.

The results of the election were made public on August 27, 1983, and the white South Africans were left with a decision to make. The government has set a deadline for the new government to be in place by October 1, 1983.

Mouto was Pretoria's reward to Skosana and Ntuu.

"We have received a lot of support from the white South Africans," said Mouto, "but we still have a lot of work to do."

Mouto was awarded the title of "National Hero" by the white South Africans for his efforts in the election campaign. The title comes with a lot of responsibilities, but Mouto is ready for the challenge.

"I am ready to serve my people," said Mouto. "I want to make sure that KwaNdebele has a better future."

The government has announced that it will provide a financial aid package to KwaNdebele to help with the transition to a new government. The package will provide funding for infrastructure development, education, and health care.

However, the government has also warned that it will not tolerate any acts of violence or intimidation during the transition period.

"We want a peaceful transition," said the government spokesperson. "We will not permit any violence or intimidation."
Kwamah-Langu - KwaNdebele would celebrate its independence on December 11, Chief Minister Majed Mahlangu said at a media conference yesterday.

He said, however, SA had not yet granted the region independence. He said: "The KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly is discussing the issue right now."

The assembly decided this month to opt for independence, backdated to December 11 last year.

An SA government spokesman said later it would not be possible to grant independence retroactively.

Mahlangu called the conference in reaction to the bad media KwaNdebele was receiving about its independence plans and unrest. He said police findings regarding allegations that emergency regulation detainees were being tortured were not yet available.

Asked about unrest, he said only a few incidents of a criminal nature were taking place now. Current detentions stem from last year's unrest.

Mahlangu said the assembly would decide when the emergency regulations, which SA extended to KwaNdebele, would be rescinded.

He said no member had ever been expelled because he opposed independence and that the nation, as a whole, desired "independence, self-respect and self-realisation."

— Sapa.
‘Desert’ remark was not an insult

By McKee Kotolo, Pretoria Bureau

kwaNdebele’s Minister of Education and Culture, Mr P J M Kunutu, has denied that he described the homeland’s teachers as “human deserts”.

The remark was allegedly made about a week ago at a teachers’ meeting held Siyabuswa Hall to discuss developments in education since the start of class boycotts about three months ago.

Mr Kunutu said he was misunderstood by the teachers. “I did not insult them. I merely gave an example of a desert, something which does not attract anybody because it is not resourceful and fertile.

“I told them not to be like deserts, that they should be fertile, helpful and attractive to the children they teach,” he said.

The aim of the meeting in the Siyabuswa circuit was to give moral support to the teachers and to remind them of their duties and ethical obligations.

“We play our cards openly with our teachers. We wanted to make them aware that we were getting rumours about some of them sending children back home during school hours.

“Some parents told us they sent children to school only to find that teachers were not there,” said the Minister. “We are not going to sack any of our teachers; we want them to work.”

Asked about teachers, students and school inspectors alleged to be in detention, the Minister replied: “We do not allow police and soldiers on school premises during school hours.” He referred The Star to the police.

More than 200 schoolchildren, 20 teachers and two circuit inspectors were reported to be in detention since the outbreak of unrest about two months ago.
Open up Cell No 4, let light in others

CELL No 4 in Kwaggafontein police station now has a notoriety which, unless it is cleared up immediately, threatens the safety of every person in South Africa. The police cell is in the would-be independent state of kwaNdebele, not far from the Witwatersrand and Pretoria, but the horrors of what Sunday Star staff witnessed there could affect everyone from Messina to Cape Town.

A number of men were seen to have been beaten with a pickaxe handle until they could not stand. Many more alleged they had been assaulted in the same way during crude interrogation in the outer office of the police station. Even a child exhibited injuries. The conditions of that overcrowded cell, and the horrors which occurred outside its barred door, would — and could — never have been revealed if a reporter, a photographer and a driver had not been arrested (for no apparent reason) and placed in a position to witness it all.

The Commissioner of Police for kwaNdebele has expressed appreciation to the Sunday Star for bringing to official attention the allegations of torture of most of the 32 inmates of Cell No 4 at Kwaggafontein. The matter is being investigated.

But is that good enough? Twelve days have passed, but no one in authority has yet bothered even to look at the affidavits and other detailed information in the possession of the newspaper. There is no indication whether anyone at Kwaggafontein has been suspended during any inquiry; no information about the detainees; no sign that the prisoners have been afforded full and proper protection from the jailers who allegedly tortured them.

The emergency regulations, and Parliament’s own law, create an impenetrable smokescreen which prevents any accountability to the public or to Parliament. It is this secrecy and unaccountability which cast wider disrepute on the system and the SA Police — who still bear responsibility for what happens in kwaNdebele — and threaten the security of all this country’s inhabitants.

Before the damage is further compounded, we hope the Government will do something instantly about the scandal.
12th July 1987

The Minister of Education

1. The Ministry of Education and Training is hereby instructed to:
   (a) Prepare a list of all high schools in the country.
   (b) Identify the need for additional classrooms and libraries.
   (c) Assess the suitability of existing buildings.
   (d) Prepare a comprehensive plan for the construction of new schools.
   (e) Ensure that all schools meet the required standards.

2. The Ministry of Education and Training is hereby instructed to:
   (a) Submit the list of schools to the Minister of Education.
   (b) Provide the necessary financial support for the construction.
   (c) Ensure that the construction is completed within one year.

3. The Ministry of Education and Training is hereby instructed to:
   (a) Report quarterly on the progress of the construction.
   (b) Ensure that all schools are operational by the end of the fiscal year.
   (c) Submit a final report to the Minister of Education.

4. The Ministry of Education and Training is hereby instructed to:
   (a) Ensure that all schools have the necessary supplies and equipment.
   (b) Provide training for teachers and staff.
   (c) Ensure that all schools are fully operational.

5. The Ministry of Education and Training is hereby instructed to:
   (a) Ensure that all schools are complaint with all relevant government regulations.
   (b) Provide support to all schools in the country.
   (c) Ensure that all schools are fully operational.

The Ministry of Education

1. The Ministry of Education and Training is hereby instructed to:
   (a) Submit a comprehensive plan for the construction of new schools.
   (b) Ensure that all schools meet the required standards.
   (c) Provide the necessary financial support for the construction.

2. The Ministry of Education and Training is hereby instructed to:
   (a) Submit the list of schools to the Minister of Education.
   (b) Ensure that all schools are operational by the end of the fiscal year.
   (c) Provide training for teachers and staff.

3. The Ministry of Education and Training is hereby instructed to:
   (a) Ensure that all schools have the necessary supplies and equipment.
   (b) Submit a final report to the Minister of Education.
   (c) Provide support to all schools in the country.

4. The Ministry of Education and Training is hereby instructed to:
   (a) Ensure that all schools are complaint with all relevant government regulations.
   (b) Provide training for teachers and staff.
   (c) Ensure that all schools are fully operational.

5. The Ministry of Education and Training is hereby instructed to:
   (a) Submit a comprehensive plan for the construction of new schools.
   (b) Ensure that all schools meet the required standards.
   (c) Provide the necessary financial support for the construction.

The Ministry of Education

1. The Ministry of Education and Training is hereby instructed to:
   (a) Submit a comprehensive plan for the construction of new schools.
   (b) Ensure that all schools meet the required standards.
   (c) Provide the necessary financial support for the construction.

2. The Ministry of Education and Training is hereby instructed to:
   (a) Submit the list of schools to the Minister of Education.
   (b) Ensure that all schools are operational by the end of the fiscal year.
   (c) Provide training for teachers and staff.

3. The Ministry of Education and Training is hereby instructed to:
   (a) Ensure that all schools have the necessary supplies and equipment.
   (b) Submit a final report to the Minister of Education.
   (c) Provide support to all schools in the country.

4. The Ministry of Education and Training is hereby instructed to:
   (a) Ensure that all schools are complaint with all relevant government regulations.
   (b) Provide training for teachers and staff.
   (c) Ensure that all schools are fully operational.

5. The Ministry of Education and Training is hereby instructed to:
   (a) Submit a comprehensive plan for the construction of new schools.
   (b) Ensure that all schools meet the required standards.
   (c) Provide the necessary financial support for the construction.
RAPID development in the past three years has meant that, in the 1986/87 financial year, the KwaNdebele Development Corporation's (KDC) net asset value has soared from R2,3m to R73m.

KDC chief Philip Kotzenberg attributes the growth to the "tremendous viability" of the homeland "that is in the process of being acknowledged".

He says private-sector investment in the past three years was R150m, including investment from SA plus countries such as Israel and West Germany and the Far East.

KwaNdebele, which comprises about 40 settlements, mostly villages, is one of the newest and poorest of SA's 10 homelands.

Kotzenberg blames this on its proximity to the PWV, which greatly diverted KwaNdebele's large labour force and thus hobbled development.

The industrial area, Ekandustria, has more than 76 factories with net capital investment of R104m and an employment capacity of 8,500.

Nearby Siyabuswa, the largest black town, has 36 factories with a net capital investment of R25m and a 1,200 net employment capacity.

Kotzenberg denies claims that KwaNdebele's population is bolstered by forced removals. There has been a 13% population growth rate in the past few years, most of whom were returning Ndebeles.

Agricultural development and commercial farmers are being attended to and there are large holiday resorts in Ben Maree and De Bron.

The capital KwaMhlanga was built in six months and houses only civil servants. While 130 houses have just been completed and another 500 are under consideration, only informal shops exist there, he says.

It was built as the capital to serve the more developed and populated south because Siyabuswa is in the north.

Kotzenberg denies claims that KwaNdebele's population is bolstered by forced removals. There has been a 13% population growth rate in the past few years, most of whom were returning Ndebeles.

Industry includes major textile and plastic factories and many infant industries.
Police end inquiry on KwaNdebele assaults

By Mekeed Kotolo, Pretoria Bureau

Several police dockets detailing allegations of assaults on detainees at the KwaNdebele Kwaggafontein police station had been completed and were to be forwarded to the Attorney-General of the Transvaal for his decision on whether to prosecute, the Commissioner of Police in the territory, Brigadier Hertzog Lerm, said yesterday.

The alleged police assaults were revealed after three employees of The Sunday Star were detained there two weeks ago.

Reporter Mr Jon Qwelane, photographer Mr Herbert Mabuza and driver Mr Sam Mathe said in affidavits they witnessed a number of people, including young boys and girls, being repeatedly beaten by policemen manning the police station.

The three were detained for three days for attempting to report on commuter problems faced by the homeland's workers.

Brigadier Lerm said that investigations into the allegations at the Kwaggafontein Police Station had been completed early this week, and had been properly investigated.

He said that a number of complaints had been received and several dockets opened. These would be referred to the Attorney-General of the Transvaal, Mr Don Brunette SC, "very soon."

"We hope to get the outcome in a short space of time," he said. Brigadier Lerm would not comment further, saying the matter was sub judice.

No indication has yet been given on whether anyone has been suspended during the course of the police investigation.

Fitting appeal at
THE odd case of Mahlangu’s Consulate doorsteps arrest
Blockaded by both sides

By PATRICK LAURENCE

The detention of KwaNdebele’s opposition leader Cornelius Mahlangu outside the British Consulate in Johannesburg last week has sent diplomatic shock waves to Britain, resulting in a formal request made to South African Ambassador Ray Killen.

But in South Africa Mahlangu’s detention last week passed virtually unnoticed, possibly because South Africans have become so used to the detention of black men who oppose independence in their designated “homelands.”

If the detention of Mahlangu was part of a broader pattern of silencing dissent in South Africa’s quasi-black states, it occurred in the least public circumstances. It was thus both commonplace and unique.

The detention of opposition leaders in black “homelands” on the eve of independence — or, pre-emptively, even earlier — is now almost standard procedure. But Mahlangu’s detention was extraordinary, even in a country where detentions are counted in the tens, not the thousands.

It was carried out virtually on the doorstep of the British Consulate, and well beyond KwaNdebele’s borders.

But, as important, Mahlangu was reportedly arrested by KwaNdebele police at his home on the pretext of preventing him from going to Pretoria to meet with the British High Commissioner, Robin Duff of Putco, on 23rd week’s end;

The KwaNdebele police responded by arresting his mother, who was carrying on independence negotiations.

If KwaNdebele police were responsible, Mahlangu’s lawyer says they were — they were certainly extremists, extra-territorially and, accordingly, to some legal observers, perhaps even extra-legally.

The pattern of detaining opposition leaders in black “homelands” was established in Transkei, the first to attain formal independence in October 1976. Shortly before Transkei’s pre-independence elections, the leader of the anti-independence Democratic Party, Hector Pieterson, and eight of his lieutenants were detained under proclamation R 400. The first promulgated in 1960, R 400 provided for detention without trial.

When Venda became independent in 1979, Chief Minister — now President — Mampehe Mphahlele had already taken pre-emergency action. In the 1978 elections the opposition Venda National Party won 31 of the 42 elected seats.

In Ciskei and Transkei, the same pattern was repeated in Ciskei by Chief Minister — now Life President — Lezama Sebe.

He held a referendum on independence in 1980, obtaining a massive 99.1 per cent vote which gave his decision a facade of credibility. But he had first taken the precaution of using the special power of proclamation R 23, conventionally bestowed on him by his South African mentors, to detain most opposition leaders.

By his own admission, the opposition in Ciskei collapsed as Sebe’s last opponents in the Legislative Assembly crossed the floor to join him.

The bitter dispute over independence in KwaNdebele took a new turn this week when two roadblocks were erected on the main road from KwaNdebele to Pretoria, the first by anti-independence militants and the second by KwaNdebele police.

The first was erected by residents of Wagemdriif to prevent buses from travelling to Pretoria, Robin Duff of Putco told Weekly Mail.

The second was manned by anti-independence militants, whose intention was presumably to cut KwaNdebele off from its livelihood — the wages which KwaNdebele citizens earn in Pretoria.

Putco’s buses were stopped at the roadblock, reported the matter to the South African Police, who informed the KwaNdebele police.

The KwaNdebele police responded by establishing a roadblock of their own closer to KwaNdebele. Buses en route to Pretoria were stopped there and re-directed along another, longer route to Pretoria.

Bophuthatswana, which became independent in December 1977, was arguably an exception. There were no widespread detentions in the months or even years preceding independence.

But Bophuthatswana’s rulers were equipped with a variant of the familiar proclamation — R 417 in their case — providing for detention without trial.

Bophuthatswana President Lucas Mangope has proclaimed that Bophuthatswana should not be equated with its illegitimate siblings of Transkei, Ciskei, and Venda.

The “windswept massacre” of civilians by Bophuthatswana police in March 1986, he would be hard put to show how Bophuthatswana is different.

There is no doubt, however, that KwaNdebele is cast in the mould of Transkei, Ciskei, and Venda.

Its decision to accept independence, made by a KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly purged of opposition leaders last month, has been associated with the arbitrary detention of anti-independence leaders. Where the KwaNdebele authorities gave themselves freedom to organise independent ralliers for 12 successive weekends, opposition leaders were detained without trial.

KwaNdebele detentions have their own special imprint: both James and Cornelius Mahlangu — sons of the territory’s most important tribal patrons — are veteran activists who have been making their mark on him by his South African mentors, to detain most opposition leaders.

By his own admission, the opposition in Ciskei collapsed as Sebe’s last opponents in the Legislative Assembly crossed the floor to join him.

THEKwaNdebele police then moved to the anti-independence barricades. The barricades flew, leaving eight buses and eight drivers behind. The drivers were ordered to drive on to Pretoria.

But, Duff said, they refused. They had been recognised by the anti-independence militants and feared that there would be reprisals if they drove on.

KwaNdebele police countered by arresting the drivers and taking them away. Their colleagues, drivers of the literally dozens of buses which ferry hundreds of KwaNdebele passengers to and fro every day, then threatened to strike unless the detained men were freed.

Negotiations at “a very high level” followed and the drivers were released, Duff said. This had apparently been beaten up, a report which added to the already fearsome reputation of the KwaNdebele police.

Some KwaNdebele police officers were beaten up, and one man was reportedly killed.

Offices. The Mahlangu family lawyer, Nolaxi Mabila, told Weekly Mail that Prince James was detained by KwaNdebele police.

Last week Cornelius Mahlangu and a KwaNdebele businessman, Abrahim Mahlangu (no relative) were detained after leaving the British Consulate. Andries Mahlangu, brother of Cornelius, was with them. He managed to escape. Later he phoned Matlala to tell him that the detention was carried out by KwaNdebele police.

Assuming that to be the case — and the South African Police public relations division has declined to comment whether they were involved — the KwaNdebele police have the authority to detain outside KwaNdebele.

Two lawyers approached by Weekly Mail thought not. As an anonymous police force with its own jurisdiction, KwaNdebele’s police do not have jurisdiction outside KwaNdebele, the lawyers argued.

Matlala, however, was not so sure, as they were acting under an emergency regulation issued under South African law.

Whatever the answer, Mahlangu is now in detention and unable to pursue his work of seeking a meeting with President PW Botha in the hope of persuading him not to give the go-ahead to independence.

Botha is due to meet KwaNdebele Chief Minister George Mahlangu next week. But if Cornelius Mahlangu was miraculously able to see Botha that the first, his chances of successfully persuading Botha to delay independence seem slight.

Botha’s mind is apparently already made up. He told parliament last month that he was receiving a request for independence from the “legitimate and representative leaders” of KwaNdebele. It is with these leaders and their counterparts in the already independent territories — that he hopes to establish his Council of State.
A state of fear

To outsiders, KwaNdebele is a little-known patchwork of black settlements north-east of Pretoria. It is perhaps best known for the notorious three-hour bus rides which thousands of its workers have to take each morning to reach their workplace (see map).

To those who have to live there it is something else altogether — the scene of violent conflict last year between residents against independence for the homeland and the organised strong-arm thugs of the Mbokotho, the disbanded vigilante arm of the pro-independence rulers led by former Chief Minister Simon Skosana and his henchman Piet Ntuli. Both are now dead, Ntuli in a carbomb explosion, Skosana of natural causes soon after.

Following its rejection of independence last year KwaNdebele enjoyed relative peace. This was destroyed by the decision last month of the homeland government, led by Chief Minister George Mahlangu, to push for independence — a claim which has again run into local resistance. There is growing concern at the deteriorating security situation, information about which might well have reached the State President.

This week Mahlangu and members of his Cabinet met with President PW Botha in Cape Town, after which Botha released certain prerequisites for KwaNdebele’s future status before the matter can be taken before parliament:

☐ Greater autonomy or independence must be obtained in an orderly fashion (FM’s italics) and on the basis of the broad support of the population of KwaNdebele;
☐ A number of agreements which can make independence possible must still be negotiated by joint committees of the two governments; and
☐ The KwaNdebele government must consider some or other acceptable method of demonstrating that it has the support of the broad population in its striving for independence.

In its election manifesto the National Party re-endorsed the homeland policy. Independence of self-governing states remains a Nat aim, although “this will not be forced upon them.” At the moment there is no evidence that the homeland government has the backing of the estimated 500 000 people who would be affected. Of course, one way to resolve the matter would be to hold a referendum — but this option has so far been rejected by Mahlangu, though Botha’s stance on independence might force him to think again. This would certainly be the best thing to do.

Nonetheless, a huge question-mark hangs over KwaNdebele’s future, and all indications are that the homeland is in for a rough ride before the independence stadium at KwaMhlanga is eventually, if ever, filled with a jubilant crowd.

The current ruling faction in KwaNdebele is pushing for independence. But does it have the support of the homeland’s residents? Evidence suggests that violence could break out again over this sensitive issue.

At present the opposition has been locked up and until now the current rulers have blithely been saying that the homeland has been “independent” since last December.

The claim is extraordinary. For one thing, even before this week’s announcement, Pretoria itself had rejected retroactive independence. This, it says, must be re-negotiated, and this is what will have to be done now — under the conditions stated above. And as constitutional affairs expert Marinus Wiechers points out, up to 100 different agreements — covering matters as diverse as financial relations, motor vehicle insurance and citizenship — must be concluded before KwaNdebele can be politically and administratively cast adrift from SA. With the other independent homelands (the TBVC states), he notes, these contracts took up to a year to conclude.

Independence was originally set for December 11 last year. Then, after three months of bitter turmoil which left over 150 people dead and the homeland’s fledgling “economy” in tatters, the Legislative Assembly rejected the idea in August 1986. By then an estimated three-quarters of local businesses, reportedly belonging to members of Mbokotho, had been destroyed.

However, as that decision was never actually voted on by the assembly, the ruling government now says it was unconstitution. On May 5 this year the assembly, under Chief Minister Mahlangu, came up with the retroactive independence argument.

There is evidence that the homeland government never abandoned its quest for independence. Its tactics were to keep the issue dormant while destroying the opposition. Only then did it reintroduce it in the assembly. Since mid-October last year leading opponents of independence have been on the run for fear of detention. Members of the Ndundza royal family, who played a central part in the fight against independence, have been targets of continual harassment.

Chief David Mapocho and his three sons, Cornelius, James and Andries, have been the victims of pamphlet smear campaigns, an attempt to close their tribal authority offices, and detention. Both James and Cornelius languish in detention today — James for the fourth time. Cornelius was detained for the second — or third — time two weeks ago in Johannesburg, right outside the British Consulate where he addressed a group of diplomats on the independence issue. Andries escaped detention on the same day by running away and is now in hiding. Other anti-independence leaders are in detention or on the run — including the sons of former Chief Minister Skosana.

Over the past nine months several senior white civil servants have left KwaNdebele in what appears to be a purge directed against unco-operative officials. They include the Commissioner-General Gerrie van der Merwe, former commissioner of police Brigadier van Niekerk, Brigadier Hans Möller of the SA Army, and Okkie Buys, Secretary of Justice, who was reportedly dismissed by Mahlangu with 24 hours’ notice.

Van der Merwe left his position because, according to him, it had become impossible to work with the homeland government: “In their perception I was siding with the forces against them.” This he denies. In his view the differences arose because he thought Skosana’s government was ignoring popular support against independence. He contends that Skosana did not communicate with the residents and he doubts “whether the present government could have convinced people about independence in such a short time.” A strong feeling against independence remains, he believes.

The election of a new Chief Minister placed on centre stage a local businessman, George Mahlangu. Understanding how he came to power requires an ability to fathom the Byzantine politics of the homeland. One clue, though, is that although Mahlangu is virtually unknown outside the territory, he is a powerful man back home where he earned a fearsome reputation by becoming the right-hand man of the notorious Ntuli.

Even though the government swears that the Mbokotho has disbanded residents say they are active every night. More than anything it is the continuing allegations about the actions of the homeland leaders that
give concern for the future of KwaNdebele MPs and Cabinet ministers — including the present Chief Minister — are named in numerous affidavits detailing the brutality of Mbokothe.

Residents also claim that a number of known Mbokothe members have been trained as *kitskonstabels*. At a recent press conference Chief Minister Mahlangu deflected questions on this by saying that no individual was restricted from joining the special constables — so named because they get only three weeks' training.

Tales of atrocities and an alleged reign of terror are legion. Not only are they too numerous to detail, but the level of brutality is such that they become virtually impossible to believe. Certainly, fear runs so deep that people are reluctant to be named in the press. But mounting evidence that the homeland leaders are attempting to control the situation through violence comes from a number of quarters — including local priests, farmers and white businessmen travelling into the homeland.

It appears there is concern even among high-ranking departmental officials. Abraham Viljoen (the brother of former army chief Constand Viljoen), a local farmer and PFP candidate in Waterkloof in May, says he had a lengthy meeting with the Director General of the Department of Development Aid, Gillis van de Wall. Officials indicated to him that they were in possession of information that was giving concern and that they would take it up with Education and Development Aid Minister Gerrit Viljoen, which has apparently been done.

However, while Pretoria seems to be having second thoughts about independence for KwaNdebele, there are many with entrenched interests who will continue to push for this.

For one thing, KwaNdebele Commissioner of Police Brigadier Hertzog Lerm appears to be playing a rather ambiguous role. The day before he was detained Cornelius told a press conference that Lerm was increasingly playing a political role and had spoken to the royal family about the advantages of taking independence.

Also before his detention Cornelius said he was hoping to discuss the problems with President Botha. He said the royal family had written to Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Chris Heunis a number of times — to no avail. He said that Heunis had adopted the standpoint that the whole matter was an internal affair in which he did not want to intervene.

But the events unfolding in KwaNdebele are more an exercise in power than any kind of reasonable constitutional development. Just how can the democratic process function when the opposition is detained? The vote for independence last month came in a Legislative Assembly with no opposition. The subsequent vote of support from the Council of Chiefs took place without Chief David Mapoche of the Ndundza tribal authority, representing the majority of the population, who fled the homeland after his home was petrol-bombed.

Chief Enoch Mabena of the second largest tribal authority voted for independence at the meeting. However, following "representations" from his community he decided to change his mind. He too was then detained. Another alarming development is that for the first time non-Ndebeles, who make up about 40% of the population, have been threatened.

Recently KwaNdebele Minister of Citizen Liaison and Information Fanie Koos Mahlangu said that the "agitation against KwaNdebele's proposed independence came not from Ndebeles, but from outsiders." He added that these included non-Ndebeles living in the homeland. Where that leaves the mainly Sotho residents of Moutse, whose controversial incorporation into the homeland is still in dispute, remains to be seen.

At the moment it seems doubtful that the anti-independence forces will be able to repeat their protest. If Mahlangu and his cronies get their way and independence is forced on them, it has to be asked: at what cost? Right now the potential for renewed violence is very grave indeed.
A muddy road to 'uhuru'

Workers

"Miss McCauli says the study was undertaken by the institute "because published information about KwaNdebele, even from official quarters, is scanty, unlike in the case of other homelands."

Apart from this, KwaNdebele also merits attention in view of the large number of workers who have to spend hours travelling from their homes to sell their labour in so-called white areas. Quoting a survey conducted by the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC), the study notes that 12.8 percent of the workers in KwaNdebele left home between 2.30am and 3.00am in order to arrive on time at their places of work in Pretoria.

Almost 45 percent of the workers left home between 3.30am and 4.30am. Just over 54 percent of the HSRC's sample were away from their homes for 14 to 16 hours a day, while 24.5 percent were away for longer than 167 hours. The average weekly income per commuter was R35.80, of which 17.5 percent was spent on transport. These factors - aside from the political turbulence in KwaNdebele last year - further underscored the anger with which the government's policy of "independent homelands" is viewed.

Given the fact that the KwaNdebele authorities first sought and then were forced to abandon independence in the face of public pressure, and the subsequent expulsion from the assembly of the main opponents of independence, this study is a timely resource that highlights the absurdity of the government's homeland policy.

It also chronicles the grim conditions under which people have to live in order to support a policy of social engineering that defies logic.

Produced in A4 format, the book includes a number of photographs that aptly depict life in KwaNdebele. The study is available from the Institute's bookshop, Box 97, 2000, Johannesburg. It costs R15.72 including GST, postage and packaging. All orders must be prepaid.

Lest we forget...

THE Southed today remembers journalists around the country who are in detention:
• Zwelakhe Stiwe, Editor of the New Nation, who has been in detention under the emergency regulations for 117 days;
• Mzwakhe Hoffman of Lenswe in the Western Transvaal, who has been detained under emergency..."
Botha blocks Uhuru Move

The Kwanza Cultural Centre ... Bophuthatswana has struck a blow to the declaration of independence. Respectfully to December 1 last year.
For a half million in kwaNdebele, independence was just a crazy dream

By Bob Nutall

They call kwaNdebele the "weekend place", this spot on the map where the chronology of events surrounding its efforts to take independence has been written in blood.

Unofficial records kept by a priest show that about 160 people died in massive upheavals in the 16-day period from May 12 to July 25 last year. Official figures put the toll between May 8 and July 18 at 74.

At the root of it all was the question of independence — wiping away links with South Africa and running "the country" completely autonomously.

In 1981 kwaNdebele attained self-governing status. Its new Legislative Assembly became the launch pad for concentrated efforts to lead the tiny territory towards independence.

The results proved disastrous. On August 12, 1981, just four months before the planned celebrations and after years of bloody fighting, a subdued Assembly found itself forced by public opinion to abandon plans for autonomous rule.

The speaker said: "Independence is being uprooted and thrown into the ocean."

"The house is quite magnificent. It can now be reported to Pretoria that the kwaNdebele Legislative Assembly has indicated that the kwaNdebele people do not agree with independence and do not opt for it."

Yet on May 6 1981, the Assembly again voted unanimously to take independence.

Violence has flared up again. Damage is running at more than R1 million.

Today the territory is braced for yet another "independence war". Opponents have been ejected from the Assembly, some detained and others forced to go into hiding.

This week the South African Institute of Race Relations published a 158-page research document by SAIRR researcher Miss Collene McCauley on the problems of South Africa's "independence sagas".

The northern homeland of kwaNdebele, lying in an area of about 230,759 ha, is about to take independence. Yet just 10 months ago, by unanimous decision, the kwaNdebele legislative assembly bowed to public pressure to cancel plans for independence. Last month the assembly, deplored by the absence of anti-independence protagonists, opted for the second time to take independence. What led to this decision? A documentation of events leading up to the decision to reject independence and then, later, to press once again for it, has been compiled by the South African Institute of Race Relations. This report is based in its entirety on the facts sought to light by the SAIRR.

This report is based in its entirety on the SAIRR document "Satellite in Be- volk".

KwaNdebele, designated homeland of southern Ndebele-speaking people, was conceived by the South African Government in 1972. It progressed from territorial authority in November 1977, Legislative Assembly in October 1979 and self-governing homeland in April 1981.

Independence was set for December 11, 1980.

In preparation kwaNdebele began training its own police force and army with the help of instructors from the South African Defence Force and Police.

PERSONAL TRIUMPH

The first election, to fill 16 seats in the 72-member Assembly, took place in November 1981. The majority was appointed by tribal and community authorities, with the urban board and Chief Minister Mr S S Skosana, for whom the transition was a personal triumph.

In the original "grand apartheid plan" the South African Government had not intended a separate Ndebele homeland, intending instead that the Ndebele integrate with other black masses and disappear.

But traditionalists refused to accept their exclusion. In Soveto Mr J J Mah- tungu launched the Ndebele National Organisation to promote the idea of a separate homeland.

A group of chiefs began mobilising other Ndebele tribal heads to secede from the jurisdiction of neighbours Loe- hova and Bophuthatswana.

The early moves aimed at eliciting support for a national homeland included repeated approaches by the movement leaders to the South African authorities, always to be met with the reply that it was policy that Ndebele should remain under the jurisdiction of Loehova and Bophuthatswana.

For Mr Skosana and his powerful allies, who included some tribal chiefs and the elitist business community, success came in September 1972, when the government released draft plans for a Ndebele homeland.

The nucleus of the homeland was a "black spot". Wolwerride, near Grob- lerdal. During the next 15 years various slices of land, most of it white-owned farmland, were expropriated and consolidated.

In 1977 three tribal authorities — the Litho Mission and Punguza — succeeded from Bophuthatswana, moving the kwaNdebele boundary deeper into its neighbour's territory.

In 1979 at a rally of 2,000 at Ka- moo'river, Dr Piet Koornhof, then Minister of the Co-Operative De- velopment, arrived to open the Assembly.

OUT OF QUESTION

Mr Skosana said independence was out of the question. But the territory had no electricity, no factories or hospitals, it had no road network.

By 1984 only 960 taps served a population of more than 56,000 in an area covering 230,759 ha.

Since then the Department of Water Affairs has established a R34mn water scheme involving the building of the 10-million Rhenosterkop Dam, pump stations, purification works, reservoirs and relocation within each settlement.

In 1984 a survey found that 99.7 per cent of all homes in kwaNdebele had no electricity. An electricity budget of R1.8 million was put forward in 1985.

Apart from the tarred Pretoria-Mar- borellie road, there are only a few kilo- metres of road in the main arterial thorough the territory was due for tar- ring this year.

The kwaNdebele government began planning 46 "independence projects", among them R47.7mn (1,000,000) su- preme court (29.5mn), radio and broadcasting centre, new prisons, a new central capital at kwaMbilanga and schools.

For a half million Ndebeles, independ- ence was the crazy dream of a few ambitious and power-hungry zealots. Most of them were not native to the land of their day travelling to and from work, at least 40 percent of them rising be- tween 3.30 am and 4.45 am in prepara- tion for the two to three-hour journey to Pretoria.

A Human Sciences Research Council survey found that the 600-person com- muter earned R5.80 a week and spent 17.5 percent of that on transport.

But despite its lack of infrastructure, of localised employment and an almost total absence among ordinary citizens of any desire to return to South African nationalism, behind the scenes moves were steadily carrying the ter- ritory towards independence — and the bloodiest power transition yet seen in South Africa.

Tomorrow The Star relates how land consolidation, growing opposition to in- dependence and the powers wielded by politicians and the elitist sect set kwaNdebele in slight.
The road to kwaNdebele autonomy is bathed in bloodshed

The northern homeland of kwaNdebele, lying in an area of about 233,730 ha, is about to take independence. Yet just 10 months ago, by unanimous decision, the kwaNdebele Legislative Assembly bowed to public pressure to cancel plans for independence. Last month, the assembly, by the absence of anti-independence protagonists, opted for the second time to take independence. What led to this decision? A documentation of events leading up to the decision to reject independence and then, later compiled by the South African Institute of Race Relations. This report is based in its entirety on the facts brought to light by the SAIIRR.

The apartheid laws of Pretoria.

Soon Conrades from Mamelodi moved into kwaNdebele to throw their weight behind the youth groups.

From mid-May all school pupils boycotted school, many with their parents' consent.

Clashes between the youths and Mbohoto raged on, with reports of brutality emerging on both sides. A number of MPs had gone into hiding and the royal family was under guard against possible attacks by the Mbohoto.

On June 1, the eve of a work stayaway called by the people to protest against independence, scores of residents were wounded and a number believed killed in clashes with security forces.

During the stayaway, supported by many civil servants, five people died. The June 15 stayaway in commemoration of the 1976 school upheavals produced a total work boycott.

On June 11 Conrades attacked security guards at a Klakoagte business complex. Three guards died and a youth was seriously wounded. Their bodies were burnt and the complex burnt down.

The next day Mbohoto members led by Mr Piet Ntuli, a Cabi

ment, attacked villagers in Tweefontein in retaliation. In the attack Mr Ntuli is said to have fired at villagers. Six people were killed.

On June 12, the most restrictive emergency laws applicable anywhere were imposed under a state of emergency.

On July 29 the Minister of In
ternal Affairs, Mr Piet Ntuli, drove home from the command post distance away the car and Mr Ntuli were rioted apart by a powerful bottle bomb recently planted in the car.

His death led to widespread celebrations and Ndebele who had associated Mr Ntluli with the Mbohoto, danced in the streets.

Some days earlier Mr Ntuli had been arrested after the alleged discovery of nearly 50 sticks and an arms cache at his home. He was also facing charges of murder and assault.

Two days after Mr Ntuli's death Mr Skosana said the question of independence was open to discussion and pressure mounted for a General Assembly debate on the Mbohoto and independence.

On August 12, before a public gallery packed with kwaNdebele residents, the Mbohoto was banned.

When Mr Skosana rose to speak he said, "I am a messenger of this house. I ran as instructed and executed all the duties I had to perform."

POINT FINGERS

"Today I am damned to be a criminal. Today even young children point their fingers at me. If nobody wants it, I can't force it on them."

Ndebele around the homeland celebrated for days and unrest declined.

The jubilation was short-lived. In September three Cabinet Min
isters were interviewed that they did not believe the independence issue was dead.

They did not regard the Legislative Assembly decision as binding because it had not been put to the vote, and in October Prince James Mhlangu claimed that anti-independence leaders had become victims of a spree of arrests.

In the first week of October po
cil raided the royal kraal and ar
rested Chief Makhosana Mhlan
gu and Mr Tim Skosana. On No
vember 10, Prince James Mhlan
gu and Prince Andries Mah
langs were detained, followed by
the detention of another nine dur
ing the next two days.

On November 15, kwaNdebele civil servants began a major stayaway, demanding an end to continued popular lead
ers and the release of Prince James and Andries Mhlangu.

The same day Mr Skosana died of diabetes complications.

On May 6, little more than a month ago, the kwaNdebele Leg
islative Assembly unanimously under Chief Minister Mr George Mhlanga voted unanimously to take independence.

By Rob Ntutu

KwaNdebele was officially put on the final lap of its race towards independence on May 7, 1966, unleashing bloody revolt as opponents of independence met government forces and the Mbohoto vigilante head- on.

A month earlier residents had in overwhelming numbers started approaching the Ndum Mossa royal family to express their opposition to independence and the Mbohoto.

Following the May 7 announcement, increasingly concerned about the Mbohoto and what independence might bring, residents urged the royal family to take action.

On May 12 between 20,000 and 30,000 kwaNdebele residents, including many chiefs, gathered at the kraal of King David Mabaso Mapocho, the traditional head of the royal family.

Youths hijacked Putco's entire fleet of buses in kwaNdebele's northern areas and forced the drivers to take independence protesters to the king's kraal.

Although the entire kwaNdebele Cabinet had been asked to attend the meeting, only three arrived, two of them in police Casspir armoured troop carriers.

The third, the son of King Mapocho, Prince Cornelius Mhlanga, was shouted down when he tried to address the meeting.

The crowd called on the royal family to relay to the authorities demands that Mr S S Skosana withdraw his demand for inde- pendence, the dismantling of the Mbohoto and the resignation of all members of the Cabinet.

The next day Putco's entire fleet of buses in the southern areas was hijacked by people going to the funeral of a man killed earlier by the Mbohoto. Police, who had already banned the funeral, called on mourners to disperse and when this failed fired teargas, birdshot and rubber bullets into the crowd.

After the shooting youths went on the rampage, stoning and burning the shops and homes of all connected to the Mbohoto members.

As violence engulfed the home-
land, police and army units were deployed in nearly all the villages of kwaNdebele.

BUSINESSES BURNT

During the next two days youths burnt 59 businesses, nine houses and nine vehicles, most the property of MPs or Mbohoto members.

On May 14, 1966, in defiance of a magistrate's refusal for a meeting to be held, another son of King Mapocho, Prince James Mhlanga, chaired a meeting of about 26,000 people at the royal kraal.

Again Putco's entire fleet of about 300 buses in kwaNdebele was hijacked to ferry people to the meeting.

Police and soldiers of the SA Defence Force intervened before the meeting could start and fired teargas and rubber bullets into the huge crowd.

After the near riot meeting widespread violence broke out, the deaths toll mounting rapidly.

The May 14 confrontation saw the formation of groups of hun-
dreds of youths who took to the veld, pledging to defend their areas against Mbohoto. The groups of youths maintained close contact with the royal family, local villagers and parents.

One of those involved in leadership level in the anti-Mbohoto and anti-independence youth groups was Mr Tim Skosana, son of the chief minister, Mr S S Sko-
sana.

He charged that his father had lost direction and was misleading the Ndebele people into accepting
Commercial and Catering Workers is to conduct an inquiry into discriminatory employment practices following a widespread belief that companies are guilty of such practices.

follows the national congress of Cawusa Johannesburg last week.

Cawusa, one of the biggest affiliates of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cossatu), resolved to institute an inquiry into discriminatory employment practices, including selective employment and training opportunities.

The union said it had noted the "widespread belief among retail workers that many companies are guilty of discrimination, even those who officially call themselves equal opportunity companies".

It has decided not to adopt the Freedom Charter drawn up by the Congress of the People in 1955 at Kliptown because some of its members support the Azanian Manifesto drawn up in 1984 by the Black Consciousness groups.

It resolved to discuss the aims and programme of the working class at all levels, starting from the shop floor upwards. "True socialism is fully democratic," Cawusa said.

Cawusa condemns violence between conflicting organisations involved in the liberation struggle and stressed the need for unity.

The union also called for the unbanning of outlawed organisations as well as the release of political leaders including Nelson Mandela and Zeph Mothopeng, a trade unionist, Mr. Mayekiso.
The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

(a) 87 368 ha on 31 March 1987. It is estimated that the infestation has been brought under control on 80 per cent of this area.
(b) (i) R657 900.
(ii) 1 064 ha.

KwaNdebele: independence

189. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether the Government of KwaNdebele has requested that this national state be granted independence: if so, (a) on what date, (b) in what manner was this request made and (c) was the response of the South African Government to this request?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Yes.
(a) 9 June 1987.
(b) During a meeting between the State President and members of the RSA Cabinet and the Chief Minister and members of his Cabinet.
(c) The member’s attention is drawn to the press release issued by the Bureau for Information on behalf of the State President after the discussions on 9 June 1987.

Tsitiskamma toll road

192. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(a) At what total cost was the Tsitiskamma toll road constructed and (b) what is the interest per annum on this amount;
(2) (a) (i) what was the total income collected from motorists in 1986 by the concessionary of the toll gate and (ii) what amount of this income was paid over to the State and (b) what was the average income per day for the concession;
(3) whether a projection has been made to determine what it will cost the State to operate the toll gate itself; if not, why not; if so, what will be the average cost per day to the State?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) R75 012 275.10.
(b) R69 012 275.10 of the total cost has been financed interest free out of the National Road Fund (NRF) and the other R6 million out of capital market loans. The interest per annum on the capital market loans is R870 136.84.
(2) (a) (i) R1 343 765.72.
(ii) The full amount.
(b) R1 501.27.
(3) Yes, R1 432.02.

The figures supplied in (2) and (3) above are in respect of the 1986/87 financial year. The concessionaire must deposit all toll collected on a daily basis in the NRF, a statutory fund which is controlled by the National Transport Commission (NTC) in terms of the National Roads Act, 1971, and is in turn compensated on a monthly basis by the NTC in accordance with a tendered amount.

Greater-Cape Town area

201. Mr W E WEGLIN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) What is the estimated number of (a) Black, (ii) Coloured, (iii) Indian and (iv) White persons who reside in the Greater Cape Town area and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished;
(2) what is the estimated number of Black persons residing in each specified Black township in the Greater Cape Town area and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(a) (i) 620 462.
(ii) (iii) and (iv). These questions should be referred to the Minister of Home Affairs.
(b) 30 September 1986.
(2) (a) Old Cross Roads. 90 000
(b) New Cross Roads. 17 310
(c) Langa. 72 537
(d) Nyanga. 33 710
(e) Guguletu. 249 135
(f) Khayelitsha. 96 909

Site C. 38 365
KTC. 20 000

Dairy Board

204. Mr D JN MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Agriculture:

(1) Whether the Dairy Board is accumulating a building fund; if so, (a) why and (b) what amount was in this fund as at the latest specified date for which information is available;
(2) whether the Dairy Board intends building premises for its own occupation; if so, (a) why and (b) it what premises are currently occupied by the Dairy Board and (ii) who owns these premises?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

(1) Yes.
(a) to provide for improvement and alterations to existing buildings and for possible extensions in future;
(b) R1.2 million on 28 February 1987;
(2) No;
(a) falls away;
(b) (i) Head Office, Arcadia, Pretoria, a small office building in Bellville and two old houses which were renovated and converted into offices in Bloemfontein and Pieterniekburg;
(iii) the Dairy Board.

Dairy Board

205. Mr D JN MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Agriculture:

Whether any staff members of the Dairy
Potential for violence runs high in Kwanbebele

By GARY VAN STADEN
Dotted: JOHANNESBURG

From the moment South Africa’s controversial Bantustan – latterly “homelands” – policy was born there were those who claimed it was doomed to failure.

And if the homelands policy did indeed carry with it the seed of its own destruction then that seed may yet turn out to be Kwanbebele.

The grand plan of independent homelands has been foiled before, but Kwanbebele could nonetheless become the reef on which the plan finally runs aground.

On brink of large scale violence

African political experts Dr Tom Lodge (Wits) and Mr Phil Mitimkulu (Unisa) believe that this time the South African government itself may be having second thoughts and if the academics are right then the homelands policy could come apart completely.

And at the same time the academics have joined extra-parliamentary opposition groups such as the United Democratic Front in warning that the homeland was on the brink of large scale violent confrontation between pro and anti-independence factions.

At the hub of the problem is the troubled Kwanbebele homeland’s decision to opt for independence. But its track record on leadership skills, human rights and sheer basic organisational skills was apparently so lacking that even Pretoria took fright.

As a result Kwanbebele now has to do what no other “independent” homeland was asked to do — prove it has public support for the move.

The leading actors in the current tragedy playing itself out just north of Pretoria include:

- George Mahlangu — Chief Minister and would-be President.
- Cornelius Mahlangu — an anti-independence opposition leader (detained).
- James Mahlangu — Opposition leader and brother of Cornelius (detained).
- Abraham Mahlangu — leading businessman. No relation to above; opponent of independence (detained).
- Paramount Chief David Mapoch — tribal patriarch who spoke out against independence. He is in hiding.
- The Imbokotho — Pro-independence vigilante group held responsible for hundreds of human rights violations, beatings and dozens of killings. Banned after widespread negative publicity last year but has since re-emerged.
- Youth Organisations — includes UDF, Azapo and others who oppose independence.
- Brigadier CM Van Niekerk — former Commissioner of Police in Kwanbebele who was sacked after Kwanbebele Cabinet appeals to Pretoria.
- Brigadier Hertzog Lerm — Brig van Niekerk’s replacement as Commissioner of Police.
- Commissioner General Gerrie van der Merwe — senior white civil servant fired by homeland government.

Upheavals alarm President

A tragi-comedy of these proportions apparently did not go un-noticed in the halls of constitutional development in Pretoria.

Senior Government sources believe that the upheavals and bloodshed alarmed President Botha who stepped in to demand proof of public support for independence — an unprecedented move.

Dr Tom Lodge, a leading academic in the field of black politics said this week that it was more than just interesting that Kwanbebele had become the first black homeland to be asked to “prove” it had the support of its people before being allowed to exercise the “independent” option.

This view was supported to some degree by Mr Phil Mitimkulu, a lecturer in African Politics at the University of South Africa.

Mr Mitimkulu warned that the holding of any referendum or similar test of public opinion would open up the homeland to the possibility of violence on a scale which would at least match last year’s “reign of terror” by pro-independence vigilante groups.

He added that under a state of emergency — which now applies in Kwanbebele — it was debatable whether the anti-independence faction would be allowed to campaign.

It all adds up to an enormous potential for violence.
KwaNdebele tidies up its harsh image

DOZENS of detainees have been released in KwaNdebele in what appears to be a bid by its governors to show that their rule does not depend on naked force.

The freeing of most detainees, and the appearance in court in Sibyu buswa of two of the best known detainees, Cornelius and James Mahlangu, follows a June 9 meeting between KwaNdebele’s rulers and President PW Botha.

At the meeting in Cape Town, Botha told Chief Minister Majozi Mahlangu and his cabinet that they would have to demonstrate they have the broad support of the people before he would accede to their request for “independence”.

Confirming that the number of detainees had been reduced to 27, KwaNdebele’s commissioner of police, Brigadier Hertzog Lerm, told Weekly Mail: “It is all quiet here. We haven’t had a single incident in the past two weeks.”

Cornelius and James Mahlangu appeared in court on Monday in connec-

By PATRICK LAURENCE

tion with charges under section 54 of the Internal Security Act, an omnibus clause covering a wide range of offences from subversion to terrorism.

Their lawyer, Nana Matlala, charged that KwaNdebele police officers refused him permission to see his clients, except in their presence, adding that he refused to see them on those terms.

Matlala has taken up the matter with the Transvaal attorney general. Lerm declined to comment, except to say that his door was “always open” and Matlala could have raised the issue with him.

The court appearance was a preliminary hearing only. A final decision has not been made by the state on whether to proceed with the charges.

The detained Mahlangu brothers, sons of KwaNdebele’s senior tribal patriarch, Ngwenyama David Mapocho, were not asked to plead. They were refused bail and were remanded in custody until July 8.

While the Mahlangu brothers await their fate separately at different places in KwaNdebele, Transvaal Attorney General Don Brunette is still considering whether to prosecute Chief Minister Mahlangu — no relative — on accusations of abduction and torture.

Brunette, who confirmed last month that he is in possession of an unfavourable file to KwaNdebele, told Weekly Mail: “I have referred the matter back to the investigating police lieutenant for clarification on certain points.

Another issue is pending importan-
to KwaNdebele: a police investiga-
tion into allegations that detainees were assaulted, some with pick handles, by KwaNdebele police.

The allegations were published in the Sunday Star after three members of its staff — journalists Jon Qwelane and Herbert Mabuzza and driver Stan Mathe — were detained by KwaNdebele police while there on a reporting assignment.

Lerm told Weekly Mail that the investigation he ordered after last month’s Sunday Star report — which was based on sworn affidavits — was complete and that he expected charges to be pressed against the alleged offenders.

But Weekly Mail inquiries showed that the investigating report had not yet reached the desks of either KwaNdebele senior prosecutor, CJ Kruger, or Brunette:

As KwaNdebele’s rulers were considering how to convince Botha that they have popular backing, the renewed State of Emergency was extended to KwaNdebele on June 12.

But the special KwaNdebele Emergency orders, issued last year and purporting to prohibit journalists from entering KwaNdebele without permission, were not renewed.

That means, legal observers said, that journalists are once again free to go to KwaNdebele, just as they can travel to, say, KwaZulu or KaNgwane. They are, of course, subject to the broad restraints of the general State of Emergency.

But these do not prevent them from entering KwaNdebele any more than they prohibit their presence in Soweto, lawyers said.
kwaNdebele wants to be free of SA, Minister tells people

By Mekeed Kotelo
Pretoria Bureau

kwaNdebele wanted freedom from South Africa, the homeland's Minister of Citizen Liaison and Information, Mr Fanie Koos Mahlangu, said in a radio broadcast at the weekend.

He said the winds of change that blew over Africa were now blowing over the kwaNdebele homeland.

Mr Mahlangu's speech formed part of a series of lectures broadcast in Ndebele in an attempt to influence Ndebele people to accept independence.

The aim of the lectures is to give positive aspects against the alleged false reports spread about independence for the tiny, impoverished homeland.

Mr Mahlangu said: "The same wind has gathered the Ndebele nation which has been scattered since 1883 together here in kwaNdebele.

"Our nation has been reborn. It has grown fast over the past decades, to become a man - a nation that wants to stand on its own two feet."

"South Africa, under British rule for nearly 60 years, chose to become an independent republic in 1961. All countries to the north are independent."

Ndebeles went back to their homeland "because they wanted to be an independent nation. They have progressed constitutionally from a legislative assembly in 1977 to a self-governing state in 1981."

A year later the Assembly opted for independence.

The central government had co-operated in every step of the road to full nationhood."
By Patrick Lawrence

Then inside again -
Free a few hours

Kwandele welcomes students at its relaxing character on Sunday morning. The city is also known for its beautiful scenery and is a popular destination for outdoor activities like hiking and cycling.

For more information, contact the K wandele office.
Kwandebale Leader on Assault Charges

WANDEBALE CHIEF MINISTER ME.

Kwandebale Leader on Assault Charges

BY PATRICK LAURENCE

WEEKLY MAIL, July 17 to July 23, 1984

3
KwaNdebele dodges issue

DOMINIQUE GILBERT

KWADEBELE Citizen’s Liaison and Information
Minister Panle Kocs Mahlangu failed last week to
comment on his reported statements that a referen-
dum could not be held to prove support for the hom-
eland’s independence.

Instead, Mahlangu said KwaNdebele would con-
tinue its independence plans.

He claimed regular meetings at various venues in
KwaNdebele had been attended by “thousands” who
“were showing support for the government”.

However, in a report early last week, Mahlangu
was quoted as saying it was not possible for the
KwaNdebele government to comply with one of
President P W Botha’s demands that a referendum be
held to test support for independence.

Botha had said he would grant the homeland inde-
pendence if, among other prerequisites, it could be
proved there was support for independence.

Mahlangu’s reported statement was the first for-
mal response to Botha’s demands from the hom-
eland’s government.

He blamed “widespread intimidation” as the reason
why a referendum could not be held.

After three days of inquiries from Business Day,
Mahlangu failed in his statement on Thursday to
to respond to specific questions, including one which
related to how the KwaNdebele government intended
to meet Botha’s demand if a referendum was not
possible.

Mahlangu said: “Intimidation is still a factor, as
people still remember last year’s violence and
bloodshed. But things are returning to normal.”

As soon as conditions had been normalised and the
fear of intimidation had receded, the KwaNdebele
nation would “show its desire for independence in an
orderly fashion as required by the SA government”.

Several kwaNdebele civil servants have claimed they were forced to attend a passing-out parade of special constables at the weekend — but homeland authorities have denied this.

The parade formed part of the official opening of the kwaNdebele National Stadium at KwaMhlanga.

Buses arranged by the government transported villagers from their homes, work and schools to the new stadium.

A spokesman for the homeland's Department of Information, Mr Hennie Egen, denied that government workers, including teachers, were forced to attend.

He also denied that workers were threatened.

The function was attended mainly by school-children.
End 'reign of terror' in KwaNdebele — Soal

By CHRIS CAIRNCROSS

The SA government was yesterday called on to end the reign of terror in KwaNdebele and to place the concept of granting independence to the territory on the backburner.

The request was made in Parliament by Mr Peter Soal (FFP Johannesburg North) during the budget debate on the Education and Development Aid vote.

Mr Soal said the KwaNdebele homeland was in a state of virtual civil war and ruled by Chief Minister George Mahlangu, who was being described as an Idi Amin.

He said Mr Mahlangu had been holding a series of meetings around the homeland orchestrated to persuade the SA government that the KwaNdebele people were in favour of independence.

"What he is attempting to do cannot be a fair reflection of the will of the people of KwaNdebele."
REPORT BACK ... An executive director of the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa, Dr Alex Boraine, yesterday at UCT, where he spoke about the Dakar talks.

End reign of terror in KwaNdebele — Soal

By CHRIS CAIRNCROSS

THE SA government was yesterday called on to end the reign of terror in KwaNdebele and to place the concept of granting independence to the territory on the backburner.

The request was made in Parliament by Mr Peter Soal (FFP Johannesburg North) during the budget debate on the Education and Development Aid vote.

Mr Soal said the KwaNdebele homeland was in a state of virtual civil war and ruled by Chief Minister George Mahlangu, who was being described as an Idi Amin.

He said Mr Mahlangu had been holding a series of meetings around the homeland orchestrated to persuade the SA government that the KwaNdebele people were in favour of independence.

“His attempt to do this is not a fair reflection of the will of the people of KwaNdebele.”

Warning on shortage of surplus in SA schools

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. — There would be catastrophic consequences for education in South Africa if attempts were not made to resolve the shortage, Mr Desmond Lockey said yesterday.

Speaking in the committee stage of the budget, the nominated Labour Party MP said Minister of National Education Mr F W de Klerk’s 10-year plan to bring about equality in education was an impressive proposal, but he doubted whether it would be possible within that period.

He said there was a shortage of about 100 000 teachers for black pupils, whereas in Natal alone, 200 white teachers were being sacked each year because they were no longer needed.

There was also a shortage of about 200 000 study places for blacks but a surplus existed at many white schools.
Conflict Joms between Kwanbdebe's two Key men

The Kwanbdebe's two Key men are in a conflict

Kwanbdebe's mission: Achieving Xhosa's peace

- A Compact between Kwanbdebe's two Key men

- Patrick Tlunace

- Problem of Independence

- Two critics: Luty and Molteno

- Two major issues:
  - Education
  - Economics

- Kwanbdebe's mission: Achieving Xhosa's peace
Royals to challenge Ndebele regime

By Paul Olivier

Members of the kwaNdebele royal family are to challenge the legitimacy of the kwaNdebele government in court.

This was said at a Press conference in Johannesburg yesterday by royal family member Prince Andries Mabhalu.

The decision was taken after the homeland's tribal authority was allegedly taken over by "illegitimate" parliamentary representatives on Monday.

Prince Andries said that at the centre of the dispute was the detention and sacking of himself and three other dissidents, Prince James Mabhalu, his brother Cornelius and former Speaker Mr Solly Mabhalu, from the homeland's Legislative Assembly, as well as the "unconstitutional appointment of eight representatives to Parliament".

He said 12 members of the Ndzunza Mabhoko had been sacked earlier this year for deserting their constituencies for more than six months.

CONDITIONS

"On June 30 they requested to be reinstated, whereupon the Ngwenyama (The Lion) laid down a set of conditions for their reinstatement.

"However, they called a meeting at the royal kraal on July 3 and insisted on a return to work without accepting the conditions of the Ngwenyama."

According to the prince, the men conferred with the police and members of the royal kraal were arrested under the emergency regulations.

An unsuccessful attack was also launched on the kraal to abduct the Ngwenyama.

Prince Mabhalu said the dismissed members had once again insisted on being reinstated and were again confronted with the conditions set down.

"At a meeting held last Monday eight people were co-opted and a new tribal authority was appointed against tribal tradition."

He said the new members had been co-opted only to ensure a quorum, "but were subsequently appointed as our leaders".
Royals to challenge Ndebele regime

By Paul Olivier

Members of the kwaNdebele royal family are to challenge the legitimacy of the kwaNdebele government in court.

This was said at a Press conference in Johannesburg yesterday by royal family member Prince Andries Mahluang.

The decision was taken after the homeland's tribal authority was allegedly taken over by "illegitimate" parliamentary representatives on Monday.

Prince Andries said that at the centre of the dispute was the detention and sacking of himself and three other dissidents, Prince James Mahluang, his brother Cornelius and former Speaker Mr Solly Mahluang, from the homeland's Legislative Assembly, as well as the "unconstitutional appointment of eight representatives to Parliament".

He said 12 members of the Ndunza Mabhoko had been sacked earlier this year for deserting their constituencies for more than six months.

CONDITIONS

"On June 30 they requested to be reinstated, whereupon the Ngwenyama (The Lion) laid down a set of conditions for their reinstatement."

"However, they called a meeting at the royal kraal on July 3 and insisted on a return to work without accepting the conditions of the Ngwenyama."

According to the prince, the men conferred with the police and members of the royal kraal were arrested under the emergency regulations.

An unsuccessful attack was also launched on the kraal to abduct the Ngwenyama.

Prince Mahluang said the dismissed members had once again insisted on being reinstated and were again confronted with the conditions set down.

"At a meeting held last Monday eight people were co-opted and a new tribal authority was appointed against tribal tradition."

He said the new members had been co-opted only to ensure a quorum, "but were subsequently appointed as our leaders".

FUMLEH
SIX people—including five relatives of the former chief magistrate of Siyabuswa, Mr Ndaweni Mahlangu—have been detained by the KwaNdebele police under the state of emergency.

They were detained at Kwaggafontein in KwaNdebele. They are being held at the Kwaggafontein police station.

The KwaNdebele police have confirmed the detentions but refused to say why the men were detained.

Sons

"They are being held under the state of emergency," a spokesman said.

Those detained are Samson and Jeremiah (Mr Mahlangu’s sons), Bhuli, Julius and Aaron, his younger brothers and Mr Daniel Mokgomo, a customer who was buying groceries at Mr Mahlangu’s shop when the arrests took place.

A spokeswoman for the Mahlangu family, who asked not to be named, said the six were

Held under emergency laws

arrested by KwaNdebele police, led by Brigadier H C Lerm, the KwaNdebele Commissioner of Police.

Vigilante

She also said the police were in the company of about 30 members of the notorious Mbhokodo vigilante group.

"A security guard at the supermarket (known only as Masango) was hit with a pick handle by a Mbhokodo vigilante. He was seriously injured and had to receive medical treatment," the spokeswoman said.

Mr Mahlangu was sacked from his job last October after being accused by the KwaNdebele government of inciting people in the homeland to protest against and boycott the proposed independence of the homeland planned for later this year.

A spokesman for Priscilla Jana, a firm of attorneys in Johannesberg which is handling the case, yesterday said they have been given permission to see the detainees next week.
Ndebele chief’s son accuses govt of ‘hijack’

By PATRICK LAURENCE

ANDRIES Mahlangu, son of KwaNdebele’s senior tribal patriarch, David Mapoch, yesterday charged pro-government forces of unconstitutionally “hijacking” the Ndundza tribal council.

He has briefed lawyers to challenge the “hijacking” in court. The outcome could be critical to the drive by KwaNdebele’s rulers for “independence”, a move which Mapoch, known as the Ngwenyama (or “lion”) is resisting.

Mahlangu told Weekly Mail that nine members of the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly, acting on the instructions of Chief Minister Majorzi Mahlangu, tried to persuade the Ngwenyama to call a meeting of the Ndundza tribal council to fill nine vacancies in the legislature assembly.

When he refused, they held their own meeting, claiming it was a meeting of the Nduna tribal council, Andries Mahlangu said.

After nominating one of their own men, KS Mahlangu, as council chairman in the place of the elected council chairman, James Mahlangu — another of the Ngwenyama’s sons — the “hijackers” appointed nine members to the council to ensure that they had a quorum of 18.

The meeting then nominated the nine co-opted tribal council members to fill the nine legislative assembly vacancies, thus strengthening pro-independence forces in the Assembly.

The Ndundza tribal council nominates 21 members to the legislative assembly. The dispute over independence, however, has resulted in a rift between the majority of the nominees and the Ngwenyama.

The majority of the Ndundza nominees sided with the chief minister and the pro-independence forces, voting in May to dismiss the Ngwenyama’s sons, James and Cornelius Mahlangu, and the former speaker of the assembly, Solly Mahlangu, from the assembly.

The Ngwenyama, however, dismissed them in turn, asserting that they had left the Ndundza tribal area for longer than six months without permission.

Call to abandon autonomy plan for kwaNdebele

By Jo-Anne Collinge and Paula Fray

More than 200 residents of the Pretoria region last night pledged support for kwaNdebele residents and resolved to press the central government "to abandon all plans to grant the area independence".

A meeting, convened in St Alban’s Cathedral by a group of church and human rights groups known as the Ad Hoc Committee on kwaNdebele, was told of a "ruthless reign of terror by night" in recent months, since plans for independence have been revived.

The description was given by retired Unisa theologian Professor Abraham Viljoen, who is a farmer in the area bordering kwaNdebele and chairman of the local branch of the agricultural union.

ENDORSE

He said no effort was being spared in creating the impression that residents, who resisted independence so fiercely last year, were now agreeable to the move.

Professor Viljoen cited examples of meetings of taxi operators and businessmen held at the capital, kwaMahlanga, in the presence of police and former members of the pro-independence vigilante squad, the Imbokodo.

They were asked to endorse the plan for independence and "naturally nobody could voice any objection", he said.

Professor Viljoen noted that last year, when the question of independence led to unprecedented violence and loss of as many as 200 lives in kwaNdebele, Pretoria had resisted any notion of an im-

partial inquiry into the conflict.

But, he noted, when it came to supporting the hard-pressed kwaNdebele regime Pretoria proved "only too willing" to provide the means to crush popular resistance.

"Evidently Pretoria had as much interest in the establishment of another independent homeland as did an empowered and enriched Imbokodo," he concluded.

Legal Resources Centre attorney Mr Nic de Villiers said the Imbokodo, technically disbanded in August last year, had been incorporated in large numbers into the homeland police force as special constables.

He read to the meeting a number of affidavits alleging police torture and assault of detainees particularly beatings with pickhandles. All the cases cited had taken place since May, when the police force became independent.

He pointed out that many Imbokodo members had been forced to flee the homeland last year.

He suggested that former Imbokodo members must have become bitter people, harbouring grudges. Many of them were now in uniform, equipped with two months’ training and with firearms and pickhandles.

These men had a vested interest in seeing independence achieved as it was the shortest path back to restoring the businesses and positions they had lost in 1986, he said.

Mr de Villiers said it was difficult to convey the "careless, off-hand humiliation" and the "random arbitrary violence" meted out.
REQUESTS that the South African Government accept 'full responsibility' for the situation in KwaNdebele and that in KwaNdebele, and that self-governing state be brought to trial to end violence, release all those allegedly guilty of crimes of violence in the homeland, ensure honest administration, bring all persons alleged to have committed crimes of violence to trial, and end violence.

An almost unanimous vote last night in Pretoria agreed that the KwaNdebele ad hoc committee - created to inform people about the "SAPA" - must act.

Sawubona 12/16/87
Heunis sued over firing

THE former Speaker of the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly, Mr Solly Mahlangu, has made an application in the Pretoria Supreme Court to have his dismissal earlier this year set aside.

Mr Mahlangu said in papers filed in court that the decision taken by the Legislative Assembly on February 23 had no force or effect in law.

He called on the respondents, who include Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning and Chief Minister George Mahlangu, to show cause why he should not be re-instated as a member and Speaker of the Assembly.

The return date is August 31.

Mr Solly Mahlangu's removal from the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly followed his decision last year to call off the homeland's independence after members were deadlocked on the issue.

After his dismissal, the Chief Minister announced that he was going ahead with plans to opt for independence.
Exiled Mahlangu challenges his 'Ndebele sacking

BY PATRICK LAURENCE

In a move which could change the course of events in KwaNdebele, the former Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Solly Mahlangu, has applied to the supreme court to set aside his deposition as speaker and subsequent expulsion from the assembly.

Mahlangu is the man who declared a year ago: "Independence is being uprooted, eradicated with all its roots and thrown into the deep blue sea."

But after that pro-independence forces re-grouped and, led by Chief Minister Majizi Mahlangu, reinstated the decision to accept independence.

One important step along that road was taken when Solly Mahlangu was deposed as speaker on February 23.

Now, in exile from KwaNdebele and in fear for his life from the pro-independence Mbozoto vigilantes, Mahlangu has served papers on key members of the KwaNdebele government, giving them two weeks to decide whether to contest his application to the supreme court to have his deposition set aside.

More than that, Mahlangu avers that his deposition was unlawful and that all subsequent proceedings of the assembly — including its decision in May to resuscitate its request for independence — are unconstitutional.

Mahlangu told Weekly Mail that since the papers were served police have been to his house in KwaNdebele in search of him, instructing his wife to report to the police station in Siyabuswa and phone him from there. She refused.

He contends that the assembly was in the committee stage when he was voted out of office, arguing that as the assembly was not in session at the time his dismissal was invalid. His lawyers have asked for a certified copy of the KwaNdebele Hansard to prove his point.
Ife

Laws Sought

Kwandebelile

Invalidation of

EX-Speaker's Fees for

Jo-Anne Collinge
Court orders release of five in kwandebele

Pretoria Bureau

A kwandebele businesswoman yesterday succeeded in the Pretoria Supreme Court with an urgent application to have her three brothers-in-law, her son (15) and another youth (15) released from police detention. Mrs Dinah Kazimbi Mahlanu, the wife of a former kwandebele magistrate who is now in hiding, brought the application before Mr Justice M C de Klerk for the release of Mr Joseph Mahlanu (37), Mr Julius Mahlanu (27), Aaron Mahlanu (15), her son Samson (15) and a youth, Daniel Makgomo (15).

Her son Jerry (11), who was also detained, was released last week. Mrs Mahlanu's application was supported by the mother of the youth, Mrs Evelina Makgomo. Mr Justice de Klerk instructed the kwandebele Minister of Law and Order and the kwandebele Police Commissioner to release the men and to pay the costs of the application.

HUSBAND IN HIDING

Mrs Mahlanu said in an affidavit that her husband, Mr Johannes Ndwane Mahlanu, had gone into hiding after the Mhlokotile vigilante group, which supports kwandebele independence, had pressured him to join them and later threatened to kill him.

On July 28 a group of people headed by kwandebele Police Commissioner Brigadier Hertzog Lerm, a Captain de Jager, another policeman and a vigilante known as Mabena entered their home. They asked where her husband was and were told he was in Cape Town. Mrs Mahlanu ran out of the house and saw her sons and relatives being driven away in a police vehicle.
**Question of pupils detained in KwaNdebele**

By MZIKAYISE EDOM

A C T I V I S T S in KwaNdebele say that scores of schoolchildren are in detention, but the Minister of Education and Culture, Mr Placid Kumunu, says he does not know of any children in detention.

The activists say that as a result of the detentions, which started early this year, many children are now afraid to go to school, fearing arrest.

Organisations monitoring activists and detentions in the homeland say about 150 people are presently in detention and about 100 of them are schoolchildren.

Asked about the 100 children, Mr Kumunu said: "I have not been officially informed about any pupils being detained. Last year I managed to negotiate for the release of 300 pupils who were detained and I would do the same if I was approached again."

The latest detentions in the homeland, about three weeks ago, involve six people, five of them relatives of the former chief magistrate of Siyabwana (KwaNdebele), Mr Ndaweni Mahlangu.

They are being held under the state of emergency.

**Arrests**

They are Mr Mahlangu's son, Senzo, and Nonyana. At the time of their detention, they were pupils at the Mhlambela Secondary School in Siyabwana.

The others are Mr Mahlangu's younger brothers, Buhlo, Jules and Aaron and Mr Daniel Mhlongo, who was buying groceries at Mr Mahlangu's shop when the arrests took place.

Mr Kumunu said he was not aware of this incident.

A number of schools are half-empty.

As a result of the low attendance at schools in most schools in the area, the KwaNdebele government last month decided to close four schools - Hlanganani, Mahlubwana, Tishakwa in Welvred and Nqububazhe in Siyabwana. All these are high schools.

**Close**

Mr Kumunu said his department had decided to close the schools following class boycotts by pupils which started in May.

But last week, the government reversed its decision to close the schools and Mr Kumunu says it was because he was asked by parents and pupils not to close them.

Mr Kumunu said the problem at the four schools was caused partly by teachers who did not report for duty. "How can pupils attend classes when there are no teachers at the schools?" he asked.

He denied that pupils and teachers were detained in the homeland after the news which broke out early this year after the announcement that KwaNdebele should ask for independence.

He said if any pupil or teacher was detained, he would have them freed. The activities blame the government for the closure of schools in the area. Many said there would be no proper schooling in the homeland for as long as pupils and teachers were detained for opposing the planned independence of KwaNdebele.

Mr Kumunu, on the other hand, said he had not investigated the causes of the low attendance of classes in the area.

"Since we reversed our decision to close the four schools, attendance has improved," Mr Kumunu said.

---

**Our Future and the Future of This Country Depend on Wise Decision-Making Now**

THE Swaziland today remembers journalists around the country who are in detention:

- *The Nation*, 40-42 Princess Street, Mbabane, Swaziland, who has been detained under the emergency regulations for 249 days;
- *The Nation*, 40-42 Princess Street, Mbabane, who has been detained under the emergency regulations for 439 days;
- *The Nation*, 40-42 Princess Street, Mbabane, who has been detained under the emergency regulations for 439 days.

---

**Lest We Forget**

---

**The Argus**, 196 Pearson Street, Port Elizabeth, who has been detained under the emergency regulations for 248 days;

---

**The Argus**, 196 Pearson Street, Port Elizabeth, who has been detained under the emergency regulations for 248 days;
ANNOUNCEMENT DEPARTMENT

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND
EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The Minister of Education and Development has decided that the
Regional Office for Education and Development
in the Western Region shall be

(1)amended

(2)amended

(3)amended

(4)amended

(5)amended

(6)amended

(7)amended

(8)amended

(9)amended

(10)amended

(11)amended

(12)amended

(13)amended

(14)amended

(15)amended

(16)amended

(17)amended

(18)amended

(19)amended

(20)amended

(21)amended

(22)amended

(23)amended

(24)amended

(25)amended

(26)amended

(27)amended

(28)amended

(29)amended

(30)amended

(31)amended

(32)amended

(33)amended

(34)amended

(35)amended

(36)amended

(37)amended

(38)amended

(39)amended

(40)amended

(41)amended

(42)amended

(43)amended

(44)amended

(45)amended

(46)amended

(47)amended

(48)amended

(49)amended

(50)amended

(51)amended

(52)amended

(53)amended

(54)amended

(55)amended

(56)amended

(57)amended

(58)amended

(59)amended

(60)amended

(61)amended

(62)amended

(63)amended

(64)amended

(65)amended

(66)amended

(67)amended

(68)amended

(69)amended

(70)amended

(71)amended

(72)amended

(73)amended

(74)amended

(75)amended

(76)amended

(77)amended

(78)amended

(79)amended

(80)amended

(81)amended

(82)amended

(83)amended

(84)amended

(85)amended

(86)amended

(87)amended

(88)amended

(89)amended

(90)amended

(91)amended

(92)amended

(93)amended

(94)amended

(95)amended

(96)amended

(97)amended

(98)amended

(99)amended

(100)amended
Ndebele princes' lawyer locked up

AN URGENT application to the Supreme Court for the release of an attorney detained by the KwaNdebele police is to be lodged today.

Mr Nono Matlala was detained on Friday morning by KwaNdebele police in Siyabuswa as he was leaving court after applying for the relaxation of bail conditions for two KwaNdebele princes.

The attorney is also involved in a major pending court action brought by KwaNdebele dissidents to have the current Cabinet of the homeland declared unlawful.

Mr Matlala's partner, Mr Norman Moabi, said a Lieutenant Van Wyk of the KwaNdebele police had told him that Mr Matlala was being detained in terms of the emergency regulations.

The State Attorney's office in Pretoria told Mr Moabi that Mr Matlala had been detained for questioning and would be released by 6pm on Friday.

But late yesterday Mr Matlala had not been released and the lawyers were preparing the urgent application for submission to the Pretoria Supreme Court.

The detention of Mr Matlala follows allegations by opponents of KwaNdebele's independence that villagers in the homeland were being rounded up to attend meetings addressed by homeland officials.

"Huge numbers of villagers are forced to attend these meetings," said one underground anti-independence member. "We suspect this will later be used to justify the call for independence by the Government of Chief Minister George Mabhengu.

"We are appealing to State President PW Botha to call for a referendum in the territory, and possibly to call for new elections. We have confidence that the masses will kick out the independence issue once and for all."
Vigilante terror spree forces families to flee

AN AVERAGE of 10 families a day are fleeing from Kwandebele to the nearby Middelburg township of Mhluzi in fear of the pro-independence vigilante group – Mbokotho.

This is according to an investigation conducted by a delegation from the Pretoria Council of Churches.

So far about 500 squatters have been accommodated on a temporary site in the township east of Middelburg.

The number of those fleeing squatting illegally is still unknown.

According to Mhluzi town councillor, Matthews Mahlangu, the people are streaming into the area daily, and the council has tried its best to accommodate them despite a lack of space in the township.

The churches delegation, led by Pieter Van Niekerk, also discovered that a crisis was looming as no sanitation or water facilities were available for legal squatters.

The legal squatters pay R4 monthly for a permit to stay at the camp called Crossroads.

The illegal squatters, as those who have not reported their presence at the local council are called, stay in private yards of Mhluzi residents and pay R30 a month.

In some instances, they ended up paying more because they used their landlords’ water.

Mahlangu and Van Niekerk have confirmed that Mhluzi has a housing problem as it is.

“There are not even enough houses for the local residents and we fear what will happen as soon as more families discover that there is a refugee camp here,” said Van Niekerk.

Lawyers working in the area told City Press of the harrowing experiences faced by people who were opposed to the Mbokotho’s presence and the proposed Kwandebele independence.

They say former members of the Mbokotho gang have joined the Kwandebele police force to allegedly seek revenge and help eradicate all the opponents of the homeland’s proposed independence.

The group, allegedly headed by a certain Mbuyana Samson Mthimunye, begun its terror campaign about a month ago and is operating with impunity.

In recent weeks, the lawyers say, innocent people have been detained, tortured, harassed and victimised by the vigilantes turned security officers, whose injustices are often perpetrated against school children.

According to the lawyers, a minimum of 10 cases are reported every day concerning malpractices by the police.

Five out of every 10 people claim to have been assaulted, harassed and urged to join the Mbokotho or the police force to help eradicate the radicals opposed to independence.

The malpractices of the Kwandebele police also came under focus last week when the Pretoria Supreme Court ordered the local police to release five people from detention.

The court found that their arrest was unlawful and without any justifiable cause.

The five people were arrested at the shop of a local businessman and former Chief Magistrate who has gone into hiding because he was threatened with death if he did not join Mbokotho.
Police lead Soweto

IN MOSTE

YOUTHS ARE HELD

Planned

Stayaway Falls

ABABOHO

BY JOHNS

SOWETAN, Tuesday, September 8, 1987

Page 7
Lebowa in second court bid to get territory back from kwaNdebele

BLOEMFONTEIN — The Lebowa government's appeal against the dismissal of its application for the Moutse district to be declared part of the territory was heard by the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein yesterday. The court reserved judgment.

The application was dismissed by Mr Justice HP van Dyk in the Transvaal Supreme Court on June 27, 1986.

The appeal was heard by the Acting Chief Justice Mr Justice Rabie, Mr Justice Joubert, Mr Justice Hefer, Mr Justice Grosskopf and Mr Justice Vivier.

For the Lebowa government, Mr D Gordon, SC, with Miss A E Quayle, said the issue was whether or not certain land, referred to as the "small" district of Moutse, had been lawfully excised from the self-governing territory of Lebowa and transferred to that of kwaNdebele.

It was submitted that no provision was made in terms of the National States Constitution Act of 1971 for the amendment of the area of a self-governing territory.

VALIDITY ATTACKED

Alternatively, if the State President's powers survived Lebowa's evolution to self-government, then, in order to amend the area, the proclamation that required amendment was that which defined the area of the self-governing territory.

The court was told that the firstendeavour to excise Moutse from Lebowa found expression in Proclamation R210 of 1980.

Its validity was attacked on the absence of a jurisdictional fact and the fact that it amended R156 of 1971 and not R225 of 1972.

Mr I W B de Villiers SC, with Mr S J Mynhardt SC, for the Governments of South Africa and of KwaNdebele, submitted that R156 of 1971 was the correct proclamation to determine what constituted the area of Lebowa. — Sapa.
of more violence in Kwandepele

Kwandepele Chief Minister Mfako Mabonyi (right) with members of his cabinet at a press conference in Maputo.

The headlines in most national newspapers.

OF MORE VIOLENCE IN KWANDEPEL

Kwandepele Chief Minister Mfako Mabonyi (right) with members of his cabinet at a press conference in Maputo.

The headlines in most national newspapers.
This is a depressing experience. I'm not sure how to react to the situation.
BY ALINAH DUBE

A PRETORIA attorney, Mr Nano Matlala, has been served with orders restricting him from taking part in any form of activity opposed to the independence of KwaNdebele.

Mr Matlala was served with the order following his detention at the capital in Siyabuswa at the weekend. His arrest came after he appeared in a local court on behalf of the two Mahlangu princes, Mr James Mahlangu and Mr Cornelius Mahlangu.

Well-known for their opposition to independence, the two princes have been charged with intimidation and public violence. Their case has been postponed to Monday, September 14.

Mr Matlala has also been charged with intimidation.

He was released on R100 bail.

Mr Norman Moabi, acting for Mr Matlala said: "We intend bringing an urgent court application against the order restricting our client.

"The order technically bars Mr Matlala from performing his professional duties in KwaNdebele."

This (the restriction) means that he cannot appear in court on behalf of his clients in connection with matters relating to independence. He is also barred from attending meetings where the issue of KwaNdebele's independence forms part of the agenda," Mr Moabi said.
kwaNdebele rejects Botha’s conditions

By McKeed Kotlolo and Chris van Gass

The conditions set by the South African State President, Mr P W Botha, to smooth the way for kwaNdebele’s independence were unacceptable to the homeland government, according to the Minister, Citizen Liaison and Information.

Mr Fanie Koos Mahlangu, a former Soweto councillor, said yesterday that Mr Botha had suggested three alternatives for kwaNdebele to pursue "to gauge the will of the people" before independence would be granted by South Africa.

These were:
- That a referendum be held.
- That a committee of inquiry be established to determine the independence issue.
- Other ways of gauging support.

Mr Mahlangu said both the referendum and the committee of inquiry were unacceptable because of intimidation by elements who were against independence.

"I personally see these three conditions as something which is unacceptable. The reason? We mustn’t play into the hands of our enemies."

Although he respected the State President and recognised him as a person with a strong viewpoint, he felt that should the conditions not be met, the ANC would capitalise on the situation.

"Now who is playing into the hands of the radicals?" he asked.

He said people were intimidated in 1986 and were killed and burnt. It was impossible to have a referendum under such circumstances. The intimidation aspect also applied to a committee of inquiry.

"The people are still scared because of intimidation," he said.

He said the security situation in kwaNdebele had improved in the past year. Blaming outsiders for the unrest which caused the deaths of scores of people in 1985 and 1986, Mr Mahlangu said the ANC’s Mr Oliver Tambo had announced that he was going to make kwaNdebele unworkable. This had brought outside elements into the homeland to foment unrest.

The on-off issue of independence came to a head in May this year when the kwaNdebele Legislative Assembly overturned a previous decision to reject independence. It was after this that the conditions were introduced by the State President.

Mr Mahlangu said it was a priority for his government to pursue the "other means" mentioned by Mr Botha.

Asked what was going to happen when general elections for the Legislative Assembly fell due, he said: "When the day for elections comes, they will go ahead. Constitutionally we cannot change that," he added.
Perjury charge 'sought by kwaNdebele police'
Plea for kwandebele detainees' release fails

Pretoria Correspondent

An application for the release of four men detained in kwandebele was dismissed yesterday despite a plea that the state of emergency and the situation in the self-governing state "be reviewed differently" by the court.

Sitting in the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday, Mr Justice Stafford dismissed with costs an application that businessmen Mr Adam Skosana and Mr Elias Sibaphi Masango, schools inspector Mr Geoffrey Maswanya Matjju and Mr Lucas Siqachi Mthimunye be released from detention.

Mr Jerry Themba Skosana, the brother of Mr Adam Skosana, said in papers: "I appreciate the necessity for state of emergency regulations in our country, but wish to state that kwandebele should be viewed differently in as far as the emergency regulations are concerned."

Police Captain Petrus de Jager said Mr Skosana's belief was "irrelevant".
Rumours of an Israeli attack on the Gaza strip have been spreading over the past few days. The Israeli government has not confirmed these reports, but the Israeli military has increased its presence along the Gaza border. The United Nations has warned that a full-scale assault would likely result in a humanitarian crisis.

In other news, the government has announced plans to expand the country's nuclear power plant. The move has been met with mixed reactions, with some fearing the increase in nuclear waste and others arguing that it is necessary for energy security.

The country's economy has been struggling in recent years, with high unemployment rates and inflation. The government has implemented a number of austerity measures in an attempt to address these issues, but the impact on the population has been severe.

The government is also facing criticism for its handling of the ongoing pandemic. Despite having one of the highest vaccination rates in the world, the country has struggled to control the spread of the virus, leading to a surge in hospital admissions and deaths.

Finally, the government has come under heavy criticism for its handling of the recent floods. The heavy rainfall has led to widespread damage, with many homes and businesses left destroyed. The government has been accused of not doing enough to prepare for the weather event and of not providing adequate support to those affected.

In conclusion, the government is facing a number of challenges, both domestically and internationally. It will need to address these issues in order to maintain stability and support its citizens.

---

The Minister of Health, Mr. G. S. O. O. A. L., has announced that the country's vaccination rate has reached 75%, with over 90% of the population having received at least one dose of the vaccine. This is a significant achievement, but the government is still working to ensure that everyone has access to the vaccine.

The government has also announced plans to expand the country's healthcare system, with a focus on improving access to mental health services. This is a welcome development, as mental health issues have been underfunded and understaffed in the past.

In other news, the government has announced plans to increase funding for education, with a focus on improving access to technology in schools. This is essential given the ongoing pandemic, which has disrupted learning for many students.

The government has also been working to address the ongoing economic challenges. It has implemented a number of measures to support small businesses, including tax breaks and grants. However, many critics argue that more needs to be done to support those affected by the pandemic.

Finally, the government has been praised for its handling of the recent floods. It has responded quickly and effectively, providing support to those affected and coordinating relief efforts.

In conclusion, the government is making progress in addressing the challenges facing the country. While there is still work to be done, the government's efforts are a positive step forward.

---

The government has announced plans to increase funding for education, with a focus on improving access to technology in schools. This is essential given the ongoing pandemic, which has disrupted learning for many students.

The government has also been working to address the ongoing economic challenges. It has implemented a number of measures to support small businesses, including tax breaks and grants. However, many critics argue that more needs to be done to support those affected by the pandemic.

Finally, the government has been praised for its handling of the recent floods. It has responded quickly and effectively, providing support to those affected and coordinating relief efforts.

In conclusion, the government is making progress in addressing the challenges facing the country. While there is still work to be done, the government's efforts are a positive step forward.

---

The government has announced plans to increase funding for education, with a focus on improving access to technology in schools. This is essential given the ongoing pandemic, which has disrupted learning for many students.

The government has also been working to address the ongoing economic challenges. It has implemented a number of measures to support small businesses, including tax breaks and grants. However, many critics argue that more needs to be done to support those affected by the pandemic.

Finally, the government has been praised for its handling of the recent floods. It has responded quickly and effectively, providing support to those affected and coordinating relief efforts.

In conclusion, the government is making progress in addressing the challenges facing the country. While there is still work to be done, the government's efforts are a positive step forward.
kwaNdebele rules out statehood referendum

JOHANNESBURG

The Chief Minister of kwaNdebele, Mr George Mahlangu, has said his government would go ahead with independence without a referendum.

There was "only one person in kwaNdebele against independence," Mr Mahlangu said without naming this person.

He said that in 1982 the people had expressed themselves "vociferously" in favour of independence, and he saw no reason why they should have changed their views.

He blamed last year's unrest on a "power struggle by a few."

Mr Mahlangu said when then State President, Mr F.W. Botha, had said public support would have to be sought before independence could be granted, he was "merely making a suggestion."—Sapa
No plebiscite

We wonder exactly how the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly (KLA) intends showing that it has what President P W Botha called "the support of the broad population in its striving for independence."

KLA Chief Minister George Mahlangu has repeated his government's desire for independence — but he's ruled out a popular ballot. A vote is not needed, he explained at a press lunch, because "the sole reason for voting in May 1984 was to create an independent state. We regard that as a mandate."

But that "mandate" came from only 1% of the eligible 50,000 male voters. (Women were excluded because "they had to be taught by their husbands, and not strangers, how to vote," according to the chief minister at the time, Simon Skosana. He died last year.)

Mahlangu cannot "at this stage" say which option ("there are so many") the KLA will use to demonstrate support for independence. He added: "Constitutionally, I don't see any chance for a vote before 1989."

According to Mahlangu, the KLA had already decided on May 5 that independence would be backdated to December 11, 1986, and "the ball is now in the court" of the South African government. He claims "the opposition to independence was perpetrated by only a few individuals. We look at the attitude of the people who are for independence."

The original pro-independence decision was reversed after massive opposition during 1985, then re-instated last year after the main opponents (princesses James and Cornelius Mahlangu) were dismissed from the KLA and arrested under the Internal Security Act. Sympathisers, including their brother Andries, fled the territory.

Mahlangu's education minister wanted to know of journalists at the lunch "whether popular support was a pre-condition for the independence of African countries including the TBVC states."

Mahlangu himself says independence would lead to greater investment in the area, since it "would be in a position to make its own laws" on property ownership and tax privileges. Certain SA laws, he says, are hampering economic development. KwaNdebele's per capita income is R3,720 per annum, the lowest of the homeland states.

Mahlangu downplayed reports of violent opposition to the incorporation of Moutse into KwaNdebele. The matter is before the Appeal Court. Instead, he said that "a lot of development is taking place in Moutse."

Meanwhile, residents claim the Imbokhoto (the vigilante group) is still operating against opponents at night; Mahlangu says the Imbokhoto is a "cultural organisation" that has been bad-mouthed by the enemy ("the so-called princes") and discredited by bad publicity.
THE struggle for KwaNdebele entered a new phase this week with the launching of two initiatives: one by the chief minister, Majozi Mahlangu, and another by his political enemies.

Having tried to outwit and crush his opponents by guile and force, Mahlangu tried a new tack. Using a wide smile and utilising his verbal skills, he sought to win public support for his regime’s decision to opt for independence.

He invited journalists to a luncheon at the Carlton Hotel, appealed to them to report events in KwaNdebele fairly and answered their questions unflinchingly.

The day after, Mahlangu, a law graduate of the University of Zululand, appeared on television to argue that the case for his government’s decision in May to revive an earlier, rescinded request to become South Africa’s fifth “independent” black state.

The next day, however, his political foes had the attention of the media. They announced the formation of the Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa.

Known as Cotrales, the new congress was forged largely in the heat of the strife in KwaNdebele and the adjoining territory of Moutse.

Its long-term objective is the “restoration of the bantustan system.” Its immediate aim, however, is to enlist the support of chiefs in a broad alliance to halt independence by KwaNdebele’s rulers.

Mahlangu ruled out any question of subjecting to a popular vote the decision to reinstate the request for independence, thus rejecting the most obvious way of demonstrating that it has widespread support.

When Mahlangu met President PW Botha in June, Botha, to the surprise of many observers, set conditions to Pretoria’s willingness to accede to the renewed plea for independence. Mahlangu would have to demonstrate that independence had popular backing and it would have to be attained in an orderly fashion, Botha said.

The quickest and easiest way of showing he had the support of the majority of the people would be to hold a referendum. But Mahlangu rejected that option, arguing that the 1984 election in KwaNdebele had been prejudiced by a mistrustful resolution calling for independence, passed by the legislative assembly in 1982. The election thus constituted a legitimate mandate for independence.

Mahlangu dismissed last year’s rebellion against independence as the work of a minority, even though it had been precipitated by a magistrate’s order rescinding the 1982 resolution without a dissenting voice. He labelled anti-independence forces “enemies of the people” and “enemies of those who planned to usurp power.”

Asked to identify the “enemies of the people,” he said: “I am referring to the so-called politicians. They cause problems to die. They even caused innocent children, even babies, to be burnt alive.” He did not mention names.

Mahlangu did not say how he proposed to show Botha he has the support of the majority of the people, explaining that the issue was still under consideration in the cabinet.

His foes fear he plans to force people to take out KwaNdebele citizenship and will then cite the number of people who have applied for citizenship as evidence of their support for independence.

Mahlangu acknowledged that his administration insists applicants for pensions, residential sites and trading rights produce citizenship certificates. But he denied its motives were sinister, arguing that the requirement was merely to ensure benefits were restricted to citizens who paid taxes.

Two days after Mahlangu’s foray into the field of public relations, a new and, in many ways, novel extra-parliamentary opposition force was invented after being founded in secret at the weekend: Cotrales, which plans to mobilise tribal chiefs in the fight against apartheid.

It is the latest of several anti-apartheid congresses to emerge on the political frontlineline in the past two years. Two of its important precur-

posed to incorporate into KwaNdebele, having demonstrated their opposition at huge rallies before the State of Emergency was used to prohibit meetings.

Their leaders have repeatedly challenged authorities to put the issue before the Supreme Court for a referendum. Thousands of rand were raised to finance a Supreme Court appeal — presently before the Appellate Court against incorporation.

The bearded Mshosana Mahlangu, a man with the demeanour of a tribal elder, explained on the notion of chiefs helping to end apartheid, pointing out that the imprisoned ANC leader, Nelson Mandela, is of royal blood.

"Mahlangu conceded, "some traditional leaders have been manipulated by the apartheid regime to become collaborators."

Peter Moloka, former prime minister and "high priest of apartheid," Hendrik Verwoerd, saw chiefs as the natural allies of white government or, at worst, as white satellites. Hence he enlisted them to serve as leaders in tribal states.

Verwoerd’s heritage lives on in South Africa today. Chiefs are still the hold of five of South Africa’s 10 “black homelands.”

Paradoxically, KwaNdebele is now led by a commoner, Majozi Mahlangu, who is celebrated among the members of KwaNdebele’s legislative asylum. But he is dependent on the support of pro-independence chiefs and their nominees.

Not all chiefs, however, have been "collaborators." Some have been among the fiercest foes of apartheid. Albert Louw, leader of the ANC, president, is perhaps the pre-eminent example. It is that tradition that Cotrales wants to build on and extend.

Peter Moloka, president of the South African Youth Congress and one of the men beyond the formation of Cotrales, said: "We have no secret agenda. Our ultimate objective is the destruction of apartheid and the chiefs have a role to play in it. Cotrales claimed to have won the support of 38 "kings" mainly from KwaNdebele and Moutse.

Whether Cotrales will be able to exercise the control predicted KwaNdebele-Moutse is a moot point. Before it can do so it will have to prove its viability there.

That will not be an easy task.

KwaNdebele’s tough police commissioner, Brigadier Hertzog Lern, has systematically expanded his influence by recruiting many former members of South African police in pro-independence Mbekodik vigilantes. Using Emergency powers, he has detained dozens of anti-independence leaders and cadres and driven many more into exile in the townships outside KwaNdebele.

Faced with a pending Supreme Court challenge, Lern has agreed not to use the sweeping powers contained in a decree he issued on June 22. That diminishes his power.

But the general Emergency regulations issued by Botha — and which pertain to KwaNdebele as a part of South Africa — extend vast powers to the police and give the police and extra-parliamentary opposition forces very little room to manoeuvre.

All smiles at the Carlton. But that won’t stop the opposition

Lunch at the Carlton and smiles for the media from KwaNdebele’s embattled prime minister. The next day: the launch of a congress of KwaNdebele’s traditional leaders, which plans to mobilise chiefs against apartheid. BY PATRICK LAURENCE

Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa

Traditional chiefs form the first anti-apartheid group of its kind this week in Johannesburg.

Picture: WALTER DHOLLANDER, AFP

Kwandebele police yesterday undertook not to exceed their judicial powers, reports PATRICK LAURENCE.

The undertaking was given to the Johannesburg legal firm, Cheadle, Thompson and Hayman, acting on behalf of Chief Gibson Mathae, a senior chief in Moutse.

It came in response to a televised detailing seven incidents in which Moutse residents were allegedly assaulted and/or harassed by KwaNdebele police in the first two weeks of September.

The police denied the allegations, describing their action in Moutse between December 15 and 17 as a "general crime combating operation."

One of the leaders of Cotrales is Prince Mshosana Mahlangu, a cousin in the Mahlangu brothers. Like the brothers and the former speaker of KwaNdebele’s legislative assembly, Sally Mahlangu, he was expelled from the assembly for his opposition to independence.

Mshosana Mahlangu challenged the chief minister’s contention that the 1984 election constituted a mandate for independence. Only 16 members of the 77-member Legislative Assembly were elected, on a poll restricted to men.

Leaving aside the restricted nature of the 1984 poll, there is no way in which it could be regarded as a mandate from people living in areas incorporated into KwaNdebele after 1984, Mahlangu said. He cited Moutse, the farms Bloedfonnen and Gwerewooftin and the new township of Isinga.

Moutse is critical to the debate, its 120 000 inhabitants are predominantly Sotho-speaking and strongly op-
RESERVATION OF CERTAIN LAND FOR OCCUPATION OR ACQUISITION BY BLACK PERSONS IN TERMS OF THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 36A OF THE NATIONAL STATES CONSTITUTION ACT, 1971 (ACT 21 OF 1971)

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 36A (2) and (3) of the National States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), I hereby, with effect from 30 September 1987 (hereinafter referred to as the fixed date), reserve the area described in the Schedule hereto, for occupation or acquisition by black persons and I determine as follows:

1. In this proclamation, unless the context indicates otherwise—
   "acquire", in relation to land, means to acquire by purchase or by exchange or to hire and "acquisition" has a corresponding meaning;
   "citizen" means a person who, in terms of section 6 of the National States Constitution Act, 1970 (Act 26 of 1970), is a citizen of the area (as amended from time to time) in respect of which the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly has been established;
   "interest in land" includes, in addition to other interests in land, any right which any person has under a lease or a mortgage on, or a servitude or an encumbrance on land;
   "land" includes an interest in land;
   "Minister" means the Minister of Education and Development Aid and includes any officer of the Department of Development Aid designated by him to act on his behalf;
   "reserved area" means any area or land contemplated in the Schedule hereto; and

2. With effect from the fixed date, all reserved areas that are not already released areas for the purposes of the Development Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act 18 of 1936), shall become released areas and the area defined in the Schedule hereto shall cease to be a part of the Urban Local Authority of Bronkhorstspruit.

3. (1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (2), no person or body other than—
   (a) the Government of KwaNdebele;
   (b) the Trust;
   (c) the South African Development Trust Corporation Limited, constituted in terms of the Promotion of the Economic Development of National States Act, 1968 (Act 46 of 1968);
   (d) the KwaNdebele National Development Corporation Limited constituted in terms of the KwaNdebele Act on Corporations, 1985 (Act 2 of 1985);
   (e) any corporation established under a law of the Government of KwaNdebele; or
   (f) a citizen or citizens, either individually or partnership or association with any other citizen or citizens;

shall acquire land or an interest in land in a reserved area, except with the written approval of the Minister and subject to such conditions as he may determine.
(2) The provisions of subsection (1) shall not apply in respect of—

(a) the acquisition of land by inheritance or donation;

(b) the acquisition of land by a person exercising an option to purchase land acquired prior to the fixed date.

4. Any existing restriction on the acquisition or occupation of any land in a reserved area by the persons or bodies contemplated in section 3 is hereby removed.

5. (1) Any person who purports to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of land or an interest in land or to acquire land or an interest in land contrary to the provisions of section 3 shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding R400 or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year.

(2) A magistrate's court shall have jurisdiction to impose the penalties prescribed in subsection (1).

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this 15th day of September, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-seven.

P. W. BOTHA,
State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

G. VAN N. VILJOEN,
Minister of the Cabinet.

SCHEDULE

Beginning at the south-western beacon of Erf 129, Ekandustria Township, which borders on Titoniun Street and which is common to Erf 112 of the said township (General Plan SG A8865/82); thence south-westwards across Titoniun Street to the south-eastern beacon of Portion 5 of the farm Jobane 489 JR (Beacon F on Diagram SG A5918/87 of the last named portion); thence northwards and generally north-eastwards along the boundaries of the following properties so as to include them in this area: The said Portion 5 of the farm Jobane 489 JR (Diagram SG A5918/87), Portion 1 of the farm Witblits 613 JR (Diagram SG A921/87), the said Portion 5 and Portion 4 of the farm Jobane 489 JR (Diagrams SG A5918/87 and A5917/87, respectively) to the north-western beacon of the last-named portion (which is also Beacon A on Diagram SG A1036/82 of the farm Jobane 489 JR); thence eastwards and southwards along the boundaries of the last-named farm, so as to include it in this area, to Beacon E on Diagram SG A1036/82 of the said farm, which is also Beacon G of the outside figure of the township of Ekandustria (General Plan SG A8865/82); thence southwards along the outside figure of the said Ekandustria Township, so as to include Erven 287, 215 and 216 in this area, to Beacon G97 (General Plan SG A8865/82) at the northern side of End Street; thence south-westwards and westwards along the northern boundary of End Street to Beacon G100 on the eastern boundary of Erf 217, Ekandustria; thence generally northwards, westwards and generally southwards along the boundaries of the said Erf 217, so as to exclude it from this area, to the beacon which is common to the said Erf 217 and Erven 205 and 195, Ekandustria; thence south-westwards along the north-

(2) Die bepaling van subartikel (1) is nie van toepassing nie ten opsigte van—

(a) die verkrywing van grond deur erfenis of skenking;

(b) die verkrywing van grond deur 'n persoon wat, voor die bepaalde datum, 'n opsie verkry om grond te koop en dit uit te oefen.

4. Enige bestaande beperking op die verkrywing of okkupasie van enige grond in 'n gereserveerde gebied deur die persone of liggeme in artikel 3 (1) boedel, word hierby opgehef.

5. (1) Enige persoon wat voorgoe om grond of 'n belang in grond te verkop, te verhuur of op 'n ander wyse te verveen of om grond of 'n belang in grond te verkry strydig met die bepalingen van artikel 3, be- gaan 'n misdryf en is by skuldigbeen ding strafbaar met 'n boete van hoogstens R400 of, by waneffect, met gevangenisstraf vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens een jaar.

(2) 'n Magistraatshof het jurisdirksie om die strawwe in subartikel (1) voorgeskryf, op te lê.

Gegee onder my Hand om die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Afgelei de dag van September Eenduisend Negehonderd Sewe-en-tagty.

P. W. BOTHA,
Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-Kabinet:

G. VAN N. VILJOEN,
Minister van die Kabinet.

BYLAE

Begin by die suidwestelike baken van Erf 129, Ekandustria-dorp, wat genoemde erf en Erf 112 van genoemde dorp op die grens van Titaniumstraat gemeen het (Algemene Plan LG A8865/82); daarvandaan suidweswaarts oor Titaniumstraat tot by die suidwestelike baken van Gedeelte 5 van die plaas Jobane 489 JR (Baken F op Kaart LG A5918/87 van laasgenoemde gedeelte); daarvandaan westwaarts, noordwaarts en algemeen noordooswaarts met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs sodat hulle by hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Gedeelte 5 van diplaas Jobane 489 JR (Kaart LG A5918/87), Gedeelte 1 van diplaas Witblits 613 JR (Kaart LG A5921/87), genoemde Gedeelte 5 en Gedeelte 4 van die plaas Jobane 489 JR (Kaart LG A5918/87 en A5917/87 respektiewelik), tot by die noordwestelike baken van laasgenoemde gedeelte (ook Baken A op Kaart LG A1036/82 van die plaas Jobane 489 JR); daarvandaan ooswaarts en suidwaarts met die grense van laasgenoemde plaas langs, sodat dit by hierdie gebied ingesluit word, tot by Baken E op Kaart LG A1036/82 van laasgenoemde plaas, wat ook Baken G op die buitefiguur van die dorpEkandustria is (Algemene Plan LG A8865/82); daarvandaan suidwaarts met die buitefiguur van genoemde dorp Ekandustria langs, sodat Erve 287, 215 en 216 by hierdie gebied ingesluit word, tot by Baken G97 (Algemene Plan LG A8865/82) aan die noordkant van Endstraat; daarvandaan suidweswaarts en weswaarts met die noordelike grens van Endstraat langs tot by Baken G100 op die oosgrens van Erf 217, Ekandustria; daarvandaan algemeen noordoorswaarts, weswaarts en algemeen suidwaarts met die grense van genoemde Erf 217 langs, sodat dit uit hierdie gebied uitgesluit word, tot by die baken wat genoemde Erf 217 en Erve 205 en 195, Ekandustria, gemeen het; daarvandaan suidweswaarts met die noordwestelike grense van genoemde Erf 195 langs, sodat dit uit hierdie gebied uitge-
western boundaries of the said Erf 195, as to exclude it from this area, to the southernmost beacon of Erf 196, Ekandumstria; thence south-westwards in a straight line to the beacon which is common to the said Erf 195 and Erven 111 and 93, Ekandumstria; thence generally westwards along the northern boundaries of the said Erven 111 and 112, so as to exclude them from this area, to the south-western beacon of Erf 129, Ekandumstria, the point of beginning.

sluit word, tot by die suidelikste baken van Erf 196, Ekandumstria; daarvandaan suidweswaarts in 'n reguit lyn tot by die baken wat genoemde Erf 195 en Erwe 111 en 93, Ekandumstria, gemeen het; daarvandaan algemeen weswaarts met die noordelike grense van genoemde Erwe 111 en 112 langs, sodat hulle uit hierdie gebied uitgesluit word, tot by die suidwestelike baken van Erf 129, Ekandumstria, die beginpunt.
Dear Mr George Mahlangu,

The State President, Mr PW Botha, took the unprecedented step of asking you to hold a referendum in your little pondok in KwaNdebele, so that his government and everybody else would be under no doubt that the majority of the homeland people want the Pretoria-style independence.

You have made some very extravagant claims that the support is overwhelming. Yet you refuse to put it to test by way of letting the people speak for themselves. Instead, you have locked up, without trial, many of your cabinet colleagues who refused the farcical independence.

People known to have very strong views on the issue have also been thrown into jail. Some of them have been badly injured by vigilantes, and literally scores of youths in the area have fled to seek refuge elsewhere, fearing for their lives. Is that the profile of a people who are solidly behind you?

Do not forget that these people reject independence not because of the claims you make that they are supporters of the African National Congress. They do so because of a strong conviction that they are South Africans and they want to be free in their common fatherland, and not in some makeshift hovel in the heart of their country. They do so because they do not want to sell their birthright down the drain on people in the TBVC bantustans did.

Mr Mahlangu, let you and I reflect for a moment. Have you any idea at all of the sufferings your people are subjected to by the very policy of Pretoria you seek to promote? Has it ever struck you that, while you are happily snoring in your heavily guarded mansion, the workers of KwaNdebele are sitting in a bus where they have to spend hours to be on time for work in the mornings? Does it ever occur to you that, while you and your family are enjoying dinner, their families are not because at that ungodly hour of the night, the same workers are on their way back home in that bus? It's not their fault that they have to endure those conditions. It is the fault of apartheid - apartheid that has decreed that they stay many miles away from their workplaces. Does it not disturb you one bit that you are talking about forming a nation that spends three quarters of its natural lives in Putco buses? Does this type of thing not worry you at all?

But what I find obscene about your cabinet is, not only the lack of compassion and feeling for your kith and kin, but your total blindness to the issues facing this nation. The mood of your people and all our people is that the time of flirting with apartheid and all its devious institutions is over. They demand a real and meaningful say in the running of the affairs of this nation. In this, they refuse to be inferior or anybody. Equality of participation in the political processes has become the key word.

Yet you sit down there, aspiring for a useless land that has no chance in hell of ever becoming economically viable. Not now. Not in ten years. Not even in kingdom come. Oh, you will be viable alright. So will your colleagues in the cabinet. You will live like kings. Apartheid's generosity to those who co-operate with that evil knows no bounds. But, in the process, you selfishly and, dare I add, arrogantly condemn your people to a life of perpetual poverty and denigration.

If the oppressive streak that goes on in your land at the moment is anything to go by for the future, then I fear about what's going to happen there. You have literally, through your district Commissioner of Police, put up regulations that make your homeland out of bounds for the Press. Why? What is there to hide? You claim popularity manifesting itself with thousands of people following you around and kissing the ground on which you stride? Why old chaps? Why the secrecy? I'll tell you why. Because all the double talk with tongue in cheek is nothing but high horse crap. No Mr Mahlangu it's just not on.

Yours,

Percy Robey
The congress would be sending petitions to State President PW Botha, indicating that the majority of KwaNdebele residents are opposed to independence and that the Moutse community is not prepared to be incorporated into the homeland.

Addressing a Press conference in Johannesburg on Wednesday, Prince Makhosane Mahlangu of Kwa-Mabuku district in KwaNdebele and former MP said that the sub-chiefs had realised that the South African government had been using them to divide the country into tribal homelands.

Prince Mahlangu also said that they realised that the objective of the SA government was to strip blacks of their citizenship.

Prince Mahlangu said Cotralesa members could recall with pride and dignity the battles fought by their ancestors.

Among its 11 objectives, the Cotralesa aims to run projects and self-help schemes, together with other "progressive" organisations, that will advance communities and enhance the good image of Cotralesa.

It also aims to organise and unite all traditional leaders in the country to build and deepen proper democratic relationship between the youth, workers and all sectors of the population and to take up demands jointly with the communities.

The Northen Transvaal Youth Congress and Sayco have welcomed the formation of Cotralesa.

Those elected to serve in the Cotralesa's interim committee are: Morgan Mathube, chairman; Isane Dithibelo, treasurer; Prince Makhosana Mahlangu, secretary; Daniel Msiza, vice-secretary and Jabu Mahlangu, additional member.

Meanwhile, one of the leading KwaNdebele MP's and a respected royal family member, George Mahlangu, yesterday refuted claims by the Chief Minister, Majao George Mahlangu, that the majority of the people wanted independence.

He said Mahlangu failed to comply with conditions laid down by the State President that there should be a referendum, and called for a commission of inquiry be set up to find out whether Mahlangu had mass support.
KWANDEBELE Chief Minister Majazi Mahlangu has reaffirmed his intention to lead KwaNdebele to independence in December, this time on the basis that the homeland elections of 1984 had given his administration a mandate.

Despite the fact only 16 members of the of the 72-member Assembly were elected, and there has been vehement opposition in the homeland to independence, Mahlangu referred to the last elections in the context of his government’s refusal to put the independence issue to a popular vote.

ROGER SMITH

Earlier this year President PW Botha set as a condition of independence that broad support should be demonstrated for it.

Mahlangu said the question of how to do this was still being considered. KwaNdebele Information Minister Koos Mahlangu said it was not necessary to demonstrate popular support.

He said this had not been done in other African countries and “if it wasn’t necessary for others why should it be for KwaNdebele?”

In response to questions on detentions and allegations of brutality against Moutse residents who have opposed incorporation into KwaNdebele, Majazi Mahlangu said he was not aware of them.

He said he was informed about police actions, but they had not told him about the detentions.

He attacked “people who are working day in and day out to bring KwaNdebele flat” and said journalists reporting on the homeland should not use such people as sources.
No kwaNdebele independence without support

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The kwaNdebele government will have to demonstrate it has the support of the majority of its people before it can take independence, whether it likes it or not.

This is clear from the reaction last night by the Office of the State President in Cape Town to recent statements by kwaNdebele officials that independence for the territory was going ahead without a referendum.

A spokesman for President Botha said last night that the President's earlier statement on this subject was still valid and that there was nothing further to add.

Mr Botha said earlier this year, after being approached officially by a delegation from the kwaNdebele government, that South Africa would not stand in the way of the territory taking greater autonomy or independence.

However, it was a condition for such independence, which could be granted only by the South African Parliament, that the representatives of the territory devise ways of proving that the majority of the people of kwaNdebele supported such a move.

Mr Fanie Koos Mahlangu, Minister of Citizens' Liaison and Information in kwaNdebele recently announced that it would not be possible to have a referendum or to appoint a commission of inquiry.
No uhuru as yet

THE KwaNdebele Government will have to demonstrate it has the support of the majority of its people before it can take independence, whether it likes it or not.

This is clear from the reaction by the office of the State President in Cape Town to recent statements by KwaNdebele officials that independence for the territory was going ahead without a referendum.

A spokesman for President Botha said that the President's earlier statement on this subject was still valid and that there was nothing further to add.

Mr Botha said earlier this year, after being approached officially by a delegation from the SOWETAN CORRESPONDENT

KwaNdebele Government, that South Africa would not stand in the way of the territory taking greater autonomy or independence.

However, it was a condition for such independence, which could be granted only by the South African Parliament, that the representatives of the territory devise ways of proving that the majority of the people of KwaNdebele supported such a move.

Mr Botha also decreed that greater autonomy or independence be transferred in an orderly fashion.

Mr Fanie Koos Mahlangu, Minister of Citizens' Liaison and Information in the KwaNdebele government recently announced that it would not be possible to have a referendum or to appoint a commission of inquiry into whether there was majority support for independence because of the problem of intimidation.

The State President's conditions could not be met unless KwaNdebele was going to play into the hands of radicals, he said.

Some other alternative of demonstrating broad support for independence would have to be investigated.
Court "no" to Moutse appeal

AN appeal against the transfer of the largely Sotho-speaking region of Moutse to Ndebele-designated "homeland" of KwaNdebele has been rejected by the Appeal Court.

But another, arguably more important appeal, still has to be heard by five judges. The first appeal was by the government of Lebowa, the designated "homeland" of the North Sotho people or Bapedi. It was rejected on Tuesday by Mr Justice Grosskopf of the Appeal Court.

The second appeal is on behalf of the Chief Gibson Mathebe, chairman of the Moutse Regional Authority. Mathebe has been chosen to represent tribal leaders and popular organisations.

The Lebowa government appeal argued, on technical grounds, that exclusion of the Moutse from Lebowa was unlawful. The appeal on behalf of Mathebe deals with substantive issues rather than technical points.

The transfer of Moutse to KwaNdebele is held by Mathebe to be so unreasonable as to be unlawful. One of the pivotal reasons for his assertion is the secession of a Sotho-speaking area to an Ndebele-designated "homeland"; the argument being that it is contrary to the apartheid doctrine and to the "statutory apartheid structures" of the state.

The raison d'etre of apartheid ideology, the applicants maintain, is to give each black nation or ethnic group its own "homeland" and government.

They argue further that incorporation of Moutse in KwaNdebele—proclaimed by the government in December 1985—is grossly unreasonable, and therefore unlawful, because the "violent nature" of the KwaNdebele authorities.

Noting that the official languages of KwaNdebele are Ndebele, English and Afrikaans, the applicants fear that their language rights will be adversely affected. Verbal assurances from the KwaNdebele authorities that Sotho-speaking children in the lower classes of primary school will be taught through Sotho are not acceptable.

There are fears that incorporation will lead to the loss of existing rights, including the possible loss of South African citizenship.

Finally, it is argued that the transfer will detrimentally affect the rights of women to the vote. The franchise in KwaNdebele is restricted to adult men; in Lebowa it is extended to all adults

The fate of Moutse is critical to the future of KwaNdebele. It is a major centre of resistance to KwaNdebele's rulers.

Chief Minister Majozi Mahlangu of KwaNdebele has been told by President PW Botha that before South Africa will accede to his request for independence, he, Mahlangu, will have to devise some means of demonstrating that his quest for independence enjoys popular support.

Mahlangu has rejected the option of holding a referendum suggesting, prima facie, that he is unconfident of winning popular approval.

Incorporation of Moutse has compounded his difficulty of fulfilling Botha's condition. But Mahlangu has shown no inclination of divesting KwaNdebele of its "troublesome province".
Trapped with his paw in honey jar

By PATRICK LAURENCE

KWANDEBELE, the designated "homeland" of South Africa's Ndebele nation, is in a constitutional limbo.

Having reinstated a decision to opt for "independence" from Pretoria, its rulers, with the unexpected challenge of demonstrating that their revived quest for full sovereignty has popular support, are struggling to proceed.

The challenge was set by President PW Botha in June after the Kwan-desebele government, purged of key anti-independence members, re-affirmed its original decision, taken in May 1982, to become South Africa's fifth supposedly independent state.

Rescinded

The original pro-Independence decision was rescinded by the assembly without a dissenting vote in August last year after a widespread revolt by both young "comrades" and some traditional leaders.

But after the election of a new Chief Minister Mahlangu last November and the appointment of a new police commissioner, Brigadier Hertzog Lern, moves were initiated to restore the independence resolution.

It was restored on May 3, the day before the whites-only election, at an almost secret session of the legislative assembly, unable to proceed.

But then, to the surprise of many observers, Botha reacted coolly to the renewed request for independence, telling Mahlangu and his lieutenant that they would have to devise a method of demonstrating that their decision had popular backing.

Repress

In the interim, Mahlangu has done little more than give Lern a free hand to repress opposition to independence. The steps include detention of James and Cornelius Mahlangu, sons of the "Negress" (Ndebele) leader Masibose, Kwan debele's senior tribal patriarch.

The Mahlangu brothers are now on bail, having been charged under an extension clause of the Internal Security Act covering a wide range of offences from subversion to terrorism.

They received orders from Lern prohibiting them from attending the Kwan debele cabinet opposing its independence drive. Scores of anti-apartheid activists - Kwan debele independence is seen as a manifestation of apartheid - have fled Kwan debele and are living in townships outside its jurisdiction and beyond the reach of Lern's dreaded Kwan debele police.

But even under these optimum conditions, Chief Mahlangu has shied away from the one obvious way of proving that he has majority support - a referendum.

At a recent press conference the sevener-headed, bearded Mahlangu rejected the option, arguing that he already had a mandate for independence.

He cited the 1984 election in Kwan debele, asserting that as it was held after the 1982 pro-independence resolution, it was evidence in itself that most of Kwan debele's estimated 500,000 residents wanted independence.

Election

Botha is aware that an election was held in Kwan debele in 1984. But it can be inferred, he does not consider it convincing evidence that independence has popular backing.

Mahlangu declined to specify how he proposed to convince Botha that most in Kwan debele want independence. The matter was still being considered by the Kwan debele cabinet, he said.

His contention that the 1984 election contained a valid mandate for independence was immediately challenged by Makosana Mahlangu, who is a cousin of the restricted Mahlangu brothers. Unlike them, however, he is in exile and free to speak his mind.

Makosana Mahlangu, a founder member of the newly established Congress of Traditional Leaders, pointed out that only 16 of Kwan debele's 77-member legislative assembly were elected in the 1984 election. The rest were nominated members, with the tribal authorities forming the most important electoral college.

Elected

But even the 16 elected members - of whom Chief Minister Mahlangu was one - cannot claim to be popularly elected. The electorate was restricted to men because in the words of the previous Chief Minister, Simon Skosana, "men had first to be taught by their husbands how to vote."

But, leaving aside the limited nature of the 1984 election, there is Makosana Mahlangu's arguement, another important consideration: the addition to Kwan debele since 1984 of new areas and new residents. The most important new regions are Moutse, near Groblersdal, and Ekanaka, a new township near Emskandustria, a major industrial growth point.

The residents of these areas did not vote in the 1984 elections. Far from agreeing to independence, they resisted incorporation. Moutse is critical to the debate.

Moutse is a pre-dominantly Sotho-speaking area whose inhabitants are fiercely opposed to incorporation into Kwan debele, not least because of the Kwan debele regime's determination to become independent.

The central government codified Moutse to Kwan debele in December 1985, having first excised it from the north Sotho homeland of Lebowa. In 1986, Pless by the Moutse leader to submit the question of incorporation into Kwan debele to a referendum were ignored by Pretoria.

Moutse constitutes a sizeable portion of Kwan debele, geographically and demographically. It forms a third of Kwan debele's area and two-fifths of its population.

It would have to be included in any referendum held by Chief Minister Mahlangu on independence. With anti-incorporation sentiments running high, it would almost certainly deliver a strong "no" vote.

Without Moutse, Kwan debele would be smaller and poorer and Mahlangu cannot bring himself to contemplate devoting Kwan debele to its troublesome Sotho-speaking area.

Political foes

But as long as it remains part of Kwan debele, Mahlangu's already slender chances of winning a referendum - he has many determined political foes in Kwan debele itself - are reduced to virtually nil.

He may be compared to the proverbial bear who put his paw into the honey jar. The bear could not withdraw it through the narrow neck without letting go of the honey, a proposition he refused to countenance.
New court battle looms for the kwaNdebele independence lobby

Chief Minister of kwaNdebele, Mr Majozi Mahlangu (right) does not seem to have much to smile about at the moment. He and two of his ministers face assault charges, and another major legal battle over Moutse before five judges of the Appeal Court. This report from PATRICK LAURENCE.

21 December 1985, under which Moutse was transferred to kwaNdebele, is lawful because it disregards considerations of ethnicity. Moutse’s 120,000 residents are largely North Sotho, who comprise about 50 percent of the population. The South Ndebele, for whom kwaNdebele was established as a “homeland”, constitute only 12 percent. Chief Mathebe, represented by Professor John Dugard and Mr Eleven Carbone, of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies, contends that the transfer of Moutse to kwaNdebele is contrary to the apartheid statute, particularly the Promotion of Black Self-Government Act of 1950 and the National States Constitution Act of 1971.

These laws were designed to give practical expression to the apartheid or separate development policy of giving each black “national unit” or “volksraad” its own self-governing territory or “homeland”. There are nine recognized black national units. The North Sotho make up one of the Ndebele mother. Each has its own “homeland”, except the Xosa, who for historical but not necessarily legally consistent reasons have two. Against that background, Chief Mathebe contends: “The National States Constitution Act does not authorise the incorporation of a substantially-sized territory predominantly occupied by members of one statutorily recognised national unit into the territory of another statutorily recognised national unit.”

The application further argues that the incorporation of Moutse into kwaNdebele unreasonably and therefore unconstitutionally invades the fundamental rights of Moutse residents. These allegedly violated rights include:

- **Language:** North Sotho, which is recognized officially in Lebowa, is not an officially recognized language in kwaNdebele.
- **FRANCHISE:** Women do not have the right to vote in kwaNdebele. They do in Lebowa.
- **CITIZENSHIP:** kwaNdebele’s citizens are committed to independence – a move which Moutse residents fear may jeopardize their right as South Africa citizens.

The pending charges of assault against Chief Minister Mahlangu, his Minister of Justice, Mr M P Malhanga, and his Minister of Finance, Mr Z D Mageni, arise from allegations that they were involved in the abduction and torture of a Ndebele woman during last year’s conflict in the territory.

Instructions were sent more than a month ago from the Transvaal Attorney-General, Mr Den Brune, to the prosecutor in kwaNdebele to issue summons against Mr Mahlangu and his colleagues, giving them the option of paying a R500 admission of guilt or defending the charges. But the prosecuting office in kwaNdebele sent the instructions back to Pretoria with a “missed query”.

Mr Brune told The Saturday Star that the query would determine whether the Midlands could contest the charges or pay the admission of guilt in Pretoria instead of kwaNdebele.

The trio of kwaNdebele leaders apparently did not wish to be seen in court or paying the admission of guilt in Pretoria. The request, however, was turned down by Mr Brune, for the sake of the alleged offence took place in kwaNdebele, not Pretoria. Mr Brune told The Saturday Star that the charges were dismissed and that the trio would have to face the court in kwaNdebele.

The senior prosecutor in kwaNdebele, Mr C Sander, confirmed that the instructions were sent back to kwaNdebele. He expected them to arrive this week.
Kwandebale Show Pull-out Threeeens

BY SY

Page 3
SOWTAN. Friday, October 16, 1987
THE CONTROVERSIAL
PRETORIA — A police newspaper has put the death toll in the area at 60 in the recent spate of violence.

A police car was damaged yesterday following an explosion in kwaNdebele.

The police in their overnight unrest report said no one was injured when the Casspir was damaged on the Umzimkhulu Road.

The SAP had cordoned off the area.

At Forty-Second Hill, near Pietermaritzburg, a youth escaped death when bystanders took him to hospital after he was necklaced.

The youth was stabbed, had petrol poured on him and he was set alight.

Bystanders extinguished the fire, and took him to hospital.

Violence sparked by Inkatha/United Democratic Front confrontation has escalated in the past few months in the Pietermaritzburg area.

A report by a Johan...
It's a fight for their rights

It is a struggle for women to be recognized and treated as equals in society. The struggle for women's rights has been ongoing since the 18th century, with women's participation in politics, education, and the workforce increasing over time. Despite these advances, women still face discrimination and inequality in many areas of life.

The struggle for women's rights is not just about gaining equal rights, but it is also about breaking down gender stereotypes and promoting gender equality. Women have made significant progress in the past century, but there is still a long way to go.

Now more than ever, it is crucial for women to stand together and fight for their rights. The women's movement is stronger than ever, and together we can create a world where women are respected and valued for who they are and what they can contribute to society.
Out of hiding: KwaNdebele’s feared Mbokotho vigilantes

KWA NDEBELE’S troubled Moutse region suffered another spasm of violence last week, amid widespread allegations that the feared “Mbokotho” vigilantes have resurfaced.

The group was supposedly disbanded last year after a successful “anti-independence” campaign by community groups.

But many Moutse residents have been forced to flee their homes, and at least 10 are known to have been injured after a group of alleged Mbokotho vigilantes, known as “Kitekkonstables”, ran amok on Thursday and Friday.

KwaNdebele police deny that the vigilante group has been reconstituted, but say some “ex-Mbokotho members” have joined their ranks.

According to police press liaison officer Justice M. Joubert, the former vigilantes “are not shy” about their backgrounds. “They were Mbokotho members, now they are my colleagues.”

Responding to allegations of police involvement in the Moutse “reign of terror”, Joubert said the claims were “so wide and vague that nobody can comment on them.”

The feared “Mbokotho” vigilantes, disbanded last year amid fierce controversy, have been seen again in Moutse.

MBULELO LINDA reports

According to KwaNdebele youth organisations, last week’s violence was sparked by residents’ refusal to reveal the whereabouts of activists already in hiding.

Members of the 120,000-strong community are also being harassed for “campaigning” against the incorporation of the area into KwaNdebele. Moves toward incorporation began in December 1985, despite unequivocal opposition from local people.

Residents insist that the Mbokotho in collusion with KwaNdebele police carried out door-to-door raids in Kwarelaagte and Uitvlugt townships.

According to the Federation of Moutse Youth Congresses (Fedmoocyco), most youths at Uitvlugt were arrested. Some were released in the middle of the night.

Youth activists estimate that more than 100 people from Moutse are in detention, and many of their families have been forced to flee. The police have declined to comment on the figures of detention.

“Our parents have been assaulted and threatened with evictions if they refuse to disclose our whereabouts,” a youth who has been in hiding since last year told the Daily Mail.

The youth of KwaNdebele have for some time provided the stiffest resistance to the “homeland” authorities and the Mbokotho.

At last week’s launch of the Mboko Youth Congress at the University of the Witwatersrand, young activists vowed to retaliate against the vigilantes.

According to a member of the Johannesburg-based Detainees’ Support Committee (Descom), last year’s reports that the Mbokotho had been disbanded were untrue. “They are still operating and driving around in white Nissan four-wheel-drives,” he said.

“The youth are going to launch resistance against the Mbokotho men, who are now reviving their businesses after they were destroyed in the turmoil last year.”

Other groups active in KwaNdebele have come out against the alleged Mbokotho-inspired violence.

The secretary of the United Democratic Front-affiliated Congress of South African People (Contralesa), says repression in KwaNdebele has never stopped.

Mahoema Mahlaula said: “We are receiving reports of people being disturbed by Mbokotho vigilantes every week.”

Assault victims were reluctant to be treated in KwaNdebele hospitals for fear of being “abducted and assaulted” again, he said.

The killers of a six-month-old baby were still at large, and another youth was paralysed after allegedly being forced to “walk on hot coals” by Mbokotho members, he added.

Mahlaula — like other members of KwaNdebele’s royal families — who work closely with community organisations in anti-independence activity, has faced continual harassment.

The Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac) reports that most KwaNdebele royal families have been forced to flee their homes.

Sources in Moutse say Chief L Mabaso and his family, for example, have been bounted from their home.

KwaNdebele police said if anyone had a complaint, they should report it “to the nearest police station.”
Reinstated Kwanedebelo Speaker hopes meeting with President will bring peace
Court bid fails to obtain release of Ndebele leader

Pretoria Correspondent

An application for the release from detention of an "extremist, kwaNdebele businessman" and radical leader opposed to the present government in the homeland was yesterday dismissed with costs in the Pretoria Supreme Court.

Mr Justice Hartzenberg was giving judgment in an application for the release of Mr Humphrey Maphanga Mabena of kwaNdebele.

The application was brought by Mr Mabena’s wife, Sheila, against the kwaNdebele Commissioner of Police and Minister of Law and Order.

In an affidavit, Mrs Mabena said her husband was first detained in May this year and in August an urgent application against the Minister of Law and Order in the RSA was struck off the roll.

Mr Mabena was released from detention on October 22, but was re-arrested five minutes later outside the Witbank police station.

According to an affidavit from Lieutenant Johannes Koppers of the kwaNdebele police, Mr Mabena is a supporter and organiser of the "Federation of Moutsh Youth Congress."

In August he attempted to smuggle literature from the prison to members of the organisation calling on them to continue "with the struggle."
Mabena's plea gets dismissed

By SOL MORATHI

AN application for the release from detention of a highly respected KwaNdebele businessman was this week dismissed with costs by the Pretoria Supreme Court.

The application has been made on behalf of Humphrey Maphanga Mabena by his wife, Sheila, for his release by the KwaNdebele police, who have been holding him under the emergency regulations since October 22 this year.

Judge Hartzenberg found that the application was of no use or effect as Mabena's detention was justified.

Mabena said in an affidavit that her husband was first detained in May this year and later in August.

He was released on October 22, but his freedom was short-lived as he was rearrested outside the Witbank Police Station minutes later.

Lieutenant Klopper, of the KwaNdebele police's special investigation branch, said in a replying affidavit that he had evidence that Mabena was a radical leader in the Manala tribal district who actively propagated the violent overthrow of the KwaNdebele government.

He also stated that Mabena had attempted to smuggle literature from prison to the organisation urging its members to continue with the struggle.

He further urged people not to pay tribal levies.

The application was brought against the KwaNdebele Police Commissioner and the Law and Order Minister.
Police find fifth body in rubble of KwaNdabele dynamite factory

Johannesburg — A fifth person was yesterday found dead in the rubble of KwaNdabele's dynamite factory as police explosives specialists moved in to discover the cause of the blasts.

The fifth victim was found in the rubble of the "mix house" where chemicals are combined to produce explosives. A double blast demolished the "mix house" on Tuesday night.

Police said yesterday they had not yet discovered the cause of the blasts but confirmed they were looking at the possibility of sabotage.

Two of the men who died were identified as the assistant manager of the National Explosives company plant, Mr. Eugene Cilliers, 37, and Mr. Jan Theron, 21.

The production manager, Mr. Johan van Aswegen, 42, was reported missing.

Among the six injured was Mr. Johan de Klerk, 35, who is believed to be in a critical condition.

The blasts caused extensive damage to the National Explosives (Natex) plant at Elandsfontein, 100 km north-east of here.

A police spokesman, Captain R. A. C. Crewe, said yesterday police explosives experts attached to the Security Branch were conducting an investigation to determine the cause of the blast.

The Natex marketing manager, Mr. Derek Conroy, last night said the company had no idea as to the cause of the explosions.

Mr. Conroy added it would take considerable time to determine the cause as there was "not much left of the mix house" which was completely destroyed during a double blast shortly after 9 pm on Tuesday.

Reporters who flew over the area saw a deep crater surrounded by a badly scarred surface, the size of a rugby field, which was the grim reminder of a "mix house" once occupied about 60 square metres of land.

It was reported that the Natex plant was a R17.5 million investment which represented the homeland's biggest industrial venture.
A knock at men-only ballots

The Registry of the Kwakwaka'wakw
QwaQwa, Ndebeles quietly claim 2 townships

TWO black townships — Ekangala near Bronkhorstspruit and Botshabelo near Bloemfontein — were this week incorporated into the homelands of KwaNdebele and QwaQwa, respectively.

But according to the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Chris Heunis, and the Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, the development of the areas and the rights of residents to work in South Africa as well as their South African citizenship would not be affected.

The ministers said, as interim measures the South African government would continue “to render public services on behalf of the homelands”.

These included development and management of the townships, education and health; social matters like payment of pensions and industrial development.

Police services would remain with the SAP and the transfer of these functions would be attended to “at a later stage”, they said.

“The retaining of RSA citizenship, residential rights, freedom of movement and housing loans will not be affected.

“The right of residents to be employed or seek work in the RSA will also not be influenced by the incorporation,” the ministers said. Sapa
FOR RELEASE
YOUTH LEADERS' PLEA

BY MONK

THREE executive committee members of the South African Communist Party, including Nkomo and the Rev. Trevor Msimane, were arrested and detained last month in Pretoria. The application for their release was granted by the Pretoria High Court last month, clearing the way for their eventual release. The court ordered that their detention be reviewed and that they be released immediately.

PRETORIA. Supreme application for the release of three executive members of the South African Communist Party was granted by the Pretoria High Court last month, clearing the way for their eventual release. The court ordered that their detention be reviewed and that they be released immediately.

By Monk

Nkomo
Nudele Police

hotel detainees

24/12/87-14/1/88

2.1

From: A. Mohammed

To: C. Chibane

Re: Release of Detainees

The situation in the hotel is currently under control. The detainees are being treated fairly and humanely. The police have taken necessary measures to ensure their security and well-being.

Sincerely,

A. Mohammed

Nudele Police
THE large number of businessmen approaching the KwaNdebele National Development Corporation (KNDC) every month, with a view of establishing businesses there, was a clear reflection of investor confidence in the future of the country.

KNDC GM Phillip Kotzenberg said recently that about 30 applications were received every month. “Thirty two applications were approved during the last two meetings of the board of directors, and 18 have already started businesses.”

“This represents new investments of R12.8m and 3,500 new job opportunities.”

KwaNdebele Finance Minister ZD Mnguni said KwaNdebele was the fastest developing industrial growth point in the whole of Southern Africa.

He said: “Ekandustria, which is situated close to Bronkhorstspruit, came on stream in 1984 and since then 78 factories have been established, representing a combined investment of more than R100m and providing more than 5,500 job opportunities.

Another spokesman said one development was the keen interest shown by Taiwanese entrepreneurs to invest in KwaNdebele. Two groups comprising 25 potential investors have already visited the country.

Minister Mnguni and members of the KNDC also recently visited Taiwan.
Teachers go free

THE Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday ordered the KwaNdebele Government to immediately release two school teachers who were being held under the emergency regulations allegedly because they plotted to kill a local tribal chief.

Mr John Matlala and Mr Josias Nguni, of Settlers, both employed by the KwaNdebele Government, brought an urgent application before Mr Justice Strydom seeking an order declaring their arrest and detention unlawful.

The respondents were KwaNdebele’s Minister of Law and Order and the Commissioner of Police.

Both teachers submitted in their affidavits that before their arrest on September 26 and 29 respectively, they were summoned to appear in a local magistrate’s court charged with having failed to pay tribal levies.

They were acquitted.

Both were later summoned to the tribal office and asked to explain why they obtained services of "attorneys" during the trial.
Prince is organising petitions to PW

By McKeed Kotlolo,
 Pretoria Bureau

A former member of the kwa-
Ndebele Legislative Assembly
and opponent of independence,
Prince Klaas Makhosana Mah-
langu, who was released from
detention on Christmas Eve, is
collecting signatures to ask
President Botha to stop the in-
corporation of Moutse and the
independence of kwaNdebele.

Prince Mahlangu, secretary
of the newly formed Congress of
Traditional Leaders of South
Africa (Contralesa), was arrest-
ed by kwaNdebele police at a
Johannesburg hotel on No-


SYSTEM CONDEMNED

The prince condemned the
homeland system and called for
the disbandment of their gov-
ernments. "What are we going
to do with eleven State Presi-
dents in one South Africa if we
continue to encourage the home-
land system?" he asked.

He said Contralesa was busy
collecting signatures to petition
President Botha to stop the
homeland's independence and
the incorporation of Moutse "in
order to bring peace among the
peace-loving people of
kwaNdebele".

He also called on the
kwaNdebele government
to return some of the pe-
titions — with more than
15,000 signatures of resi-
dents of Moutse and kwa-
Ndebele — which were
confiscated during his
arrest in November.

PROTEST

Prince Mahlangu, who
resigned from the assem-
bly in protest against the
independence and incor-
poration issues, charged
that the government of
kwaNdebele was not
serving the interests of
the people by opting for
something which the peo-
ples had rejected long ago
in support of the tradi-
tional leaders.
Brothers free, but restricted

Pretoria Bureau

Two brothers, who were detained by kwaNdebele police at their Alexandra home on November 18 and held under emergency regulations, were released yesterday and immediately served with orders banning them from visiting the homeland.

Mr Isaac Ditshego and his brother Johannes, were held at kwaMhlanga.

A spokesman for attorneys Bell Dewar and Hall confirmed yesterday that the two brothers were released yesterday afternoon.

"We pressurised the kwaNdebele government to release the two brothers" after the Pretoria Supreme Court had ordered it to release South African Youth Congress (Soyco) members Mr Andy Sefotlhele, Mr Harold Nkuna and Fawcett Mathebe, he said.
HOMELANDS — NDEBELE-GENERAL

1988

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

... (additional text not fully visible)
Prince caught at the bakery

By VUSI GUNENE, in Siyabuswa

PROMINENT KwaNdebele anti-independence campaigner Prince James Mahlangu was arrested in bizarre circumstances in the "homeland" this week.

According to eyewitnesses, about 50 men descended on a meeting of shareholders of the Siyabuswa Bakery at about 3pm on Wednesday. Some 12 businessmen — most of whom were believed to be opponents of plans for KwaNdebele independence — were attending the meeting at the Bundu Inn hotel near Kwaggafontein. All were arrested, and are still being held.

Witnesses told the Weekly Mail they suspected the arrests may have been carried out by members of the feared Mbokotho vigilante group, because they were wearing green uniforms rather than the normal attire of KwaNdebele police.

The men disrupted the meeting shortly before 3pm, seizing documents. Among those arrested were Johannes Shabangu, the owner of the hotel, who had been attending the gathering, and Sam Skosana, son of the late chief minister, SS Skosana.

According to a relative, Shabangu displayed a document signed by Siyabuswa's magistrate, giving permission for the meeting. This was ignored.

All those arrested were taken to KwaMhlanga police station.

Family members were told the detainees would appear at the Mzobola Magistrate's Court in Kwaggafontein yesterday. They did not appear, but one relative was told they were being held under Emergency regulations and "would not appear in court in the near future".

Sources in the "homeland" said Prince James had not been seen in the territory for some months, leading to speculation that the raid was prompted by his presence at the Bakery meeting.

The meeting had been well-publicised among businessmen in the area, and even advertised on KwaNdebele Radio. Relatives of one detainee said the raid was "extremely unfair, especially because the meeting was publicised and lawful".
Freed detainees accuse Ndebele police of torture

BY VUSI GUNENE

A FLURRY of activity by KwaNdebele police operating in Johannesburg — and allegations of severe torture in the “homeland” — seem set to lead to lawsuits against the territory’s ministers of law and order and police.

In separate cases a Pretoria Council of Churches fieldworker and three executive members of the South African Youth Congress are planning to sue the ministers for alleged unlawful arrest, detention and assault in November and December last year.

Sayco activists Fawcett Mabhebe, Joseph Kuma and Andy Scotefiso were detained by KwaNdebele police at a Johannesburg hotel on November 18 and held until December 28. A court declared their detention illegal.

Extraordinary allegations have emerged in a sworn statement made by the other detainees, Michael Neube, who was arrested on November 27, and spent 18 days in detention.

These allegations may be published because the judgement which freed the Sayco activists established that KwaNdebele police do not have Emergency powers in South Africa.

Neube’s statement, in WM’s possession, details his experiences.

“I arrived at Jan Smuts Airport at 02h45 on November 27 1987. A white man approached me. He later introduced himself as Constable Bothma and told me I was under arrest.

“On arrival at KwaMhlanga (in KwaNdebele) the vehicles drove to a private house where there were about 20 police officers...

“A short while later, three plainclothes policemen arrived at the premises, one a certain Sergeant Loots. It transpired he was the investigating officer.

“He questioned me. I was then ordered to take off my clothes, I was then taken to another room whereupon the contents of my luggage was examined. I was ordered to lie down on the floor and Sergeant Loots put a rubber tube over my face, causing me virtually to suffocate.

“All the three policemen started kicking me whilst I was on the floor. I was then taken to another empty room where they again placed the tube over my face and I was punched and kicked viciously.

“Someone was sent to buy some drinks and a drinking session started. Loots took a hook handle and hit me with full force across the chest...

“Captain Klopper returned and went through the documents. He then ordered the three policemen to use the tube again. Klopper said I should be detained under the Emergency regulations. I was forced to sign a statement, but I have no idea what was written.
Order against cops

A PRETORIA Supreme Court judge yesterday issued an order restraining the KwaNdebele police from assaulting two emergency detainees and keeping them under 'unhygienic conditions.

Mr Justice Curlewis made the order following an urgent application by Mr Ramotlogedi Johannes Maitla (55), and Mr Frans Kopodi Phatlali (no age given), a detainees' Support Committee worker in Lebowa.

The respondents were the State President, the Minister of Law and Order, the Chief Minister of KwaNdebele, the Commissioner of Police in KwaNdebele, the Siyabuswa station commander, the Minister of Justice and three policemen, a Mr Botha, Mr Stryp and Mr Kloppers.

They were also ordered to pay the costs of both applicants. The detainees were allegedly assaulted, kept under unhygienic conditions and inadequately fed while in detention. The respondents undertook "not to commit any unlawful acts" on them.

In papers before the court, Mr Maitla and Mr Phatlali asked that the police or any other person working through or on authority of the respondents be restrained from assaulting, physically harming, threatening or insulting them.

They also asked that the respondents be interdicted from inflicting physical harm or discomfort by withholding food, water, proper bedding or access to bathing facilities from them.
Stop assaulting detainees, 
Supreme Court orders

By Joseph Mothibi
Pretoria Bureau

The Pretoria Supreme Court has ordered the kwaNdebele police to stop assaulting two emergency detainees and to improve conditions under which they are being held.

The order, issued yesterday, resulted from an application for an urgent interdict by Mr Johannes Makiti (55) and Mr Frans Phatlane (33).

In their affidavits, they said they were unlawfully assaulted by police.

Mr Phatlane described how he was electrically shocked in his genitals for about 10 minutes by three policemen at the Marble Hall police station.

"The pain was virtually unbearable, I screamed continuously and almost subsided into unconsciousness," he said.

He said after being interrogated, he was shocked once again.

In his affidavit, Mr Makiti claims to have been repeatedly assaulted for nearly an hour during an interrogation session.

He said he was assaulted by two policemen at the Siyabuswa police station charge office. They then pushed him under the counter and told him to sleep there.

He said he was not "given any food or water for the night nor the following day".

Mr Phatlane of Nebo in Lebowa — a Detainees' Parents Support Committee employee — said during his detention, he lost hearing in his left ear as a result of the assaults.

Mr Phatlane and Mr Makiti are now being held at the Pietersburg and Nylstroom police stations respectively.
kwaNdebele police accused of torturing and beating residents

By Joseph Mothibi, Pretoria Bureau

Tortures, beatings and mass detentions feature in a growing dossier on human rights abuses allegedly perpetrated by the kwaNdebele police against the homeland’s residents.

In affidavits made available to The Star, residents talk about torture, beatings and scores of people being detained — some as young as six years old.

A spokesman for the kwaNdebele police said: “There might be cases where police have gone a bit overboard, but in general there is no torture here. People will always make allegations; it is up to the courts to decide whether or not they are true.”

He added: “I can categorically state there is no unrest in kwaNdebele.”

The latest in a series of alleged abuses were detailed in affidavits presented during an urgent application in the Pretoria Supreme Court this week in which the homeland police were ordered to stop assaulting two detainees.

Mr. Frans Phatlane (33), a Detainees’ Parents Support Committee worker, spoke of being tortured at various police stations in the homeland in October last year. He described having had wires attached to his hand and genitals, and being given electric shocks for about 10 minutes until the “pain was virtually unbearable”.

He was also kicked in the left ear, and has been partially deaf ever since, according to the affidavit.

The second detainee, Mr Johannes Makita (35), alleges that he was beaten, kicked and gagged in November 1987 while being interrogated about the death of a kwaNdebele policeman.

At one point the affidavit reads: “(One policeman) stood on one side of me and (another policeman) stood on the other side. One of them hit me with his fist on the right eye and the other hit me with his fist on the left side. (The two) then hit me with their fists many times.

“(The first policeman) then took a piece of car tube and covered my nose and mouth. He tied the tube tightly behind my head.

“(They) commenced questioning me again as to the whereabouts of the rifles and where (a kwaNdebele man) was. I was confused and struggling to breathe.”

He was pushed under a counter in the charge office at Syabuswa and told to sleep there. He lay down as he was in “considerable pain”.

“As I lay there I was kicked repeatedly in an off-handed way by black policemen as they went past the counter. On the request of one of the black policemen, the assault stopped,” his affidavit said.

Statistics of recent violence in kwaNdebele are unavailable, but affidavits gathered by the Legal Resources Centre in Pretoria, in preparing a report on alleged homeland civil rights abuses for an American lawyers’ organisation, tell of huge police detentions in which whole villages were cordoned off and 160 people between the ages of six and 60 were detained in 1986.

Other affidavits gathered by the Legal Resources Centre include:

● One dealing with an incident in June last year which tells how “Mhokotho (vigilantes) in green uniforms took ‘Peter’ and tied his hands together and tied him to a safari van. They wanted to drive and drag him behind, but then I heard someone stop this. He was beaten while he was tied up.”

● An affidavit telling how two 15-year-old boys were beaten by about 10 “kitokstabels” and policemen in front of their house for almost an hour in June last year.
Chief Maboko Restricted

JOHANNESBURG. — KwaNdebele's Paramount Chief David Mabusa Maboko and his family have been restricted from leaving the territory without prior permission of the homeland police.
Prince James
in court briefly

A member of the Ndzundza royal family in kwaNdebele and a fierce opponent of independence, Prince James Mahlangu, appeared briefly in the Mdutjana Magistrate's Court yesterday for allegedly having wrongfully convened a meeting at Kameelrivier on January 13.

The hearing was postponed until tomorrow for a bail application, attorney Mr Lazarus Mahlangu said.

Prince James and his elder brother, Prince Cornelius, were detained by the homeland police early last year and later charged with contravening the Internal Security Act.

They were released on bail of R2 500 each on condition they do not attend or convene any gathering on the homeland's independence.
Rust de Winter to be incorporated into kwaNdebele

The Rust de Winter district will be incorporated in the kwaNdebele homeland as recommended by the Select Committee on Foreign Affairs and Development Aid, the House of Assembly decided yesterday.

The Progressive Federal Party opposed the inclusion of Rust de Winter as another "sordid" and costly example of Government ideology, which "juggled" with people and land.

The report from the standing committee on Foreign Affairs and Development Aid was debated in the House of Assembly yesterday with Mr J.D van Wyk (CP Witbank) leading the Opposition's attack.

He said the incorporation was a "heartsease matter" for the farmers and that they were people for whom the Government no longer had sympathy.

"On March 2, after the by-elections in Standerton and Schweizer-Reneke, the Government is going to be shocked because it's not looking after the farmers any more," he said.

He described the incorporation as an autocratic move which walked all over the farmer and said there had not been proper consultation with the interested parties.

"All the farmers heard from the Government was: 'Citizens, tomorrow I'm offering you ground to kwaNdebele'."

The Minister of Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, replied that the decision had not been "sudden and unsympathetic" but that it had been necessary to grant more agricultural potential to kwaNdebele.

No land would be incorporated into kwaNdebele until an agreement had been reached on how the land would be farmed, Dr Viljoen said.

He added it was imperative that land that was productive at present be used in an economically sound manner, once it was handed over to kwaNdebele.

During the debate, Mr Peter Soal (PFP Johannesburg North) said his party was not opposed to black people acquiring land, but that manner in which they had to acquire it.

Last week's events in Botshwatsana had been an example of the homeland's policy - an expensive policy in terms of credibility and cash.

Mr Soal also drew the House's attention to an order, signed by the kwaNdebele commissioner of police on February 5, which effectively placed the kwaMabophoko (kwaNdebele) royal family under house arrest. — Political Correspondent and Sapa.
White farms included in KwaNdebele

Soal said: "Farmers of Rust der Winter, other than those who are insolvent or destitute, are not satisfied with the incorporation into KwaNdebele."

Clive Derby Lewis (CP nominated) said Rust der Winter was a good example of what people were saying about President PW Botha "progressively" giving SA away.

Calling on government to reconsider, he asked: "How many more Rust der Winters lie ahead for SA's farming communities?"

AT Meyer (NP Cradock) said Soal's claims that farmers of the area resisted the incorporation were not true. In fact, the majority were on record as being in favour.

KwaNdebele needed the agricultural area to be incorporated, to make the self-governing national state more economically viable.

MC Botma (NP Walvis Bay) said it was clear the area would not be allowed to deteriorate after incorporation and the new farmers on the land would be assisted to establish themselves.

JD van Wyk (CP Witbank) said the move was an indication of government's disregard for the feelings and wishes of farmers. The way the handover was being effected was "destruction of democracy in the worst way possible". — Sapa.
Locked away: Kwandebi, a senior magistrate...
The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

...
Magistrate loses his appeal over detention

Pretoria Correspondent

kwaNdebele's first black magistrate failed to obtain a release from detention yesterday — even though a Pretoria Supreme Court judge criticised the self-governing state's police for playing "cat and mouse" with him.

Mr Justice de Klerk dismissed an application for the release of Mr Ndaweni Johannes Mahlangu, but ordered the kwaNdebele Minister of Law and Order and the Commissioner of Police to pay their own legal costs.

The judge made the costs order to express dissatisfaction over the actions of the police, who set Mr Mahlangu free on December 7 after a court case for his release — and then detained him again the next day.

In his judgment, Mr Justice de Klerk said "a high value is attached to the freedom of people, and it is extremely disturbing that with regard to one family, on two occasions shortly after one another, detentions took place where the detainees were released the moment applications for their release were brought.

The explanation offered by the kwaNdebele police for their actions was "unacceptable and cause for concern".

A police officer had told the court that Mr Mahlangu was believed to be a leader of the "Comrades".

Mr Justice de Klerk said he had sympathy for the argument by Mr Mahlangu's lawyer, who said the wording of the law made it extremely difficult to "penetrate the barrier of an allegation that information was received, believed, and that a decision was taken upon it".
Homeland official in attack

THE KwaNdebele Minister of Citizen Liaison and Information, Mr F K Mahlangu, has made a strong attack on the Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa.

The Minister described Contralesa as "nothing, but the African National Congress in disguise". He made this attack in reply to a report which appeared in a weekly paper on February 28.

"The devious way in which this so-called congress is trying to belittle the credibility of not only the KwaNdebele nation, but also their government, is ample proof of the level to which this congress is prepared to fall for their own misleading political purposes."

"The audacity to even refer to our traditional leaders, the two paramount chiefs and the five Amakhosis, all supporters of the KwaNdebele government, as if they are on the run, and not even in KwaNdebele, speaks of a mentality without which we can certainly do in our national state," he said.

The Minister said he would also like to inform Mr Klaas Mahlangu, as a person on the run from KwaNdebele, that the tour of KwaNdebele by the real traditional chiefs was no cheap public relations effort, but a sweeping blow to his congress.

"This tour proved the solidarity of the KwaNdebele government and the real traditional leaders. It displayed our traditional leaders' deep-seated interest in the economic viability of KwaNdebele and our country's future."

"These are real leaders — leaders who rule by consensus — and who are not interested in this so-called Congress of Traditional Leaders with not a single member who can even call himself a traditional leader."

The people of KwaNdebele know the truth and will not support a newspaper's effort to boost sales, he said.
Moutse's agony may end in a court this week

The two-year battle Moutse residents have been waging against incorporation into KwaNdebele could be settled in the Bloemfontein Appeal Court next week.

If the decision is in favour of the residents of Moutse, it will end the alleged assaults and torture by the "homesteads" police and kwaNdebele (special constables) that set the community abaze at the beginning of 1986.

Moutse was incorporated into KwaNdebele in terms of Proclamation 227/1985 on 31 December 1985 and gazetted on the January 1, 1986.

Mr Justice Spoorstra granted the legal team acting for the Moutse community leave to appeal. The grounds of the appeal include:

- The judge erred in not holding that the proclamation is not authorised by the National States Constitution Act in that it disregards considerations of ethnicity.
- The judge erred in not holding that the proclamation is not authorised by the Act in that it seriously interferes with a number of fundamental rights.
- The judge erred in not holding that the consequences of the proclamation are so inequitable and unreasonable that they could not have been authorised by the National States Constitution Act.

This proclamation angered the Moutse residents and sparked off violence in the homeland.

KwaNdebele's Mndlelo police committed the alleged attacks on the Moutse community. About 300 people were abducted by armed vigilantes and held prisoners in Snyboubou's community hall.

There were allegations of torture by police witnessed by the late Minister S.S. Skosana and Piet Neul.

The community vigorously opposed incorporation. This resulted in numerous people being detained and charged with arson, public violence and intimidation being brought against community members.

On another level, the community responded by boycotting KwaNdebele's "independence".

The KwaNdebele government tried to take over the administration of Moutse but this was thwarted by the non-cooperation of the community.

Through 1986 and 1987, the South African government officials still remained in control of the area.

In an attempt to assert control, Moutse residents were paid with KwaNdebele government cheques from the beginning of 1987. Attempts were also made to try and involve Moutse's chiefs and headmen in the KwaNdebele administration.

By mid-1987, the KwaNdebele government's patience seemed to have worn thin. In July, Moutse businesspeople were ordered to obtain KwaNdebele licences or have their shops closed, taxi-drivers and car-owners were told to put KwaNdebele registration plates and licences or take their cars off the road, and pensioners were told that pension applications would not be accepted unless they took out KwaNdebele citizenship.

But the residents resisted these moves. Chief Gibson Tshwane Mabebe, of the Bantustan tribe and chairman of the Moutse Regional Council, refused to endorse citizenship forms and sent pensioners back to the magistrate's office with a letter stating that citizenship was not a legal requirement for pension applications.

Businessmen also obtained letters from their attorneys stating that until the outcome of the appeal was heard, the question of licenses could not be solved.

This enraged KwaNdebele officials who had no choice but to accede to the request of the chief and his people.

This anger was fuelled by a Supreme Court challenge brought by Mabebe and the secretary of the Moutse Civic Association against KwaNdebele's stringent Emergency regulations. The case was struck out of court and the Emergency orders were withdrawn at the same time as the citizenship issue was being challenged.

At the end of August, Mabebe and other community leaders were invited to the opening of a KwaNdebele police station at Deroshove.

The chief refused to go as did most other Moutse residents, including scholars.

The KwaNdebele are allegedly not that proud to have resorted to commandeering buses and forcing large numbers of people to attend the ceremony.

This was the spark that set Moutse aflame. After numerous pamphlets were circulated calling for stayaways and boycotts, the KwaNdebele carried out door-to-door raids. Many boys and men were assassinated and detained, and blocks were cordoned off in a few kilometres and a witch hunt began for those suspected of being behind the Moutse community's resistance in incorporation.

At the height of this crackdown, a senior KwaNdebele policeman, a Lieutenant Fourie, and his son were assassinated near Deroshove. The police station was attacked.

Many were detained and some have claimed, in affidavits, that they were tortured in an effort to establish their involvement in the shootings.

In late 1987, the KwaNdebele police began to operate on the West Rand in an attempt to retain the title of their community.

Three executive members of the South African Youth Congress were abducted from a Johannesburg hotel and were three members of the Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa (Contrasnet). Two executive members of the Moutse Civic Association were taken from their homes in Alexandra.

An urgent court interdict challenging the right of the KwaNdebele police to operate outside KwaNdebele was successful and those detained were released. They all gave accounts of torture and death.

However, the supreme court ruling did not restrain the KwaNdebele police. In January, Peter Xhosa, secretary of the Unemployed Workers' Union in Johannesburg, and Dada Mabebe were abducted and taken to KwaNdebele. They were later released after a threatened court action.

Chief Mabebe's son was accused of being responsible for the shootings as well as the general political unrest in the "homeland". Members of his family have been arrested and detained. Mabebe has received regular visits from the police and has been told not to leave his home.

At this beginning of February this year, the Moutse magistrate banned all indoor and outdoor meetings and gatherings in the area until the end of March 1988. This has restricted the activities of the Moutse Civic Association, making it difficult for them to consult members of the community.

If next week's appeal is successful, it could end the period of harassment and intimidation.
People granted order to curb police action

By MANDLA TYALA

The Transvaal Supreme Court yesterday granted an urgent interdict restraining the KwaNdebele police from preventing busloads of Moutse residents from attending an appeal hearing in Bloemfontein. The appeal is set for hearing in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court tomorrow.

It is a last-ditch attempt by the residents to overturn a Government decision which incorporates Moutse into KwaNdebele, now a self-governing territory.

Chief Gibson Tokwe Mathebe, chairman of the Moutse Regional Authority, submitted that the KwaNdebele authorities had been "extremely antagonistic" to the Moutse community's attempts to resist incorporation.

He said a contingent of police, headed by a "Colonel Kuhn, believed to be second-in-command of the KwaNdebele police, called at his office on Friday.

Anger

They informed his councillor that only chiefs, councillors and headmen could attend the Bloemfontein hearing. Only one bus would be allowed to depart from Moutse and anyone else who tried to leave would be arrested.

Chief Mathebe said residents had shown widespread interest in the "vitally important" appeal and four buses had already been hired.

He said: "For people to be notified at the last minute that they cannot leave the area of Moutse in order to attend the appeal could create anger and tension in the community."

Chief Mathebe also gave details of how legal representatives tried to get assurances that residents would be left alone.
Hundreds will travel to Bloemfontein for crucial appeal

Fate of Moutse people now in the final arena

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The Appeal Court sits today to determine the future nationality of 1,000 South Africans - will they be allocated to kwaNdebele and be destined to become foreigner as soon as the area becomes independent? The question central to their fate is whether the Moutse region near Groblersdal was lawfully incorporated into kwaNdebele in January 1986.

Hundreds of Moutse residents are expected to trek to Bloemfontein to hear their appeal against a Pretoria Supreme Court decision upholding incorporation.

The Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac) said: "Should the appeal succeed, Moutse will revert to its status before incorporation and will fall under the central Government. "Should the appeal fail, the area will finally become part of kwaNdebele."

In the Pretoria Supreme Court it was argued unsuccessfully that incorporation was unlawful because:

1. It failed to follow the ethnic basis laid down in the National States Constitution Act (most Moutse residents are Piet, not Ndebele).
2. It infringed on basic rights of residents (for instance, women would lose the right to vote), and would have consequences more unreasonable than the legislature could ever have envisaged.

At the centre of resistance to incorporation is the chief of the Bantu, Chief Gibson Thokwe Mathebe of Kwarlilagie, who is the applicant in the appeal.

A traditional leader who was once part of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly, he has the support of even the most radical youth. It was in the chief's defence that the youths of the area bloodied their hands on New Year's Day 1986 - the date of the purported incorporation.

They killed several armed men outside the chief's kraal when hundreds of kwaNdebele vigilantes, the Imbokodo, invaded various parts of Moutse.

The invaders abducted up to 300 male residents, who were released in late December. The attack resulted in deaths and injuries.

During the subsequent armed clash, many Moutse men were killed by the police, who claimed they were defending the kraal.

The government has been accused of human rights abuses in the area, including the deaths of several men who were allegedly tortured in detention.

The appeal heard by the Appeal Court focuses on the legality of the incorporation and the treatment of the residents.

Detentions

"It became a site of conflict as intense as any urban township," said Trac. "The youth, in particular, hit out against incorporation. This resulted in detentions and charges of arson, public violence, and intimidation being brought against community members."

"In 1986, in Trac's view, the conflict in other parts of kwaNdebele - sparked by the violence of the Imbokodo and the prospect of independence - grew out of the kraal. It was only after the homestead cooled down that the authorities began to consider how to re-establish order and administration.

In mid-1987 the Chief Minister of kwaNdebele, Mr Majozi George Mathanza, emphasized that the citizenship of the home-land was necessary for people to claim any form of pension or social benefit.

Residents alleged that the citizenship requirement applied also to obtaining trading licences and taxi permits.

Lawyers intervened successfully, pointing out that the district court had erred in its ruling.

The police, who are said to have been involved in violent tactics, are reported to have been ordered to cease their activities.

For instance, Moutse dairymen, who were said to have been attacked, are reported to have been shot by police officers.

Special constables - noted for using pickhandle as their weapons - made door-to-door searches.

Anonymous pamphlets called for stayaways. Many male residents were assaulted, in particular, in the western fringe of the kraal.

In 1987, the Office of the Prime Minister told The Star that these were normal crime prevention operations.

About this time, a senior kwaNdebele police officer and his son were ambushed and assassinated in Moutse.

Trac alleged: "Attempts to track down the culprits introduced a new kind of repression.

Atrocities of torture in detention began to emerge.

In one case, the alleged victim - a 21-year-old of the Mathebe of Kwarlilagie - was said to have had 35 scars on his body.

In subsequent court actions, judges were told that Moutse activists Mr. Frans Phatlane and Mr Johannes Makita were beaten and tortured during interrogations about the shootings of the policeman and his son.

Trac said: "Phatlane had been subjected to sustained electric shocks, and Makita was suffocated with an inner tube."
Supreme Court overrules police move on Moutse

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The Pretoria Supreme Court this weekend twice overruled action by the kwaNdebele police aimed at preventing residents of Moutse in the northern Transvaal from attending an Appellate Division hearing in Bloemfontein today.

The Appellate Division will rule whether the incorporation of some 120,000 people into kwaNdebele in January 1986 was lawful.

On Saturday an urgent application was brought by residents in the Pretoria Supreme Court for an order prohibiting police from stopping people boarding buses to Bloemfontein.

On Friday a colonel allegedly ordered that only one bus was to leave for Bloemfontein.

Mr Justice M C de Klerk overturned the directive and yesterday declared invalid an order made on Saturday by the Commissioner of kwaNdebele police, Brigadier H C Lerm, said the Transvaal Rural Action Committee.

See Page 11.
Moutse residents to attend hearing

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — More than 200 Moutse residents left in buses yesterday for Bloemfontein to attend today's appeal hearing against Moutse's incorporation into KwaNdebele, despite efforts by the KwaNdebele authorities to prevent the trip taking place. An urgent application was brought in the Supreme Court, Pretoria, early yesterday morning by Moutse Regional Authority chairman Chief Gibson Mathebe, to overturn an order by the KwaNdebele police commissioner to prevent anyone leaving Moutse till midnight tonight. This application followed an urgent application on Saturday, also brought by Chief Mathebe, to prevent KwaNdebele police from trying to prevent Moutse residents from leaving from Moutse yesterday.

List of names

Chief Mathebe's statement said the KwaNdebele authorities, on first being told of the proposed trip to take Moutse community members to attend the hearing, insisted on having a full list of all those going.

Chief Mathebe's legal representative, Mr. James Sutherland, said this would be impossible till the bus was due to leave.

Subsequently, Mr. Sutherland heard that KwaNdebele police had been to Moutse and threatened to arrest anyone who travelled to the appeal. Both exits from Moutse were restricted by roadblocks on Saturday.
THE Appeal Court in Bloemfontein yesterday heard an appeal against the dismissal of an application for an order to declare invalid the proclamation whereby Moutse was incorporated into KwaNdebele.

The application has been brought by Mr Gibson Tlokwe Mathebe, of Kwarrielaagte in the Moutse district.

Mr Mathebe’s application against the governments of South Africa, KwaNdebele and Lebowa was dismissed by Mr Justice T T Spoelstra in the Transvaal Supreme Court on December 3, 1986.

Mr Mathebe’s lawyer, Mr C J R Dugard, is arguing that this case differs from a previous one heard by the Appeal Court, in that the earlier case was directed against the exclusion of Moutse from Lebowa, whereas yesterday’s case concerns the inclusion of Moutse into KwaNdebele.

Before the appeal started Mr Dugard drew the court’s attention to the fact that attempts had been made by the Commissioner of Police to “prevent members of the Moutse community from coming to court.” He asked, and was granted leave, to hand in two court orders that had been obtained over the weekend in the Rand Supreme Court.

The first order was that members of the Moutse community be permitted to attend the appeal hearing, while the second was to suspend the operation of an order whereby only 10 members of the Moutse Regional Authority were permitted to leave the area of Moutse until midnight yesterday.

That order was made under the emergency regulations of KwaNdebele. — Sapa.
BLOEMFONTEIN — The National States Constitution Act did not necessarily authorise the incorporation of a territory, mainly occupied by members of one recognised national unit, into another, the Bloemfontein Appeal Court heard yesterday.

This was submitted in the appeal by Gibson Mathebe of Moutse against the dismissal of his application for an order to declare a proclamation — incorporating Moutse into KwaNdebele — invalid.

Judgment was reserved.

Meanwhile, several hundred people who had travelled to Bloemfontein to attend the appeal spent a long, hot day outside the court.

Only 40 persons could be admitted to the public gallery, but arrangements were made for people to exchange places during the recesses to allow more people to attend a part of the appeal.

The crowd, which included several women and a couple of men in traditional dress, was quiet.

No toilet facilities were available near the court building, despite police efforts to obtain mobile units.

All units available to the civil defence and security forces were being used in the flood-stricken areas.

A strong police contingent with dogs was on duty throughout the day. — Sapa.
Moutse’s fate undecided as court reserves judgment

BLOEMFONTEIN — The Bloemfontein Appeal Court yesterday reserved judgment in an appeal against a proclamation incorporating the vast Moutse area into kwaNdebele.

Mr Gibson Tlokwe Mathebe, acting chief of the resident Bantswana tribe, submitted that Moutse’s community was strongly opposed to incorporation into kwaNdebele and that when the proclamation was issued disorder and violence erupted in the community.

Moutse residents claimed their language, political and citizenship rights were seriously violated and that the area’s right to self-determination had been suppressed.

Professor John Daggard with Mr Edwin Cameron, for Mr Mathebe, said the majority of Moutse’s 120,000-strong community would become disenfranchised as women were not entitled to vote in kwaNdebele, which had a more limited franchise than any self-governing national state except kaNgwane.

It was further submitted that the proclamation incorporating Moutse into kwaNdebele in January 1986 was not authorised in terms of the National States Constitution Act of 1971.

It disregarded “the consideration of nationhood or ethnicity inherent in the concept of a national unit”.

In Moutse, the south Ndebele people — for whom kwaNdebele was founded — comprised only about 17 percent of the population and North Sotho people predominated, comprising about 50 percent of the people.

There was a whole system or code of legislation which pointed to ethnicity or nationhood as being the decisive criterion in drawing the boundaries of a national state, the appellant argued.

The most important factors in defining a nation or “volk” in terms of these laws were language and culture.

The State President’s general power to establish national states and to amend their boundaries, was subject to the restraints embodied in this code of legislation, counsel argued.

The State President could not incorporate Moutse into kwaNdebele on grounds of “geographic contiguity”, as this was not mentioned in the body of law.

Fundamental rights of the Moutse people would be detrimentally affected by incorporation. For instance:

● A foreign official language, Ndebele, would be imposed upon them.
● Women would be deprived of the right to vote.
● Citizenship of kwaNdebele for non-Ndebele could only be acquired after five years’ residence in the national state.

All these problems, it was argued had not been created by Moutse’s excision from Lebowa under a special law of 1983, but by the incorporation proclamation of the State President in 1986.

— Sapa and Staff Reporter.
Mouse could influence banishment policy
THE Appeal Court in Bloemfontein yesterday upheld an appeal by the chairman of the Moutse Regional Authority, Mr Gibson Tokwe Mathebe, against the area being incorporated into the KwaNdebele homeland.

Mr Justice Grosskopf, Mr Justice Hefer, Mr Justice Vivier and Mr Justice Boshoff (acting judge of appeal) concurring, made the ruling that now means Moutse is part of Lebowa as was the case before the South African Government decided to incorporate it into KwaNdebele.

The appeal was brought by Mr Mathebe who is also a member of the Bantouane tribe, resident in the Moutse district, acting chief of the tribe, chief of the Bantouane Tribal Authority and was, until December 31, 1985, a member of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly.

The Appeal Court yesterday held that the State President, Mr P W Botha, had used his powers in terms of Section 1 (1) of the Constitution of the National States Act for a purpose for which it was not intended, when — in disregard to the national connection of the majority of the inhabitants of Moutse — the district was added to KwaNdebele for administrative convenience.

Mr Grosskopf said it followed that the action of the State President was not valid and that Proclamation R227 of December 31, 1985, was void.
KwaNdebele’s drive for independence is in jeopardy

Moutse wins appeal against incorporation

AN Appeal Court judgment which yesterday invalidated President PW Botha’s proposed incorporation of Moutse into KwaNdebele has put a further stumbling block before the homeland’s drive for independence.

Legal experts monitoring the case said the judgment not only brought imminent relief to the territory’s embattled tribe but also also posed serious political implications for KwaNdebele’s independence.

Yesterday’s judgment in Bloemfontein — which ends a three year battle in favour of Moutse’s 120 000 tribemen — held the President’s incorporation proclamation of December 31, 1985 to be invalid.

Mr Justice Grosskopf found the president had used his powers in terms of Section 1 (1) of the Constitution of the National States for a purpose for which it was not intended. He said incorporation for administrative convenience disregarded the ethnic origin of the majority of the inhabitants, Sapa reports.

Constitutional lawyers yesterday said without Moutse, KwaNdebele with its 313 000 people and small territory, was not a viable entity for independence.

Homeland cabinet members have repeatedly voiced their determination to fully implement incorporation and ultimately independence.

The Moutse people, who are North Sotho, were part of the North Sotho homeland of Lebowa until their territory was excised and brought under government control and finally incorporated into KwaNdebele — home of the South Ndebele.

Sapa reports Mr Justice Grosskopf emphasised the case was judged on special facts. “Here was a large group of North Sothos in a fixed and traditional area where they formed the majority and where an attempt had been made to add the area to the South Ndebele’s national state.

“It was consequently easy to conclude that this attempt clashed with the whole object for which the Constitution of the National States had been created. Clearly, the same conclusion would not necessarily follow where the facts were different,” Mr Justice Grosskopf said.

Mr Justice Viljoen, Mr Justice Hefer, Mr Justice Vivier and Mr Justice Boshoff (acting judge of appeal), concurred and upheld the appeal by acting Moutse Chief Gibson Tiokwe Mathebe.

Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis said the court judgement could not be reached for comment last night.
Court rules Moutse transfer unlawful

By Patrick Laurence

The Appeal Court yesterday delivered a devastating blow to the quest by Chief Minister Majozi Mahlangu and his lieutenants to make kwaNdebele South Africa's fifth nominally independent state.

By ruling that the transfer of Moutse to kwaNdebele was unlawful, the Appeal Court deprived kwaNdebele of a third of its land and two-thirds of its citizens.

Situated near Groblersdal, Moutse was transferred to kwaNdebele by proclamation on December 31 1965, although Moutse was populated predominantly by Sotho-speaking people and kwaNdebele was designated as the "homeland" of the Ndebele people.

With a population of 120,000 and covering an area of about 66,000 ha, Moutse helped to boost the size and population of kwaNdebele and enhance its image as a prospective "independent" state.

kwaNdebele's rulers had decided in principle in favour of independence as far back as 1982, and the granting of Moutse to kwaNdebele was widely interpreted that more concrete moves towards independence were imminent.

The transfer of Moutse was strongly resisted by its Sotho inhabitants. Chief Thokwe Mathebe, chairman of the Moutse Regional Authority, spearheaded opposition to the move. He was the main appellant in applications to the Supreme Court and to the Appeal Court.

But the protests from Moutse's Sotho-speakers were dismissed by Constitutional Development Minister Chris Hennis.

He justified the transfer as a consolidation of territory rather than of people, although the enabling law under which it was transferred, the National States Constitution Act of 1971, specifically provided for the establishment of ethnically homogeneous homelands for the different "black nations".

In the legal application against the transfer, Professor John Dugard and Mr Edwin Cameron of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies argued that the transfer was contrary to the Verwoerdtian spirit of the 1971 Act.

The application was rejected by the Supreme Court but upheld by the Appeal Court, with Mr Justice Grosskopf finding that it was inimical to the whole concept of establishing national states for South Africa's different black peoples. Mr Justices Hefer, Vivier and Boshoff concurred.

The judgment means that the status quo before December 31 1965 reverts and that Moutse — which was excised from Lebowa in 1980 — falls under the jurisdiction of South Africa rather than of kwaNdebele.

The transfer of Moutse to kwaNdebele was a catalyst in the conflict that erupted in kwaNdebele in 1986. It led, after scores of people died in fierce fighting between pro-independence vigilantes and anti-independence "comrades", to a dramatic decision by the kwaNdebele Legislative Assembly in August 1986 to rescind its decision to become independent.

But in May last year Mr Mahlangu, who succeeded Mr Simon Skosana as kwaNdebele Chief Minister late in 1986, persuaded the Legislative Assembly to reinstate the original pro-independence decision.

By that time, however, the Legislative Assembly had been purged of known anti-independence men, notably Prince Cornelius, Prince James Mahlangu and Mr Solly Mahlanga, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, all of whom were detained at various times.


BLOEMFONTEIN. — The Appeal Court yesterday invalidated President P W Botha's proposed incorporation of Moutse into KwaNdebele — putting a further stumbling block in the homeland's drive for independence.

The court held that the State President had used his powers in terms of Section 1 (1) of the Constitution of the National States for a purpose for which it was not intended. He said incorporation for administrative convenience disregarded the ethnic origin of the majority of the inhabitants.

Constitutional lawyers yesterday said that "without the Moutse people and their land, KwaNdebele with its 312,000 people and small territory, was not a viable entity for independence".

This is a blow to the homeland government which is strongly in favour of independence. Homeland cabinet members have repeatedly voiced their determination to implement incorporation and ultimately independence.

The Moutse people, who are North Sotho, were part of the North Sotho homeland of Lebowa till their territory was excised and brought under government control and finally incorporated into KwaNdebele — home of the South Ndebele.

A Black Sash field worker who monitored the territory during its struggle against incorporation yesterday said the judgment meant "Moutse's liberation from intense suffering over the past three years".

"The tribe's resistance to incorporation precipitated an intense political conflict between the government and the people it ruled."

"The incorporation brought bloodshed and violence to the territory as the KwaNdebele vigilante ruthlessly tried to make the tribe accept incorporation."

Mr Justice Grosskopf emphasized that the case was judged on special facts. "Here was a large group of North Sotho in a fixed and traditional area where they formed the majority and where an attempt had been made to add the area to the South Ndebele's national state."

"It was consequently easy to conclude that this attempt clashed with the whole object for which the Constitution of the National States had been created. Clearly, the same conclusion would not necessarily follow where the facts were different," Mr Justice Grosskopf said.

Mr Justice Viljoen, Mr Justice Hefer, Mr Justice Vivier and Mr Justice Boshoff (acting judge of appeal) concurred and upheld the appeal by Acting Moutse Chief Gibson Tlokwana Mathebe.

Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Mr Chris Heunis could not be reached for comment last night. — Saps and Own Correspondent
MOUTSE's 124,000 inhabitants won a two-year battle against KwaNdebele rule this week, when the Appeal Court found the proclamation incorporating the Eastern Transvaal area into the Ndebele "homeland" was invalid.

The ruling by five judges ends a bloody tug of war between KwaNdebele — which needed Moutse's land and resources in its quest for viability and independence — and Moutse's inhabitants. In a four-month civil war after incorporation was announced in December 1985 at least 160 people died.

The effect of the judgement means that the people of Moutse will once again fall under the authority of the South African government, which excised the three areas comprising Moutse from the North Sotho "homeland" of Lebowa in 1985.

Gibson Tokwe Mathebe, the acting chief of Moutse's Bantustan tribe who brought the application, yesterday described the decision as "too wonderful to be true".

He said his people had endured many hardships under KwaNdebele rule. Many had feared harassment from the "homeland" police; people were charged if their motor cars did not display KwaNdebele registration plates and teachers had been asked to resign from the Department of Education and Training.

Ironically, Moutse's inhabitants — who were radicalised through their opposition to incorporation — owe their victory to the logic of Verwoerdian apartheid.

Mathebe's lawyers had argued that incorporation cut across the principles of separate development embodied in legislation dating back to 1959. They pointed to the contradiction of subjecting Moutse, where more than 50 percent of residents are North Sotho, to the rule of a South Ndebele homeland.

In reply, BH Wilkens, deputy minister of development and land affairs, said incorporation had been ordered because of Moutse's geographical contiguity to KwaNdebele and their integrated infrastructure.

Wilkens accepted there were various "population groups" in Moutse and their incorporation into KwaNdebele could cause problems. But, he said, in other "national states", after an initial period of opposition, these groups had "co-existed in harmony".

The South African government had

"In short, the decision was taken not with the purpose of furthering the political development of Moutse's population within national borders but with the eye on administrative convenience which would necessarily mean that most of them would be subjected to the jurisdiction of a foreign nation."

He added: "It is not for the reason of effective administration that national states are created; the purpose is completely different, namely the political development of national units."

The ruling could have important implications for other communities fighting incorporation.

However, the judge stressed the Moutse ruling was the result of the specific facts of the case.

"Here we had to deal with a large group of North Sothos in a fixed and traditional area where they formed the majority and where an attempt had been made to add the area to the South Ndebele's national state."

"It was consequently easy to conclude that this attempt clashed with the whole purpose for which the Constitution of the National States had been created. Clearly, the same conclusion would not necessarily follow where the fact were different."

In another significant repercussion earlier this week, Minister of Constitutional Development Chris Hani announced residents of Oukasie near Brits would not be forcibly removed.

JO-ANN BEKKER reports on also acquired land in Immervoor and Salieshoek on Lebowa's border for North Sotho residents who did not wish to be ruled by KwaNdebele.

Mr Justice Grosskopf ruled that in proclaiming Moutse part of KwaNdebele, the state president had used his powers in terms of Section 1 (1) of the Constitution of the National States — which empowers him to set up self-governing territories and to amend their borders — for a purpose for which they were not intended. The constitution emphasises that "further provision be made for the development of black nations to self-government and independence".

However, the president's motivation for incorporation was of an administrative nature, the judge said. "The national bond of Moutse's inhabitants was merely taken into account as a negative factor," he said. "It was perceived that the majority of Moutse's inhabitants would be dissatisfied, but it was expected that with time they would become reconciled or cease
CAPE TOWN — The necessary steps were being taken to take over the administration of Moutse from the Government of kwaNdebele by the South African Government, Constitutional Development Minister Mr Chris Heunis said this week.

He said in a statement that, in view of the judgment in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court which declared the inclusion of Moutse into the area of jurisdiction of kwaNdebele invalid, the control of the area now fell back to the Government of South Africa.

Inter-departmental arrangements were being made for the continued efficient and effective administration of the area, he said.

Progressive Federal Party spokesman on black affairs Mrs Helen Suzman said she hoped the court decision meant the issue had now been settled permanently and that no further attempts would be made to incorporate an unwilling Moutse into kwaNdebele, even if this did affect the independence of kwaNdebele unfavourably.

She said: “It has been clear for years, and this has unfortunately been proved by violence since the first rumour of incorporation, that the Moutse people do not wish to be administered by kwaNdebele, for various reasons.

“Among these reasons are that women will not have the vote, the language of instruction, insecurity of tenure of trading and other rights, the loss of South African citizenship, and the fact that they are different people.

“The whole notion of incorporation made a mockery of the South African Government's policy of ethnic unity.”
Youth group objects to kwandebele plans

By Mckeed Kotlolo, Pretoria Bureau

KWANDEBELE—The Mabhoko Youth Congress (Mayco) yesterday protested against the decision to opt for independence for the homeland.

Mayco said in a press statement that the people of kwandebele were shocked by the announcement of the Chief Minister, Mr Majozi Mahlangu, on Wednesday night that his government was going ahead with its independence plan, despite the nation's repeated rejection of the plan.

Mayco also called on the government to stop using the police to force villagers to attend meetings addressed by the Chief Minister and other Ministers in various villages.

It claimed that meetings were convened to intimidate and to condemn opponents of independence "and those who question the propaganda by the Ministers either get detained or are threatened with detention".

The homeland's Minister of Information could not be reached for comment.
Youth group objects to kwaNdebele plans

By Mckeed Kotolo, Pretoria Bureau

KWANDEBELE — The Mabhoko Youth Congress (Mayco) yesterday protested against the decision to opt for independence for the homeland.

Mayco said in a press statement that the people of kwaNdebele were shocked by the announcement of the Chief Minister, Mr Majosi Mahlangu, on Wednesday night that his government was going ahead with its independence plan, despite the nation's repeated rejection of it.

Mayco also alleged that government officials used the police to force villagers to attend meetings addressed by the Chief Minister and other Ministers in various villages.

It claimed that meetings were convened to intimidate and to condemn opponents of independence "and those who question the propaganda by the Ministers either get detained or are threatened with detention".

The homeland's Minister of Information could not be reached for comment.
Affairs at Auckland Park, in line with National Party ideology and that also makes him a suitable candidate.

If sacked, Eksteen could justifiably claim rough justice. Not only has the SABC bowed the line after the Hendricke incident, but according to its annual report the corporation cut its operating loss by half from R27m in both 1985 and 1986 to R13.2m last year (Current affairs December 18). This was after a budgeted loss of R42m for 1987.

Sources say, however, that one has to wait for the report from the outside consultants dealing with financial management before any judgment on the financial state of the SABC can be made. The sources say the new minister in charge of the SABC, Stoffel van der Merwe, will take a hard look at the report, which is expected later this year.

KWANDEBELE

As they were

Government ignored its Veroerdian precept of "bringing together those who belong together" in attempting to "consolidate" the so-called national state of KwaNdebele as a prelude to independence; it's ironic that the plans went awry, as a result of last week's Appeal Court decision.

Moutse was originally part of Lebowa. In 1980, the area was excised and placed under South African jurisdiction. Violence broke out on the day it was transferred to KwaNdebele. In the ensuing months of turmoil more than 150 people were killed. This minor civil war led in August 1986 to the dramatic decision by the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly to reject independence. Following the death of the chief minister, Simon Skosana two months later, local businessmen and Maizu Mahlangu was elected chief minister.

The Appeal Court decision to reverse the incorporation of Moutse into KwaNdebele would seem to be a setback to the Mahlangu administration's drive to become SA's fifth "independent" state.

As a result of the court's March 29 decision, Moutse has been taken out of KwaNdebele hands and given back to the South African government. Various functions such as dispensing business and

KwaNdebele: Shrinking borders

... car licences, the administration of the hospital and schools had already passed to KwaNdebele; these have all been returned to SA. Chief Minister, Maizu Mahlangu men had to leave the new police station they built in Moutse. Their departure was viewed with some jubilation.

What will Pretoria do now? While it would take an act of parliament (which would no doubt be vigorously contested by two of the houses) to reverse the court's ruling, it is suspected that some government officials privately welcome the decision as a way out of the embarrassing morass that KwaNdebele has become. But it should be borne in mind that Mahlangu still cherishes the dream of independence, which, after all, remains National Party policy.

Another move Pretoria might consider would be to re-incorporate Moutse into Lebowa. That too would not be entirely popular in Moutse. The fight against the incorporation into KwaNdebele brought together different interest groups; there is a friction that favours being part of Lebowa, while another is opposed to being absorbed in any homeland. Any attempt to incorporate Moutse into Lebowa is likely to put these temporary allies at odds once again.

With the incorporation of Moutse on January 1, 1986, KwaNdebele inherited 120,000 mainly Pedi-speaking residents who had opposed the move all along. Their recent court victory is the culmination of almost three years of litigation. Chief Thulise Mathebe, chairman of the Moutse Regional Authority, was the main appellant in application to the Supreme Court and to the Appeal Court.

Government attempted to justify Moutse's transfer on grounds that it was administratively convenient and made geographical sense. However, Justice Grosskopf of the Appeal Division ruled that the original statute governing the creation of homelands provided for the making of ethnic national states. He ruled that by incorporating a large group of North Sothos into an area intended to be a South Ndebele state, President PW Botha had used his powers for a purpose for which they were not intended. He therefore declared Botha's proclamation void.

Even with the inclusion of Moutse, KwaNdebele would be an economic basket case. It is the most artificial homeland territory, with virtually the entire population having moved there since the mid-Seventies. Its population has burgeoned largely because it's near to the PWV industrial heartland. To consider it's still best known for the notorious three-hour bus ride which thousands of its inhabitants make each morning to get to work. Unofficial estimates put the population at 400,000 and even officials concede that up to half the residents are not Ndebele.

Less than three years ago, KwaNdebele was little more than a dust-bowl of shanty towns north-east of Pretoria. At the time, the incorporation of Moutse nearly doubled the size of the homeland at a stroke, in an attempt to lend some credence to its bid for independent statehood. Moutse has a relatively better infrastructure, a thriving small business sector and a hospital, all of which the would-be Republic of KwaNdebele lacks.

Over the past 10 years, government has bought up a number of white farms adjacent to the KwaNdebele core. About 130,000 ha have been handed over to KwaNdebele since April 1986. The new capital of KwaNdebele, KwaMahlanga, is being built on one of these purchased farms. The remainder have been set aside for the resettlement of "proven Ndebele farmers."

With the decision of Moutse, KwaNdebele reverts back to the original core area. The homelands of squatter camps, plus these farms. Another parcel of land still earmarked for inclusion is the Rust der Winter farms, which, despite protests from white farmers, are being expropriated to attach to the homeland.

In May last year, Mahlangu and his government put independence back on the agenda. But in an unprecedented move, not surprising in view of months of violence — Pretoria announced that the homeland authority would have to demonstrate it had popular support for independence. Without Moutse, however, its case remains flimsy, whether or not it somehow manages to drum up consensus in support of independence.
Heunis on visit to KwaNdebele

SIYABUSA (KwaNdebele) — Independence would grant the citizens of KwaNdebele a status equivalent to that of any other country in the world, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr. Chris Heunis, said yesterday.

Speaking at the opening of the fourth session of KwaNdebele’s Legislative Assembly, Mr. Heunis said independence would place the country in a position to negotiate with any other country, at the highest level, for financial and technical assistance.

"With the necessary confidence and determination, independence can unite the people so that the country can be developed to the benefit of all."

He said that in a divided society there was potential for conflict and the differences which existed between the different groups were often emphasised and even exploited.

Constitutional reform and the safety of all the inhabitants of southern Africa would determine the survival of civilisation in the region, he said.

Independence would not remove the reality of interdependence in southern Africa and there would always be a certain degree of interdependence between South Africa and the other independent states. This process was already in an advanced stage, Mr. Heunis said.

He added that stability did not mean stagnation and lack of progress but was essential to ensure the ability of a government, such as that of KwaNdebele, to adapt to the demands that were placed on it. — Sapa
Happiness is being part of South Africa

By MANLIA TYALA

THE political football is over for Moutse.

After eight years in the wilderness, the 120,000 member central Transvaal community finally has an identity of its own — having been subjects of Lebowa, then South Africa, then KwaNdebele and back to South Africa again.

Last week's Appeal Court ruling that South Africa had unlawfully transferred Moutse to KwaNdebele control in 1986 was the culmination of a long and bitter struggle by the Moutse people, who have experienced torture and unlawful detention since they started opposing the incorporation.

Connection

The court held that President P.W. Botha had used his powers in terms of Section 1(1) of the Constitution of the National States for a purpose for which it was not intended, when — in disregard of the national connection of the majority of inhabitants — the districts was added to KwaNdebele for administrative convenience.

Chief Gibson Tlokwe Mathobe, who spearheaded the Moutse resistance, was overjoyed this week.

"We could not believe it (the outcome) at first. Our lawyers had told us we might have to wait many months.

CHIEF MATHEBE

Victory at last for a decision and that we should not be optimistic. "We will never understand why the South African Government embarked on a course of action which has caused so much anguish and suffering."

He is now planning to call a mass meeting to advise the community of the victory.

The Moutse people's problems started in the late '70s with a plan to allocate the area to KwaNdebele in terms of the Government's consolidation plans.

Despite vehement opposition, Moutse was excised from Lebowa in 1986 and reverted to central government administration in preparation for the incorporation.

Resettlement

For six years the Moutse community, headed by its traditional leadership, opposed incorporation.

However, towards the end of 1985 SA, KwaNdebele and Lebowa jointly agreed that Moutse would become part of KwaNdebele in return for Lebowa getting the Zebediela Orange estates, a railway line between Lebowakgomo and Zebediela and two resettlement areas earmarked for those Moutse residents who refused to stay in KwaNdebele.

In 1988 Chief Mathobe challenged the incorporation in the Pretoria Supreme Court.

He argued chiefly that the proclamation incorporating Moutse into KwaNdebele was not authorised by the National States Act, in that it, among other things, disregarded considerations of ethnicity.

The court ruled against Chief Mathobe. He took the case on appeal to Bloemfontein and won.

Said Chief Mathobe: "The road leading to Bloemfontein was long and we endured many hardships. Attempts by the KwaNdebele police to prevent our people from attending the hearing was just one relatively mild example of the manner in which they conducted themselves over the past few years."
kwaNdebele consultant to be paid R343 000

The kwaNdebele government has hired a former mayor of Atteridgeville as a consultant at a fee of R343 000 a month, more than half of an MP's salary in a year.

One of the duties of the consultant, Mr Joe Tshabalala, a Pretoria-based businessman, is to motivate the Ndebele people to "look forward" to the realisation of independence.

KwaNdebele's Chief Minister, Mr Majozi Mahlangu, has insisted the majority of Ndebele back his decision to opt for independence, blaming opposition to it on a small band of "agitators".

The Star has a copy of a letter sent to Mr Tshabalala advising him of his appointment. Dated March 15, it is signed by Mr Fanis Mahlangu, Minister of Citizen Liaison and Information.

Mr Tshabalala's tasks include "dissemination of political information to the Ndebele nation, organisation of meetings to be addressed by kwaNdebele Cabinet Ministers and motivation of the Ndebele people to joyous anticipation of independence".

The letter reads in part: "It is confirmed that the all-inclusive fee will be R343 000 (three-hundred and four-three thousand rand) payable in equal monthly instalments as from 1 April 1988 over a period of 10 months."

Mr Tshabalala told The Star that he had been appointed as a consultant to "conduct a survey" on Ndebele attitudes towards independence, saying he had conducted similar surveys for Transkei and Venda.

No fee had been fixed as the amount would be determined by the cost of the exercise, he said.

After The Star obtained a copy of the letter, Mr Tshabalala denied he had received the letter, insisting that both the terms of appointment and his fee had still to be negotiated.
R34 000 a month for "motivator"

Johannesburg. — The KwaNdebele government has hired a former mayor of Atteridgeville as a consultant at a fee of R34 000 a month, more than half an MP's salary in a year, the Star reported yesterday.

One of the duties of the consultant, Mr Joe Tshabalala, a Pretoria-based businessman, is to motivate the Ndebele people to "look forward" to independence.

KwaNdebele's Chief Minister, Mr Majosi Mahlangu, has insisted the majority of Ndebele back his decision to opt for independence, blaming opposition to it on "agitators".

The Star has a copy of a letter sent to Mr Tshabalala advising him of his appointment. Dated March 15 it is signed by Mr Fanie Mahlangu, Minister of Citizen Liaison and Information. — Sapa
Defence

2. On 1st October, ask the Minister of Defence:

(a) whether the Government is in a position to table a copy of the defence estimates for the year 1988:

(b) the departmental allowances of all members of the Defence Services.

The Minister of Defence:

1988:

(a) the copies of defence estimates for the year 1988:

(b) the departmental allowances of all members of the Defence Services.

Question standing over from Thursday, 21st April, 1988.

President:

1142

TUESDAY, 26 APRIL, 1988

House of Assembly.
Prince challenges 'imposed' rulers

By Mckee Kgotlolo
Pretoria Bureau

The former chairman of the Ndzundza Tribal Authority in kwaNdebele and fierce opponent of the homeland’s independence, Prince James Senzangakhona Mahlangu, launched an urgent application in the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday for the dismissal of the allegedly "self imposed" executive committee of the tribal authority.

Prince Mahlangu’s lawyer, Mr Nano Matlala, said the application follows the kwaNdebele government’s alleged unlawful replacement — about a year ago — of an elected executive committee which had been approved by Paramount Chief David Mabhoko.

DETAINED IN EMERGENCY

The case was postponed to today to give Mr Justice Smuts time to study the papers. The applicant said that the replacement committee was not elected by the people, but "imposed itself", and did not have the blessing of the paramount chief.

The first committee, which was under the chairmanship of Prince Mahlangu, was dismissed by the government because of its opposition to the independence plans in the homeland. Some of its members, including the prince himself, were detained under the state of emergency.

If the court upholds the application, all the current committee members who automatically became members of the legislative assembly would lose their seats.
State to push ahead on Moutse plan

The Government is to press ahead with the incorporation of Moutse into kwaNdebele. Constitutional Development Minister Mr Chris Heuwies said in the House of Assembly yesterday legislation to this effect would be introduced.

According to an Appeal Court ruling the proclamation excising Moutse from Lebowa for incorporation into kwaNdebele is invalid.
PW rejects Moutse talks

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — No purpose would be served now to receive another delegation from the residents of Moutse to discuss their possible incorporation into KwaNdebele, President P W Botha said yesterday.

Botha said in reply to a question from Peter Soal (FFP Johannesburg North): "I suggested that the late Dr Phatudi and the late Mr Skosana should come to an agreement, which I would accept. "They were unable to come to an agreement and I suggested they meet under the chairmanship of an independent person, Dr Piet Rautenbach was appointed for this purpose. They could still not reach an agreement."

"After that, in 1983, I met a delegation of the late Dr Phatudi, his cabinet and a number of people from Moutse. I explained the government's viewpoint to them and emphasised that it was important that an agreement be reached."

"When it became evident that an agreement could not be reached, the government took steps to incorporate Moutse with KwaNdebele. The government of Lebowa then decided to take the Republic to court."

Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis, said government intended introducing legislation in the near future.
Parliament and:

Moutse meeting rejected

There would be no purpose in the government receiving another delegation from Moutse residents to discuss their possible incorporation into KwaNdebele, President P.W. Botha said yesterday.

He said in reply to a question from Mr. Peter Soal (PFP, Johannesburg North) that he looked into the matter in 1983 with the late Dr. Cedric Phatudi, then Chief Minister of Lebowa.

"I suggested that the late Dr. Phatudi and the late Mr. Skosana should come to an agreement, which I would accept.

"They were unable to and I suggested they meet under the chairmanship of an independent person."

There was still division after such a meeting took place.

After there was no agreement in 1985, the government took steps to incorporate Moutse with KwaNdebele, Mr. Botha said.
PLEA FOR DISMISSAL

Bid to oust Chief Minister and Tribal Authorities

By AYAH DUBE

PHOTO: CHEIF MAJALI MATHEMANGU

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

On Wednesday night, the court of the High Court of the Federation, seated in ibadan, heard an application by the Federal Government seeking the dismissal of the government of the Federation.

The application was made by the Federal Government through its Acting Attorney-General, who argued that the government of the Federation had failed to discharge its duties as required by law.

The government of the Federation has been in power since 2015 and has faced criticism over its handling of the country's affairs.

The application is expected to be heard on Friday, October 14, 2021.
Government threatens Moutse

HOUSE Of Assembly — The Government intended taking further action on the incorporation of Moutse into KwaNdebele through the introduction of legislation during the current session of Parliament, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said yesterday.

He was replying to a question from Mr Peter Soal (FFP Johannesburg North) following the recent appeal court decision against the 1985 proclamation by the State President, Mr P W Botha, which officially incorporated the Moutse area into KwaNdebele.

No details of the proposed legislation were given by Mr Heunis.

Agreement

Answering a second question on Moutse from Mr Soal, the State President, Mr P W Botha, said he did not think it would serve any purpose to receive another delegation from the area's residents on their possible incorporation into KwaNdebele.

He said he had personally looked at the area in 1983 with the late Dr Cedric Phatudi (Chief Minister of Lebowa) and suggested he and the late Mr Simon Skosana (Chief Minister of KwaNdebele) should come to an agreement.

which Mr Botha would accept.

"They were unable to come to an agreement and I suggested that they meet under the chairmanship of an independent person.

"Dr Piet Rautenbach was appointed for this purpose... they could still not reach an agreement."

Delegation

After that, in 1985, Mr Botha said he had met a delegation of Dr Phatudi, the Chief Minister's cabinet and a number of Moutse people.

"I explained the Government's viewpoint to them and emphasised it was important an agreement be reached.

"The Government specifically envisaged improved administration and planning.

"When it became evident that an agreement would not be reached, the Government took steps to incorporate Moutse with KwaNdebele.

"The Government of Lebowa then decided to take the Republic to court.

"In view of the above-mentioned facts, I do not think it would serve any purpose now to receive another delegation." — Sopa.
Repression of the people who seek to change the law

The government's latest move to condone violence and
create a situation of ongoing violence and
pressure will result in the government still refusing to rest.

The government stands united in its position.
The government's policy is clear.

The committee não agreeing.

The government's move will bring severe conflict in the
region and leave the situation as it is.

The government's decision will not be changed,

The government will not back down.

The government's position is clear.

The government's stance is unchanged.

The government will not back down.

The government's position is clear.

The government will not back down.

The government's stance is unchanged.

The government will not back down.

The government's position is clear.

The government will not back down.

The government's stance is unchanged.

The government will not back down.

The government's position is clear.

The government will not back down.

The government's stance is unchanged.

The government will not back down.
Challenge for universal franchise

Ndebele women in court fight for vote

By Claire Robertson, Pretoria Bureau

The State President's denial of the vote to kwaNdebele women could not be called "unreasonable", counsel for the respondents in a pioneer sex discrimination case said in the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday.

The applicants, Paulina Machika and four others, are seeking an order to have declared void legislation denying women the franchise and the 1984 election of the 16 kwaNdebele Legislative Assembly members.

Mr William de Villiers SC, appearing for the State President, the Chief Minister of kwaNdebele and 15 other members of the Legislative Assembly, said the "discrimination" in the case of the franchise was not an "unfair differentiation" between men and women.

Women have the vote in other South African homelands.

Universal franchise in kwaNdebele was blocked by the Legislative Assembly in 1984 after a speech by then Chief Minister Simon Sosane in which he expressed his uneasiness at having his wife, for whom he paid a dowry, pointing her finger at him (in the Assembly) and saying that he was not telling the truth.

"The Ndebeles will not tolerate that, so they will never do it," Mr Sosane said.

PRESIDENT SIGNED

Enabling legislation was signed by State President Mr Botha shortly afterwards, denying the vote and a place in the Assembly to kwaNdebele women.

A packed Pretoria Supreme Court heard Mr de Villiers explain that this was not unfair because it was in accordance with the traditions of the Ndebele people.

Mr de Villiers argued that denying women a say in public life dated back to Aristotle.

He referred to verses from Genesis in the Bible — Eve tempting Adam with an apple — to establish the Christian basis for women being regarded as "second-class citizens" — which they are even now described as" and sketched the stormy suffragette period in Britain.

Votes for women in Western society had had to follow a lengthy constitutional process and was denied even today in some Islamic countries — "and now they want the Ndebele to change in the blink of an eye," he said.

He responded to the applicants' argument that the Legislative Assembly itself was a new style of government for the traditional kwaNdebele people by describing the Assembly as "a new institution seen through the eyes of their traditions and practices".

The applicants had earlier detailed the case of a widow who, as the sole breadwinner in the family, did not have the vote while her young son did.

"From a Western view we can say it is wrong — from their viewpoint, we cannot say it is wrong," Mr de Villiers said.

Two of the respondents, including speaker in the Legislative Assembly Mr S. Mampangeni, are not opposing the women's bid for the vote.

The hearing continues.
PW sends message to Mozambican president

MAPUTO — President Botha has sent a message to his Mozambican counterpart, President Joaquim Chissano, it has been disclosed in Maputo.

Mozambican Co-operation Minister General Jacinto Veloso returned to Maputo on Wednesday after meeting President Botha and Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha to discuss ways to revitalise the Nkomati Accord.

General Veloso said he was returning with a message from Mr. P.W. Botha.

He confirmed that a meeting between the two heads of state was a possibility, but said relations had to improve first.

He said Mr Botha had thanked Mr Chissano for his message, which he considered "an important step for peace and good neighbourliness".

Chief pleads for Moutse

QwaQwa Chief Minister Kenneth Mopeli has deplored the Government’s decision to incorporate the Moutse area into kwaNdebele.

In a telex yesterday to President Botha, Dr Mopeli said: "Your Government's decision to press ahead with the incorporation of the Moutse area into kwaNdebele is strongly deplored. We solemnly appeal to you, Sir, as a democrat, to respect the latest verdict of the Supreme Court on the issue, and honour the wishes of the majority of the Moutse residents who are determined to retain their South African citizenship."

Council compromises offers IP Skilpad Hall

Pretoria Council’s management committee has offered the Independent Party (IP) the Skilpad Hall at the showgrounds as a venue for a multiracial meeting.

In a report to the council on the management committee’s refusal to let the meeting take place in the city hall yesterday, the committee said it had informed the IP that the party could use the City Hall only if the meeting was restricted to whites.

Infighting among right-wing city councillors came to the fore repeatedly during Wednesday’s monthly council meeting, with the Conservative Party being accused by an ex-member of "inconsequence" in racial matters.

Later in the meeting the CP councillors walked out en masse when Mr Piet Rudolph (independent) asked for a division of votes over an amendment he had proposed regarding a new coloured residential area.

Mr Rudolph later withdrew his request for a division. — Sapa.
AN application to nullify the 1984 KwaNdebele elections was made in the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday by women who claimed to have been discriminated against because of their sex.

Five KwaNdebele women brought the application against the State President, Mr P W Botha, for having issued a proclamation excluding the homeland's women from voting. The proclamation defined a voter as "any male citizen of KwaNdebele above the age of 21."

Mr Majori George Mahlangu, KwaNdebele's Chief Minister, and five other members of the Legislative Assembly have also been cited as respondents in the matter. The application is seeking an order to restrain them from carrying out official duties.

THOUSANDS of pupils are boycotting classes at 10 high schools in Soweto and Tembisa.

The class boycott started yesterday when a teacher at Tembisa High School, Mr M. Majumbi, arrested by security police in a dawn raid at his home, led the protest.

Mr Majumbi (25) was released yesterday morning in the light of his release. Tembisa teachers will have a meeting at the Tembisa high school at 11am today to resolve the school crisis.

A teacher at Mapetla High School in Soweto is also believed to have been detained. "The arrest of Mr M. Majumbi," an English and History teacher caused anger among pupils and staff at Tembisa High School and triggered strikes at some other high schools and secondary schools in the area.

A spokesman for the Department of Education and Training in:

REPORTS, pictures and comment in this edition may be censored in terms of the Government's state of emergency.
PRETORIA — Five KwaNdebele women are suing President P W Botha and the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly for sexual discrimination—because they do not have the vote.

The hearing, believed to be one of the few such sexual discrimination cases in SA history, began yesterday in the Pretoria Supreme Court, which was packed with KwaNdebele women.

The applicants claimed that the female citizens of KwaNdebele, have different interests from those of male citizens and these interests were not adequately served by an all-male election and an all-male Legislative Assembly.

Paulina Machika and four other women are seeking an order to declare as void the provision of Proclamation R265 of 1979, which excludes women from the right to vote and to be elected as members of the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly.

The "modern-day suffragettes" are also seeking a declaration that the election of the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly is "void and of no force and effect".

Furthermore, the applicants are seeking an interdict restraining the assembly "from continuing to act as or to perform any of the functions of members of the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly".

Counsel for the applicants, R S Welsh SC and E Cameron SC, told the court: "The electoral principles and the notion of suffrage were novel and unacceptable to those appointed to positions of authority in KwaNdebele". — Sapa.
Moutse joyous on Monday, weeps on Tuesday

ON Monday the Moutse community was still deciding how to celebrate the recent Appeal Court ruling which overturned its incorporation into the KwaNdebele "homeland".

On Tuesday Constitutional Development Minister Chris Heunis announced he would introduce new legislation during the current session of parliament to re-incorporate Moutse into the northern Transvaal "homeland".

Gibson Tlokwe Mathebe, the acting chief of Moutse's Bantoane tribe who brought the Appeal Court application, had described their victory as "too wonderful to be true". This week his advisers said he was in a state of shock.

The Transvaal Rural Action Committee, a Black Sash project which has worked extensively in the area, said the latest announcement might once again cause severe conflict in Moutse. After the area's incorporation into KwaNdebele was announced in December 1985 a four-month civil war erupted in which at least 160 people were killed.

Trac representative Joanne Yawitch said the Moutse community had experienced "extreme suffering and oppression at the hands of the KwaNdebele authorities" during the two years after the territory's incorporation.

"The entire community endured this with a discipline and restraint which was in large part based on their faith in the due processes of law and the correctness of their cause," she said.

On March 29 their patience was rewarded when the Appeal Court ruled their incorporation invalid. The court ruled that the state president had wrongly incorporated Moutse into KwaNdebele for administrative reasons — government representatives had argued this made sense because of Moutse's geographical contiguity to KwaNdebele and their integrated infrastructure.

In fact, the court ruled, "homeland" legislation empowered the president to amend the boundaries of self-governing territories only to make further provision for the "development of black nations to self-government and independence".

Mathebe's lawyers had stressed that the incorporation of Moutse's 124,000 inhabitants, of whom 50 percent were North Sotho, into a South Ndebele "homeland" cut across all the state principles of separate development embodied in legislation dating back to 1959.

Trac believes the proposed incorporation is "a bloody minded attempt to make KwaNdebele's independence a viable option at the expense of the Moutse community".

Moutse gave the "homeland" a badly needed hospital and a well-established infrastructure of schools, roads and shops.
PRETORIA. — Sexual discrimination in South Africa was placed under the spotlight this week in a case between KwaNdebele women, President P W Botha and the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly.

The applicants, five KwaNdebele women, are fighting for the right to vote. Without the vote, they claimed their interests, which are different to men’s, were not adequately served by all-male elections and an all-male legislative assembly.

The first applicant, Mrs Paulina Machika, said in an affidavit that she was a housewife and was “assisted in bringing the application by my husband, Mr Petrus Machika”.

The woman’s application was opposed by the State President and the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly.

Mr I de Villiers, SC, for the respondents, told the Deputy Judge President, Mr Justice C F Eloff, that women had fought universally, and for centuries, for the right to vote.

Citing feminist, sociological and biblical references, Mr de Villiers said the female right to vote was only attained in the “Western world” after reaching the pinnacle of development.

Mrs Machika alleged in her affidavit that it was not only women who were refused to choose representatives on the various Ndebele authorities or the Legislative Assembly.

“The overwhelming majority of the men had also not been able to choose representatives, as they were not members of the tribal authorities.

“I genuinely thought that the whole purpose of having elections was to allow all those who had previously been excluded, the right to participate.”

Mrs Machika also said the Legislative Assembly could not be regarded as representative of the KwaNdebele people.

She further stated that the exclusion of women was an attempt to limit popular participation in government.

“As I have pointed out, and as is confirmed by the affidavit of the Speaker, many of the male citizens are migrant workers who live and work outside KwaNdebele for most of the year.

“It is the women who are most actively involved in the management of local affairs, and it is therefore they who pose the greatest threat to the traditional power base of the nominated members.”

Mrs Machika also said the homeland systems could not be judged against traditional tribal governments.
Heunis keeps new Moutse inclusion law under wraps

BRIEF hope for an end to five years of uncertainty and violence for the people of Moutse has been dashed by a Government announcement that new legislation on the conflict is being prepared.

The 120,000 residents of the rural settlement, a controversial inclusion in the KwaNdebele homeland, now fear that the brief respite they won from the courts against their inclusion will be reversed by the new laws.

Mr Chris Heunis, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, told Parliament this week the legislation was being prepared — but he would not say what its effect would be.

His announcement came little more than three weeks after the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein ruled in favour of the largely Sotho-speaking Moutse residents, who have fought a two-year battle to have their inclusion in KwaNdebele reversed.

Progressive Federal Party MP Mr Peter Soal, who asked Mr Heunis to spell out the Government's intentions, said: "One can't understand why, against everyone's better judgement and the violence and mayhem that has surrounded the issue, the Government wants to push through with Moutse's inclusion."

Asked again on the weekend to clarify the Government's intentions, Mr Heunis once more declined, saying wraps on the nature of the legislation were necessary to avoid further counter-applications to the courts.

However, informed Government sources said the legislation "would not necessarily" amount to re-inclusion.

So the Moutse residents' future stays in limbo.

The Government has never spelled out specific reasons for including Moutse in KwaNdebele against the Moutse clan's wishes.

Mr Soal believes the reason is to bolster viability prospects for KwaNdebele, at present little more than a squatter state.

Moutse has some infrastructure, where KwaNdebele has virtually none — and its inclusion would nearly double the KwaNdebele homeland, occupied by some 400,000 people.

More than 100 people have died in violence since Moutse was incorporated in 1996.

Mr Heunis denied this, saying the Government wants KwaNdebele's rulers to demonstrate "broad support" for independence before the homeland becomes South Africa's fifth independent black state.
kwaNdebele’s police chief gets new post

Pretoria Bureau

kwaNdebele’s Chief Minister Majori Mahlangu was the guest speaker at a farewell function for the homeland’s police chief, Brigadier Hertzog Lerm, last night.

Brigadier Lerm has been transferred to the SA Police Port Natal division where he will serve as Divisional Commissioner from July 1.

Brigadier Lerm, who has headed police units at some controversial unrest incidents in the past few years, has served in kwaNdebele since 1966.

Towards the end of his term, which was marked by resistance to proposed independence for the homeland, he also held the post of private secretary to the Chief Minister.

Brigadier Lerm was responsible for incorporating the homeland government’s Mbobotho vigilantes into the police force as special constables.

He was in command at an unrest incident in Mamelodi in 1965, when at least 53 people died after the police opened fire.
THE KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly has passed a Bill indemnifying the KwaNdebele Government from legal action.

The Bill was passed on Friday and still has to be placed before the State President, Mr PW Botha, for approval. If approved, no civil or criminal proceedings will be instituted or continued in a court of law against the homeland authorities.

The indemnity is effective during the period between December 1, 1985 and June 11, 1987. "Proceedings which may have been brought or commenced prior to the coming into operation of this Act shall lapse and shall be deemed void," the Bill reads.

Also protected by the new law are members of the Cabinet, officers and members of the KwaNdebele police force, any person acting under the authority of an officer or person considered to be representing the government.

The Act reads further: "If in any proceedings instituted against the government the question arises whether any act took place in good faith, it shall be presumed until proved otherwise that such an act was in good faith."

A prominent KwaNdebele resident yesterday said the introduction of the new Bill was a deliberate act by the authorities "to protect tyranny." He said that most of the cases pending against the government arose from the 1982/86 incidents which were sparked off by a then Mbekato Vigilante group.

"If enactment of the Act will have to be challenged in the court of law," he said.
KwaNdebele Bill called violation of human rights

By Mckeed Ktoiolo, Pretoria Bureau

Anti-independence organisations in kwaNdebele and lawyers have condemned the kwaNdebele Indemnity Bill which was passed on Friday by the Legislative Assembly as a violation of human rights.

The national director of Lawyers for Human Rights, Mr Brian Currin, said the passing of the Indemnity Bill was a violation of the fundamental right of the people.

"The only effective right a citizen has to protect himself against excessive and unlawful State action is through the courts of law. That fundamental right has been violated by the kwaNdebele Indemnity Bill."

He said that such action by the kwaNdebele Legislative Assembly "will insure 'banana republic status' even before independence."

ADMISSION

Mr Currin said: "Ironically, the Bill, which is retrospective to December 1983, is an admission by the State that they have acted unlawfully both criminally and civilly over the past years."

Mr Nic de Villiers of the Pretoria Legal Resources Centre said: "It is an appalling disregard for the process of the law and gives blanket protection to police."

A former detainee and member of the homeland's Legislative Assembly, Mr Andries Mahlangu, said the government was trying to intimidate people not to expose its heinous acts during the unrest.

Mr Mahlangu said many innocent people were killed by government agents."
By McKeed Kotolo, Pretoria Bureau

Legal experts believe that by passing an indemnity Bill, the kwandebele government might have gone beyond its legislative powers.

On Friday the homeland's Legislative Assembly passed the kwandebele Indemnity Bill which protects it or its employees and agents from any civil claims arising from the territory's 18 months of unrest between December 1, 1985 and June 11, 1987.

Professor Marinus Wicke of the University of South Africa's Faculty of Law said he had the feeling that by passing the Bill, "the Legislative Assembly might have gone beyond its legislative powers because the police powers in that territory are delegated, and the Assembly does not have powers either to restrict a jurisdiction of the courts or amend the State Liability Act."

"For these reasons I doubt the validity of the Indemnity Act," he said.

Professor John Degard of Wits University's Faculty of Law said the Assembly's action was contrary to the principles of justice.

"The action taken might be legally effective but still runs contrary to the principles of justice."

Professor Dugard, who represented Moutse residents in the Appeal Court case against the incorporation of the area into kwandebele, said the Act did not indemnify the homeland's government from Moutse cases arising between December 1, 1985 and June 11, 1987 "because Moutse was never part of kwandebele."

He said it had been proved in a court of law that incorporation of this territory into kwandebele was unlawful.

The now-defunct government watchdog, the Mphotho vigilante group, has been named in legal actions.
PRINCE JAMES IS HELD

PRINCE James Mahlangu, chairman of the Ndzundza Tribal Authority in KwaNdebele, has been detained in terms of the Internal Security Act.

A spokesman for the KwaNdebele police yesterday confirmed Prince Mahlangu’s detention on Monday. He said although he had not been formally charged, police were investigating charges against him under security laws.

“That is all I can say at this stage. I cannot speculate whether he will be formally charged or released after questioning,” the spokesman said.

Prince Mahlangu, known for his stand against the independence of KwaNdebele, last week applied for the dismissal of the current “self-imposed” executive committee of the Ndzundza tribal authority, including Mr Majozi George Mahlangu, Chief Minister of KwaNdebele.

The application was made in the Pretoria Supreme Court and was postponed sine die.
kwaNdebele govt criticises PFP MP

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The kwaNdebele government has launched a verbal attack on Progressive Federal Party MP Mr Peter Soal and others who have opposed Moutse's incorporation into kwaNdebele.

Moutse, with a population of 120,000 mostly Pedi-speaking people, was incorporated into the Ndebele homeland by Government proclamation in January 1986. In March the Appeal Court found the proclamation invalid and Moutse returned to central Government administration.

Last week, it was announced in Parliament that new laws are to be passed to override the Appeal Court decision and secure Moutse for kwaNdebele. This evoked an outcry from the PFP.

"How can Mr Soal deprive the Moutse people of crystal clear running water from taps provided by the kwaNdebele government where they were previously subjected to water from polluted wells and dams which were unfit for human consumption?" asked Mr F K Mahlangu, the homeland's Minister of Citizen Liaison and Information.

"Sorry, Mr Soal, we do not accept you or your party as a solution to our goal towards self-realisation and the acknowledgement of human dignity."

Mr Mahlangu said residents of 13 villages in Moutse came daily to the kwaNdebele government begging it "not to leave them in the lurch".

He said that the kwaNdebele government supported Pretoria because it allowed minorities "to achieve their objectives while retaining their own cultures and values within their own region".
Prince Mahlangu released

By McKeed Kotolo

Prince James Mahlangu, who was detained by the kwaNdebele police in terms of the Internal Security Act a week ago, has been released.

Prince Mahlangu, an opponent of kwaNdebele's independence, was arrested at his Weltevrede home last Monday and released on Thursday.

The liaison officer for the homeland police, Lieutenant J A Joubert, said the prince was under question in connection with an illegal gathering held at Wolwekraal on April 16. His arrest came less than a week after he had launched an urgent application in the Pretoria Supreme Court for the dismissal of the alleged "self-imposed" executive committee of the Ndzudza Tribal Authority.
The MINISTER OF INFORMATION, Broadcasting, Services and the Film Industry: The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING.

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION; No. 10, Mrs H Huzumza asked the Minister of National Education:

Whether the SEK to be paid under the KwaNdebele accounting system for the registration of schools in KwaNdebele is different from the SEK paid under the Limpopo system for schools in Limpopo.

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION; No. 10, Mrs H Huzumza asked the Minister of National Education:

Whether the SEK to be paid under the KwaNdebele accounting system for the registration of schools in KwaNdebele is different from the SEK paid under the Limpopo system for schools in Limpopo.

Hospital board of Witsbank, new persons:

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE; No. 13, Mrs H Huzumza asked the Minister of National Education:

Whether the SEK to be paid under the KwaNdebele accounting system for the registration of schools in KwaNdebele is different from the SEK paid under the Limpopo system for schools in Limpopo.

Hospital board of Witsbank, new persons:

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE; No. 13, Mrs H Huzumza asked the Minister of National Education:

Whether the SEK to be paid under the KwaNdebele accounting system for the registration of schools in KwaNdebele is different from the SEK paid under the Limpopo system for schools in Limpopo.

Utilization of graduate members of SAP according to their qualifications:

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER; No. 9, Mr G C Vos was reappointed.

Mr P P Brody, Chairman of the Witbank Hospital Board:

Yes, as far as possible, all graduate members of the South African Police Service are appropriately employed. However, in certain cases, the employment of such members is not appropriate. As far as can be determined, there are no such instances.
The government yesterday confirmed that the new Lebowa government was considering holding discussions with the KwaNdebele government about a possible amalgamation of the two homelands. The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Planning, Mr Roelf Meyer, said on behalf of the Minister, Mr Chris Heunis, that Lebowa had "intimated to me that they are considering the possibility of holding discussions with KwaNdebele regarding possible amalgamation."
CAPE TOWN — The government yesterday confirmed that the new Lebowa Government will be considering amalgamation talks with the KwaNdebele Government about a possible merger of the two homelands.

Political Correspondent

It was also still the intention to add the Rus de Winter irrigation area to KwaNdebele as it was promised to Kalkfontein, compensatory land for Kalkfontein, Gewerffontein and Bloedfontein.

However, Mr Meyer in reply to a question from Mr Wyand van Wyk (CP), did not intimate that they are considering the possibility of holding discussions with KwaNdebele regarding possible amalgamation.

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Planning, Mr Roelf Meyer, said on behalf of Minister Chris Heunis, that Lebowa had informed him that they are considering the possibility of holding discussions with KwaNdebele regarding possible amalgamation.
Plan for merger with Lebowa denied

THE Chief Minister of KwaNdebele, Mr. M.G. Mahlangu, has quashed "speculative announcements" on the amalgamation of the homeland and Lebowa.

"The Government and people of KwaNdebele have no interest or desire to discuss an amalgamation of KwaNdebele with Lebowa or any other country," Mr Mahlangu said.

The Chief Minister said that Moutse was not part of Lebowa and would not be incorporated into Lebowa in the future.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Bloemfontein recently ruled that the 1985 proclamation incorporating Moutse into the KwaNdebele homeland was invalid.

Mr Mahlangu added that his government wished to reiterate an earlier invitation to the Chief Minister of Lebowa for discussions on matters of common interest to both homelands.

"Matters which we can discuss could include the rights and privileges of Ndebele citizens residing in the Zebciela area," Chief Mahlangu said.
The Minister of Transport Affairs.

DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

The Minister of Development and Education.

The Minister of Transport Affairs.

[Signature]

June 21, 1988

[Stamp]

[Stamp]
Conference calls for inquiry into police action

By Claire Robertson, Pretoria Bureau

A conference of 150 academics, lawyers and politicians called on the Government yesterday to appoint a judicial commission of inquiry into the activities of the kwaNdebele police and the mbo-kotha (vigilantes) in the homeland.

The conference, "kwaNdebele — the future", organised by the Pretoria branch of Lawyers for Human Rights, "noted with alarm the allegations of gross misconduct, abuse of power and political interference by the kwaNdebele police and the vigilantes", according to the unanimous motion.

If the Government failed to set up a commission, a private inquiry should be established with the same brief, it was decided.

kwaNdebele 'workshop for peace' aborted

Pretoria Bureau

A planned workshop which hoped to take the first steps towards peace in kwaNdebele collapsed in March this year when several Government departments withdrew at the eleventh hour, it was revealed at a conference in Pretoria yesterday.

Professor Simon Bekker of Unisa's sociology department and an independent researcher contracted by Lawyers for Human Rights, Ms Pat Rainey, had spent six months organising the workshop, which was to have been held in Pretoria on March 28.

Representatives of the Departments of Law and Order, Constitutional Development and Planning, Development Aid and the SADF were to attend the one-day workshop.
R55,2m for new capital

Political Staff

THE new capital of the KwaNdebele homeland had been budgeted to cost R55,2m, the Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said yesterday.

Dr Viljoen, who was replying to a question from Mr Pikkie Coetzee (CP, Middelburg), said R30,2m had already been spent on the erection of the capital at KwaMhlanga, in KwaNdebele.

His department was involved in the installation of infrastructure and the erection of certain buildings.

The R30,2m had been paid towards infrastructure, roads and residential areas.
KwaNdebele’s capital to cost R55.2m — minister

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The new capital of the KwaNdebele national state had been budgetted to cost R55.2 million, the Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said yesterday.

Dr Viljoen, who was replying to a question from Mr Fikkie Coetzee (CP, Middelburg), said R30.2m had already been spent on the erection of the capital at KwaMhlanga in KwaNdebele.

He said his department was involved in the installation of infrastructure and the erection of certain buildings.

The R30.2m had been paid towards infrastructure for the supply of water, sewerage, electricity, storm water drainage, streets and roads for a central business district comprising 16.6 hectares as well as 1,053 residential erven.

It had also been spent on a post office, a court stadium, one secondary and two primary schools, showground facilities and 130 houses.

Houses were also being erected by other bodies using their own funds and 492 houses had been completed.

Consultants were at present being appointed for the planning of the legislative assembly building, government's houses, ministers' houses, police headquarters, police station, traffic test centre, health facilities, flats, houses and additional infrastructure for these projects as well as additional erven, Dr Viljoen said.
Govt of kwaNdebele ‘places excessive reliance on police’

By Claire Robertson, Pretoria Bureau

The kwaNdebele police force was a deeply politised organisation which acted as an extension of the homeland government and followed the example of brutal acts by senior white officers — including Commissioner Brigadier Hertzog Lerm — a conference on the homeland’s future was told in Pretoria this week.

Mr Nie de Villiers of the Pretoria Legal Resources Centre told the conference, organised by Lawyers for Human Rights, that the kwaNdebele government viewed its opponents as “a security threat to be fought and overcome” and placed “excessive reliance on the police force to contain this perceived threat. “The police are drawn into an overtly political role,” Mr de Villiers said.

ROYAL FAMILY DETAINED

He detailed a high level of harassment in kwaNdebele, particularly of two members of the Ndebele royal family, Prince James and Prince Cornelius Mahlangu, who have been detained seven and five times respectively. Both had been charged several times, but never convicted.

The kwaNdebele police had also detained a wide variety of respected community representatives such as magistrates, teachers, priests and businessmen “merely for voicing opposition to independence” for the homeland.

“The level of harassment followed the appointment of Brigadier Hertzog Cloete Lerm as the overall commander of the police force in kwaNdebele . . . (his) heavy-handed approach appears to have found favour with the executive.”

The kwaNdebele government “relies on the police to plaster over the lack of credibility” while the police can rely on “executive ratification for their excesses”, Mr de Villiers said.

“There are indications that this relationship has become extremely intimate: since September 1987 Brigadier Lerm has acted as the private secretary to the Chief Minister — an unusual position for the Commissioner of Police, to say the least,” he said.

“Brigadier Lerm is cited in two Supreme Court actions for damages for having assaulted detainees in the presence of a group of other police.

“Not only does the tone of the police leadership permit assaults, it positively encourages them,” said Mr de Villiers, citing as examples the following incidents drawn from court records or affidavits:

● The station commander of the Kwagafontein police station allegedly made no effort to control a programme of torture of children which lasted about a week during May last year.

● Warrant-Officer Botha, commander of the kwaNdebele Murder and Robbery Squad, has been named in a number of actions for damages arising out of torture including electrocution, suffocation and genital abuse.

● A white policeman and his father were shot and killed in September 1987. In response, Brigadier Lerm announced that “no stone would be left unturned” in the search for their killers.

DETNITIONS AND TORTURE

“The consequence has been a programme of extensive detentions and torture over a period of seven months,” Mr de Villiers said.

“I know of at least four people who have been detained and tortured in a gross and obscene manner by the kwaNdebele police.

These policemen are all white and have been seconded to the kwaNdebele police force from the South African police force.

“They are in leadership positions and their conduct has set an example to other policemen in this newly-formed force,” he said.

“It seems clear that there is a serious rot within kwaNdebele . . . (and) it will not go away by itself. Detailed proposals to remedy it can be made, but they are worthless unless the major actors are prepared to accept that a problem exists,” Mr de Villiers said.

No police comment on the allegations was available at the time of going to press.
New legislation due for Parliament — despite appeals and lost court case
Women get vote — court rules

PRETORIA: The election of the Chief Minister of
**KwaNdebele women have vote**

PRETORIA — The women of KwaNdebele have the vote — and the elected portion of the national state's government is illegal.

This is the import of an historic judgment made by the deputy judge president, Mr Justice C. F. Eloff, in the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday.

Mr Justice Eloff found that the sections of a 1971 proclamation signed by the State President, Mr P. W. Botha, denying women the vote and a place in the legislative assembly should be deleted — effectively giving women the vote.

The 1984 election, in which 16 members were elected to the legislative assembly, was null and void, he said. — Sapa
Women's vote shock

PATRICK LAURENCE

In an historic judgment yesterday, Mr Justice Eloff declared that the denial of the vote to women in kwaNdebele was unlawful.

According to legal observers, his ruling means that Chief Minister Majosi Mahlangu holds office unlawfully.

Mr Justice Eloff declared the 1984 kwaNdebele election null and void because women were denied the vote in terms of a proclamation signed by the State President. kwaNdebele is the only "homeland" to deny the vote to women.

Sixteen members of the 72-member Legislative Assembly, one of whom was Chief Minister Mahlangu, were elected in 1984 poll by an electorate unlawfully confined to men.

Legal observers yesterday made three central points in their interpretation of the implications of the judgment:

- The State is certain to appeal against the judgment, and the matter is certain to be heard before the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein.

- On the face of it, the judgment means that Mr Mahlangu cannot continue to function as a member of the kwaNdebele Legislative Assembly, and therefore as Chief Minister.

- The judgment also means that the legality of the whole Legislative Assembly — not simply that of the 16 elected members — is in doubt.

As papers before the court show, Mr Mahlangu has claimed a mandate to pursue his controversial quest for independence on the basis of the 1984 election.

But with the election now found to be unlawful, his dubious mandate is in tatters.

Unless the expected appeal against yesterday's judgment is upheld in Bloemfontein, there will have to be another election — one in which women will be entitled to vote.

That election, political analysts predict, will serve as a de facto referendum on the independence question, a test of support which Mr Mahlangu has so far tried to avoid.

Mr Justice Eloff's judgment is the second major legal setback to be suffered by the kwaNdebele government in recent weeks.

On March 29, the Appeal Court declared the transfer of Moutse to kwaNdebele unlawful because it placed Sotho-speakers under the jurisdiction of the Ndebele, in contravention of the National States Act of 1971.

The three blocks of territory which make up Moutse constitute about a third of the land allotted to kwaNdebele.

Minister of Constitutional Development Chris Heunis came to the rescue of kwaNdebele's pro-independence rulers by promising to amend the legislation to facilitate the re-incorporation of Moutse into kwaNdebele.

But now the court has delivered another blow, which at the very least will delay independence for some time.
Homeland in crisis following judgment

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA — Kwandebele has been thrown into a constitutional crisis following the Supreme Court ruling last week which declared its government null and void and which has given women the vote, legal experts say.

Lawyers for Human Rights have called on the South African Government to take over or suspend the Kwandebele Legislative Assembly and to accept the issue of independence "as an absurdity".

The judgment handed down by the Deputy Judge President, Mr Justice Eloff on Friday, ruled that sections of a 1971 proclamation signed by President Botha, denying women the vote and a place in the Legislative Assembly, should be deleted — effectively giving women the vote.

Tainted

One of the most dramatic parts of the ruling was that the 1984 election including the election of 16 members of the assembly, which includes the Chief Minister Mr George Maklanda, was null and void.

Legal experts believe the ruling has tainted the entire Legislative Assembly and affected all proclamations and Acts passed since 1984 "because 16 people participated and voted on laws, when they had no right to it".

The Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heusis, was studying the judgment invalidating the Kwandebele government and might react later, his office said.
Pretoria Correspondent

Trouble-torn kwaNdebele has been thrown into a constitutional crisis, legal experts say, following last week's Pretoria Supreme Court ruling which declared the homeland's government null and void and gave women the vote.

The South African Government has been called on by the Lawyers for Human Rights organisation to take over, or suspend, the kwaNdebele legislative assembly, reinstate South African rule and accept the issue of independence as an "absurdity".

The deputy Judge-President, Mr Justice Eloff, ruled on Friday that sections of a proclamation, signed by the State President, Mr P.W. Botha, that denied women the vote and a place in the legislative assembly be deleted.

Part of the ruling was that the 1984 election, including the election of 16 members of the assembly and the Chief Minister, was null and void.

Legal experts say the ruling has tainted the entire legislative assembly and affected all proclamations and Acts passed since 1984 "because 16 people participated and voted on laws when they had no right".

Laws and proclamations passed since 1984 by the Assembly include the Police Act and the appointment of the commissioner of police and "special constables". The court ruling could thus affect detentions and the recently passed Indemnity Act.

The ruling has also left the Ndebele people without a Chief Minister and has temporarily put the kwaNdebele independence issue on the back burner.

According to court papers, the five women who brought the application said members of the legislative assembly and the Cabinet should resign because they had agreed to independence without a mandate from their constituents.

South Africa's Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, was studying the Supreme Court judgment, his office said.
Moutse: prof on moral claim

This is the view of Professor John Dugard — legal representative of the Moutse community which is fighting incorporation.

Dugard told a seminar on KwaNdebele that the 120 000-strong Moutse community was mostly North Sotho who, if incorporated, would be placed under an Ndebele authority in a new form of forced resettlement.

Government has warned it is to push through legislation to enable incorporation to take place despite the Appeal Court having found it invalid.

Dugard said government had moved from the ethnic principle to one of administrative convenience.

Government's anxiety in trying to push through KwaNdebele independence in 1986 had stemmed from its wanting to "keep up the momentum" of self-governing states' taking independence, Dugard said.

But it realised KwaNdebele was too small for independence (population 312 000) without Moutse and lacked a viable infrastructure.

Moutse's incorporation could also be seen as a "punishment" for Lebowa, to which it was historically linked, for choosing not to take independence.

Nick de Villiers of the Legal Resources Centre described atrocities alleged to have been committed by KwaNdebele police with which the KwaNdebele executive had developed an "acute dependency relationship". This gave the police the power to determine executive policy, he said.

DIANNA GAMES
KwaNdebele women await voting rights

JOHANNESBURG. — KwaNdebele women will have to wait for the outcome of an appeal against a Supreme Court decision upholding their right to vote before being sure of voting in the next election.

The state has indicated it will apply for leave to appeal against the Pretoria Supreme Court judgment which invalidated Proclamation R205 excluding women from voting in the 1984 KwaNdebele general election.

The landmark case was brought by five KwaNdebele housewives against the State President, KwaNdebele chief minister Mr George Mahlangu and 16 other members of the legislative assembly.

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, is studying the judgment and is expected to release a statement soon.

A legal source for the homeland said there were serious implications stemming from the judgment.

"The most significant is that there will have to be a new election and the key issue will probably be on independence. The election could be a sort of referendum on independence."

Also at stake is the legality of actions taken by the legislative assembly since the 1984 election.
Homeland's power gets big challenge

By MATHATHA TSEDU

KwanDeBele suffered a blow last Friday when the Pretoria Supreme Court virtually nullified the homeland government.

Now another homeland, Lebowa, is also facing a crucial court decision: the Appeal Court has been asked to set aside an Act of Indemnity passed in 1986.

The Lebowa Indemnity Act came at the height of large scale uprisings in the homeland which were brutally suppressed by the Lebowa police. At least eight people died in police-related incidents while thousands were injured during the terror that came to be known as "the reign of the sjambok".

Hundreds of cases were brought against the police with claims estimated at over R4 million. It was in response to these claims that the Lebowa Legislative Assembly passed the Act in December 1986 but made it retrospective to July 1985. The Act nullified all criminal and civil actions against the police or government officials arising from the uprisings.

The Act was unsuccessfully challenged in the Pretoria Supreme Court last year. An appeal against the decision was heard in the Appellate Division last Monday but judgment was reserved. Instructing attorney Mr Richard Ramodieba said the court was expected to announce its decision within a month.

Argument

In argument in court, counsel for the appellant, Ms Thembi Makhasa, challenged the powers of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly to enact the law. Counsel also argued that the Act was ultra vires in that its application amounted to an amendment to the homeland's constitution — and amendment which the Lebowa Legislative Assembly was not empowered to make.

The validity of a similar Act passed in KwanDebele, which has also been challenged, is now in doubt following last week's judgment.
MR Solly Mahlangu, Speaker for the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly, has called on the State President, Mr P W Botha, to dissolve the KwaNdebele Parliament following a court ruling declaring the present elected KwaNdebele leaders as being illegal.

Mahlangu announced this at a Press conference held in Pretoria yesterday. The conference was organised by the Idasa in conjunction with the representatives of the KwaNdebele royal family and the five women who were recently granted an order declaring the 1984 elections null and void.

Mahlangu who was last year unseated by KwaNdebele’s Chief Minister, Mr Majorzi George Mahlangu, but later reinstated following a constitutional general election. It is time for President Botha to put the attitude of the KwaNdebele people towards independence to test,” said Prince James Mahlangu.

Prince Mahlangu said that headmen were organising a Press conference where the people of KwaNdebele would be given the right information about developments. He said most people have been “in a total black-out” following the continued detentions of the members of the royal family.

The five women who brought the application against the State President and the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly told reporters that their houses were at the weekend surrounded by members of the KwaNdebele police. They also alleged that there was shooting near their homes in Weltervrede and Kameel Rivier.

The women pointed out that they would be “shocked and surprised” if the State President can appeal against the order by the “Deputy Judge President of the Transvaal, Mr Justice Eloff.

They said they did not expect Mr Botha “whose wife is the first person to cast a vote during the South African elections” to deny KwaNdebele women the right to do the same.
KwaNdebele ruling ‘has sparked crisis’

PRETORIA. — The recent Supreme Court ruling that the KwaNdebele government was illegal had caused a constitutional crisis in the homeland, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Mr Solly Mahlangu, said yesterday.

He was answering questions at a media conference held by the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for SA (Idasa), which was attended by the five Ndebele women who successfully applied to the court for women to have the right to vote in the homeland.

Mr Mahlangu said the court ruling had come to the rescue of the Ndebele people “at an appropriate time for the KwaNdebele government to test the feelings of the people for independence, and if the government is outvoted the question of independence will simply fall away”.

Replying to a question as to whether the court ruling was being taken seriously, Prince James Mahlangu said he “had learnt that the KwaNdebele authorities had not adhered to the ruling”. — Sapa
Warning given to 
kwandebele govt

By Mceek Kotolo, 
Pretoria Bureau

Five kwandebele women have warned the kwandebele government, which was declared illegal by a Supreme Court judge about two weeks ago, to stop accusing the royal family of inciting people to revolt.

The women, Mrs Paulina Matshika, Mrs Alzina Ndala, Mrs Paulina Mtsiwa, Mrs Sylvia Ndala and Mrs Deborah Ndala, said harassment by the kwandebele government prompted them to challenge President Botha’s proclamation which excluded kwandebele women from taking part in the territory’s general elections and also the legality of the homeland government.

Mrs Matshika, a housewife and leader of the women, told a press conference in Pretoria yesterday: “Police harassed our children and husbands. They detained them and, when we inquired about their detentions, we were told that as women we did not have the right to question the activities of the government.”

The women warned the local government to stop blaming the royal family for the resistance in the homeland.

STOP HARASSMENT

“We call on the government to stop harassing the royal family for allegedly being responsible for inciting the people. The resistance by the people is a result of harassment by the government. We are also calling for the immediate demise of Majozi’s government because it is evil,” they said.

“They blame the royal family for inciting us because the might of their police force and the Mbokotho vigilante group failed to make us support them,” they said.

Mrs Alzina Ndala said the kwandebele people fully supported the royal family “because it is through Paramount Chief David Mabhoko and his family that we are in kwandebele today and not through the Legislative Assembly”.

She said some members of the royal family were forced to flee the territory because of harassment by the government.
Homeland ignoring court — Mahlangu

By McKeed Kotolo, Pretoria Bureau

The kwaNdebele government has ignored the May 13 Supreme Court ruling which declared the 1984 general elections null and void and the government illegal because local women were refused the right to vote, according to Prince James Mahlangu.

He said they had been told that Chief Minister Majozi Mahlangu, who returned from Cape Town a day after the court ruling, had called a meeting at his house at Matuizenloop where he told a group of people that they should ignore the reports about the ruling.

Prince Mahlangu said the Minister of Information, Mr FK Mahlangu, had also announced over the radio that people should not be misled by reports about the ruling because it was business as usual and Mr Mahlangu was still Chief Minister.

The prince said the court ruling had caused a constitutional crisis in the territory but that could be solved if the central government dissolved the government and ordered general elections to be held.

He was supported by other leaders, including the Speaker of the Assembly, Mr Solly Mahlangu, who fled the homeland after they were released from detention, and those who were wanted by police for allegedly inciting people to oppose independence.

Prince Mahlangu said the kwaNdebele headmen were organising a press conference to inform the local people about the court ruling's implications.

Pretoria Bureau

The five kwaNdebele women who challenged their homeland government in the Supreme Court and had it declared illegal have issued a warning to the kwaNdebele government to leave the royal family alone.

The women — Mrs Paulina Matsika, Mrs Atiza Ndal, Mrs Paulina Maza, Mrs Sylvia Ndal and Mrs Deborah Ndal — alleged that harassment by the kwaNdebele government prompted them to challenge President Botha's proclamation which excluded kwaNdebele women from taking part in the territory's general elections and to question the legality of the homeland government.

HARASSED

Mrs Matsika, leader of the women, said in Pretoria yesterday: "Police harassed our children and husbands. They detained them and when we inquired about their detentions, we were told that as women we did not have the right to question the activities of the government."

Mrs Matsika said the women had warned the kwaNdebele government "to stop blaming the royal family for inciting local residents to revolt against it".

"We call on the government to stop harassing the royal family"... "she said in a statement on behalf of the five.

The Weather

A mild front will be over the lowveld and in the north over South-Western Transvaal. Expect today 6am 15deg C, yesterday, max 22deg C, for this month, 21deg C, for this year fall for May over 92 years 24mm, average 56mm.

Max Min

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td>19.13</td>
<td>Rome</td>
<td>26.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles</td>
<td>22.18</td>
<td>Seoul</td>
<td>26.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miami</td>
<td>29.26</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>34.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moscow</td>
<td>16.11</td>
<td>Sydney</td>
<td>19.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nairobi</td>
<td>21.11</td>
<td>Taipei</td>
<td>26.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nassau</td>
<td>31.26</td>
<td>Tel Aviv</td>
<td>18.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Delhi</td>
<td>31.22</td>
<td>Tokyo</td>
<td>18.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>28.17</td>
<td>Toronto</td>
<td>18.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osaka</td>
<td>17.10</td>
<td>Vienna</td>
<td>23.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paris</td>
<td>26.16</td>
<td>Warsaw</td>
<td>18.18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MOUSE - CLAIM

LEBOWA MAY LOSE

By Mathatha Teseu
Crazy constitutions produce crazy politics. The "own affairs" vision may have seemed workable on paper — at least to its creators. But government is increasingly having to do battle to keep the Byzantine structures of the tricameral parliament and the homelands functioning. The debacle in the House of Delegates continues with Amichand Rajbansi still fighting for survival. To that constitutional crisis, the Pretoria Supreme Court has added another — the declaration of the 1984 KwaNdebele election null and void.

The immediate implication of the judgment is that KwaNdebele's Chief Minister, Majozi Mahlangu, is holding office illegally. However, it is possible that the whole Legislative Assembly could also be illegal.

The court decision left officials in the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning nonplussed. Four days later, they were still consulting their lawyers.

Attempts to reach Mahlangu were futile, although an official in the Department of Development and Planning says the ousted 16 MPs may remain in office while the application to appeal is being lodged. Attempts to get clarification on what was happening in KwaNdebele from Commissioner General Piet Kriel were rebuffed.

Should leave to appeal the decision be granted, the judgment will continue to be suspended until the appeal is heard — not likely before next year. This at least will give the men back in the department time to work on a contingency plan of what to do when a homeland government is declared illegal.

To give them their due, they are facing an unprecedented situation, the implications of which are far-reaching; not least being the possibility that all the activities of the homeland government since 1984 are illegal. Apart from legislation this could include contracts entered into with the homeland government. No one in the department is willing to comment on these implications. The official says every aspect would have to be considered by the State’s lawyers.

However, even if the government gets a stay of execution, anyone entering into a contract with it would have to be aware of the fact that such a contract could be illegal should the Appeal Court uphold the Supreme Court’s decision. At best, the homeland’s ability to continue functioning in the interim would be severely curtailed.

The court case that put Mahlangu and his government on the skids concerned the denial of the vote to Ndebele women, which was put on the agenda in 1984 by the then Chief Minister Simon Skosana, who also moved that they be forbidden from standing for election. Shortly afterwards President PW Botha signed a proclamation denying women the vote and a place in the Assembly.

In an historic judgment last Friday, Justice Eloff invalidated this, theoretically bringing to an end the election of 16 members of the 72-member Legislative Assembly, one of whom was Chief Minister Mahlangu. This is the second blow within two months to the homeland’s quest to become the fifth nominally independent state. In March, the Appeal Court ruled that the inclusion of Mousie in KwaNdebele was illegal (Currents April 8).

Should last week’s judgment be upheld, a new election will have to take place which is likely to become a de facto referendum, which Mahlangu has been trying to avoid. The thorny question of who would monitor such an election — or even be responsible for calling it — remains at this stage unclear.
Challenge for New Hassles for Homeland Security
Fresh Faces ---Ndebele

[Title: Fresh Faces for Homeland Security]

Challenge for New Hassles for Homeland Security

Fresh Faces

[Title: Fresh Faces for Homeland Security]
Moutse inquiry move welcomed by MPs

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

THE government decision to appoint a one-man commis-
sion of inquiry into the future of the Moutse district was wel-
comed yesterday by opposition parties.

Mr Peter Sooi, PFP MP for Johannesburg North, who has
strongly opposed the government's decision to unilaterally
transfer the Moutse area from Lebowa to KwaNdebele without
consulting the residents, said: "I welcome the appointment of
the commission.

"It is a pity they did not seek the views of the residents before
they attempted to steamroll the incorporation of Moutse into
KwaNdebele."

The government's actions in Moutse had resulted in loss of
life and considerable upheaval.

"Until now, this has in effect been a forced removal. It should
not be forgotten that the government refused to hold a referen-
dum among the residents of Moutse," Mr Sooi said.

Mr Wynand Malan, leader of the National Democratic Move-
ment said the decision to ap-
point the commission looked like
an attempt by the government to
buy time. He said the commission
needed a policy framework from
the government to be able to in-
vestigate the district's future
properly.

As far as he knew, the govern-
ment had never consulted the
people of Moutse.

The possible amalgamation of
Lebowa and KwaNdebele, as had
been suggested by Mr Noko Ra-
modike, Chief Minister of
Lebowa, could be the forerunner
of the development of regional
government and there was appar-
etly support for this idea, Mr
Malan said.

Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP MP for
Houghton, warned that if the
government went ahead with the
transfer of Moutse into KwaNde-
bele it would deliver a death
blow to any true negotiation. She
advised the Minister of Constitu-
tional Development and Plan-
ning, Mr Chris Heunis, not to go
ahead with the move.

Mr Heunis announced the ap-
pointment of the commission, to
be headed by the former Chief
Justice, Mr Justice F L H Rumpff,
at the start of debate on his Vote
in the House of Assembly.

The government had consid-
ered the constitutional position
of Moutse after the Appellate
Division of the Supreme Court
had ruled in the case of G Math-
ebe and others versus the State
President and others.

Mr Heunis said: "It soon be-
came clear that Moutse is a many-
faceted problem, having so many
men, so many minds."

1
THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE

The Department of Defence, as the Ministry of Defence knows it, consists of two main divisions: the Defence Force and the Defence Industry. The Defence Force is responsible for the military aspects of national security, while the Defence Industry is responsible for the development and production of military equipment.

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND PLANNING

The Minister of Constitutional and Planning is responsible for the development and implementation of constitutional and planning policies. The Minister also oversees the National Development Corporation and the National Planning Commission.

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The Minister of Foreign Affairs is responsible for the conduct of foreign policy and the promotion of international relations. The Minister is also responsible for the coordination of the Department of Defence with other foreign affairs departments.

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND PLANNING

The Minister of Constitutional and Planning is responsible for the development and implementation of constitutional and planning policies. The Minister also oversees the National Development Corporation and the National Planning Commission.

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The Minister of Foreign Affairs is responsible for the conduct of foreign policy and the promotion of international relations. The Minister is also responsible for the coordination of the Department of Defence with other foreign affairs departments.

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND PLANNING

The Minister of Constitutional and Planning is responsible for the development and implementation of constitutional and planning policies. The Minister also oversees the National Development Corporation and the National Planning Commission.

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The Minister of Foreign Affairs is responsible for the conduct of foreign policy and the promotion of international relations. The Minister is also responsible for the coordination of the Department of Defence with other foreign affairs departments.

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND PLANNING

The Minister of Constitutional and Planning is responsible for the development and implementation of constitutional and planning policies. The Minister also oversees the National Development Corporation and the National Planning Commission.

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The Minister of Foreign Affairs is responsible for the conduct of foreign policy and the promotion of international relations. The Minister is also responsible for the coordination of the Department of Defence with other foreign affairs departments.

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND PLANNING

The Minister of Constitutional and Planning is responsible for the development and implementation of constitutional and planning policies. The Minister also oversees the National Development Corporation and the National Planning Commission.

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The Minister of Foreign Affairs is responsible for the conduct of foreign policy and the promotion of international relations. The Minister is also responsible for the coordination of the Department of Defence with other foreign affairs departments.

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND PLANNING

The Minister of Constitutional and Planning is responsible for the development and implementation of constitutional and planning policies. The Minister also oversees the National Development Corporation and the National Planning Commission.

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The Minister of Foreign Affairs is responsible for the conduct of foreign policy and the promotion of international relations. The Minister is also responsible for the coordination of the Department of Defence with other foreign affairs departments.

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND PLANNING

The Minister of Constitutional and Planning is responsible for the development and implementation of constitutional and planning policies. The Minister also oversees the National Development Corporation and the National Planning Commission.

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The Minister of Foreign Affairs is responsible for the conduct of foreign policy and the promotion of international relations. The Minister is also responsible for the coordination of the Department of Defence with other foreign affairs departments.

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND PLANNING

The Minister of Constitutional and Planning is responsible for the development and implementation of constitutional and planning policies. The Minister also oversees the National Development Corporation and the National Planning Commission.

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The Minister of Foreign Affairs is responsible for the conduct of foreign policy and the promotion of international relations. The Minister is also responsible for the coordination of the Department of Defence with other foreign affairs departments.

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND PLANNING

The Minister of Constitutional and Planning is responsible for the development and implementation of constitutional and planning policies. The Minister also oversees the National Development Corporation and the National Planning Commission.

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The Minister of Foreign Affairs is responsible for the conduct of foreign policy and the promotion of international relations. The Minister is also responsible for the coordination of the Department of Defence with other foreign affairs departments.
The constitutional future of the country's political and economic systems is a matter of concern. The question of self-governing territories and the constitutional structure of the judiciary and legislature is of great importance. There are various aspects which could not be ignored. The constitution should be reformed, and the judiciary should be independent. The government has announced its intention to probe the activities of the judiciary and discuss the matter further.
Ex-Chief Justice will decide Moutse's future.

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The constitutional future of Moutse is to be determined by a one-man commission of inquiry, the Government announced yesterday.

The Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, said at the start of the debate on his vote in the House of Assembly that a former Chief Justice, Mr Justice F.H. Rumpff, had been appointed to head the inquiry.

This followed the Government's consideration of the position of Moutse after the case of G. Mathabane and others versus the State President and others in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court on March 29.

The judgment invalidated Moutse's incorporation into kwaNdebele.

Mr Heunis said there were aspects which could not be ignored in the consolidation of self-governing territories, such as ethnic, geographic and economic considerations.

Mr Heunis said: "The Government, following consultation with the Chief Ministers of Lebowa and kwaNdebele, has decided to appoint a one-man commission of inquiry to investigate and make recommendations regarding:

- Constitutional and related matters, as well as the constitutional future of the Moutse district;

- The politically correct procedure to determine the boundaries of self-governing territories. "All concerned should submit their representations to the commission."

- Legislation is in any event needed to rectify certain actions in Moutse between January 1 1986 (the date of incorporation) and March 29 1988 (the date of the judgment), Mr Heunis said."
Govt 'ignores' KwaNdebele

THE homeland of KwaNdebele is part of South Africa, but the government is denying responsibility for the disgraceful state of affairs there, Mr Peter Soal (PFP Johannesburg North) said yesterday.

He said in Parliament that President P W Botha had said the KwaNdebele government had to show broad support for the concept of independence before it could be granted.

The homeland's cabinet was holding a number of meetings to show there was support, but these were completely rigged and were not showing the true will of the people.

Mr Joe Tshabalala had been appointed by the homeland government, at a fee of R343 000, to motivate the Ndebele people to "look forward" to independence, but the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, claimed he knew nothing about it.

"Who is responsible for what is going on in KwaNdebele, and who is responsible for the R238 million to be lavished on the impoverished homeland this year?" asked Mr Soal. — Sapa
Talks

Unity

Have

Homelands can help

PW Will
Detainees coerced — Soal

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
— Detainees in KwaNdebele were only being released once they signed a document in support of independence from South Africa for the self-governing territory, Mr Peter Soal (PPF Johannesburg North) said yesterday.

Speaking in a debate on the Supplementary Estimates for the 1988/89 Budget, he said the Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, should explain how his requested additional R26m for “assistance” to the self-governing states would be divided and what percentage was going to KwaNdebele.

"The group running the government there wants independence so that they too can become a casino state," he said.
— Sapa
Viljoen asked to explain R26-m aid

People were being detained without trial for months in the homeland of kwaNdebele and were being released only once they signed a document saying they supported independence from South Africa and self-government of the territory, Mr Peter Soal (FFP Johannesburg North) said in the House of Assembly yesterday.

Speaking in debate on the Supplementary Estimates for the 1986/87 Budget, he said the Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, was requesting an additional R26 million for "assistance" to the governments of the self-governing states.

The Minister should explain how this was to be divided among the six homelands, what percentage was going to kwaNdebele, and what the specific purpose of the funds were, Mr Soal said.

The State President, Mr P W Botha, had told in government they should show their people's support for independence, he said.

"There is now a reign of terror there with citizens being coerced into accepting independence." Mr Soal said he had three affidavits in his possession from people who had been detained in the homeland.

One of these people testified that he had been released by police only after he had signed a document saying he did not oppose independence.
Moutse removals cost R2.2 million

Political Staff

The cost of resettling 928 families from the Moutse area was R2.2 million, the Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said yesterday.

The 928 families were resettled "at their own request" from Moutse, given its incorporation into KwaNdebele.

Dr Viljoen, who was replying to a question from Mr Wynand van Wyk (CP, Witbank), said the cost of purchase of land from these people was not readily available as it was not kept apart in a register. However, the total cost was R2 212 356.

From the date of the commencement of the Development Trust and Land Act in 1936, the South African Development Trust purchased 30 008 hectares in the Moutse area, Dr Viljoen said.
Five

Claim

in

m

Mr. Mainwaring's

man

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager

Mr. Mainwaring's

Manager
BY MONK NKOMO

SEVEN people, including former employees of Kwendaheke's Royal Road

OF R40 000

CLAIM A TOTAL
kwaNdebele
woman to get
voting rights

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The
Government has intro-
duced legislation to vali-
date retrospectively the
actions of the second
Legislative Assembly of
kwaNdebele.

Minister of Constitu-
tional Development and
Planning Mr Chris
Heunis, said yesterday
that he had discussed
early elections with the
kwaNdebele government.

The new Bill will also
extend the vote to kwa-
Ndebele women who
were not allowed to vote
in the November 1984
elections.

In May, the Supreme
Court ruled that the elec-
tion of 16 candidates to
the second Legislative
Assembly was invalid as
woman had not been al-
lowed to vote.
A Bill was tabled in Parliament yesterday ensuring that any actions taken in respect of the incorporation of the Munsie district in terms of the Kwandule District Proclamation of 1996 are overturned. The Bill was introduced to validate the actions of the Munsie district council following the tribunal's decision on December 8.
Creation of Ndebele homeland a disgraceful act – PFP

VALIDATION of past actions of the KwaNdebele government would include the reprehensible acts of its reign of terror against inhabitants of the area, Peter Sooi, PFP Johannesburg-North, said this week.

He was speaking during the second reading debate on the Constitutional Laws Second Amendment Bill.

Of all the disgraceful acts to people of colour by the NP government, one of the worst had been the creation of the territory which was only a clutch of farms in the Eastern Transvaal that were represented as an ethnic homeland.

People had had to re-establish themselves there against their will, away from families, friends and jobs and now spent hours travelling to work in Pretoria and other centres on the East Rand.

Sooi asked why elections for the Legislative Assembly — though now open to participation by women — were limited to voters over 21 years of age, and not 18 as was the case in SA.

The reason the number of elected seats was being kept at 16 despite an effective doubling of the number of voters was that there had been no desire to disturb the balance of power held by non-elected chiefs or nominated members.

He asked who was responsible for what was happening in KwaNdebele — for the detention and restriction of leaders, for the reign of terror being conducted by the Imbokoto, and for the police.

The Minister of Law and Order said the KwaNdebele government was responsible for its own police, but if this was the case, why was the SA government investigating the activities of a former commissioner of police in the territory? he asked. — Sapa
Vaalbank gets town council status

By Mcekele Kutloko
Pretoria Bureau

Vaalbank in kwaNdebele has become the first village in the territory to acquire the status of a town council at a ceremony held in the local stadium on Saturday.

The homeland's Chief Minister, Mr Majodzi Mahlangu, was guest speaker at the function which was attended by local traditional leaders and the mayors of Mamelodi, Voelkroos and other settlements in the PWV Area.

Mr Mahlangu urged the newtown council — which consists of five wards — "to co-operate fully with the representatives of our traditional leaders".

He also urged the community to work hand in hand with councillors.

"I believe that the residents of this area will regard this council as a body elected by them to manage their day to day affairs."

The first mayor of Vaalbank is Mr A Mathabane and his deputy is Mr I Mahloniza. The other councillors are Mr S Motha, Mr P Moagi and Mr J Baloyi.

According to the homeland's Department of Information, the next areas to acquire the town council status will be Siyabuswa, kwaMhlanga and Ekangala.
SIXTEEN KwaNdebele detainees, including former minister of health, Prince Cornelius Mahlangu, were released from detention by the KwaNdebele government on Tuesday.

The released detainees comprise businessmen, students, a school inspector, and a magistrate.

They spent periods varying from a year to 18 months in detention.

Their release came a day after a call for their freedom by KwaNdebele leaders who are presently living outside the homeland.

The leaders’ spokesman, Mr Solly Mahlangu, who is former Speaker of the homeland’s Legislative Assembly and a former detainee, thanked the South African Government for the release of the detainees.

He also called for the appointment of a neutral administrator to run the affairs of the homeland before the coming general elections in the territory.

He further appealed to the South African Government to send Brigadier Jack Olivier to KwaNdebele to occupy the post of Commissioner of Police, which is presently occupied by Brigadier M J Thubane.
Mr. Sam Matham of KwaNdebele's Minister of Law and Order, Mr. Skosana, has instituted a R15 000 civil claim against the homeland's Minister for Law and Order for an arrest and detention.

A spokesman for Mr. Skosana's lawyer, Mr. Suttle Makin, yesterday confirmed that the man had been held in KwaNdebele police detention until January 15 this year.

Mr. Skosana, a businessperson of 59, was arrested and detained by the KwaNdebele police. He alleges that he was arrested at the funeral of a relative.

The homeland's Minister for Law and Order, Mr. Skosana, has initiated a R15 000 civil claim.
Confusion reigns

KwaNdebele remains a constitutional headache. Minister Chris Heunis was obviously hoping for an easy way out of the administrative mess the homeland was plunged into by the Supreme Court decision in May, which invalidated the election of 16 members of the government, including Chief Minister Majizi George Mahlangu. However, Heunis’s attempt to legalise the actions of Mahlangu’s regime is being thwarted by the Labour Party (LP), which is blocking the legislation.

The present homeland government only continues in office pending an Appeal Court decision on the validity of the 1984 election. According to sources in Pretoria, however, government does not think it has a chance of winning the appeal. The implication, according to Heunis, is that “all the decisions and actions of the government of KwaNdebele, as well as legislation passed, might be questioned and contested in court.”

So Heunis has recommended that the KwaNdebele government hold an election as soon as possible and that simultaneously it takes steps to retroactively validate the actions of homeland government “up to and until an election is held.” Instead of retroactive legislation, however, the LP has recommended that government initiate a conference to resolve the problems in the region.

Any conference, says Deputy Minister of Population Development Luwellyn Landers, should also address the Moutse issue currently being investigated by a judicial commission under former Chief Justice Rumpf. Moutse was excised from Lebowa prior to its inclusion in KwaNdebele. Therefore, Landers suggests that any such conference also include representatives from Lebowa. In March the Appeal Court ruled that the inclusion of Moutse in KwaNdebele was illegal and brought to an end just over two years of rule of the territory by KwaNdebele.

Government has also introduced retroactive legislation to validate certain actions taken in Moutse between January 1 1986, when the region was originally incorporated into KwaNdebele, and March 29 this year, the date of the Appeal Court judgment. The LP is blocking this Bill as well.

The debate on the two Bills is currently deadlocked in the Joint Standing Committee on Constitutional Affairs. The issue may be resolved before parliament resumes in August, as the committees continue to sit during the recess. Otherwise they are due for a stormy passage during the next sitting.

The KwaNdebele government has yet to announce the date for the forthcoming election. The crucial question surrounding the election is whether it will be free and fair.

No doubt, Mahlangu and his administration will attempt to hold on to power. In their favour is the fact that the responsibility for calling the election falls to them in terms of the Constitutional Laws Act. There is no provision in this Act for independent monitoring of the election.

The homeland government’s quest for independence has been steeped in controversy and continuing allegations of a reign of terror by the Mbokotha vigilantes. Any election is likely to be regarded as a referendum on this question. It is therefore likely that pressure will be brought on government to make an exception, and in this instance government may be forced to go against its precept that the affairs of the homelands are an internal matter.

There is evidence to support the theory that at least some members of President PW Botha’s administration desire this. According to sources, there is a growing faction, including army personnel, who are concerned about the long-term stability of KwaNdebele under Mahlangu’s rule. The election may therefore be used as an opportunity to end his tenure. But the politics of the region have become so mysterious, and involve groupings within and outside the homeland, that anything could happen.

A key question is whether those opposed to independence — many of whom have been detained or are in hiding — will be free to stand for election. Pivotal will be the role played by the KwaNdebele royal family who still enjoy popular support and have — until now — been opposing independence. Members of the royal family could not be contacted for comment: one of the three brothers, Cornelius Mahlangu, remains in detention; the other two, James and Andries, are in hiding.
Prince freed from jail is ready for elections

By Mckeed Kodolo
Pretoria Bureau
Kwandebele's former Minister of Health, Prince Cornelius Mahlangu, who was back home last week, announced at the weekend: "I am ready to go to the polls even tomorrow."

Prince Mahlangu was speaking after a briefing by opponents of the kwandebele government and former detainees about the planned early general election in the territory.

He welcomed Pretoria's decision to call for an early election and he appealed to South Africa to supervise the coming elections.

Prince Mahlangu and 15 others are free after periods ranging from a year to 18 months.

INTIMIDATION

He urged the Government to announce the election date to give the people enough time to make preparations.

He blamed the homeland government's inefficiency to run the affairs of kwandebele properly for the demand for fresh elections.

"Had it not been for their failure to administer properly the affairs of kwandebele, we would not be going to an early election."

WOMEN

Prince Mahlangu charged that: "The Government should not delay the elections because we are ready for the first fair election which would include women."

The others now free are: Mr Simon Maphosa (businessman), Mr Godfrey Matsu (school inspector), Mr Johannes Mahlangu (magistrate), Mr Nkole Moela (businessman), Mr Lucas Mthimunye (businessman), Mr Ace Skosana (clerk), Mr Humphrey Mabena (businessman), Mr Phillip Mahlangu (clerk), Mr Sipilana Mahlangu (businessman), Mr Clement Mahlangu (businessman), Mr Charlie Skosana (businessman), Mr Oscar Mabena (student), Mr Amen Mola (student), Mr Doctor Skosana (student) and Mr Rykman Masango (businessman).
Scores of kwaNdebele women, whose husbands are in arrears with their annual tribal taxes, are threatened with jail sentences of up to three months if they fail to pay the sum allegedly owed.

Most of the affected villagers were from the Weltevrede area in the jurisdiction of the Ndzundza Tribal Authority.

A spokesman for the Pretoria Legal Resources Centre, Mr Nick de Villiers, told The Star that they had received more than 20 complaints from Weltevrede women, arrested during a raid for men who owed tribal levies.

He said the women were ordered to produce receipts to show that their husbands had paid the tribal taxes. If they failed, they were driven to the tribal offices where they were kept for several hours. They were then warned to make the payments.

According to some of the women, they were told to pay up or serve three months imprisonment.

Immediately after their appearance at the tribal offices, they were issued with letters stating that they had contravened the kwaNdebele Levy of Taxes by Traditional Authorities Act of 1983.

According to the Act, the annual tribal tax is R20 and is paid only by males aged 18 years and over.

The money demanded by the authorities varied from one woman to another. Some were said to be owing R200 while others like a mother, who did not want her name published for fear of victimisation, was ordered to pay R397.50.

Liaison officer for the kwaNdebele police, Lieutenant JA Joubert, confirmed the arrests and said two of the women were initially detained under emergency regulations, but criminal charges against them were now being investigated.
Thousands of kwaNdebele citizens stayed away from yesterday's annual national prayer day in the homeland's capital, kwaMuilanga.

Only about 1000 members of various congregations in kwaNdebele attended the widely advertised prayer meeting together with Ministers and other members of parliament.

A source close to the organisers said the occasion as a "dismal failure" after at least 10,000 people were expected.

More than R55,000 was allegedly budgeted for dozens of buses — most of which ran empty — to transport people from all parts of the homeland, including Moutse, East Rand and Pretoria townships.

The source said the stayaway was a clear indication that people who attended government functions on weekdays did not do so willingly.
A large group of women from kwaNdebele hold up the letters telling them to pay a tribal levy. They do not have the money and say police threaten to assault them if they do not pay.

kwaNdebele women flee as levy deadline expires

By Ncekes Kotholo, Pretoria Bureau

Hundreds of kwaNdebele women whose husbands owed a tribal levy fled their homes early yesterday morning to seek legal assistance to stop the Ndzundza Tribal Authority from assaulting or arresting them.

The women, some of whom arrived in Pretoria between 5 am and 6 am to brief lawyers, said they had until yesterday to pay the arrears or face the wrath of the local police.

The chairman of the Ndzundza Tribal Authority, Mr Simon Mahlangu, denied allegations of threats and arrests.

He said: "We do not arrest or assault people, and the people will be given enough time to settle the arrears."

Mr Mahlangu also denied that local youths had been assaulted by police.

Nearly all the women who came to Pretoria yesterday for legal advice had letters stating they were "guilty of the offence of contravening Section 10 of the kwaNdebele Levying of Taxes by Traditional Authorities Act No 5 of 1984, read with the Government Gazette No 153 proclaimed on April 17 1984."

All the people, including men in their sixties and seventies, were expected to pay up to R257 by today, according to the letters.

A 65-year-old mother said they had no choice but to seek a court interdict, because we do not have the money, and the policemen threatened to assault us with pinnkicks if we failed to pay."

"We are even afraid to go to the tribal offices to explain our position because we know that policemen mean exactly what they told us."

The women could not understand how the tribal authority had reached the amount of R257 since the Act quoted in the letters was introduced only in 1984 and, according to the authorities, the demand for levy was R10 a year.

A week ago, Mr Mahlangu said the amount was an estimate. He said some people had been in the area since 1970 and had not paid the levies.

One woman said police had assaulted youths in a house-to-house search.

"They brutally assaulted my neighbour's son and claimed he was a member of the 'comrades' who caused unrest in the area last year."
Letters

If you think the police force is underpaid and they enjoy their jobs, you should listen to theeping officers who are doing their duty bravely. We know what it's like to be on the front line, and we have every reason to appreciate the dedication of our police force.

WOMEN THE HOMES

12)

SOWETAN REPORTER

HUNDREDS of KWA-

SOWETAN, Wednesday, August 3, 1988
THE Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday issued an order restraining the KwaNdebele Government from threatening or punishing local residents who refused to pay a tribal levy in the homeland.

The order by Mr Justice Smit followed an urgent application brought by Mr Fanie Fanyana Mshweni and Prince James Mahlangu. The respondents are the Ndzundza Tribal Authority, the Chief Minister of KwaNdebele, Mr Majozo Mahlangu and the Minister of Finance.

Mr Justice Smit, following an agreement between advocates D Preiss and S de La Harpe, who represented the applicants and the respondents respectively, also issued an order restraining the KwaNdebele police from:

- Collecting or receiving taxes in terms of KwaNdebele Government Gazette 167 dated July 5, 1984 which was yesterday declared null and void and set aside;
- Arresting and detaining persons for the purpose of demanding or collecting such taxes; and
- Threatening harm and punishment to any person who refuses to make payments of taxes to the Ndzundza Tribal Authority or causing physical harm to any such person in any way whatsoever.

The judge postponed the application to August 30 and remarked that he could have dismissed the application had it not been the abovementioned relief sought.

Hundreds of KwaNdebele women who fled the homeland early on Monday fearing arrests for not being able to pay the levy, crammed the courtroom and others waited outside court to hear the outcome of the application.

One of the lawyers acting for the applicants yesterday expressed concern that the people who made affidavits in the case would be harassed and threatened in future.

"The KwaNdebele police had in the past breached undertakings not to assault applicants," the lawyer said.
Hearing postponed to August 30

Homeland agrees to halt tax harassment

By Mckeed Kotiolo
Pretoria Bureau

Authorities in kwaNdebele yesterday gave an undertaking in the Pretoria Supreme Court to stop harassing women whose husbands owed tribal levy.

An interdict was brought by Prince James Mahlangu and Mr Fanie Fanyana Mishweni.

The first respondent was the Ndzundza Tribal Authority, the second was Chief Minister Majazi Mahlangu and the third was kwaNdebele’s Minister of Finance.

Mr Justice Smit postponed the case to August 30 to give respondents time to file replying affidavits to five other demands by the applicants.

The undertaking restrains the Ndzundza Tribal Authority and the kwaNdebele police from collecting or receiving taxes in terms of the notice promulgated in the kwaNdebele Government Gazette 167 of July 5, 1984.

It further restrains them from arresting and detaining persons for the purpose of demanding or collecting such taxes and from demanding payment in terms of the provisions of the Government notices.

It stops them from threatening harm or punishment to any person who refuses to make payment of taxes to the Ndzundza Tribal Authority “or causing physical harm to any such person in any way.”

Blanket-clad women in court

Scores of blanket-clad Ndebele women packed the courtroom.

Shortly after the case had been postponed, attorneys acting for the complainants expressed their concern that the people who had made affidavits in the case would be harassed. This had happened, they said, in similar matters in the past.
More than 80 members of the kwaneNdebele Legislative Assembly have been asked to contribute R400 each towards alleged legal claims pending against the government.

An MP, who did not want his name published, told The Star that a group of kwaneNdebele MPs said they were invited to a meeting with the Cabinet on Friday.

Ministers did not attend but the meeting went ahead with Mr Sam Mtshweni, an MP and son of the homeland’s Minister of Works and Water Affairs, as chairman.

The discontented MP said Mr Mtshweni reminded them of the R400 contribution towards the legal claims allegedly filed against the government.

He said they were told the government was experiencing great problems and “it would appreciate if we can submit the money very soon”.

The Minister of Information in kwaneNdebele, Mr P K Mahlangu, denied that such a meeting was held. He said they were forced to postpone it to Monday since the Chief Minister, Mr Majozi Mahlangu, and the Minister of Works, Mr Klaas Mtshweni, were in Cape Town.

“As far as I know, the meeting was not going to discuss any money, but was meant to make the MPs aware of their duties since most people brought their problems to the Cabinet before reporting them to their various MPs.”
PFP, NDM slam govt moves on KwaNdebele

By ANTHONY JOHNSON

THE PFP and NDM yesterday "strongly condemned" SA government moves to reinstate the KwaNdebele government and validate its actions since it was illegally elected in 1984.

The Constitutional Laws Second Amendment Bill, which provides for the reinstatement of the homeland government, is expected to become law soon. The November 1984 election was declared invalid in May this year by the Supreme Court, Transvaal.

The Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Roelf Meyer, told Parliament in June that the only purpose of the bill was to validate legal actions of the KwaNdebele government.

However, "in view of the numerous court cases pending against the KwaNdebele government", the PFP's Mr James Rennie and the NDM's Mr Pieter Schoeman expressed grave concern in a joint statement yesterday about the KwaNdebele Indemnity Act, which protects any member of the government, cabinet or police against anything they have done between December 1, 1985 and June 11, 1987.
More sparks fly over kwaNdebele's 'crisis' legislation

The Constitutional Affairs Second Amendment Bill seeks to rectify a constitutional crisis in the kwaNdebele homeland caused by a Transvaal Supreme Court judgment earlier this year which declared invalid the election of some members of the homeland's Legislative Assembly in 1984.

The polls were held to be invalid because women's rights had been fundamentally infringed by their being denied the vote or the right to stand for election. The potential implication of this ruling is that many actions of the Legislative Assembly since 1984 — such as its allocation of money, its levying of taxes, its passing of laws — could also be declared unconstitutional.

The Bill seeks to prevent this development. It has been approved by two of the three houses of Parliament. But the House of Representatives maintains that if it was to approve the Bill it would put kwaNdebele further along the road to independence, a status which is strongly rejected by a large number of residents of the area.

In the last development, the Bill was discussed in the President's Council yesterday when dissent on the measure became all the clearer.

Committee chairman says:

CAPE TOWN — There is no question of legislation which retrospectively validates the homeland government of kwaNdebele from November 1984 overruling a decision of the Transvaal Supreme Court, the President's Council heard yesterday.

On the contrary, by ensuring elections in the homeland as soon as possible, the measure will effect the court's ruling that women citizens of kwaNdebele are entitled to vote and stand as candidates, Dr A Oosthuizen, Chairman of the Council's Committee for Constitutional Affairs, said.

He was opening debate on the Constitutional Laws Second Amendment Bill, which was referred to the President's Council for a decision by the State President, Mr P W Botha, after the Bill was blocked by the House of Representatives.

Dr Oosthuizen moved to present the Bill to the State President for his assent, thereby making it law. This was agreed to by the council with members of the PPP, the National Democratic Movement and the Labour Party voting against the legislation.

FEAR OF CHAOS AHEAD

Sketching the background, he said five kwaNdebele women had successfully applied to the Transvaal Division of the Supreme Court to invalidate the elections of November 1984 on the grounds that women had illegally been prevented from voting, or standing as candidates.

This had left doubt about the legality of the constitution of the Legislative Assembly and over the homeland's government with the implication that its actions since 1984 were invalid.

It meant that all the laws passed, licence fees imposed and received and budget drawn up and approved would be illegal and could be contested, resulting in "absolute administrative chaos".

It was for this reason that the Government had introduced the Bill pending an appeal against the court's decision.

Dr Oosthuizen said the exclusive and traditional role of men in kwaNdebele society should be noted. Turning the Bill into a law would clarify possible legal confusion. A provision determining that elections, including women as voters and candidates, be held as soon as possible would be giving effect to the court's ruling.

The Constitutional Affairs Committee had found, by majority, that the Bill represented "corrective action that could reasonably be expected from any responsible government to clear up uncertainty arising from the court's action".

Even members of the committee who had objected to the majority decision had agreed that something had to be done about the situation in kwaNdebele resulting from the court decision.

Dr Oosthuizen said the kwaNdebele government supported the Bill with no objection to the inclusion of women as voters and candidates in spite of this being in conflict with tradition. — Sapa.

The Labour Party says:

CAPE TOWN — Legislation to validate the government of kwaNdebele after it had been found invalid by the Supreme Court was "a legislative travesty of justice and morally indefensible," Mr Billy Ross, leader of the Labour Party in the President's Council, said yesterday.

He was objecting to a motion for the Constitutional Laws Second Amendment Bill to go for formal assent.

Mr Ross said he was expressing the view of the entire House of Representatives because it had unanimously rejected the Bill.

It was to be expected the Bill would be pushed through the President's Council by National Party and Conservative Party members "because it is in line with their policies of separate development and partition."

The House of Assembly's approval of the Bill was easy to understand, but it was strange it had received the blessing of the House of Delegates, whose majority party had stated in 1986 it would block any legislation leading to kwaNdebele's independence, which was what the Bill really revolved about.

Mr Ross said the Bill was a creation of the National Party government, reflecting its paternalism.

"It is the NP government which is in a predicament, not the kwaNdebele Legislative Assembly, as a result of the Supreme Court's decision."

With its excision of the Moutse area from the homeland of Lebowa and its incorporation into kwaNdebele in a move to encourage the kwaNdebele government to accept independence, in spite of the fact that the majority of the Ndebele did not want independence, the Government was showing it had no intention of abandoning grand apartheid.

"This whole exercise has shown the principle of a veto in the three Houses of Parliament to be a farce, because Bills can always be pushed through the President's Council by the NP — even to the extent of overruling the Supreme Court.

"We have become the rubber stamp of the NP," Mr Ross said, calling for the committee reviewing the structure of the President's Council to ensure members were appointed on the basis of their expertise and not their party affiliations. — Sapa.

The NDM says:

CAPE TOWN — The Government wants to validate actions of the kwaNdebele government in spite of serious allegations of human rights violations against its people over the past four years, Mr Pieter Schoeman (NDM) said yesterday.

Opposing approval by the President's Council of the Constitutional Laws Second Amendment Bill, he said the rights of about 1.7 million inhabitants of kwaNdebele were at stake.

He said political parties in Parliament and the President's Council itself should guard against being perceived to associate themselves with the abuse of human rights. — Sapa.
Moutse: Role of government the 'real problem'

Parliamentary Staff

The government was trying to pass off the Moutse (Validation of Actions) Bill as the solution to a mere administrative problem while the real problem was the whole "disgraceful episode" which began with government attempts to incorporate Moutse into Kwandebele, the Progressive Federal Party's parliamentary leader, Mr Colin Eglin, said.

Mr Eglin was speaking against the Bill in the Assembly yesterday after the Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, had described the Bill as ratifying those actions taken in good faith by the Kwandebele authorities in Moutse during the period of Moutse's incorporation (December 1985 to March 1988).

The incorporation of Moutse into Kwandebele was overruled by a Supreme Court decision in March 1988.

Dr Viljoen said the Bill was "not aimed at covering up illegalities" but at the problem of filling the vacuum in Moutse administration created by the court decision and which could prejudice innocent individuals and jeopardise their rights.

Mr Eglin said the major problem was a result of government incompetence and ineptitude, not a result of the Supreme Court decision.

The government itself had jeopardised the rights of Moutse's residents by irregularly proclaiming it part of Kwandebele against the wishes of the majority of the people of Moutse, Mr Eglin said.

"The Bill is not just the legalising of a few documents; it seeks to validate any action and is a blanket validation on anything that happened in Moutse in terms of the law of Kwandebele."
It followed that the application of Mr. Leto,
the President, was not intended for the
national concern, but for the local business
interests of the state, in which the state
did not have any direct interest.

The decision was reversed by the Appellate
Court, and the case was remanded for a
further hearing.

Boothbeyino Incorparation Invaid

[Signature]

[Stamp]
Ndebele farmers donate fodder to SA counterparts

By Mokeed Kotolo
Pretoria Bureau

Black farmers in kwaNdebele donated 3,000 bales of fodder to white South African farmers in drought-stricken areas at a harvest day celebration in the homeland on Friday. 

At the same function, the homeland government, together with officials from the Development Bank of Southern Africa, signed a loan agreement of R20 million to the homeland to improve agriculture.

The homeland's Minister of Agriculture Mr. Jeremiah Mabena presented the bales to SA Agricultural Union president Mr. Nico Kotze at a function at Sybrandkraal. Mr. Kotze said the presentation was "a gesture of goodwill and a hand of friendship stretched out by the Ndebele people. You have opened a door of friendship between two neighbours and I would like to see it remain open and being frequently used in future."

ARABLE LAND

Chief Minister Mr. Majoni Mahangu expressed gratitude for a "largely successful agricultural season" during the past year, and urged the Ndebele people to continue to develop the homeland's agricultural potential.

"We have always been a nation of farmers and all we lacked in the past was the necessary arable land to practice agriculture."

He said his government regarded agriculture as one of the cornerstones of its economy.

Mr. Mahangu said local farmers occupied 230 farming units and produced 30,000 tons of maize and 1,200 tons of wheat in the past year. About 1,400 new jobs had been created in agriculture last year.

He urged local farmers "to put more emphasis on training, for that is where the future lies."

He appealed to the SA Government to transfer the Rust de Winter area to kwaNdebele and urged neighbouring agricultural unions to work hand in hand with the kwaNdebele Agricultural Union.

Several farmers were awarded trophies for achieving good crops.
PROCLAMATION by the
State President of the Republic of South Africa
No. R. 154, 1988
DISSOLUTION OF AND DETERMINATION OF DATE FOR ELECTION. — KWANDEBELE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by—
(a) section 3 of the Constitutional Laws Second Amendment Act, 1988 (Act 97 of 1988), I hereby determine that the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly shall be dissolved on 7 December 1988 in terms of the said section 3; and
(b) section 4 of the said Act, I hereby determine that the election of 16 members of the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly shall commence on 8 December 1988 in terms of the said section 4.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Fifteenth day of September, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-eight.

P. W. BOTHA,
State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Cabinet:
J. C. Heunis.
Minister of the Cabinet.
Women to vote in kwaNdebele

Victoria Bureau

Voters in kwaNdebele — including women for the first time in the homeland — are to elect a new Legislative Assembly, it was announced in the Government Gazette yesterday.

The present Legislative Assembly will be dissolved on December 7 and preparations for the election will begin the next day.

The kwaNdebele government was declared illegal after a successful Supreme Court application by the homeland women who had been illegally denied the franchise.
Women to vote in new homeland poll

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The KwaNdebele government which was declared illegal three months ago by a Pretoria Supreme Court judge following a successful application by homeland women, has been ordered to dissolve on December 7 this year in preparations for general elections in the territory.

The dissolution was published in yesterday's Government Gazette by the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Hennis.

According to the gazette, the Minister applied section 3 of the Constitutional Laws Second Amendment Act of 1988 to "determine that the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly shall be dissolved on December 7 1988".

16 members

He said he had determined that the "election of 16 members of the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly shall commence on December 8 1988".

The dissolution follows a successful Supreme Court application by five KwaNdebele women questioning the legality of the homeland government and the validity of the 1994 general elections in which women were not allowed to participate.

Deputy Judge-President Elloff in the Pretoria Supreme Court ruled the elections were null and void and that the homeland government was illegal.

The respondents in the case were the homeland government and the State President of the Republic of South Africa, Mr P W Botha, who introduced an amendment to the territory's constitution excluding women.

Now the homeland is to change its voters' rolls to include women in the elections expected to take place early next year. A date still has to be set.

Helderberg: Hunt for...
KwaNdebele leaders hail early election

KwaNdebele traditional leaders welcome an early general election in the territory.

The KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly was dissolved on Friday after a Supreme Court ruling which declared the 1984 elections in the homeland null and void because women were not allowed to participate.

The election is likely to be held early next year.

Mr Vrynsant Mabena, a personal aide to the representative of Paramount Chief (Ingwenyama) Enoch Mabena of the Manala tribe, said at the weekend they felt "the decision to hold new and fair elections was long overdue".

CALL FOR NEW GOVERNMENT

They would be glad to see a new government "with a concept of nation building".

And at a public meeting in Mamelodi yesterday thousands of the Nzandza tribe under Ingwenyama David Mabhoko unanimously called for a new government to lead the nation.

The meeting was attended by the ingwenyama and opponents of the homeland government.
Now women can vote in Kwanibele's first real elections.
The Pretoria Legal Resources Centre has made a nationwide appeal for assistance to trace four of its missing clients, some of whom were allegedly shot in clashes during the 1986 kwaNdebele unrest.

The missing persons were last seen either in police custody or wounded during security police action, according to a statement by the lawyers.

They are: Mr Petrus Vusi Mahlangu, Mr Thomas Mnyakeni, Mr George Shabangu and Mr Jim Msebenzi Mahlangu, all from kwaNdebele.

The lawyers appealed to anyone with information regarding their whereabouts to contact either Mr Nick de Villiers or Ms C Kimble at the Legal Resources Centre, 5th Floor Velra House, Bureau Lane, or telephone them at (012) 216593. "All information will be treated in the strictest confidence," they said.

Mr Petrus Mahlangu (21) who disappeared on May 14 1986 was last seen on a bus travelling to a meeting which was disrupted by security forces at Paramount Chief David Mabhoko's kraal at Weltevrede.

Mr Mnyakeni (20), also known as "Mobe" and "Forman France", disappeared on June 12, 1986. He was last seen in an ambulance at Tweefontein, kwaNdebele.

Mr Jim Mahlangu (53) headman of Tweefontein "G" disappeared on February 11 last year while "in the custody of the kwaNdebele Police Force".

Mr George Shabangu (31) manager of the Bundu Inn near Dennilton was last seen at the offices of the Murder and Robbery Squad at the Siyabuswa Police Station on February 6 last year.
The Minister of Constitutional and Planning:

The function of the Constitutional and Planning Minister is to:

1. Represent the government in constitutional matters.
2. Advise the Cabinet on constitutional issues.
3. Oversee the implementation of constitutional reforms.
4. Ensure compliance with constitutional laws.

The Minister is also responsible for:

- Constitutional Education
- Legal Framework
- Policy Coordination
- Inter-Governmental Relations

In addition, the Minister must be prepared to answer questions on any aspect of constitutional and planning matters.
Power struggle on eve of elections

By Mckeed Kotolo
Pretoria Bureau

The December general election in kwaNdebele is likely to be thrown into disarray following Friday's submission by two Ndzundza factions of separate lists of names of people designated to represent the Ndzundza tribe in the local Legislative Assembly.

Instead of one list with 23 names, the two factions submitted 44 names on separate lists.

The separate designations are a sequel to a continued battle for the leadership of the Ndzundza tribe and the rightful occupation of the Ndzundza Tribal Authority (NTA).

The legal battle ended in the Pretoria Supreme Court about two weeks ago in favour of the NTA under the chairmanship of Mr Simon Ketu Mahlangu.

DISMISSED

The battle took a new turn last week when Paramount Chief David Mahokho, the most senior person in the tribe and whose faction had lost the case, dismissed all but four members of the NTA.

Instead of gathering at the tribal office to designate new members last Friday, the two factions chose to meet separately. Mr Mahlangu's group met at a camp at Kemeciriver while Chief Mahokho held his meeting at his Weltevrede kraal after police had tried to stop the gathering.

When The Star visited the tribal office, scores of South African Police and homeland police were guarding the chief's kraal and the tribal office.

The spokesman said police left the kraal after the paramount chief had shown them a tribal Act which empowered him to hold the meeting and his followers had already forced their way into the kraal.

DETENTION

The magistrate of Mdentse, Mr C Stander, who was responsible for collecting the lists of names from the tribal offices in the territory, confirmed he received two separate lists from the NTA.

A spokesman for the office of the Chief Minister said his office had received only one list from the NTA and refused to l ey to which of the two factions the list belonged.

Designations went well in the other five tribal authorities despite the detention on the eve of the designation day of Paramount Chief Enoch Mapena's aide and chief representative in the assembly, Mr Vrystaat Mapena, by the homeland police.

Chief Mapena of the Manala tribe went ahead and re-designated Mr Mapena to the assembly in absentia.

The election of 16 members to the assembly will be held on December 8, 9 and 10.
Higher bus fares spark trouble in kwandebele

Pretoria Correspondent

Scores of Putco buses from kwandebele were running almost empty yesterday as commuters hit back at fare increases which were introduced on Saturday.

A Putco spokesman said a normal service was operating between kwandebele and Marabastad but was not being fully utilised by commuters.

The spokesman said that on Monday commuters were allowed to ride on last month's tickets but were told that they would have to buy new tickets from yesterday.

A commuter, who declined to be named, said kwandebele residents were not happy about the fare increases and showed their anger on Friday when they went to buy new tickets in Marabastad.

The commuter said some of the people decided to buy the new tickets but they were torn up by other commuters. He said police were called in to quell the trouble.

Putco's spokesman confirmed that trouble broke out at Marabastad on Friday. He said police had to be called in as there was a lot of intimidation.

"There were some youngsters who were stopping commuters from buying new tickets," the spokesman said.

Putco increased fares on all its routes in the PWV area by an average 16 percent.

SECOND INCREASE IN A YEAR

The fare increase is the second within a year. Putco introduced a 15 percent increase in the PWV area and kwandebele in December last year.

The kwandebele government said yesterday it was "most upset" by the action of South African Police on the border between the two countries who ordered commuters who were unaware of the increase in Putco bus prices off buses at a police road block.

In a statement, the Cabinet of kwandebele said the increase in bus fares by Putco with effect from October 1 became "necessary as a result of the increase in fuel prices".

The statement continued: "The kwandebele government has been negotiating with the Putco management to postpone the introduction of the new fares and Putco gave a firm undertaking not to prevent commuters without new bus tickets from getting to their places of employment.

"With its action the SA Police have played right into the hands of radicals and have caused embarrassment for themselves" — a reference to people who had threatened commuters in Pretoria the previous day in a bid to prevent them from buying tickets at the new price. — Sapa.
THE KwaNdebele government has expressed its disgust with the actions of the South African Police who this week manned road blocks on the border of the homeland territory and ordered commuters to Pretoria off Putco buses.

This follows demonstrations by KwaNdebele bus commuters against increased Putco fares which came into operation on Saturday. The majority of the commuters did not buy their weekly and monthly tickets and were transported free by Putco on Monday.

The majority of the commuters who did not possess the new tickets were ordered to walk back home while some were transported back home by Putco.

A Press statement by the homeland government in reaction to Tuesday morning’s action by the SAP said by ordering the commuters off buses, “the SAP played right into the hands of the radicals and have embarrassed yourselves.”

The Government said it was not going to tolerate the harassment of commuters.

A spokesman for the Police Directorate in Pretoria said: “There is apparently an agreement between Putco and the KwaNdebele government which the SAP was not aware of.” He declined to comment further.

The statement further said the homeland government had been involved in negotiations with Putco management to postpone the introduction of the new fares with a firm undertaking by Putco not to prevent commuters without bus tickets from getting to their places of employment.”

The Government said the bus fare increase “became necessary as a result of the increase in fuel prices.”

The government blamed a group of intimidators who threatened commuters going to Pretoria from buying the new bus tickets.
KwaNdebele detains Opposition

By McKeed Kotolo
Pretoria Bureau

At least seven opponents of the kwaNdebele Government and former detainees who are prospective candidates in December’s general election in the territory have been detained since Tuesday in a government clampdown on the Opposition.

The detainees are Mr Lucas Mthimunye, Mr Phillip Mahlangu, Mr Rykman Masango, Mr Amos Mota, Mr Oscar Mabona and Mr Kortman Mahlangu, all businessmen, and Mr Jabulani Sibiya, a schoolteacher.

Their detention has been confirmed by the liaison officer for the homeland police, Lieutenant M.A. Mahlangu, who said they were arrested in terms of the emergency regulations.

According to the opposition members, the government had given the local police orders to arrest all the prospective candidates of the Opposition.

They also said they had been reliably informed that police would man roadblocks until after the nominations.

Lawyers representing the detainees have written a letter to the kwaNdebele government calling for their unconditional release.

The lawyers also requested the authorities not to harass the members of the Opposition during today’s nominations for December elections. A kwaNdebele official has confirmed the letter was received.
53 fight election

By Mckeod Kotolo, Pretoria Bureau

All 16 constituencies in kwaNdebele will be contested by a record 53 candidates, including the present Chief Minister Majozi George Mahlangu, in the December general elections.

The 53 candidates were nominated on Friday with six of them contesting the Vlaklaagte constituency.

A statement from the kwaNdebele Government said all 53 candidates were standing as independents since the homeland had no political parties.

Stiff competition is expected at Siyabuswa, where the former Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Mr Solly Mahlangu, competes against Mr Simon Shugu Nuli and at kwaMhlanga, where Chief Minister Mahlangu is pitted against Headman Sipho Matthew Mahlangu.

Not a single woman has registered as a candidate in the December 8, 9 and 10 elections.

Five local women won a Supreme Court action in which they challenged the validity of the 1984 general elections in which women were excluded.
The 12 former members of the banned kwaNdebele's Mbokotho vigilante group charged with 21 counts of assault with intent to do grievous harm, were acquitted by a Pretoria magistrate last Friday.

The accused, who included a member of the kwaNdebele Legislative Assembly, were: Mr John Mabena, Mr Samson Mthimunye, Mr Jim Sibanyoni, Mr Barney Masombuka, Mr Moses Ndlovu, Mr Jan Mshiane, Mr Samuel Tshuma, Mr Seuntjie Skosana, Mr John Mthombeni, Mr Fanie Mthimunye, Mr Petrus Skosana, and Mr Alfred Mgoma (MP).

Mr R de Vos rejected the evidence by 16 state witnesses who claimed to have been assaulted.

The 12 were alleged to have taken about 16 youths from their homes in kwaNdebele between May 18 and 21 1986 to a camp at Klopper Dam and tortured them.

Some of the victims said they were made to walk on hot coals by their captors while others claimed to have been sjambokked and submerged in a dam as part of the torture. They were then rescued by the security forces.

Mr de Vos said the witnesses gave contradictory evidence and there was not sufficient evidence to show that they were assaulted.

He further said medical reports did not support their claims of assault and those who claimed to have been made to walk on hot coals did not even have blisters.
THE man who acted for three years as KwaNdebele's "Ambassador" to France has been left high and dry.

In July 1983, the then Chief Minister of KwaNdebele, Mr S S Skosana, appointed Paris businessman Mr Lucien Cornescu, 45, as the black state's "Ambassador to France".

Five years later Mr Cornescu claims he is more than R2.5-million out of pocket and in difficulty with French authorities as a result of his work for the state.

In appointing Mr Cornescu, Mr Skosana wrote to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Claude Cheysson, applying for permission to build an official embassy in Paris and inviting the French Government to establish an embassy on KwaNdebele soil "at your convenience".

In a reply dated October 10 1983, Mr Cheysson answered that "like the rest of the international community, with the exception of the Republic of South Africa" France did not recognise the independence of any of the South African homelands and would not recognise any claim to independence by KwaNdebele either.

Spent

The French Government could, therefore, not authorise the establishment of a KwaNdebele Embassy in Paris.

However, Mr Cornescu continued to represent KwaNdebele's interests in France, with the title of Ambassador in letters from Mr Skosana.

During that time, he says, he spent a total of 1.5-million francs (R2.5-million) from his own pocket on KwaNdebele's affairs. This money has never been repaid.

Invalid

In July 1986, Mr Cornescu sent a letter to Mr Skosana, via the Commissioner General for KwaNdebele in Groblersdal, setting out his expenses.

In September, Mr Skosana replied that since the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly had rejected independence in August, there was no longer any need for an "ambassador".

In addition, he said, Mr Cornescu's appointment as "ambassador" was invalid on constitutional grounds pertaining to the relevant South African legislation.

No mention was made of repayment of expenses.

But, says Mr Cornescu, it is not the money which worries him most.

His main problem is that the French Ministry of Justice is asking him to "clarify" his three years of activity as KwaNdebele's official representative.

"It seems unfair to me that the result of my work on KwaNdebele's behalf should not only have left me out of pocket, but should also cause difficulties for me in my own country," Mr Cornescu, director of Ring Oil International, importers and refiners of crude oil with an apparent annual turnover of £1 200-million (R2.750-million), was originally approached by the KwaNdebele authorities in 1981 to help find financing for a Holiday Inn in Moloto.

At the time, he says, he was under the impression KwaNdebele independence was due in "a matter of days".

R2.5m later homeland's envoy is left high and dry

The Holiday Inn was never built. Nor did any of the other projects Mr Skosana asked him to look into see the light of day.

Asked why he continued to act on KwaNdebele's behalf when none of the projects he was working on ever came to anything, Mr Cornescu said it was probably partly out of "vanity".

"But at the same time, I thought it could be useful," he added.

"And I knew that, in the context of a little country like KwaNdebele, three years is not a long time. It often takes much longer to get things off the ground."

Status

"But, in the meantime, I've spent a lot of money," he said.

He is also mystified by the attitude of the South African authorities.

"The embassy in Paris was informed of my status as KwaNdebele Ambassador. I was granted a visa to go to South Africa in November 1984."

"But when the French authorities approached the South African Embassy here asking for clarification of my position, the embassy would only reply that since KwaNdebele was part of South Africa I could not have had ambassadorial status."

"I feel I have been left high and dry by all concerned," he said.
kwaNdebele gets tough

By Claire Robertson
Pretoria Bureau

The government of kwaNdebele has banned any discussion of resistance to its authority at public meetings — a month before general elections in the homeland.

In a kwaNdebele Official Gazette published this month, the commissioner of police, Mr Miro Thubane, prohibits "taking part in or debating" a number of issues at public meetings, including resistance to government or tribal authority.

Among the topics banned from public discussion are:
- Defaming the public image of the kwaNdebele police;
- Justifying, commending or defending any campaign, project, programme, action or policy of violence, or resistance against, or subversion of the authority of the government or any tribal authorities.
COMMISSION
by the

State President of the Republic of South Africa

To:
The Honourable Judge Wessel Groenewald Bosch

GREETINGS!

Whereas I deem it expedient to appoint a commission to inquire into and report on the matters specified below and by reason of the great trust I repose in your knowledge and ability, I hereby authorise and appoint you to be the Chairman and sole member of a commission, with the following terms of reference:

To inquire into and report on—

(a) the factors which have given rise to the unrest which occurred in KwaNdebele during 1986;

(b) any mismanagement which may have occurred in the Government Service of KwaNdebele, the KwaNdebele National Development Corporation or the KwaNdebele Utility Company, with special reference to—

(i) any malpractices or irregularities, including any non-compliance with financial or other instructions, in the administration of a department of the said Government Service or in the administration of the said Corporation or Company;

(ii) any irregular or improper favouring of individuals or instances by any such department or the said Corporation or Company, whether or not such individuals or instances are attached to that department, Corporation or Company;

(iii) any abuse by persons in the management of any such department or the said Corporation or Company of their authority or position to attempt influencing decision-making in the Government of KwaNdebele; and

OPDRAG
van die

Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

Aan:
Sy Edele Regter Wessel Groenewald Bosch

SALUUT!

Aangesien ek dit dienstig ag om 'n kommissie aan te stel om ondersoek in te stel na en verslag te doen oor die aangeëente hieronder vermeld en groot vertroue het in u kennis en bekwaamheid, mag ek u en stel ek u hierby aan as die Voorsitter en enigste lid van 'n kommissie, met die volgende opdrag:

Om ondersoek in te stel na en verslag te doen oor—

(a) die faktore wat aanleiding gegee het tot die onluste wat gedurende 1986 in KwaNdebele voorgekom het;

(b) enige wanbestuur wat in die Regeringsdiens van KwaNdebele, die KwaNdebele Nasionale Ontwikkelingskorporasie of die KwaNdebele Uititeitsmaatskappy mag voorgekom het, met spesiale verwysing na—

(i) enige wanprakteke of ongerymde, met inbegrip van enige nie-nakoming van finansiële of ander voorskrifte, in die administrasie van 'n departement van genoemde Regeringsdiens of in die administrasie van genoemde Korporasie of Maatskappy;

(ii) enige onreëmatige of onbehoorlike bevoordeeling van individue of instanies deur so 'n departement of genoemde Korporasie of Maatskappy, hets sodanige individue of instanies aan daardie departement, Korporasie of Maatskappy verbonde is of nie;

(iii) enige misbruik deur persone in die bestuur van so 'n departement of genoemde Korporasie of Maatskappy van hul gesag of posisie om besluitneming in die Regering van KwaNdebele te probeer beïnvloed; en
Probe into KwaNdebele violence

PRETORIA. — The former Judge President of the Transvaal, Mr Justice W G Boshoff, has been appointed to head a commission of inquiry into the 1986 unrest in KwaNdebele, President PW Botha said in a statement yesterday.

The decision follows a request from the KwaNdebele cabinet earlier this month for a commission to be established.

The commission is to investigate the reasons for school boycotts and work stayaways in the area in 1986.

It is also to look into allegations of mismanagement of the KwaNdebele National Development Corporation and the KwaNdebele Utility Company.

Details of the commission were published yesterday in the Government Gazette. — Sapa
Ndzundza tribe's chief faces probe

By Melkeed Kotolo, Pretoria Bureau

The kwanebele Government has appointed a commission of inquiry into the continued recognition of Paramount Chief (Ingwenyama) David M Mabhoko Mahlangu as head of the Ndzundza tribe.

A press statement released yesterday by the homeland’s Chief Minister Majori Mahlangu said the kwanebele Cabinet has appointed former Judge President of the Transvaal, Mr Wessels Groenewald Bosshoff, chairman of the commission with Professor D J van der Post and Mr J Lambrecht as members.

The Chief Minister said in the statement that the decision to set up a commission was made under the kwanebele Traditional Authorities Act.

The press release said: “The commission will investigate the question of whether it is still in the interest of the Ndzundza tribe to recognise the Ingwenyama D M Mabhoko Mahlangu in terms of the above Act.”

The Ndzundza led the protest against the government's decision to opt for independence in 1986.

Legal battles for leadership have been going on for some time.
Dispute referred for oral evidence

The legal battle between the Ndzundza Tribal Authority and Paramount Chief David Mabuko's faction, to determine if the rightful leaders of kwaNdebele's Ndzundza tribe, has been referred for oral evidence by a Pretoria Supreme Court judge.

Friday's court action follows the submission by both factions, more than a month ago, of two sets of names of people designated to the kwaNdebele Legislative Assembly. Instead of one list with 23 names, two lists with a total of 43 names were submitted.

Mr Justice Curlewis could not see the urgency of the application by Chief Mabuko and his son, Prince James, although their legal representative, Mr Jack Unterhalter, SC, had explained the influence that the members designated to the Legislative Assembly might have on the election of the new chief minister and the Cabinet after this week's elections in the territory.

Mr Justice Curlewis said the one faction of the designated members being recognised by the homeland's government would participate in the elections until the outcome of the case.

He then referred the matter for oral hearing at a date to be determined.

He ordered that it should be determined whether or not:
- The laws and customs of the Ndebele tradition governed the Ndzundza Tribal Authority.

- The tribal authority vests in the first applicant (Chief Mabuko), who may delegate his authority.
- It is within the authority of the first applicant to appoint the second applicant (Prince James) and dismiss members of the tribal authority from office.
- Chief Mabuko validly appointed Prince James as chairman of the tribal authority or whether Prince James was validly elected by the tribal authority as chairman in 1983 and validly dismissed as chairman in 1987.
- Chief Mabuko validly dismissed certain of the respondents (tribal authority members).
- The 43 applicants were validly appointed as members of the tribal authority.
- Certain of the respondents were validly designated as members of the kwaNdebele Legislative Assembly.
- The second respondent, Mr Simon Mahlangu, is validly appointed chairman of the tribal authority.
- The designated members must be appointed at the royal kraal of Paramount Chief Mabuko.
- Certain of the applicants were validly designated as members of the kwaNdebele Legislative Assembly and whether Prince James is at present a valid chairman of the tribal authority.
Warning to Ndebele 'radicals'

By Mceked Kotlolo,
Pretoria Bureau

Chief Minister Majozi Mahlangu of kwaNdebele has threatened to arrest "radicals" who, he says, are trying to take over the government.

Addressing a poorly attended rally at kwamhlanga Stadium yesterday, he accused Prince James and Prince Cornelius Mahlangu — leaders of the opposition group — and their supporters of trying to take over the government of kwaNdebele, and of "misleading and misinforming the Ndebele nation".

He said the government's opponents "have already sold three-quarters of kwaNdebele's land to white business people during their campaigns for outside assistance".

"I want to assure that soon after the elections we will round up all the radicals and put them behind bars because they belong there."

The Chief Minister accused the police of failing to arrest radicals, apparently because they sympathised with them.

Government opponents who were given permission to hold a rally inside the same kwamhlanga Stadium on Saturday had to hold their well-attended meeting under trees outside the stadium because the local police were playing football.
Ndebele slow to register for this imminent election

More than 300 000 of the expected voters had registered since registration started about a week ago. By last week only about 10 percent of the expected voters had registered since registration started about a month ago.

A spokesman for kwaNdebele's Department of Information, Mr Barney Masombuka, said more than 300 000 people are expected to participate.

Mr Masombuka could not give the figures of eligible voters in the homeland, and said his government did not have the voters rolls.

Only about 30 000 of the voters had already registered, he said.

"In 1984, only 30 688 voted and that represented 51 percent of the voters since women were excluded," he added.

He based his high estimates for the coming election on the fact that women would be allowed to vote.

The participation of women in this year's election is a sequel to successful Supreme Court application in which women had requested the court to declare the 1984 general elections null and void because only men were allowed to vote.

The court also declared the government illegal and ordered that early elections be held in the territory.

Originally the next general elections in kwaNdebele were to take place in November next year.

Mr Masombuka said there was still a lot of time for eligible voters to register since registration would go on until the last day of the election — December 10.
They use their right to vote

KWA NDEBELE'S second general election — the first in which women have the right to vote — takes place from tomorrow to Saturday with 54 candidates contesting 16 seats for a five-year term in the KwaNdebele parliament.

The KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly will consist of 93 members, of whom 73 have already been designated by the various tribal authorities, the Ingwenyama and Amakhosi. The remaining four members will be appointed by the Chief Ministers.

From the announcement of the election more than a month ago, up to December 2, more than 31,000 people living in KwaNdebele registered as voters.

According to Mr P A Mahlangu, the chief electoral officer, KwaNdebele citizens as well as Ndebeles living outside the self-governing state can register up until the closing of the polling booths on Saturday.

Registration and voting takes place on the three election days from 08h00 to 22h00.

Special arrangements have been made for Ndebeles living outside KwaNdebele to cast their votes during normal office hours — from 08h00 to 16h30, including Saturday at the magistrates' and municipal offices of the towns where they live, Mr Mahlangu said.

"Special arrangements will be made to assist those people in KwaNdebele who are handicapped or have other difficulties in voting. Everything possible will be done to assist anyone who wishes to vote," he said.

He expects the final results to be announced only by Wednesday next week as the votes cast outside the self-governing state have to be brought to KwaNdebele to be counted.

With the exception of Makhasage, where six candidates are opposing one another, the 16 electoral divisions all have between two and five candidates. Of special interest is the KwaMbhanga electoral division where the Chief Minister, Mr Majosi G Mahlangu, will be opposed by Mr Mathews Sipho Mahlangu, a foreman.

According to Mr P A Mahlangu it is difficult to estimate how many people will eventually have registered by Saturday, but he expects the big rush to take place on that day.

Discharged

THE man who suffered a brain haemorrhage after allegedly being found carrying a limpet mine near the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, has been discharged from Groote Schuur Hospital into police custody.

Famous for their unvarying

Smoking fashions may come and go but the Consulate will always give you three things.

*The finest tobacco.
*Superb skill in blending.
*The pleasure of smoking a really fine cigar.
Ndebele women flex their muscle

By Mkeed Khotole

An old Zulu adage says that "once you tamper with women, you have teased a lion". And that is exactly what has happened in kwaNdebele.

Earlier this year, a group of five housewives stood up for their rights and challenged the legality of the current Government and the validity of the 1984 general elections from which women were excluded.

A Pretoria Supreme Court judge ruled in favour of the women, declaring the government illegal and the election null and void.

Now that Ndebele women — who outnumber men in the territory — have the right to participate in the affairs of the homeland, they have the power to decide who should be in government.

The fruits of their action became evident last week when the homeland went to the polls to elect new members of parliament in which 16 members were voted into the legislative assembly by popular vote.

Thousands of women turned out to exercise their democratic right. Their participation had a major impact on the election. In 1984 — when only men voted — a total of 30 668 votes were registered while 87 190 people voted during last week's election.

The results of the election were described by many in the territory as a clear indication of what the people wanted. They were referring to the outgoing Government's plans to opt for independence despite the people's rejection of the plans two years ago.

The women blamed the Government's decision to opt for independence on the unrest in 1986 in which about 200 people died.
Industry flocks to KwaNdebele

By Sven Forssman

Well over 100 industries have been established in KwaNdebele since the inception of the KwaNdebele National Development Corporation just over three years ago, MD of the KNDC, Mr Philip Kotzenberg, said recently.

These industries have created more than 10,000 employment opportunities and have meant an injection of almost R500 million into the national state which lies north of the PWV area.

"The confidence in the future of the state is reflected in the fact that 17 of the 20 industrialists whose applications for industrial premises were approved in November last year already occupy these premises," Mr Kotzenberg said.

Strata Control Systems, with Malbak and Boart International as the principal shareholders, was one of the first companies to operate in Ekan industria.

It manufactures steel roof supports for underground shafts in mines, cutter chains for coal excavation and several other items needed by the mining industry.

It opened in 1985 and already the company’s monthly turnover exceeds R2.8 million.

Additional extensions were completed recently to facilitate the manufacture of chemical products and increase the company’s monthly turnover to about R4.2 million next year.

The factory uses about 900 tons of steel a month, most of it coming from Pretoria and Vanderbijlpark.
By McLeod Kotolo
Pretoria Bureau

KwaNdebele police are investigating allegations of intimidation and other irregularities committed by certain candidates during the recent three-day general election, in which the opposition won all 16 seats in the territory.

The liaison officer of the KwaNdebele police, Captain J A Joubert, confirmed that "criminal cases under the Election Act" were being investigated by the local police.

He added that police were still busy collecting information from certain people and that after completion of this the docket would be forwarded to the office of the attorney-general for his decision.

Asked who the complainants were in the matter, the captain said: "It is the government. There is no particular private individual involved."

"The matter came to the attention of the police during their frequent visits to polling stations," he said.

A spokesman for a Pretoria firm of attorneys said his firm had been engaged by the 36 pro-government candidates who were beaten hands down by the opposition, which gained 79,983 of the 85,357 votes cast during the election.

The spokesman said the firm was preparing documents to launch a court interdict in the Supreme Court, hopefully next month, to have the election declared null and void.

It was consulting with its clients and collecting affidavits from certain people in the territory.

Among those defeated in the landslide victory was the homeland's Chief Minister, Majoi Mahlangu, who lost to a relatively unknown headman, Chief Matthew Sipho Mahlangu of Ekangala, by 1,953 to 6,130 votes.

Attempts to get comment from any of the 38 candidates, including the chief minister, were unsuccessful.
kwaNdebele
reform hopes appear slim

By McKeed Kotlolo,
Pretoria Bureau

Hopes of major reforms in kwa-
Ndebele following a landslide
election victory by the opposi-
tion group look slim.

Although it took every elected
seat in the December 8-10 gen-
eral election, the opposition
holds only 16 of the 89-seat as-
sembly.

The remainder are appointed
—and they are staunch sup-
porters of ousted Chief Minister
Majozi Mahlangu.

The new Chief Minister will
appoint four other members
after his election.

The 73 members appointed so
far were designated by each of
their seven tribal authorities, in-
cluding the three-month-old
Sokhulumi Tribal Authority,
which is pro-government.

According to the observers,
the majority of the designated
members of the assembly were
supporters of the government of
Chief Minister Mahlangu.

COMEBACK RUMOURED

Rumours are rife about Chief
Mahlangu fighting his way back
into power despite a resounding
defeat of 1938 to 6130 votes by
a man relatively unknown in the
political arena, Headman
Matthew Sipho Mahlangu, of
Ekangai.

It is also rumoured that one of
the people appointed by the
chief of the Sokhulumi tribe has
resigned and the Chief Minister
is battling to become his substi-
tute.

Several attempts to get the
Chief Minister to comment on
the issue were unsuccessful.
Secretary of the assembly Mr
Themb Pauls, denied any
knowledge of plans to bring in
the Chief Minister as a substi-
tute for the resigned member of
the assembly.
In KwaNdebele only 16 out of 93 legislative assembly seats are filled by elected members. A total of 73 members are nominated by the various tribal authorities, and the chief minister nominates an additional four. A new chief minister must be elected between January 9 and March 9 next year. Should a pro-Mahlangu man win, Mahlangu could be one of these four.

Mahlangu remains chief minister until the new government is installed. There is little doubt that he is now using his time not on the trifles of administering the territory, but on a desperate attempt to ensure his position. The opposition is also moving to consolidate its victory.

Should Mahlangu and his cronies win, it will not be the first time that democracy in the homelands has proved a hollow charade. In Venda in 1973, despite the fact that the opposition party won 31 of the 42 elected seats, the then Chief Minister Patrick Mphephu hung on to power by persuading the nominated tribal representatives to vote for him. Since then the Venda ruling party has ensured its rule by declaring a one-party State.

It is a sorry state of affairs that the real political life of KwaNdebele must be determined behind the scenes by power brokers and not at the polling station. A system so open to abuse should be reviewed, especially in the light of Pretoria’s constant claim that homeland residents are excluded from political structures within SA because they have the chance of exercising their political aspirations in the homelands.

Mahlangu was only forced to the polls by a Supreme Court decision in May that declared the 1984 KwaNdebele election null and void because Ndebele women were denied the vote. The majority of the KwaNdebele Cabinet have never faced an election as they are nominated members.

Even the nomination of members has become controversial. The position of 21 nominated members of the Ndumza tribal authority is under dispute following an attempt by Mahlangu and his government to negate the influence of the royal family. Members of the family have been the target of constant harassment and detention for the past two years and during this time the original 21 nominated members were removed and an alternative 21 pro-Mahlangu ones installed. A decision on which group is the legal one is to be heard by the Supreme Court. An application to hear this case urgently was dismissed earlier this year but with the impending election of a chief minister it may now be allowed.

In this month’s election in all 16 elected seats, the candidate associated with Mahlangu lost. It is understood that of the 16, 12 have formed a loose alliance based on opposition to the existing government and its quest for independence for the homeland. Whatever else may happen over the next month, one sure thing to come out of the election is public demonstration against this quest for independence. Expect trouble.
Inquiry into intimidation is dropped

Pretoria Bureau

Police in kwanebele have halted a probe into allegations of intimidation involving policemen during the recent three-day general election.

The liaison officer of the kwanebele police, Captain J A Joubert, today told The Star that the homeland police had closed the case into the allegations involving two police officers and two constables because "they were found to be false".

Captain Joubert said two police constables had complained about two police officers who allegedly made other policemen vote for Chief Minister Majosi Mahlangu.
JOHANNESBURG. — The huge Native State settlement of Botshabelo has been incorporated into QwaQwa, bringing at least 700,000 additional people into the tiny homeland.

QwaQwa now comprises two small but heavily populated areas 150km apart — one near Witsieshoek and the other near Bloemfontein.

In addition, it has been announced that Ekangala near Bronkhorstpruit has been handed over to kwaNdebele, the homeland which is next in line for independence.

Notices to this effect have been published in Government Gazettes Extraordinary.

The implications of the development have been outlined in joint statements by Minister of Development Aid Dr Gerrit Viljoen and Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Mr Chris Hounis together with the respective homeland Chief Ministers, Mr T K Mopeli and Mr M G Mahlangu.

Until yesterday, officials repeatedly denied leaked reports of the pending incorporation.

It is understood from sources in the Botshabelo area that there has been a marked presence of armed forces there since Tuesday.

The Ministers and Chief Ministers have called for residents' co-operation in implementing the move — but have warned: “Any person or organisation trying in any way to violate these rights must expect strict action.”
A pen stroke, and two giant settlements are ‘incorporated’

The protesting voices of Botshabelo and Ekangala go unheeded

When Betsy Mabana came to Botshabelo II it was in South Africa, New.

The survey conducted by the Free State University sociologists found only one in three people were over the age of 18 in Botshabelo was employed. Of these, 61 percent earned less than R200 a month. The researchers found the average household comprised six people, each person R53 a month. This, they said, put Botshabelo in the lowest income category in the world.

When those who have work, about one-third of them will be "unemployed" - the first has left at the beginning of the free state, the other in the Boschendal, and return has been used for "homeless". In Botshabelo also acts a reserve for the Free State, other "jobs" - miners were used weekly or monthly to and from single-sex compounds.

Most others work in local factories established, as part of the government's industrial decentralisation scheme. The state pays up to 95 percent of the wage bill - tax free and in cash - up to a maximum of R100 per worker per month for seven years.

But, surveys show the average wage paid to women - 95 percent of the workforce - is R50 a month. Most factories are "Tsakane" owned and not the "kwaNdebele" union is allowed. If the Congress of South African Trade Unions has set its request for a living wage in the city at R50-R100 an month, 10 times Botshabelo wages.

The dispensal of students will make it more difficult for them to move. Both Ekangala and Botshabelo are reportedly unorganised politically. But the National Congress of South Africa (NCUSA) said Botshabelo's residents decide to fight incorporation, the result could be more bloody than in Morobe.

In several respects, incorporation is likely to have little effect on the day-to-day lives of residents. As a result, neither Qwa Qwa nor Botshabelo are independent and no residents of either are threatened with eviction. The government's announcement is a more immediate threat.

According to the incorporation agreement, South Africa will continue to provide education, health, police and other services "as an interim measure." No dates have been set for the transfer of these services to the already overcrowded "homeland" system.

Botshabelo's 230,000-300,000 residents will double Qwa Qwa's population, officially estimated at 200,000, and this is not enough.

According to a NCAIR report released this week, Botshabelo - the Sotho word for "place of refuge" was planned in the 1960s but only two of the planned 100,000 people to be housed in the establishment of Botshabelo were transferred to the site in 1987. The rest were housed in morobe.

Apart from the original 64,000 Sotho Sotho settlers, the township is populated by evicted farm labourers, squatters and victims of the government's "relocation" programme and the site of which the site of which Botshabelo is the "homeless" remains.

Other local jobs include the Unemployment Insurance Fund's 947 a day public works programme. In Botshabelo thousands of people, mainly men, have been employed to dig tunnels and offices for the relocation programme, preparing for newcomers.

Consequently, a total of 200,000 adult men were employed for each job at a rate of three times a week in those parts of the township which is "homeless"

The current government of South Africa, on the other hand, has eagerly accepted independence, but is facing a serious problem of how to maintain the economy and finance the transition.

According to the national director of the Legal Resources Council, Geoff Bedder, if either Qwa Qwa or Botshabelo gain independence it will mean an inconvenience especially to the "homeless" after independence leaves South African citizenship. However, it is likely all the people in the "homeless" will lose their citizenship. The government's "relocation" programme has caused difficulties for many residents.

As wages at Ekangala were low for women at R150 and R150 for men in a 1986 survey - they had a preference to commute to the East Rand for work and not to be "homeless." This has led to a protest against incorporation of Ekangala and Botshabelo. In response to the "relocation" programme, the government has been slow to accommodate the wishes of the residents.

Jo-Ann Bekker
THE Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday ordered the governments of South Africa and KwaNdebele to immediately release three political activists. The court ruled that the arrest and detention of the three was unlawful.

Three national executive committee members of the South African Youth Congress — Mr Festus Machabe, Mr Andy Seadledo and Mr Harold Pكسا — brought an urgent application before Mr Justice Spelzita, arguing that their arrest and detention was unlawful.

They cited the respondents as KwaNdebele’s Minister of Law and Order and the Commissioner of Police and South Africa’s State President, Mr P W Botha and the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adrian Vlok.

Armed men

The three men were arrested by four armed white men, who identified themselves as police from KwaNdebele, in their hotel rooms in Johannesburg about 1 a.m. on November 15. The four were arrested after the police had asked for the keys to their rooms from a security guard at the Dower Hotel.

Mr Jack Unterhalter, SC, appeared for the applicants, argued in court before the successful application that the police in self-governing states had no power to arrest and detain people under emergency regulations outside their area of jurisdiction. Mr Unterhalter also submitted that the arrest was “illegitimate” and that those who arrested the men and detained them had no “extra-territorial power.”

Mr Justice Spelzita yesterday rejected a submission by Mr Louis Virser, SC, for the respondents, that the KwaNdebele police force could arrest and detain people outside their area of jurisdiction in accordance with the proclamation of the state of emergency by the State President, Mr Botha.

The judge ordered that the three be released immediately. He ruled that their arrest and detention was unlawful.

Mr Justice Spelzita also noted that KwaNdebele’s Minister of Law and Order and the Commissioner of Police pay the costs of the application.

Matric results out tomorrow

MATRIC results may be out tomorrow, a spokesman for the Department of Education and Training, Mr Job Sichemen, said yesterday.

Mr Sichemen has expressed optimism that this year’s pass rate will exceed last year’s 52 percent.

By ALLI MPHAKI

Mr Sichemen has expressed optimism that this year's pass rate will exceed last year's 52 percent.
HOME LANDS - NDEBELE-GENERAL

1989.
Chief Minister threatened me, says policeman

By McKeed Katlolo, Pretoria Bureau

A kwaNdebele police sergeant, who was recently suspended from duty for going against an order by his superiors to vote for Chief Majizi Mahlangu in the recent general election, has laid a charge of intimidation against the Chief Minister.

The charge follows the alleged threats of victimisation and eviction made by the Chief Minister a few days after Sergeant Jan Tiale Motau (30) of kwaMhlanga was suspended from duty.

The policeman has also laid a charge of intimidation against Captain S P Masango of the kwaNdebele police who allegedly threatened him with a departmental charge if he did not vote for the Chief Minister. He was also suspended for allegedly transporting anti-government supporters to the polling stations in a State vehicle.

The liaison officer for the kwaNdebele police, Captain J A Joubert, yesterday confirmed a docket of intimidation against the Chief Minister was opened "but later closed as false, since the allegations had no link whatsoever with the election".

MINISTER'S VISIT CONFIRMED

He said since the Chief Minister was also Minister of Law and Order and Sergeant Motau his junior, Sergeant Motau could not lay a charge against him.

Captain Joubert confirmed the Chief Minister had gone to the policeman's house and "told him that his stay in kwaMhlanga was over".

Reliable sources told The Star that the Chief Minister and a Department of Information employee, Mr Barney Masombuka, drove to Sergeant Motau's home at about 6 pm last Monday.

"The Chief Minister said he thought I had left the house and was staying either with Headman Sipho Mahlangu (the man who defeated the Chief Minister in the election) or with Ingwen'ama David Mabiko," the sergeant said.

"He said if I continued to occupy my house he would deal with me accordingly. He also wanted to know if I had already made any attempts to get legal advice in connection with my suspension. When I said no, because I did not have money, he said I should do so because there were lots of places where I could get assistance. Then they drove off," he said.
Kwavandebelo: Chief minister bounces off door back into the ring
Race is on for top Kwandebele post

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA.—The race is on for Kwandebele's hottest seat, which became vacant after the December general election in which Chief Minister George Majozi Mahlangu was defeated by Headman Matthew Sipho Mahlangu.

Two weeks after his defeat, the former Chief Minister defected to the Sokhulumi tribe and earned himself a ticket to return to the Kwandebele Legislative Assembly in place of a resigned member.

His defection from the Ndzundza tribe, which voted him into the first homeland assembly in 1994, left the post of Chief Minister vacant.

Contestants for the post include Prince James Mahlangu, Mr ZD Maguni (Minister of Finance), Mr Solly Mdungwa Mahlangu (former Speaker of the Assembly), Mr Lucas "Guy" Mthunyane and the former Chief Minister — who, most observers believe, has little chance of winning the January 20 election.

Minister Maguni of the Manala tribe and the former Speaker, Mr Mahlangu, are presently topping the list of candidates for the post.
Women voice grievances to Heunis officials

By Mckeed Kotolo, Pretoria Bureau

kwaNdebele women met officials of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning yesterday and voiced grievances, including a demand for the "immediate dismissal" of former Chief Minister Mr George Majoei Mahlangu from the homeland's legislative assembly.

The meeting was held at the department's building in Pretoria.

The women had gathered originally at the Union Buildings, demanding to see either President Botha or Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning.

ROADBLOCK DETENTIONS

According to a member of the delegation of five women at the meeting, the representatives from the department consisted of four officials.

The Minister's office would not comment on the meeting, and said Mr Heunis was on his way to his Cape Town office.
KwaNdebele women air grievances

KWANDEBELE women yesterday met officials of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning where they voiced their grievances, including their demand for the "immediate dismissal" of the former chief minister, Mr George Majodzi Mahlanga, from the homeland's legislative assembly.

The meeting was held in the basement of the Constitutional Development and Planning's building in Pretoria because of the great number of women present.

Initially, the women who had gathered at the Union Buildings from the morning, demanded to meet either President Botha or Minister Chris Heunis of Constitutional Development and Planning, but they were reported to be unavailable at the time.

According to a member of the delegation of five women at the meeting, the delegation from the department consisted of four officials, including the department's secretary.

Mrs Pauline Mabkika, a spokesperson for the women, told the Sowetan after the meeting which was closed to the Press, that "we told the officials that we need peace in KwaNdebele and it will only come if Mr Majodzi Mahlanga could be dismissed from the assembly."

Meanwhile, most women who were allegedly arrested by the homeland police at roadblocks on their way to Pretoria, were released after about three hours. They said they were questioned about their trip to Pretoria during the short detention at KwaMhlanga.
Protesting women held

PRETORIA. — A number of women from KwaNdebele were allegedly intercepted by police when on their way to the Union Buildings to request that the government intercede in the alleged harassment of their Paramount Chief David Mabhoko and his Ndzundza subjects by the homeland government.

The women, in buses and kombis, were allegedly arrested at roadblocks at Vaalbank and KwaMihanga. — Sapa
Irate Pueblo meet to plot future political strategy

Way Out on the
May Be

Vishnangu
No chance of Majozi being KwaNdebele leader again

By SOL MORATHI

KWA NDEBELE'S former Chief Minister Majozi Mahlangu does not stand a chance of regaining the KwaNdebele government's leadership.

This is the firm belief of the former Speaker of the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly, Solly Mahlangu.

Mahlangu told City Press this week that he and 13 other candidates who gained a landslide victory in the general elections last December, had plans to beat Majozi.

The Assembly meets on January 20 to elect a new government leader.

Majozi Mahlangu has shrugged off a humiliating defeat at the polls and re-entered the Assembly as a designated member.

He was nominated by a new tribal authority - Sokhulume - after his defeat in the December polls. The tribal authority was established about two months before the elections.

The timing of its establishment triggered accusations that it was set up to provide Majozi Mahlangu with an alternative road to the Assembly in the event of an election defeat.

The elections, in which 16 elected seats were at stake, saw a landslide victory for anti-independence candidates associated with the tribal patriach, Ingwenyama-ka-Mashoko, David Mapoch Mahlangu.

Majozi Mahlangu's men attracted fewer than 6 000 of the 85 000 votes cast.

Shortly before the election, the man nominated to represent Sokhulume, Maamathane Mahlangu, resigned for health reasons and created the vacancy for Majozi Mahlangu.

The anti-independence campaigners believe the resignation was a move to get Majozi back into the Assembly.

"That does not bother us that much now," said Solly Mahlangu. "We have powerful strategies to put him where he belongs - out of the Assembly."

Majozi's quest to secure re-election will be opposed by Prince James Mahlangu, the son of the Ingwenyama. Prince James is a long-time opponent of independence.
The appointment of Mr. Majezi-George Mahlangu, former Chief Minister of kwaNdebele, as a member of the homeland's third Legislative Assembly was declared invalid in the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday.

An order granted to Prince Senzangakhona James Mahlangu will prevent the former Chief Minister from being re-elected on Friday.

Prince Mahlangu, a member of the Assembly, said he himself was a candidate who could be nominated as Chief Minister.

He argued that the former Chief Minister could not be re-elected because he had lost an election in his ward to Mr Sipho Matthew Mahlangu.

Chief Petrus Mahlangu had then appointed the former Chief Minister a member of the Legislative Assembly after forcing Mr Aron Mahlangu to resign, the prince said.

The judge declared Mr Aron Mahlangu's resignation invalid.
The kwaNdebele government has been accused of having "abducted" some of the nominated members of the kwaNdebele Legislative Assembly four days before the election of a new Chief Minister, apparently "to indoctrinate them".

The new members were reportedly rounded up by government supporters from their homes on Monday night and allegedly taken to Venda.

ACTION

Some families said they were not told where the MPs were being taken to and others said the people who collected them said they were going to a meeting with the Minister of Information, Mr F K Mahlangu, at kwaMhlanga.

A family member of one of the allegedly abducted MPs said the man was taken by an urban representative of the kwaNdebele government on Monday night "against his wish".

The family had threatened to take legal action against that urban representative and the Minister of Information.

Investigations by The Star revealed that a group of men who were said to be from kwaNdebele was in Venda as tourists and, according to sources in Venda, they had breakfast at the Venda Sun hotel on Tuesday.

Another source said the same people were at Venda's Department of Tourism on Tuesday and were apparently booked in at Nwanwedi Holiday Resort but could not be traced.

The source said he saw them yesterday at the tourism department.

INTERCEDE

A delegation of about 20 members of the opposition under the leadership of former magistrate Mr Ndaweni Johannes Mahlangu met a delegation from South Africa's Department of Constitutional Development and Planning on Tuesday afternoon to request the Minister, Mr Chris Heunis, to intercede in the alleged abductions.
Majozi on skids

KwaNdebele Chief Minister Majozi Mahlangu’s days as leader are numbered.

The KwaNdebele nation can expect a new head on Friday when the legislative assembly meets to elect a new chief minister. The unpopular Majozi is finally out of the running — on Tuesday the Pretoria Supreme Court set aside his renomination to the legislative assembly.

Majozi’s questionable nomination to the assembly followed his incontestable defeat at the polls in December last year. Machinations to return Majozi to power involved the alleged “arranged” resignation of a nominated member, Aron Maarman Mahlangu. Majozi was nominated in his place. These efforts came unstuck because of a blunder over the backdated resignation.

Aron Maarman Mahlangu was nominated to the third KwaNdebele legislative assembly — only due to convene this Friday. The alleged backdated resignation was to the Speaker of the second KwaNdebele legislative assembly — dissolved in December prior to the election.

Majozi’s nomination was declared invalid by the court because of this discrepancy.

Prince James Mahlangu of the KwaNdebele royal family has declared his intention to run for office on Friday.

The new chief minister nominates four members to the legislative assembly. Majozi may plant a surrogate candidate. Should a pro-Majozi Mahlangu man win, Majozi could yet survive his multiple defeats and resurface as one of these four.
Ndebele case postponed

A PRETORIA Supreme Court judge, Mr Justice Kriegler, yesterday ruled that an oral evidence be led in the KwaNdebele case of alleged abductions involving the homeland's former Chief Minister, Mr Majosi Mahlangu.

The order follows the former Chief Minister's failure to meet yesterday's deadline to file his replying affidavits as requested by the court last Friday.

Mr Justice Hartzenberg had granted an order in favour of Prince James Mahlangu prohibiting the former Chief Minister and his correspondents, Minister of Information Mr Gani Koos Mahlangu, from contacting any member of the third KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly without a written notification to Prince Mahlangu or influence them on whom to elect as the new Chief Minister during last Friday's postponed first sitting of the third assembly.

They were also restrained from intimidating any of them by any means.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr Justice Kriegler ordered that oral evidence should be led on Thursday morning at KwaMhlanga in KwaNdebele.
renominated to the Legislative Assembly. However, this failed when his renomination was set aside by the Pretoria Supreme Court following an application by Prince James last week (Current Affairs January 20).

Majozi was left desparate, but typically unfazed. Anomalies in the constitution still left him with loopholes. The new chief minister nominates four members to the Legislative Assembly. A surrogate candidate could bring Majozi back into the assembly. Should his surrogate per chance then depart the scene, the way back to chief minister would be cleared for Majozi.

Possibly with a scheme like this in mind Majozi and his acolytes swooped the majority of the nominated members away last week on a junket allegedly to persuade them of the advantages of electing the surrogate — whose identity is not yet known. This led to the injunction against him last week on the basis of exeriting “undue influence” on members of the assembly and the suspension of the election. Events are uncertain as the curtain rises on the next act.

KWANDEBELE

Prince and plotter

When the struggle for the leadership of KwaNdebele comes down to a battle in which Mahlangu versus Mahlangu it is little wonder that outsiders remain bewildered as to what is happening in the homeland.

As it turns out, the one contender, James Mahlangu, is a prince; the other, his close relative, Majozi Mahlangu, the palace cuckoo who usurped the three Ndebele princes when he won the post of chief minister in an election in 1986. Perhaps the key to forthcoming modern KwaNdebele politics is an understanding of the intricacies of Jacobean drama.

At the moment the battle is being waged in court. The election of a new chief minister — due to have taken place last Friday — has been suspended pending a court action, due to be heard this week. Last week Prince James successfully gained an interdict against Majozi preventing him from making contact with any member of the Legislative Assembly.

Majozi has been fighting for his political life ever since he suffered a crushing defeat at the polls in December last year. The 16 elected MPs of the 93-member Legislative Assembly were forced to put their support to the test. Majozi and all those associated with him lost to supporters of the royal family. Majozi remains chief minister until his successor is chosen and has obviously used his office over the last six weeks attending, not to the trifles of administration, but to ensuring his return to power.

The first entailed a scheme to have himself
 Applications flood kwaNdebele

6 000 want to be teachers

By Mckeed Kotlolo, Pretoria Bureau

The Ndebele College of Education (NCE) in kwaNdebele, which can accommodate only 300 first-year student teachers, has received up to 6 000 applications.

In a statement released yesterday, Rector Dr Carel van Rensburg described the applications as "unprecedented".

He said the college has been swamped by a flood of applications.

He added that the applications came from all over southern Africa — but most from the PWV area, Lebowa, northern Transvaal and south-eastern Transvaal.

Others were from Natal, Swaziland, Venda, Transkei and the Cape.

Mr van Rensburg said the college can accommodate only 850 full-time students, and has room for no more than 300 first-year students this year.

To alleviate pressure, the college will start a part-time course for 120 students.

"Of the applications received, 1 693 are from students who wrote their matric examinations in kwaNdebele last year,"

"Another 830 applications are from students who wrote before 1988," said Dr van Rensburg.
KwaNdebele chief minister elected today

By SOL MORATHI

THE KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly elects a new chief minister today following the postponement of elections by a Supreme Court judge two weeks ago.

Judge B Kriegler ordered that the elections be postponed till today after an urgent application by Prince James Mahlangu, who alleged intimidation of members of the homeland's Legislative Assembly.

The interdict was granted against Chief Minister Majozzi Mahlangu, Information Minister Fanie Koos Mahlangu and Secretary of the Legislative Assembly Elijah Masimbuka.

Prince Mahlangu claimed in a sworn affidavit that 60 nominated members of the assembly had been removed without their consent by Majozzi and Fanie Mahlangu to "a place where they were intimidated to vote against" the prince.

He claimed the 60 were transported by luxury bus to the first scheduled parliamentary session two weeks ago after allegedly having been abducted and threatened with death if they did not elect Majozzi.

The first session was called off and Majozzi and Fanie Mahlangu received orders not to talk to or intimidate the nominated members about whom to choose as chief minister.

If they wanted to talk to or communicate with the members they had to consult Prince Mahlangu.

In a dramatic turn of events last Thursday, Judge Kriegler ordered that neither Prince Mahlangu, Majozzi and Fanie should intimidate members to vote in their favour.

Judge Kriegler also said KwaNdebele Justice Secretary Willem Aucamp should be present during the counting of ballot papers.

The hot seat became vacant after general elections in December last year when Majozzi was defeated by political newcomer Sipho Matthews Mahlangu.

Two weeks after his defeat, Majozzi defected to the three-month-old Sokhulume tribal authority and earned himself a ticket to return to the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly in the place of a resigned member.

The return of Majozzi has drawn criticism from many quarters.

His defection from the Ndzundza tribe – which voted him into the first homeland assembly in 1984 – to the Sokhulume has been seen as opportunist.

The numerous candidates scrambling for the Chief Minister's seat include Prince Mahlangu, ZD Mnguni (Minister of Finance), Solly Mahlangu (former speaker of the assembly) and Lucas Guy Mthimunye.

Most observers believe Majozzi has very little chance of winning the election.

Many say the next chief minister will come from either the Ndzundza or Manala tribes, with Mnguni belonging to the Manala and Prince Mahlangu and Solly Mahlangu to the Ndzundza.

Probably the strongest favourite is Prince Mahlangu, described as a hard worker with good leadership qualities.
Mabena elected

MR Jonas Mabena (52), a prominent member of the Manala tribe and Minister of Health, Pensions and Welfare in the former government, was yesterday afternoon elected Chief Minister of KwaNdebele.

His election, by members of the homeland's Legislative Assembly, took place at a special meeting of the Assembly in Siyabuswa.

Mr Mabena beat the runner-up, Mr Stephen Skosana, a businessman, by 36 votes to 33 in the second round of voting.
Mabena gives KwaNdebele Cabinet

KWAMHLANGA — KwaNdebele's new Chief Minister, Jones Mabena, announced his Cabinet yesterday. KwaNdebele's Citizen Liaison and Information Department said with two changes of portfolio, two new appointments and four unchanged portfolios, Mabena had ensured a strong measure of continuity in the government.

Mabena, who was Health, Welfare and Pensions Minister in the previous Cabinet, has handed over that portfolio to S K Skosana, who moves from Internal Affairs. The Internal Affairs post has been given to J S Mabena, a new appointee.

The portfolio of Education and Culture, which was vacant at the time of the election, has been filled by Prince James Mahlangu, second son of the Ingwenyama David Mabeko and one of the leaders in the opposition grouping in the December elections.

Unchanged are the portfolios of Works and Water Affairs (K M Mtsen); Finance and Economic Affairs (Z D Maguni); Agriculture and Environment Affairs (Z J Mabena) and Justice (M P Mahlangu). The portfolio of Citizen Liaison and Information, formerly held by Dannie Koos Mahlangu, has not yet been filled. — Sapa.
'Reign of terror' at an end

By McKeed Kotloko
Pretoria Bureau

The newly elected Chief Minister Mr Massana Jonas Mabona of kwaNdebele has, amid applause, assured the kwaNdebele people that the reign of terror that existed in the territory since 1986 had come to an end.

The assurance was made at a public meeting convened with the aim of bringing together the traditional and political leaders of the trouble-hit kwaNdebele.

The meeting was also aimed at working towards peace in the territory and to try to bring factions in the homeland together to discuss their differences.

The Chief Minister assured the people of kwaNdebele of a peaceful future after the reign of terror that plagued the territory since the rejection of independence in 1986.

He added that each and every kwaNdebele citizen was represented in his government and warned the members of his government to represent the interests of the people.

He said the unrest that hit kwaNdebele and the political strife that existed among the leaders had driven away potential investors in the territory.

He encouraged the Ndebele people to contribute towards a better kwaNdebele and further urged that there should be continuous communication between the government and its people.

The meeting was attended by six chiefs and more than 70 members of the assembly on Saturday morning.
Kwanndebele's Majazi . . .
checked by the courts

al election. When he tried to sneak back via a questionable nomination, it took a Supreme Court order to eject him.

Then there were the elections for chief minister a fortnight ago, which were supposed to put an end to the homeland's troubles. But the "people's candidate" (Prince James) lost, and the police had to interrupt the proceedings and bring him to appease a restless crowd which had waited outside the legislative assembly for the outcome.

There were fears that Majazi Mahlangu may have had a hand in the vote. His opponents believe Majazi is trying to exploit a loophole in the constitution to get one of his lackeys elected chief minister. The constitution empowers the chief minister to nominate four members to the legislative assembly. If one of his men was elected, then it would have meant a sure passage back to the assembly for Majazi.

Meanwhile, the man who was elected chief minister, Jonas Mabhena, is widely believed to be walking a tightrope between the Majazi and Prince James factions. When it emerged that Prince James was losing the election for chief minister, his group apparently threw their weight behind Mabhena to shut out another pro-Majazi candidate.

The litigious people of Kwanndebele, in an effort to see Prince James become chief minister, will be going to court again soon. The anti-independence faction now alleges that 21 nominated members of the assembly were unlawfully replaced by Majazi during his days as chief minister.

If the court rules in their favour, it means there will have to be a replay of the elections for chief minister. Prince James's chances of winning would obviously be bolstered by 21 new members in the assembly.
kwaNdebele a maize exporter
By Paula Fray

In only four years kwaNdebele had transformed itself from an importer of basic food to a provider for its own internal consumption and, in some areas, an exporter, the homeland's Finance and Economic Affairs Minister said at the weekend.

Mr Zenani Mnguni was speaking at the kwaNdebele stand at the Rand Show.

The homeland had embarked on an imaginative development programme to ensure that Ndebele farmers were established on all available agricultural land as soon as possible.

Mr Mnguni said the farmers produced 32,000 tons of maize last year. Internal consumption was about 30,000 tons.
Kwandebele less tense — Soal

By PETER FABRICIUS
Political Staff

TENSIONS have eased in Kwandebele under the new Chief Minister, Mr J Mabena, the Progressive Federal Party spokesman on homelands, Mr Peter Soal, found on a visit there this week.

"I was pleased to observe that tensions have eased and a degree of normality has returned to the territory. Citizens are apparently allowed to get on with their lives without interference from agents of the government attempting to force independence on a community which is not viable politically or economically."
Tensions in kwaNdebele ease – Soal

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Tensions had eased in kwaNdebele under the new Chief Minister, Mr J Mabena. Mr Peter Soal found on a visit there this week.

Mr Soal, the Progressive Federal Party spokesman on the homelands, met Mr Mabena, Minister of Education Prince James Mahlangu and Minister of Communications and Civic Affairs Mr Guy Mntumule in the territory's new capital, kwaMbhanga.

"I was pleased to see tensions have eased and a degree of normality has returned to the territory. Citizens are apparently allowed to get on with their lives without interference from agents of the government," Mr Soal said.

However, Mr Soal said Mr Mabena had not committed himself to a position on the issue of independence.
PROCLAMATIONS
by the
State President of the Republic of South-Africa

No. R. 46, 1989

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO THE 1986 UNREST AND ALLEGED MISMANAGEMENT IN KWANDEBELE

Under the powers vested in me by section 1 of the Commission Act, 1947 (Act No. 8 of 1947), I hereby—

(a) declare the provisions of the said Act to be applicable to the Commission of Inquiry into the 1986 Unrest and Alleged Mismanagement in KwaNdebele under the chairmanship of The Honourable Judge Hendrik Rudolf Jacobs; and

(b) make the regulation set out in the Schedule applicable to the Commission of Inquiry referred to in paragraph (a).

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

P. W. Botha,
State President.
By Order of the State President-in-Cabinet:

J. C. Heunis,
Minister of the Cabinet.

SCHEDULE

The regulations set out in the Schedule to Proclamation R. 215 of 1988 shall apply to the Commission of Inquiry into the 1986 Unrest and Alleged Mismanagement in KwaNdebele under the chairmanship of The Honourable Judge Hendrik Rudolf Jacobs, and in such application a reference in the said regulations to—

(a) “the Commission”, shall be construed as a reference to the above-mentioned Commission; and

(b) “the Chairman of the Commission”, shall be construed as a reference to the Honourable Judge Hendrik Rudolf Jacobs.

No. R. 47, 1989


Under section 1 (2) of the National States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act No. 21 of 1971), I hereby amend the area of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly as described in the Schedule to Proclamation No. R. 156 of 1971, as amended, by the addition of the following paragraph after paragraph (11) thereof:

“(12) Wurthsdp 134 LS; Koniggratz 135 LS (Portion 3); Innes 6 LS (remainder); Avon 73 LS and Kromhoek 438 MS”.

PROKLAMASIES
van die
Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. R. 46, 1989

KOMMISSIE VAN ONDERSOEK NA DIE 1986-ONLUSTE EN BEWERDE WANBESTUUR IN KWANDEBELE

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen, by artikel 1 van die Kommissiewet, 1947 (Wet No. 8 van 1947)

(a) verklaar ek hierby die bepalings van genoemde Wet van toepassing op die Kommissie van Onderzoek na die 1986-onluste en Bewerde Wanbestuur in KwaNdebele onder die voorsetterskap van Sy Edele Regter Hendrik Rudolf Jacobs en

(b) maak ek hierby die regulasies in die Bylae uiteengesit, op die Kommissie van Onderzoek bedoel in paragraaf (a), van toepassing.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Sêl van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Vylde dag van April Eenduisend Negehonderd Nege-en-tagig.

P. W. Botha,
Staatspresident
Op las van die Staatspresident-in-Kabinet:

J.C. Heunis,
Minister van die Kabinet.

BYLAE

Die regulasies uiteengesit in die Bylae by Proklamasie R. 215 van 1988 is van toepassing op die Kommissie van Onderzoek na die 1986-onluste en Bewerde Wanbestuur in KwaNdebele onder die voorsetterskap van Sy Edele Regter Hendrik Rudolf Jacobs, en by sodanige toepassing word ’n verwysing in gemelde regulasies na—

(a) “die Kommissie”, uitgelê as ’n verwysing na bogenoemde Kommissie; en

(b) “die Voorsetter van die Kommissie”, uitgelê as ’n verwysing na Sy Edele Regter Hendrik Rudolf Jacobs.

No. R. 47, 1989


Kragtens artikel 1 (2) van die Grondwet van die Nasionale State, 1971 (Wet No. 21 van 1971), wysig ek hierby die gebied van die Wetgewende Vergadering van Lebowa soos omskryf in die Bylae by Proklamasie No. R. 156 van 1971, soos gewysig, deur die volgende paragraaf na paragraaf (11) by te voeg:

“(12) Wurthsdp 134 LS; Koniggratz 135 LS (Gedeelde 3); Innes 6 LS (restant): Avon 73 LS; en Kromhoek 438 MS”.

Kragtens artikel 1 (2) van die Grondwet van die Nasionale State, 1971 (Wet No. 21 van 1971), wysig ek hierby die gebied van die Wetgewende Vergadering van Lebowa soos omskryf in die Bylae by Proklamasie No. R. 156 van 1971, soos gewysig, deur die volgende paragraaf na paragraaf (11) by te voeg:

“(12) Wurthsdp 134 LS; Koniggratz 135 LS (Gedeelde 3); Innes 6 LS (restant): Avon 73 LS; en Kromhoek 438 MS”.
DECENTRALISATION

R20m expansion programme

TRANSPOLY, a plastic manufacturing plant, which was established a little over two years ago at Ekandustria, KwaNdebele, has embarked on a R20m expansion programme to meet the demand for its products.

This is the company's third expansion since its establishment and it has grown into one of the largest industrial enterprises in KwaNdebele.

The company was established with the aid of the KwaNdebele National Development Corporation (KNDC) and specialises in the manufacture of plastic packaging and sheeting. Each month it produces the equivalent of millions of plastic carrier bags for chain stores. The factory floor space under one roof is bigger than a rugby field and it employs 360 Ndebele workers.

Initial capital investment in the company when it came on stream just over two years ago was R7m. In the second year, another R14m went into its expansion programme and this year an additional R20m is being invested.

Transpoly is a wholly owned subsidiary of Rubenstein Holdings, listed on the JSE in October 1987.

During the past year, the company signed up contracts worth R40m for its plastic products. To meet the growth in market demand, it this year installed new equipment worth R21m at its Ekandustria plant.

At the helm of this thriving undertaking are two dynamic personalities: Jeff Rubenstein, the chairman concentrating on business and financial matters, and Giovanni Pasteris, MD responsible for the technical and production side.

It is the proud claim of the company that whatever plastic products commerce and industry require it has the flair and experience to make and supply them. At present, it supplies almost all of the country's chain stores with retail check-out bags and is a major supplier of shrink-wrapping to the beer and beverage industries, and to the brick and tile industries.

Transpoly also provides heavy duty bags to the chemical industry, as well as plastic sheeting to the general trade. The machinery used in the manufacture of these products is of the most modern in the world and incorporates printing presses for labelling, mostly in full colour.

The huge volume of raw materials, such as polyethylene, absorbed by the factory daily, comes mainly from SA sources such as AECI and Saspirol, and from Transpoly's nearby affiliate, Reecco. Reecco, as its name implies, recycles plastic waste into usable plastic pellets and helps to clean up the environment.

Transpoly's remarkable progress in a relatively short time is due to a large extent to the company's own innovations and its entry into new markets. These include the agricultural industry, which requires plastic multichannel for lands and orchards, as well as sheeting for greenhouses and plastic-covered tunnels. The company is also expanding into the special needs of the building industry which include plastic sheeting for roofs and ceilings.

During the past 12 months, the plastics industry grew at the rate of nearly 10%. During the same period, internal and export markets for Transpoly's packaging products increased by more than 40%.

"Our decision to establish our factory at Ekandustria has proved extremely rewarding," says Mr. Rubenstein. "Our workers are obviously happy to be in a lucrative employment close to their families and this has given us the added advantage of a stable work force. The excellent cooperation that we have received from the KNDC has helped us to solve problems encountered in the course of the company's phenomenal growth."

Tour de force

A HIGH-POWERED team of investment specialists from Bophuthatswana recently returned from a successful European tour, aimed at encouraging foreign investment in the country.

The team comprised senior members of the Bophuthatswana government's National Development Corporation (BDNC) and was led by Minister of Economic Planning, Energy Affairs and Mines B J Keikeline and BDNC MD Johan Maree.

A series of "Invest in Bophuthatswana" seminars were held in Frankfurt, Amsterdam, Paris and Tel Aviv, and about 120 delegates mostly top businessmen attended the four seminars.

The previous round of investment seminars planned for 1985 had to be cancelled as a result of political and civil disturbances in SA.

"Overseas investors are looking for stability and peace," says Maree, "and it takes about two years after such major disturbances to re-establish confidence in the region," he adds.

BDNC analysts are evaluating the investment proposals received at the seminars and follow-up visits to Europe are being planned.

BOTSHABLEO

THE incorporation of Botshabelo Township near Bloemfontein into Qwa Qwa is currently the subject of a supreme court case. Meanwhile, industrial development at the sprawling township housing about 300 000 people is proceeding apace.

To date, 136 factories have been established while a further 14 are in the process of being built. About 18 100 jobs have been created in the 28 factories which are in operation, while job-creation should increase to 24 700, as soon as the other factories are functioning.

Botshabelo is surprisingly one of the most popular investment areas for manu-
KWANDEBELE PULLS THEM IN

THERE has been a marked increase in the number of industrialists eager to invest in KwaNdebele. Total investment by the private sector in the national state is now well over R900m. Inquiries are flowing in from foreign as well as local industrialists keen to put up shop here," says Ronnie Schoeman, marketing manager of the KwaNdebele National Development Corporation (KNDC).

"The mainstream of the inquiries emanate from Middle and Far Eastern countries such as Israel, Korea and Taiwan. During the first three months of this year alone, more than 40 prospective investors from these countries visited KwaNdebele at their own expense to investigate the facilities and incentive schemes available."

Negotiations with several of the businessmen have reached an advanced stage for the finalisation of a factory space to house high-tech manufacturing concerns and plants for the manufacture of ceramic sanitaryware, domestic appliances and television equipment.

On the local front, one of the businesses negotiating to relocate to KwaNdebele is a major manufacturer of office furniture interested in occupying 6 000m² of factory space during the first phase of its move, to be extended by an additional 10 000m² during phase 2.

KNDC general manager Philip Kotzenberg says a recent assessment study conducted over a three-month period showed that the productivity of companies which had relocated from the PWV area increased by as much as 35%.

He says most of the prospective investors are particularly impressed with KwaNdebele's excellent raw material supply position, opportunities available for local and export markets, and ample labour resources.

"Investment in our area by the private sector now exceeds R900m. In addition, plans are under way for a further development programme of R120m of which the first phase of R75m will be introduced shortly," he adds.
The war with... 

SUITOR: Tebowa

faces a new

hardly over,

Kwandebela is

MOWSE's battle
### NOTICE 402 OF 1989
#### DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

**SALE OF UNDELIVERED AND UNCLAIMED ARTICLES.—CAPE TOWN**

The Postmaster General has authorised the sale by public auction of an assortment of items obtained from undelivered and unclaimed postal articles. The auction will take place at 09h30 on Wednesday, 24 May 1989, and will be conducted by the firm Michael James (Pty) Ltd, P.O. Box 269, Somerset West, at the Post Office Stores Depot at Rusper Street, Maitland.

The list of articles to be sold may be inspected at the auctioneer’s office, 63 Victoria Street, Somerset West. (12 May 1989)

### NOTICE 403 OF 1989
#### OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR INLAND REVENUE

**CONSCIENCE MONEY**

The receipt of the following amount, sent anonymously to the Receiver of Revenue, Johannesburg, is hereby acknowledged:

- **Date of receipt:** 10 April 1989.
- **Amount:** R1 410.

(12 May 1989)

### NOTICE 404 OF 1989
#### COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO THE 1986 UNREST AND ALLEGED MISMANAGEMENT IN KWANDEBELE

The Commission of Inquiry into the 1986 Unrest and Alleged Mismanagement in KwaNdebele wishes, for general information to make the following known:

1. Whereas, as a result of the death of the Honourable W. G. Boshoff, a new Commission under the Chairmanship of the Honourable H. R. Jacobs has been appointed to inquire into and report on the matters specified in Government Gazette No. 11608 dated 28 November 1988 and whereas certain memoranda, sworn statements and so forth have already been submitted, now therefore it is announced that the Commission has taken notice of the aforementioned memoranda, sworn statements, and so forth.

### KENNISGEWING 402 VAN 1989
#### DEPARTEMENT VAN POS-EN TELEKOMMUNIKASIENWESE

**VERKOOP VAN ONAANGELEWERDE EN ONAANGEHAALEDE ARTIKELS.—KAAPSTAD**

Die Postmeester-generaal het magtiging verleen vir die verkoop per openbare veiling van 'n verskeidenheid items wat uit onaangelewerde en onaangehaalde posstukke verkry is. Die veiling vind op 09h30 op Woensdag, 24 Mei 1989, plaas en word deur die firma Michael James (Edms.) Bpk., Postbus 269, Somerset-Wes, by die Poskantoor Voorraaddepot te Ruserstraat, Maitland, onderneem.

Die lys van artikels wat verkoop word, lê ter insig by die afslaan se kantoor, Victoriastraat 63, Somerset-Wes. (12 Mei 1989)

### KENNISGEWING 403 VAN 1989
#### KANTOOR VAN DIE KOMMISSARIS VAN BINNE-LANDSE INKOMSTE

**GEWETENSGELD**

Hierby word die ontvangs erken van die volgende bedrag wat anoniem aan die Ontvanger van Inkomst, Johannesburg, gestuur is:

- **Datum van ontvangs:** 10 April 1989.
- **Bedrag:** R1 410.

(12 Mei 1989)

### KENNISGEWING 404 VAN 1989
#### KOMMISSIE VAN ONDERSOEK NA DIE 1986-ONLUSTE EN BEWEERDE WANBESTUUR IN KWANDEBELE

Die Kommissie van Ondersoek na die 1986-Onluste en Beweerde Wanbestuur in KwaNdebele wens die volgende ter algemene inligting bekend te maak:

1. Nademaal as gevolg van die afsterwe van Sy Edele W. G. Boshoff 'n nuwe Kommissie onder Voorsitterskap van Sy Edele H. R. Jacobs aangestel is om die aangeleenthede waarna in Staatskoerant No. 11608 van 28 November 1988 verwys word te ondersoek en daaroor verslag te doen en nademal sekere memoranda, beëdigde verklarings en so meer reeds ingediens is, nou derhalwe word aangekondig dat die nuwe Kommissie kennis geneem het van voormelde memoranda, beëdigde verklarings en so meer.
Initiation ordeal ends.

A 37-Year-Old Kwandebele Farmer of Three
Homeland seeks
Far East backing

By Mceeed Kotllo (12.1)

A delegation of kwaNdebele
Cabinet Ministers, including the
chief minister and officials of
the kwaNdebele National De-
velopment Corporation (KNDC),
will visit the Far East in search
of business investors in the
homeland. 

A statement from the home-
land’s Department of Informa-
tion said Chief Minister Masana
Mabena, Minister of Finance Mr
Z.D. Mnguni, together with offi-
cials of KNDC, leave South Afri-
ca on Friday for South Korea
and the Republic of China.
Homeland leader names new Ministers

By Mkeed Kotolo, Pretoria Bureau

The Chief Minister of kwaNdebele, Mr. Masana Mahlangu, has appointed two new Ministers.

The new Minister of Justice is Mr. Solly Mintungwa Mahlangu, a former detainee and Speaker of the homeland’s Legislative Assembly during the time of the late Chief Minister, Mr. S. S. Skosana.

The Water and Works Affairs portfolio goes to the provincial chairman of the Southern African Black Taxi Association in the Transvaal, Mr. Dingaan Paulos Mahlangu.

The two Ministers are well known in the homeland by their nicknames: “Mr Speaker” and “Paradise”.

The post of Minister of Justice became vacant in May after the death of Minister Frank Mahlangu. The position of Minister of Works and Water Affairs became vacant about two months ago when the then Minister, Mr. Klaas Motshweni, was dismissed with 20 other MPs for the Ndzundza tribe by Paramount Chief David Mahhoko.

About four years ago Mr. Paradise Mahlangu was appointed to the post of Minister of Internal Affairs after the then Minister, Mr. Piet Ntuli, was killed in a car bomb blast at the height of unrest in the homelands. But Mr. Mahlangu turned the post down.

Chief Minister Mabena said during the celebration to swear in the new Ministers that the two would set an example as far as loyalty, honesty and impartiality were concerned.

Both Ministers expressed their preparedness to work for the advancement of the interests of the people of kwaNdebele and their commitment to work towards the development of the Ndebele nation.
PROCLAMATION
by the
State President of the Republic of South Africa
No. R. 154, 1989


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

P. W. BOTHA,
State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Cabinet:
E. VAN DER M. LOUV,
Minister of the Cabinet.

SCHEDULE A

Ekangala:
Ekangala 610 JR (Remainder, area 5704, 1 938 hectares), Diagram A5814/87.
Rustfontein 488 JR, Portion 33 (a portion of Portion 32), Diagram A5912/87.

519—A

PROKLAMASIE
van die
Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika
No. R. 154, 1989

WYSIGING VAN DIE KWANDEBELE-GRONDWETPROKLAMASIE, 1979 (PROKLAMASIE No. R. 205 VAN 1979)


Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Vierde dag van Augustus Eenduisend Negehonderd Nege-en-tagig.

P. W. BOTHA,
Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-Kabinet:
E. VAN DER M. LOUV,
Minister van die Kabinet.

BYLAE A

Ekangala:
Ekangala 610 JR (Restant, oppervlakte 5704, 1 938 hektaar), Kaart A5814/87.
Rustfontein 488 JR, Gedeelte 33 ('n gedeelte van Gedeelte 32), Kaart A5912/87.

12063—1
SA factory a winner

PRETORIA-based CDW is beginning to reap the benefits of SA manufacture and assembly after the distribution agreement it sealed with JR Tech Electronics in KwaNdebele.

CDW managing director Pieter Botha says the KwaNdebele manufacturing concern was established this year by the Taiwanese Jin Rong Electronics group.

"The factory is mainly producing 266 motherboards and has the capacity to assemble more than 5 000 units a month. "It is also achieving excellent sales with quality control. The failure rate of the finished goods is almost the same as the Taiwanese parent's," Mr Botha says.

"Our distribution agreement with JR Tech Electronics also gives us a price edge over our competitors. "Our pricing is at the same level, and in some cases, cheaper than Taiwanese companies," says Mr Botha.

"There is a financial advantage for us because we can reduce our stock levels as well as make a quick turnaround of money. "Support and service to clients have also been improved through the agreement, says Mr Botha.

"We now have the technical back-up we require right on our doorstep," he says. "Instead of having faulty components pile up before there are enough to warrant sending abroad, we can carry out repairs in a matter of days. "The fact that we can supply from stock and in small quantities gives us a tremendous advantage over some of our competitors."
PROCLAMATION
by the Acting
State President of the Republic of South Africa
No. 166, 1989
COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO THE 1986 UNREST AND ALLEGED MISMANAGEMENT IN KWANDEBELE
Under section 1 of the Commissions Act, 1947 (Act No. 8 of 1947), 1—
(a) hereby declare the provisions of the said Act to be applicable to the Commission of Inquiry into the 1986 Unrest and Alleged Mismanagement in KwaNdebele under the chairmanship of Minister Benjamin Joubert Parsons;
(b) hereby repeal Proclamation No. R. 215 of 1988; and
(c) hereby make the regulations in the Schedule with reference to the Commission of Inquiry referred to in paragraph (a).
Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this First day of September, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-nine.
F. W. DE KLERK,
Acting State President.
By Order of the State President-in-Cabinet:
E. LOUW,
Minister of the Cabinet.

SCHEDULE
REGULATIONS
1. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise indicates—
   “Chairman” means the Chairman of the Commission;
   “Commission” means the Commission of Inquiry into The 1986 Unrest and Alleged Mismanagement in KwaNdebele;
   “document” includes any book, pamphlet, record, list, circular, plan, placard, poster, bill, publication, drawing, photograph or picture;
   “inquiry” means the inquiry conducted by the Commission;
   “officer” means a person in the full-time service of the State who has been appointed or designated to assist the Commission in the execution of its functions;
   “premises” includes any land, building, structure, part of a building or structure, vehicle, conveyance, vessel or aircraft.
2. The proceedings of the Commission shall be recorded in the manner determined by the Chairman.
3. (1) Any person appointed or designated to take down or record the proceedings of the Commission in shorthand or by mechanical means or to transcribe such proceedings which have been so taken down or recorded shall at the outset take an oath or make an affirmation in the following form:

I, A.B., declare under oath/affirm and declare—
(a) that I shall faithfully and to the best of my ability take down/record the proceedings of the Commission of Inquiry into The 1986 Unrest and Alleged Mismanagement in KwaNdebele in shorthand/by mechanical means as ordered by the Chairman of the Commission;

PROKLAMASIE
van die Waarnemende
Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika
No. 166, 1989
KOMMISSIE VAN ONDERSOEK NA DIE 1986-ONLUSTE EN BEWEERDE WANBESTUUR IN KWANDEBELE
Kragtens artikel 1 van die Kommissiewet, 1947 (Wet No. 8 van 1947)—
(a) verklaar ek hierby die bepalings van genoemde Wet van toepassing op die Kommissie van Onderzoek na die 1986-Onluste en Beweerde Wanbestuur in KwaNdebele onder die voorsitterskap van meneer Benjamin Joubert Parsons;
(b) herroep ek hierby Proklamasiie No. R. 215 van 1988; en
(c) vaardig ek hierby die regulasies in die Bylae met betrekking tot die Kommissie van Onderzoek be- doel in paragraaf (a) uit.
Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Eerste dag van September Eenduisend Neghonderd Nege-en-taglig.
F. W. DE KLERK,
Waarnemende Staatspresident.
Op las van die Staatspresident-in-Kabinet:
E. LOUW,
Minister van die Kabinet.

BYLAE
REGULASIES
1. In hierdie regulasies, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken—
   “beampte” iemand wat in die voltydse diens van die Staat is en wat aangestel of aangewys is om die Kommissie by die verrigting van sy werksaamhede behulpsaam te wees;
   “dokument” ook ‘n boek, pamphlet, aantekening, lys, omsendbrief, plan, plakkaat, aanplakbiljet, publicisie, tekening, foto of prent;
   “Kommissie” die Kommissie van Onderzoek na die 1986-Onluste en Beweerde Wanbestuur in KwaNdebele;
   “ondersoek” die ondersoek wat deur die Kommissie ingestel word;
   “persel” ook grond of ‘n gebou, bouwerk, gedeelte van ‘n gebou of bouwerk, voertuig, vervoermiddel, vaartuig of lugvaartuig;
   “Voorsitter” die Voorsitter van die Kommissie.
2. Die verrigtinge van die Kommissie word genotee en ver- klaar aan die voorsitter.
3. (1) Iemand wat aangestel of aangewys is om die verrigtinge van die Kommissie in snelskrif aan te teken of op meganiiese wyse op te neem of om sodanige verrigtinge wat aldus aangeteken of opgeskeur is, te transkribeer, moet vooraf ‘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 verrigtinge van die Kommissie van Onderzoek na die 1986-onluste en Beweerde Wanbestuur in KwaNdebele in snelskrif sal aanteken/op meganiiese wyse sal opneem soos deur die Voorsitter van die Kommissie gelas;
Far East pay-off

KWANDEBELE National Development Corporation (KNDC) is reaping the benefits of four years of investment offers to the Far East. It has appointed permanent agents in Taiwan, Singapore and South Korea. In the past 18 months, 110 Chinese businessmen visited Kwanndebele and 20 have had investment applications approved at a cost of R100-million.
Minister tells of his detention

KWANDEBELE'S Minister of Citizen Liaison and Information, Mr Lucas Mthimunye, nearly missed out on last year's elections after he was detained two days before nomination day, the Persons Commission of Inquiry into the 1986 unrest and alleged mismanagement in the self-governing state has heard.

Giving evidence at the commission's first sitting at the Supreme Court buildings in KwaMhlanga yesterday, Mthimunye said he was detained on October 5 last year and released 15 minutes before the nomination court closed in October. "My release from detention was secured after representations to the South African Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok."

Mthimunye, who scored 12300 votes during the election last year while his opponent scored 110, told the commission that the previous government abused the police force and the state of emergency.

The former chairman of the Public Service Commission and businessman told the inquiry that the government deliberately detained potential political candidates prior to the general elections last year.
Police told to shoot, inquiry told

By McKeed Kotolo, 
Pretoria Bureau

The Parsons Commission of Inquiry into unrest in 1986 and alleged government corruption in kwaNdebele was told yesterday that the "kits konstables" in the homeland had received instructions to shoot stone-throwers.

Colonel Stephanus Loggerenberg, former kwaNdebele army officer and current chief of security in the office of the Chief Minister, said the former commissioner of the homeland's police, the retired Brigadier Heritzog Lerm, "told the kits konstables they should shoot at any radical throwing stones at them".

He said the instructions to shoot were given at a parade during the height of unrest.

VIGILANTE GROUP

He said it was later realised that the majority of the "kits konstables" were members or supporters of the notorious Mbotho vigilante group and he informed Pretoria about this.

"We were then advised by Pretoria not to involve ourselves in their activities".

Colonel Loggerenberg also told the inquiry about the bitter rivalry that existed between the vigilantes and the residents in the homeland.
A FORMER senior police officer in KwaNdebele allegedly promised special constables medals if they shot stone-throwing "comrades", the Parsons Commission of Inquiry into the 1986 unrest and mismanagement in the self-governing state has been told.

Brigadier Hertzog Lerm, former Commissioner of Police, allegedly made this statement at police headquarters in KwaNkolwana in 1987.

**Terror reign**

Colonel Stefanus van Loggenberg, former commander of 115 Battalion and currently secretary of the KwaNdebele Area Security Council, yesterday told the inquiry in Pietermaritzburg that Lerm made this statement in his presence.

"Brigadier Lerm told the special constables that they should shoot any comrade who throws stones and added that he will see to it that they are not prosecuted."

He also allegedly promised them medals.

Van Loggenberg told the commission that some of 115 Battalion had been arrested by KwaNdebele police under the emergency regulations.

He denied allegations that members of the defence force gave firearms and uniforms to Imbokodlo members during their reign of terror.

"I deny that categorically as it is against the law to give firearms and uniforms to people who are not members of the defence force.

Earlier, another witness, Miss Colleen McCaul, a researcher with the South African Institute of Race Relations, told the inquiry that according to information she had gathered, the defence force members gave firearms and uniforms to the Imbokodlo members.

**Deaths**

McCaul said that according to information she had gathered from one of the priests who was monitoring the unrest in KwaNdebele, one-third of the deaths were caused by security force members, the other third by Imbokodlo members and the rest by "comrades" who were trying to defend themselves.

She said KwaNdebele was the first homeland whose plans for independence were halted by popular resistance and whose leaders were told by the State to prove that its residents actually desired independence before that status would be granted.

"The struggle in KwaNdebele cannot be separated from the nationwide uprising that"
Cops ‘offered medals’ for shooting comrades

PRETORIA. - A former senior police officer in KwaNdebele allegedly promised special constables medals if they shot stone-throwing comrades, the Parsons Commission of Inquiry into the 1986 unrest and mismanagement in the self-governing territory has been told.

Brigadier Hertzog Lerm, the former Commissioner of Police of KwaNdebele, allegedly made this statement at police headquarters in KwaMhlanga in 1987.

Colonel Stefanus van Loggerenberg, former commander of 115 Battalion and currently secretary of the KwaNdebele Areas Security Council, told the inquiry in Pretoria that Brig Lerm made this statement in his presence.

The hearing continues. — Sapa
Homeland vigilantes ‘stripped students’

Commission told of atrocities, torture

Mckeed Kotlolo, Pretoria Bureau

KwaNdebele vigilantes were yesterday alleged to have stripped students naked, forced them to run on a slippery floor and then shaftbokked their captives.

This evidence was given yesterday, the third day of the Parsons Commission of Inquiry into unrest in kwaNdebele in 1986 and alleged government corruption.

A homeland MP and businessman, Mr Jabulani Mahlangu — who was detained twice during the 1986 unrest in kwaNdebele — told of torture and atrocities committed by the pro-kwaNdebele-government vigilante group, Mbololo. He said Mbololo, which consisted mainly of business people, was used to fight school boycotts and to force the Moutse people to accept independence.

Mr Mahlangu said that in July 1985, all the business people were instructed to go to Kwaggafontein and make a house-to-house search for all students who were boycotting classes. Most of the students, both boys and girls, were driven to Emagezini “where they were put into a hall, stripped naked and made to run on a floor covered with wet powder-soap. In the interim they were assaulted with knobkerries and sjamboks”.

The same had been done to scores of innocent people arrested at roadblocks and those kidnapped from Moutse in a bid to force them to accept incorporation into kwaNdebele.

Hundreds of complaints

Mr Mahlangu said hundreds of complaints about the vigilantes’ atrocities were reported to Paramount Chief David Mabhoko, and not to the government, “because all the vigilantes arrested for assaults were released at the instruction of the late Minister of Interior, Mr Piet Ntuli”.

Police attempts “to disperse the vigilantes, who had taken the law into their hands, were unsuccessful because Mbololo was the government”.

The atrocities committed by Mbololo and the opting for independence by the government had led to the unrest in the homeland, he added.

Mr Mahlangu said he was detained for allegedly being a member of the UDF and the ANC.

During the detention he lost his business and vehicles. He was also forced to leave his home last year to avoid further detention without trial.
Commission told of attacks by former chief ministers

By Meeked Kotloko
Pretoria Bureau

The Parson Commission of Inquiry into the 1986 unrest in kwaNdebele yesterday heard about Mbokotho attacks led by former chief ministers of kwaNdebele, Mr Majozi Mahlangu and the late Mr S S Skosana on Moutse, an Ndebele "comrades".

The former deputy commissioner of police in the homeland, Colonel Daniel Malan, said in December 1986 he had tried to stop a group of Ndebele men under the leadership of the late Mr Skosana and the then Minister of Interior, Mr Piet Ntuli, from attacking Moutse residents. Mr Ntuli later died.

13 KILLED

The men went ahead with their plan and in the process 13 Ndebele were killed.

Colonel Malan said Mbokotho comprised business people who feared the loss of their trading licences if they did not join the organisation.

He told the commission that sometime in 1986 he went to Tweefontein where the heavily armed members of Mbokotho, led by Mr Majozi Mahlangu, attacked local "comrades".

The colonel said Mr Mahlangu, who was armed with a 9 mm pistol, told him that they were there to hold peace talks.

"I took possession of his firearm and reported the matter to the then commissioner of police, Colonel van Niekerk, who told me to give the firearm to Mahlangu and to let him go."

He said: "Later in the day six bodies of youths were found."

Another witness, former chairman of the defunct Progressive Federal Party's Northern Transvaal Unrest Committee, Mr Thomas Christian Gilfillan, told the commission that on May 14, 1986, he and his wife attended a mass meeting to discuss the independence of KwaNdebele.

He said they were still seated when a police helicopter hovering over the crowd in front of the kraal fired tear gas.

He did not observe anything that could have provoked the tear gas attack, he added.

Mr Gilfillan said he took refuge with Prince James Mahlangu in a room containing the only telephone and telephoned Mr Peter Soal, a Member of Parliament, who was in Parliament in Cape Town, to inform him about the incident.

Shortly thereafter he was shown two bodies picked up outside the kraal.

He was ordered to hand over his camera. He refused.

Together with two unidentified journalists they were escorted out of the area.

Mr and Mrs Gilfillan and the journalists were then stopped by the then Commissioner-General, Mr G van der Merwe, and Chief Minister Skosana.

"Skosana was angry and he ordered us out of the homeland."

Mr Gilfillan submitted pictures showing the involvement of South African Police in the area.
Brigadier ‘refused to use live ammo’

By Meloed Kholile

The former commissioner of kwaNdebele Police told the Parson Commission of Inquiry that he had been withdrawn from the homeland because he had refused to use live ammunition, instead of teargas, to disperse crowds.

The commission is investigating claims of mismanagement in the homeland administration and events which led to unrest in 1986.

Brigadier CM van Niekerk told the inquiry last week that he was threatened with dismissal on several occasions by the then Chief Minister, Mr S S Skosana, who asked the South African Government to withdraw him.

Brigadier van Niekerk said he had refused to act against Moutse residents who rejected incorporation into kwaNdebele.

He said that on May 14 1986 he was instructed by the then Minister of Works and Water Affairs, Mr Klaas Metsweti, to stop playing with teargas and use live bullets during a meeting in Weltevrede (Paramount Chief Maboko’s kraal).

“I refused and told him that it is not the duty of the police to kill people.”

The brigadier said two people were reported killed after the police dispersed a crowd of about 30 000 people.

In 1986 he recommended that ousted Chief Minister Majusi Mahlangu be detained under emergency regulations for allegedly being involved in the killing of a young girl who had escaped from a burning house during one of the attacks by the government-supported Mbokotho vigilante group.

The brigadier said the Cabinet rejected the recommendation.

The inquiry was postponed to October 11.
Workers earn R20 a week

A Johannesburg cane company has a branch in KwaNdebele and is paying its workers in the homeland as little as R20 a week.

The company, Bramley Cane, has confirmed the wage rates and claimed that it paid "higher than average" wage rates in KwaNdebele's industrial areas.

The highest-paid worker at the company earns about R40 a week, the Sowetan learnt.

Managing director of the company, Mr Barry McMore, said: "I have checked around and found that what I pay my employees is higher than the average wage earned by any worker in the area".

He said only those employees "still learning the job" were paid R20 a week.

The Commercial Catering and Allied Workers Union of SA (Cawusa), which represents the company's employees, claims that some of the Bramley employees had their pay halved soon after they were transferred from the company's Sandton headquarters to the homeland. But McMore denied this, saying "one worker only had been transferred and with full pay".

REPORTS, pictures and comments in this edition may be censored in terms of the Government's state of emergency.
‘Brutal’ actions in homeland
Vigilantes took control of govt duties — witness

By Mkeed Kotlolo,
Pretoria Bureau

The notorious Mbokotho vigilante group, formed to silence the anti-kwaNdebele government and independence group, had virtually taken over control of government duties during the 1986 unrest in the homeland.

This was said yesterday by former chief magistrate MrNdaweni Johannes Mahlangu before the Parson Commission of Inquiry into the causes of the unrest.

Family disputes

Mr Mahlangu told the commission — sitting in kwaMlanga, kwaNdebele — that Mbokotho was so strong it "assumed all government functions in kwaNdebele", including the judiciary, and brutally settled family disputes.

"Judicial officers could no longer exercise their duties without fear of being either dismissed, or assaulted or assaulted by the vigilantes."

Police and judicial officers had been instructed not to open criminal dockets relating to members of the vigilante group or prosecute them in any assault, abduction or murder case.

Mr Mahlangu, who blamed Mbokotho and the government's decision to opt for independence as causes of the 1986 unrest, said a local magistrate, who refused a vigilante bail in a murder case, was forced the same day to hold a night court and grant the accused bail.

Immediately after the decision to reject independence and outlaw Mbokotho on August 12, 1986, peace returned to the territory, he claimed.

‘Ugly’ pylons will stay despite residents’ pleas

By Jacqueline Myburgh

Alberton residents who objected to the construction of electric pylons on their doorsteps earlier this year have received a "no" from Eskom about the removal of the offensive structures.

Residents are battling to sell their houses because prospective buyers lose interest when they see the pylons.

CHANGED MINDS

The Mitchleys of Bellair Avenue put their house on the market when they were divorced, but agents said that when buyers heard the house was in the Brackendowns area, they changed their minds because of the pylons.

Another resident, Mr Eddie Grossop, said his house was badly affected by the erection of the pylons. Two — one 16 m high and the other 25 m — were only a few metres from his house boundary.

Eskom plans to plant trees around the pylons to disguise them and will meet residents and the town council to discuss the plans.

"We think the trees will improve the situation and will be aesthetically a little softer on the eye," Mrs Zahn Matthee of Eskom said.

In June, residents lodged their first objection to the pylons and held discussions with Eskom.

Miss Liatitan Staden of Eskom's communications department said it was impossible to move the powerlines.

"The extra costs incurred would be detrimental to electricity consumers at large and could affect the price of electricity adversely."
All efforts to find them failed -

KWANDEBELE DISAPPEARED

On 16 July 1996, we were woken

The search for them continued. Yet we were still

We went to our friends and neighbors to ask them about the situation.

They said they had heard nothing of the two boys. However, they

We started to question the police officers who were at the scene.

They told us that they had done everything they could to find them.

We asked them why they had not reported the disappearance to the

They said they were busy with other cases.

We decided to take matters into our own hands.

We organized a search party and went to the area where the boys

We searched for days, but they were nowhere to be found.

The police officers were on our back. They said we were causing trouble.

We were forced to stop our search.

We decided to go to the court.

We filed a missing persons report and asked for their help.

The police officers said they would look into it.

But we never heard from them again.

We are still searching for our children.
kwaNdebele police chief threatened MPs, inquiry told

By McLeod Kotiolo, Pretoria Bureau

The former Commissioner of Police in kwaNdebele, Brigadier Hertzog Lerm, threatened to detain MPs who opposed the homeland's independence, the Person Commission of Inquiry into the cause of unrest in 1986 heard on Friday.

A former magistrate at Mdutjana, Mr C J Lombard, told the commission that Brigadier Lerm had once threatened to arrest MPs who did not favour the homeland's planned independence.

He also highlighted the interference by local police in the affairs of tribal authorities and "favouritism" applied by the late Minister of Interior, Mr Piet Ntuli, in the issuing of trading licences.

Mr Lombard said that in 1986 he refused to take instructions to close the Ndzundza Tribal Authority's (NTA) offices at Weltevrede and confiscate all documents.

"Brigadier Lerm accused me of not supporting the planned independence because I refused to carry out instructions."

'REIGN OF TERROR'

He said in his opinion Brigadier Lerm's presence in the territory had not helped stop the unrest. The police force's attitude of not being helpful to the people during the vigilantes' reign of terror contributed to the escalation of the unrest in kwaNdebele because "they were too lenient with the Mblokotho vigilantes".

He said many people who were not actively involved in the unrest were detained, while very little action was taken against the vigilantes.

Another witness, the Minister of Education and Culture and former chairman of the NTA, Prince Senzakakhano James Mahlangu, confirmed the Mblokotho's reign of terror lasted under the leadership of the late Minister Ntuli and former Chief Minister, the late Mr S S Skosana.

He said as chairman of the NTA from 1983 he had found it very difficult to perform his duties because Minister Ntuli used the tribal authority's vehicles for conducting raids and people were arrested and put on trial at that office without informing the NTA. Those found guilty were sent to the tribal offices to pay admission of guilt fines.

Traditional leaders and residents in the area were opposed to independence because they were not consulted and because the government of the time did not have the interests of the people at heart.

He said even judicial officials performed their duties out of fear and everybody in the territory lived in fear of being victimised.

The Minister, who was detained about seven times during the unrest, said Minister Ntuli had said in May 1986 that Mblokotho would "eliminate all those opposed to independence of the homeland."

He said sometime in 1989 Minister Ntuli closed the water supply to Siyabuswa and ordered all businesses to close because people in the area supported the local comrades who were fighting against Mblokotho.

He said on May 19 1986 he received information of a group of youths who were abducted by Mblokotho and were being tortured at Kloppers Dam. They were allegedly made to walk on burning coals.

"The police rescued them after I had requested them to do so," he said.
Mother watched helplessly as daughters burnt to death

By Mkece Khotlo, Pretoria Bureau

A kwanZulu mother of five watched helplessly as two of her daughters burnt to death in her house which was set alight by Mhokotho vigilantes during the 1986 unrest in the territory.

Mrs Betty Masemola of Siyabuswa B was giving evidence before the Parsons Commission of Inquiry into the 1986 unrest in kwanZulu.

Two of her daughters were burnt to death while the third died on arrival at the Philadelphia Hospital at Donilton. Those killed were Given (3) and Betty (8), and Nomgqibelo (12) died in hospital; two who survived were Anna (16) and Busisiwe (13).

Mrs Masemola told the commission that one night in June 1986, she was with her daughters and her brother, Mr Samson Mahlungu, at her home when they heard a heavy knock on the door. It was followed by a kick.

The door opened as a result of kicks. She said a man carrying a plastic container with petrol and an iron rod entered the house and sat next to her and beat her with the rod across the face.

The man then sprinkled petrol all over the kitchen and there was a lot of noise outside. The man then set the house alight.

"My brother Samson was sleeping in the bedroom and all my five daughters sat next to me. When the flames covered the whole room, I grabbed Given and escaped from the burning house."

One of the men that stood in front of the house grabbed her from me and threw her back.

"I could hear the screams of my children and I watched helplessly as they died in the flames," she said.

Mrs Masemola said she saw two of her daughters, Anna and Busisiwe, coming from the other side of the gutted house saying they escaped. They were later joined by Samson.

She said Samson entered the house and came out carrying Nomgqibelo, who was badly burnt.

She could not identify the vigilantes because they were disguised and wore balaclavas.

Abducted and tortured

Also yesterday, three of 23 secondary students who were abducted and tortured for three days by about 200 vigilantes at a picnic spot at Vaalbank during May 1986 related their ordeal to the commission.

The victims, Amos Khubeka, his brother, Timothy, Samuel Khubeka and Patrick Mgidi, were abducted from their homes. During their three days in captivity, they said they were assaulted with an assortment of objects.

A Gembokpruit businessman and former detainee, Mr Solomon Mahlangu, said he was taken to Kwaggafontein by vigilantes.

He was put in a hall with many other people, made to run on slippery floor while being sjambokked by the vigilantes, including some MPs.
With the Quick Temptation

Kwandebele Life

BEING A REAL NDEBELE
Police burnt down my shop, kwaNdebele MP tells court

By Mekeed Kotolo,
Pretoria Bureau

A kwaNdebele MP and businessman, Mr Abram Skosana, yesterday told the Parson Commission of Inquiry into the cause of the 1986 unrest in the homeland that police had burnt down his shop because he would not join the Mbokothe vigilantes.

Mr Skosana said he and other business people in the Kameeldrift village were invited to a meeting by the chairman of the local village council, Mr Amos Mahlangu, in March 1987.

The MP said they were made to man "unlawful" roadblocks and then they had arrested and assaulted innocent people.

"I then decided to stop attending the meeting because of the evil things that were done to our own customers..."

Mr Skosana said he was summoned to the late Minister, Mr Piet Ntuli's, office where he was told he would lose his trading licence and would be assaulted if he did not join Mbokothe.

He told the inquiry that in April 1987, shortly before his detention for nine months, kwaNdebele police set his shop alight and stopped residents from extinguishing the blaze.
Officer ‘stopped’ raid on vigilantes

Pretoria Bureau

Police Brigadier Jakobus Johannes de Swart told the Parson Commission of Inquiry yesterday that the former commissioner of the kwaNdebele police, Brigadier Hertzog Lerm, had stopped police from raiding the camp of vigilantes suspected of being armed with unlicensed firearms.

Brigadier de Swart, of the Riot Squad in Pretoria, was invited to kwaNdebele to head the local squad during the unrest.

He became a member of the joint operations force under the chairmanship of a Brigadier van Niekerk, former commissioner of local police.

The joint operations force had received information that members of the Mhokotho vigilante group were heavily armed with unlicensed firearms — including terrorist weapons — and had stolen goods at their camp.

Brigadier de Swart said the force had planned to raid the camp but Brigadier Lerm, who took over from Brigadier van Niekerk, stopped them, saying he had received instructions from the Cabinet.

He said several youths had been abducted and tortured by vigilantes who made them walk on hot coals.

Brigadier de Swart said the force was called to rescue the youths on one occasion and, on arrival at the camp, had to use a Casspir to force the gates open because the vigilantes had refused to unlock them. Almost all the abducted youths had burns on their feet.

The brigadier told the inquiry about a mass meeting attended by thousands of people at the royal kraal of Paramount Chief David Mabhoko on May 14 1986. The officer had been in a helicopter which fired tear gas to disperse the crowds.

Another witness, Mr Ronnie Mahlangu, who is the younger brother of the paramount chief, told the inquiry about his detentions and the bombing of his house by police and vigilantes.

He had been accused of being “leader and father of the Comrades”.

He said he was threatened with death by a senior policeman.
Lerm criticised

Special Correspondent

BRIG Hertzog Lerm, former Commissioner of Police in KwaNdebele, obtained a Cabinet decision to forbid the Joint Operations Centre of the security forces to take action against the Mbokhoto – the vigilante organisation in KwaNdebele.

This was said by Brig JJ de Swardt, present Commissioner of Police in Lebowa, in evidence this week to the Parsons Commission of Inquiry into unrest in KwaNdebele in 1986.

"De Swardt said that in May 1986, while serving in the SAP unrest control unit in Pretoria, he was instructed to go to KwaNdebele to counter unrest.

He said the JOC wanted to take action against a large Mbokhoto camp because the police suspected a large cache of arms and ammunition and stolen goods would be found there, but Lerm had a ban placed on the operation.

He said it became clear the Ndzunza royal house had much more support than the then government.

Lerm wanted to take strong action against the royal family and government opponents.

Former commissioner-general of KwaNdebele, Gerrie van der Merwe, testified that the politics applied by the then government of KwaNdebele was "that of the sjambok". If the population did not agree on matters like independence, "they had to be hit until they listened".

Van der Merwe said the unwillingness of the KwaNdebele government to talk to the population about independence and the intended inclusion of Lesotho into KwaNdebele, played a big role in the unrest.

The inquiry continues.
Bridgadier put tyre around my neck.

He then instructed his men to bring in a piece of equipment called a migraine, which he had instructed me to bring in the case and I answered yes and he told me to be in the room and when I asked him if he knew what kind of migraine it was he told me that the migraine was a piece of kit and asked me to give him the kit. I then asked him if he knew what he was asking for and he told me that he was asking for a piece of kit and asked me to give him the kit. He said that after having this piece of kit he could open the front door and let the boss inside the house.
SEVERAL political and civic organisations will stage a peaceful protest march to the government offices in KwaNdebele on Saturday to demand the whereabouts of activists and people who went missing after being detained in 1986.

The march, from the Pretoria-Kwamhlanga entrance, has been approved by senior cabinet ministers including Chief Minister Mr M J Mabena. They have also agreed to meet a committee of Concerned Residents, a spokesman for the committee said.

Minister of Information Mr Goy Mthimunye, who was also a victim of the former regime and spent two years in detention without trial, yesterday confirmed the approval of the peaceful march. Mthimunye added that he was detained in 1986 and released in August last year without being charged.

"The new government has already started investigations and criminal proceedings against certain people who allegedly committed crimes during the former regime. We are prepared to investigate the whereabouts of missing people in KwaNdebele," said Mthimunye.

A spokesman for the organisers of the march said a petition would be submitted to the Chief Minister, Mahlangu and the Minister of Justice, Mr Solly Mahlanga, at about 11am.

Scores of activists went missing and others were detained during a reign of terror by the Mbeki vigilante group in 1986.

Some of those who were detained in 1986 and whose whereabouts are unknown include Mr Petrose Mahlangu, Mr George Shabangu, Mr Frans Masilela, Mr Johannes Shabangu, Mr Frans Mnyangeni and Mr Abel Ntlu.

A spokesman for the organisers of the march yesterday appealed to people who would be participating to behave in a responsible manner. "We do not want to be involved in any confrontation with the authorities as this is a peaceful protest demanding the whereabouts of our comrades," they said.

Most of the cabinet ministers in the present government also spent spells in detention under the former regime headed by ousted Chief Minister Majoezi Mahlangu, who is presently facing charges of murder and attempted murder.
Police backed in the violence in KwaNdebele

BY YUSI GUNENE

POLICE violence against KwaNdebele residents in 1986 was described as "savage and indiscriminate." According to the Pretoria official, the violence was "an act of retaliation against the South African Police."

The violence was described as "a clear case of the use of brute force to suppress the resistance of the people of KwaNdebele." The South African Police were accused of using -- among other things -- "firearms, police dogs, and tear gas." The report stated that the violence was "a clear violation of the rights of the people of KwaNdebele." The report also stated that the violence was "an act of genocide."
A WELL-KNOWN Pretoria attorney, Mr Nic Herold de Villiers, told the Parsons Commission of Inquiry that kwaNdebele police officers publicly practiced and condoned violence against residents during the unrest in the homeland.

Mr de Villiers of the Pretoria Legal Resources Centre, and four times a victim of abuse of police power, described the harsh treatment he received from the homeland police during the period April 1987 until December 1987.

As a result of the police action he recommended to the commission that there was a need for an independent body to oversee police activities and investigations. He stressed that such a body should not be part of the South African or kwaNdebele police forces but it should be answerable to the South African Parliament.

Locked up

Mr de Villiers was detained on several occasions during his attempts to obtain a permit to conduct consultations with his clients. At one stage he was locked up with 16 detainees, including the client he had come to represent.

The attorney said he was threatened and insulted by the “apparently drunk” then-deputy commissioner of police, a Colonel Kuhn.

He said “the kwaNdebele police practice of violent actions against residents was elevated to a policy. It was openly practiced and condoned by senior police”.

Violence was encouraged by the issue of pick-handles and recruitment of vigilantes as special constables and was further “seen as necessary for the political ends of the Executive”.

The violence in the territory was supported by the use of “officially sanctioned excesses in the form of mass police actions against entire villages, insensitive prohibitions on funerals and the banning of meetings on an arbitrary basis”.

He added that many of the senior officers were directly involved in acts of violence.

Ndebele police ‘in spiral of violence’

McKEED KOTLOLO

The police even acted improperly outside their own territorial jurisdiction, and he believed that their actions contributed to the unrest.

He also said that they interfered with the administration of criminal justice and that they placed themselves above the law by avoiding to subject themselves or the vigilantes to criminal proceedings.

They also abused criminal proceedings to weaken support for the anti-independence and anti-Mbokotho vigilantes”.

Mr de Villiers said the overwhelming power of the local police and their immunity created an arrogance in the force and that was aggravated by the political power and influence of the Commissioner of Police.

Abused

He said they refused to allow consultations in accordance with the law and “interfered with the right of persons to legal representation by harassing attorneys”.

They also abused the emergency regulations.

He also charged that the kwaNdebele Executive did not have interest in controlling the police force. “Many MPs were implicated in the violence...”
HOMELANDS_KWANDEBELE_GENERAL

1990
'Police were instructed to kill comrades'

Pretoria Bureau

The former Chief Minister of kwaNdebele, Mr Majizi Mahlangu, had accused police of being disloyal to the government if they refused to obey instructions by the Commissioner of Police to kill "comrades" during the 1966 unrest, the Parsons Commission of Inquiry was told yesterday.

Two of three kwaNdebele police officers were giving evidence at the inquiry into the cause of the 1966 unrest in kwaNdebele and alleged irregularities in local government.

A lieutenant, who was granted his request that his name not be published, told the commission the former Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Hertzog Lerm, had instructed them to "shoot and kill the 'comrades' and that those who obeyed the instruction would be promoted".

He said those who had shot to kill had in fact been promoted.

The officer also said Mr Mahlangu, who had been present at the time Brigadier Lerm had given the instructions, had accused policemen of not being loyal to his government because they had not been in favour of the order.

He also told the commission Brigadier Lerm's predecessor, a Brigadier van Wyk, had instructed police "not to arrest members of MboKotho" when residents came to lay charges against the vigilantes.
Commission told of unqualified police promotions

By Mckeet Kotolo, Pretoria Bureau

The Parson Commission of Inquiry yesterday heard that kwaNdebele police officers were often promoted to senior ranks without writing any examinations.

Major Jan Adriaan du Plessis Marre, who handled administrative matters during the time of Brigadier Hertzog Lerm, told the commission that most officers were promoted to senior rank in a short period of time without writing any examinations just to fill the many vacancies that existed in the police department.

CASE IN POINT

He said the supporters of the then government under Chief Minister Majoni Mahlangu were also promoted without writing examinations.

He quoted the case of the first black Commissioner of the homeland police, Brigadier MJ Thubane, who in 1986 held the rank of captain, as did Major Marre, and who was promoted to the rank of brigadier within a short time.

Major Marre, who described the former commissioner of local police, Brigadier Lerm, as "dynamic but autocratic when coming to making decisions" told the commission about several unnecessarily extravagant functions held by the homeland government at the time of Chief Minister Mahlangu and Brigadier Lerm.

Funds

He said he was not sure if the thousands of rands spent on the parties, including the giant party organised at the passing out parade for special constables at a cost of R100 000, came from other departments or from the police department.

Major Marre also recalled a party held at Dennilton at which Brigadier Lerm was presented with a R20 000 gold medal for his excellent leadership. The brigadier had personally designed the medal, he said.
Commission told of unqualified police promotions

By Mekeed Kotlolo, Pretoria Bureau

The Parson Commission of Inquiry yesterday heard that kwaNdebele police officers were often promoted to senior ranks without writing any examinations.

Major Jan Adriaan du Plessis Maree, who handled administrative matters during the time of Brigadier Hertzog Lerm, told the commission that most officers were promoted to senior rank in a short period of time without writing any examinations just to fill the many vacancies that existed in the police department.

CASE IN POINT

He said the supporters of the then government under Chief Minister Majoni Mahlangu were also promoted without writing examinations.

He quoted the case of the first black Commissioner of the homeland police, Brigadier M J Thubane, who in 1986 held the rank of captain, as did Major Maree, and who was promoted to the rank of brigadier within a short time.

Major Maree, who described the former commissioner of local police, Brigadier Lerm, as "dynamic but autocratic when coming to making decisions" told the commission about several unnecessarily extravagant functions held by the homeland government at the time of Chief Minister Mahlangu and Brigadier Lerm.

FUNDING

He said he was not sure if the thousands of rands spent on the parties, including the giant party organised at the passing out parade for special constables at a cost of R100 000, came from other departments or from the police department.

Major Maree also recalled a party held at Dennilton at which Brigadier Lerm was presented with a R20 000 gold medal for his excellent leadership. The brigadier had personally designed the medal, he said.
ONE OF THE FAMILY: "Mike was this size when I first met him," says Kathrina Mahlangu, painting at her son.

**Mahlangu and Thandabantu live it up**

**ELIAS MALULEKE**

TWO white men have moved lock stock and barrel into the fold of the Ndebele tribe. They claim to be "white" by the colour of their skins, but at heart they are "Ndebeles".

Mike "Mahlangu" Pearce and "Thandabantu" Kobus have adapted their lifestyles diversely. They use pits for toilets, communal taps and walk the whole hog in the urinal zone of kwaNdebele.

Their homes are tin shacks and their only means of transportation are the overcrowded buses and minibus taxis. But they are happy.

To an extent, Kobus and Pearce could be regarded as "hobos" by fellow whites, but to the humble Ndebele, they are human beings who are loved and respected.

Pearce is an auto-electrician who travels by bus to Pretoria, where he works. Over the weekends he repairs the locals' faulty cars.

Kobus works in a local store in Vlaklaagte. He is a van driver. He also helps carry bags of mealie meal or serve customers in the store.

Kobus, married to a Ndebele woman, father of two sons, speaks the Ndebele language fluently. He is from Ben More in the Eastern Transvaal where his parents have a "huge" farm. He has been in kwaNdebele for the past six years. Asked how he felt about doing menial work reserved for blacks in South Africa, he responded:

"My apartheid is over," he said. "I am feeling on top of the world here. Let South Africans sort out their own problems."

Pearce (32) is from the Willows, a rich white suburb in Pretoria, and a former pupil of the prestigious Pretoria Boys' High School. He left home because his befriending blacks "irked" his conser-

ervative parents.

"I was forced out and went to live in a flat, but they continued to harass me for my association with blacks. I finally got the break when I bumped into Kathrina who took me in," Pearce said.

Kathrina, a mother of two, is a former domestic servant of the Pearces who worked for the family for five years.

The 39-year-old former domestic servant quit the job with the Pearces in 1977 and they lost track of each other until 1988. They have been living together since.

"I have been accepted in the community. I ride with them in public transport, live it up in shebeens and not one of them has ever called me names or ridiculed me. Blacks can make you feel like a king because they treat others well. People who shun blacks do not know what they are missing," Pearce said.

"I have no regrets of turning my back on his race privileges for the slums of kwaNdebele," Pearce said.

"Sure it hurts to be disowned by those you love, but in the end it is your happiness that counts. I have had my ups and downs, but I have found peace here. If God permits, nothing is going to take me away from this place."
Several members of the South African Police (SAP) stationed in kwaNdebele during the unrest appealed to a senior National Party leader in Bronkhorstspruit to expose the situation in the territory before it became an embarrassment to the Government, the Parson Commission of Inquiry heard yesterday.

A witness, who may not be named, gave evidence on the gross misuse of the emergency regulations by the kwaNdebele police, including the then Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Hertzog Lerm, who allegedly gave instructions for the arrest of more than 1,000 people during the state of emergency.

He said several concerned policemen had approached Mr Prinsloo, chairman of the Bronkhorstspruit branch of the National Party, to expose the situation in kwaNdebele before it became "an embarrassment to the Government".

FREQUENT VISITS

He said it was his wish that journalists should visit the homeland during the state of emergency to expose what was happening there.

The commission further heard how Cabinet Ministers, including former Chief Minister Major Mahlangu and MPs had disobeyed the law, and how Brigadier Lerm and ex-Chief Minister Mahlangu had ignored advice on how to avert the worsening situation.

The witness said the United Democratic Front (UDF) was not involved in the unrest, although there were "comrades" in the area.

He said, however, that the UDF and the Black Sash had been involved in Moutse.

Another witness, Constable Daniel Ndlou, told the commission how he was detained without trial on August 6, 1987 shortly after one of five detainees who had to go to the Denvilton Hospital had escaped.

Constable Ndlou said the escape was reported to the nearby Denvilton Police Station.
KwaNdebele propaganda bid

A Bröndhorstspruit printer yesterday told the Parson Commission of Inquiry that the kwaNdebele government had paid him R20 000 for propaganda pamphlets he printed during the unrest in the territory.

Mr Barry Kleinschmidt, present owner of Eka Printers, said he was approached by the former commissioner of the homeland police, Brigadier Hertzog Lerm, and a number of police officers between 1987 and 1988 to print pamphlets for the government.

Three police officers told the commission that they had received instructions from a Lieutenant Jones to distribute the pamphlets at night when people were sleeping.

Mr Andries Johannes van Strijp, a former policeman in the homeland, told the commission that police had set alight the royal house of Paramount Chief David Mabuako.

The commission was adjourned to February 20.

Heavy rains cause damage in Maputo
Police abused powers – officer

By Mkeed Kotolo

Police in kwaNdebele abused their powers to satisfy the political aspirations of government officials, including former Chief Minister Majozi Mahlanwu, the Parson Commission of Inquiry was told yesterday.

Former head of kwaNdebele’s Murder and Robbery Unit, Sergeant AJ van Schalkwyk, also told the inquiry of his harassment by the authorities because he was opposed to what was happening in the police force.

He was seconded to the homeland police in September 1986 and left in March 1987.

Sergeant van Schalkwyk said that as head of the murder and robbery unit he refused to carry out orders from his seniors, including police commissioner Brigadier Hertzog Lerm and the former Chief Minister, to trace and arrest people described as activists and terrorists. That was the security branch’s duty, he said.

He also refused to detain people named in lists submitted by the ex-Chief Minister. Those listed opposed the government and Mbokotho vigilantes, he said.

Sergeant van Schalkwyk, at present with the SAP’s Security Branch in the homeland, said he was stoned by Tweefontein villagers because he was using a government car which villagers had linked to Mbokotho vigilantes.

When he reported the incident to Brigadier Lerm, he insisted that the vehicle be used and that Sergeant van Schalkwyk should shoot anyone throwing stones at the vehicle.

He then instructed his deputy, a Colonel Kuhn, to make sure the sergeant did not escape again when attacked, Sergeant van Schalkwyk said.
POLICE in KwaNdebele abused their powers to satisfy the political aspirations of government officials, including ex-Chief Minister Majozi Mahlangu, the Parson Commission of Inquiry was told yesterday.

Former head of the KwaNdebele Murder and Robbery Unit, Sergeant Arendus Johannes van Schalkwyk, also told the commission about his personal harassment by the authorities because he was opposed to what was happening in the police force. He was seconded to the homeland police in September 1986 and left in March 1987.
Six kwaNdebele chiefs have withdrawn from the self-governing state's legislative assembly, launching the strife-torn area into a constitutional crisis.

The chiefs — Paramount Chief E M Mabena of the Manala tribe, Chief D S Mahlangu of the Pungutsha tribe, Chief A J Mabena of the Mqibe tribe, Chief M Mabena of the Makerana tribe, Chief M J Mahlangu of the Sokhulumi tribe and Chief L S Mahlangu of the Litho tribe — have asked the South African Government to appoint the commissioner-general as administrator-general in an interim measure.

The request was made to the Minister of National Education and of Development Aid, Dr Stoffel van der Merwe, at a meeting yesterday. They demand that kwaNdebele's self-governing status be rescinded.

The chiefs' 51 representatives in the legislative assembly have also withdrawn, leaving the body without a quorum.

The leaders accused the kwaNdebele government of not "climbing on to the bandwagon" after President de Klerk's reform initiatives.

A meeting convened by the South African Council of Churches, between the six chiefs, Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa, kwaNdebele Government, MDM and ANC is to be held in Pretoria tomorrow.
Lerms favoured vigilantes, inquiry is told

By Mckeed Kotolo,
Pretoria Bureau

The former Commissioner of the kwa-Ndebele Police, Brigadier Hertzog Lerm, sympathised with the Mokotho vigilantes during the unrest in the homeland, the Parson Commission of Inquiry heard yesterday.

Captain Johannes Petrus de Jager, former commander of the Siyabuswa police, yesterday claimed to have been given special instructions by Brigadier Lerm to take down statements of vigilantes complaining about “comrades”.

Captain de Jager — whose request to remain anonymous was turned down by Mr B J Parson — said he could not remember receiving a single complaint from the “comrades” about the vigilantes.

Dockets

After his transfer to the police headquarters at kwaMhlanga he received dockets from “comrades” who complained about the vigilantes. But these statements had been handled by a Lieutenant van Wyk.

At headquarters he also kept records of local people detained by South African Police under the emergency regulations even if there was a central filing system kept by the security-police in Pretoria.

There was no communication between the security police in Pretoria and the homeland police and Brigadier Lerm had formed a local security branch under his control.

The captain said a number of local detainees had complained to the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adrian Vlok, about unlawful arrests and arrests outside the homeland by kwaNdebele police. As a result, a Brigadier Cronje had been sent to interview him (de Jager) and Brigadier Lerm gave instructions that a tape recorder should be used to record the conversation.

Captain de Jager blamed the late Minister of the Interior, Mr Piet Ntuli, for the unrest because he had “initiated unrest-related activities”.

Vigilantes ‘chief cause of unrest’

By Mckeed Kotolo,
Pretoria Bureau

The Mbokotho vigilante group was the direct cause of the 1988 unrest which claimed hundreds of lives in kwaNdebele, according to a retired senior police officer in the homeland.

Mr Johannes Jakobus Kloppers, former police station commander at Dennilton and Siyabuswa, told the Parsons Commission of Inquiry at kwaMhlanga yesterday that in his opinion, Mbokotho was the main cause of the unrest in kwaNdebele.

Soft spot

He said the organisation was also responsible for the deaths of many Ndebele people during an attack on Moutse residents for opposing the incorporation of Moutse into kwaNdebele.

Mr Kloppers further told the commission that the former commissioner of kwaNdebele police, Brigadier Hertzog Lerm, had been “too involved” in the politics of kwaNdebele. He had also had a “soft spot” for former Chief Minister Majoni Mahlangu and his government.

He said SA Police members seconded to kwaNdebele at the request of Brigadier Lerm “enjoyed all the benefits” while he suppressed those who had joined at the time of his predecessor.

He added that his (Mr Kloppers’) immediate senior, Captain JP de Jager, had had it very tough under the leadership of Brigadier Lerm.

“He would openly attack Captian de Jager at general meetings or in public,” he told the commission.

“I also refused to arrest a man he (Brigadier Lerm) had instructed me to arrest under emergency regulations because I found that the man was blind, and in my opinion the man was innocent. I refused even after Lerm had insisted, saying the man was untruthful (rubbish).”

Mr Kloppers confirmed that some police cells where emergency detainees were being kept had been overcrowded and some detainees had to be transferred to other police stations. Many emergency detainees had been in prison for a very long time before they appeared in court.

The retired officer added that, from investigations he had conducted and statements received, the UDF and ANC were involved in the unrest in the homeland.
Riot policeman: I trained vigilantes

Pretoria Bureau

The former head of the riot control unit in the kwaNdebele police, Lieutenant Cornelius Jako-
bus Jones, yesterday told the Parson Commission of Inquiry that he was instructed to recruit
Mbogoba vigilantes to join the homeland's special constables.

He had received instructions from the former commissioner of the kwaNdebele police, Brig-
adier Hertzog Lerm, to get more vigilantes into the special constables unit established to
assist the regular police during unrest.

The first group he trained numbered more than 500. The unit grew so big that by mid-
1986 its members outnumbered the regular force.

They were ordered by Brigadier Lerm to be loyal to the gov-
ernment of former Chief Minis-
ter"Mr Majozi Mahlangu," said
the lieutenant."
Police captain tells why he destroyed spent cartridges

THEO RAWANA

KWAMHLANGA — An SAP captain, who had been seconded to KwaNdebele during the 1986 unrest, said yesterday he did not know that it was irregular to order spent cartridges to be destroyed.

Capt Willie Burger van Wyk, who is attached to the Pretoria fraud squad, was testifying before the Parsons Commission, appointed to investigate riots and corruption in KwaNdebele.

van Wyk had been seconded to the KwaNdebele government, together with a group of SA policemen, during the height of the 1986 riots.

Cross-examined by Johan Kruger, lawyer for the commission, Van Wyk said he had signed for spent cartridges in the ballistics department in Pretoria. He had ordered the cartridges destroyed because he was not aware this was contrary to police regulations.

Van Wyk said he took dockets directly to the Attorney-General’s office in Pretoria, instead of leaving this to the prosecutor. He did this as a cost-cutting measure since he lived in Pretoria.

Kruger asked how delivering the dockets himself could have been cost-effective. Van Wyk conceded it could have been cheaper by mail and he accepted that the week period it took him to deliver the dockets did not save time, since it would have taken the prosecutor just as long.

He confirmed that dockets involving a case of assault against Finance Minister Z D Mnguni had got lost in his office. New documents were made out on May 8 1989. The hearing was postponed until May 2.
KwaNdebele government 'has mandate to rejoin new SA'

By Mkeed Kotloko, Pretoria Bureau

The KwaNdebele government has for years had a mandate to rejoin a new and democratic South Africa, according to its newly elected Chief Minister, Prince James Mahlangu.

He was elected this week after a motion of no-confidence in the previous Chief Minister, Mr Masana Mahlangu, was passed in Parliament.

Prince Mahlangu said his government had been given "a clear mandate" by its people in 1986 when they rejected independence and demanded South African rights. He said it had always been their wish to be part of a united and democratic South Africa.
Two to die

TWO KwaNdebele men were sentenced to death in the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday for the "necklace" murder of a man they had accused of using lightning to kill a woman in the area. (111)

Mr Justice Weyer found no extenuating circumstances in the case of Jan Mosehle Motsepe (40) and George Mokomane (25).
KwaNdebele to stay in SA — leader
THEO RAWANA

KwaNdebele, which rejected independence in 1986, would remain South African and in the future refuse self-governing homeland status, new Chief Minister James Mahlangu said in KwaMhlanga yesterday.

Mahlangu was voted into office on Monday after the Legislative Assembly had passed a vote of no-confidence in former chief minister M.J. Mahena.

Addressing a Press conference, Mahlangu said the success of any government depended on its ability to entertain the will of the people.

KwaNdebele was a scene of violence in 1986 when the people rejected independence, followed by the ousting of the government under Majodzi Mahlangu.

Asked what line KwaNdebele took in relation to the stand taken by KaNgwane and Lebowa, whose leaders had rejected the concept of homelands, Mahlangu said: "We rejected independence and will strive for a new SA. We see ourselves not as part of SA, but as South African."

Announcing his new Cabinet, the Chief Minister said the choice was not affected by group, clan or family considerations as had been the case in the past. "I consider quality," he said.

His Cabinet is Mintungwa Solly Mahlangu, Internal Affairs; Cornelius Mahlangu, Works and Water Affairs; Elias Siyaphi Masango, Education and Culture; Joseph Shifty Mahlangu, Justice; Maphanga Humphrey Mabena, Health and Welfare; Veli Spedwell Mahlangu, Finance and Economics; and Scathi Lucas Mthimunye, Citizen Liaison and Information.
Students hole in at college

STUDENT teachers at Kwandebele's College of Education in Siyabuswa, in the eastern Transvaal, refused to leave campus on Monday following its closure on Friday.

Angry students had earlier on Friday chased the rector, a Dr van Rensburg, from the campus after he had conveyed a message from the Kwandebele Department of Education and Culture, refusing to meet student demands.

"The students defied the order to be off the campus by 6pm on Friday, and have stayed on," a Students' Representative Council spokesman said.

"Students are waiting for the outcome of a meeting, which is still underway, between the college council and the rector," the spokesman added.

He said none of the about 1,400 students teachers at the college had left the campus by Monday afternoon.

The students' major grievance was that the authorities refused to allow pregnant women - married and single - to remain at the college, he said.

"Our grievances started last year, even before the SRC was recognised," he said. - Sapa.
POLICE were the targets in three of the four incidents detailed in yesterday's unrest report.

The report said that at Davel, KwaNdebele, a policeman's house was petrol-bombed by a mob and extensive damage was done to the property.

At the same place, police were stoned by a group of blacks and one of the SAP members was slightly injured. They dispersed the group by pistol, birdshot and rifle fire, and one black man was seriously injured.

A handgrenade was thrown at the police station at Old Crossroads, Cape Town, but there were no injuries and only minor damage was caused. - Sapa
Hospital blamed for death of patients

By Mckeed Kotolo,
Pretoria Bureau

KwaNdebele villagers have described the Philadelphia Hospital at Dennilton — the only hospital in the area, and which serves thousands — as a death trap.

Many villagers, including a medical practitioner and other professional people interviewed by The Star, complained about a shortage of drugs and doctors, poor patient care, lack of equipment and an inefficient standard of administration.

Most described the hospital as a "death trap" and said they took serious medical cases to private doctors or to the Kalfong and Ga-Rankuwa hospitals near Pretoria.

The complaints were confirmed by the KwaNdebele Minister of Health and Welfare, Humphrey "Shower" Mabena, who told The Star his government's lack of control over the hospital compounded the problem.

Mr Mabena accused Philadelphia Hospital, which is administered by the Transvaal Provincial Administration (TPA), of refusing to treat patients without referral letters from any of the local clinics.

He said the hospital also refused white doctors working in the territory permission to use hospital petrol when doing rounds at local clinics.

The Minister said his government had approached the Development Bank of Southern Africa for funds to erect a well-equipped general hospital to give the villagers the necessary medical care.

"We hope the bank authorities will see the urgency of the matter," Mr Mabena said.

The deputy director for liaison services, Jan van Wyk, denied that the hospital was under the administration of the TPA.

‘Control’

"However, we are in the process of taking over control of the hospital again, but no final arrangements have been made."

The hospital superintendent, Dr Steyn, has been unavailable for comment since Wednesday. His office said he was attending meetings.

The Star visited the hospital after receiving a number of complaints from individuals who claimed they were not satisfied with medical standards there.

There were complaints about poor treatment by nurses, lack of medication and having to wait long hours before being attended to by doctors.

Some also blamed the hospital for the deaths of relatives, and said if the staff had attended to patients immediately many lives could have been saved. Some patients said they had to spend days without being attended to by a doctor because of a shortage of doctors and lack of proper equipment.

A KwaNdebele carpenter, Mandla Amos Masombuka, spent three days at the hospital — with a fractured right arm, torn ligaments in a leg and a cut on his chin sustained during a car accident on April 28 this year — without receiving any medication.

Immediately after the accident, Mr Masombuka was rushed to the hospital where he received a number of stitches on the chin.

"I was made to sleep on a bench the whole night. I neither received treatment for the fractured arm nor the leg. They did not even take X-rays or at least give me a tranquiliser during the three days I spent there."

Account

He was unable to wash for the three days and has received an account for R674.34 for the time he spent there.

He said he was not attended to by any doctor for the rest of his stay, in spite of his badly swollen arm and leg. Later he decided to leave because they refused to transfer him to either Kalfong or Ga-Rankuwa.

Mr Masombuka said he went to Kalfong Hospital where he was immediately operated on and both his leg and arm were set in plaster. He claims that his arm no longer functions correctly because of delays at Philadelphia.

Simon Jiyane of Ekangala blamed poor patient care and lack of drugs for his mother's death in April this year.

An asthmatic, his mother had gone to the hospital for treatment of burns after a fire. Mr Jiyane said that when she needed drugs for her asthma, she had been told the hospital did not have any.

The family had demanded she be transferred to Ga-Rankuwa Hospital where she died on arrival, after waiting four hours for an ambulance to transport her from Philadelphia Hospital.
De Beer is opposed to ANC plan

DP CO-LEADER Zach de Beer yesterday supported government's rejection of the ANC call for an interim government and said constituent assembly elections should not take place immediately.

Addressing the annual congress of the National Students' Federation in Midrand, de Beer said he did not believe it would make any sense to replace government until such time as the negotiation process was completed.

However, he said he believed government should start consulting widely on sensitive issues, taking into account the views of its negotiating partners. This would ensure it maintained stability and uniformity in routine matters.

He also told the congress he believed that elections for a constituent assembly should not be held immediately.

"What actually happens if you now order the election by universal suffrage... of a constituent assembly?"

"I'm willing to bet that the electoral process that will follow will have precious little to do with the terms of a constitution — bill of rights or not, federal structure or not, protection of minorities, proportional representation or a constituency system and so forth.

"No parties would be formed and (they) would simply go out to get their people elected, by any means available to them. Economic grievances would be exploited, sectional loyalties played upon, and so forth." - 22/9/70

De Beer said such an election should be preceded by prolonged and wide-ranging debate over the "constitution-making issues". "There must, in other words, be public understanding of what is at stake."

Such debate, he said, would be overseen by an umpire or facilitator.

When alternative constitutional plans had been identified, it would be necessary to invest the new constitution with authority "by bestowing upon it the approval of the people themselves".

Once the constitution has the people's approval, it can be implemented and "the new SA can choose its first government".

Security police detain top KwaNdebele lawyer

KWANDEBELE lawyer and National Association of Democratic Lawyers treasurer B Sibanyoni has been detained by the Pretoria security police in terms of the Internal Security Act.

A Pretoria attorney for Sibanyoni, Mpho Molefe, confirmed at the weekend that Sibanyoni's wife, Allinah Klaas, had filed an urgent Supreme Court interdict seeking the release of her husband. The application will be heard in Pretoria next Tuesday.

Molefe said Sibanyoni was detained last Thursday night at his home in Ekangala township in KwaNdebele following the detention of two men, Tshepo Matlala and another named only as Sello.

The arrests of Matlala and "Sello" followed an attack last Wednesday with an AK-47 rifle on a house of an employee of the Ekangala Town Council, Molefe said.

Among police allegations were that Sibanyoni harboured and gave assistance to "Sello", and failed to make a report to the police to this effect. — Sapa.
FIVE people were killed when a car ploughed into a group of people during a bus protest in KwaNdebele early yesterday morning.

A police spokesman said four people were killed and an unknown number injured at the Bloedfontein crossing, near KwaMhlanga - about 60km north-east of Pretoria - when a man drove his car into a crowd of protesters.

The incident took place about 4am.

The angry mob dragged the driver from his car and beat him to death, before setting fire to his car and a Putco bus.

About 330 Putco buses and about 4 000 passengers had converged at the crossing earlier to protest against fare increases.

**Teargas**

About 5am KwaNdebele police fired teargas to disperse demonstrators.

The spokesman said about 1 000 people regrouped and marched to the KwaMhlanga government offices, where they demanded to be heard.

Members of the Northern Transvaal riot unit and a South African Police helicopter were assisting the KwaNdebele police and were monitoring the situation, she said.

None of the dead had been identified.
Teacher killed after ploughing through crowd

Pretoria Bureau (21)

A white teacher was beaten and stoned to death and then set alight with his car in a horror incident in KwaNdebele yesterday.

Danie Malan (55) was killed during an early morning protest against Putco bus fare increases. The company has now suspended the increase.

Mr Malan of Marble Hall is believed to have panicked when he saw thousands of protesters blocking his path. The crowd had forced 330 buses to a halt just before dawn. Two buses were destroyed by fire and 14 others were badly damaged.

Witnesses said Mr Malan switched off his car lights and tried to drive through the crowd, killing four protesters and injuring at least 14 others.

The crowd, estimated by Putco at 18 000, forced the car to a halt, pulled Mr Malan out and beat him to death. His body was placed under the car, which was set alight.

The crowd members who were killed have been identified as Elijah Motau, BJ Maphosa, Samuel Muthukane and a fourth person known only as Sakkie.

Mr Malan was a teacher at Siyabuswa's Ubuhlebuthu High School.

In another development yesterday, the KwaNdebele government, which had opposed the tariff increase, said through its Minister of Transport Affairs, Prince Cornelius Mahlangu, that it condemned the teargassing of the crowd by the South African Police, saying it was "sheer provocation of peaceful people who did not want police interference".
Violence suspends bus fare increase

BY EDYTH BULBERG

PUTCO temporarily suspended its 18% fare increase on the route from KwaNdebele and Pretoria yesterday following violent demonstrations against the fare increases which left five people dead and six wounded.

An SAP spokesman said over 300 buses travelling to Pretoria from KwaNdebele were stopped by groups of protesting commuters at the intersection of KwaMlangane and Bloedfontein Main Road early yesterday.

A white man travelling along the road, dimmed his lights and drove into the crowd at about 5am, killing four protesters and seriously injuring six. The man was dragged from his car and stoned and knifed to death. His car and two Putco buses were burnt by the protesters, the spokesman said.

The death of the five people would be investigated.

The crowd swelled to about 10 000 people and stoned police who arrived on the scene, he said. Teargas was used to disperse the crowd.

Later, about 10 000 commuters marched to the KwaNdebele government offices protesting against the fares. They returned to the intersection where the demonstrations continued.

The crowd was informed later that following a meeting between KwaNdebele government and Putco representatives, Putco had agreed temporarily to suspend the increases in fares until further negotiations had taken place, the spokesman said.

A mass meeting would be held tomorrow in KwaNdebele to discuss the fare hikes, he said.

A Putco spokesman would not confirm or deny that Putco had temporarily suspended the fare increases.
I'm to blame for worker's death, says farmer Flip

By ELIAS MALULEKE

DELMAS-farmer Flip van der Walt, named by City Press as one of four farmers and two policemen who allegedly tortured and murdered a black farmworker for stealing wheat a fortnight ago, admitted this week he was responsible for the assault, and said he was "sorry".

In his dramatic revelation, and despite being gagged by police "not to speak to the Press", Van der Walt said it was "my fault" that Samuel Ngwenya was killed.

Although statements have been made by three surviving victims of the torture, none of the six whites allegedly involved have been charged with the assault or the murder of Ngwenya, 24.

Van der Walt went a little further than apologising, saying the murdered man, who worked for him, "was a good man".

He said: "I feel very sorry about what happened, but I had to act."

Ngwenya was allegedly killed, his body thrown into a well and covered with stones and soil after he was brutally assaulted with four friends by the farmers on June 18.

A trench-digger was used to dig Ngwenya's body from the well after police launched an investigation following a tip-off from a local doctor.

One of those assaulted with Ngwenya, Stephens Vilakazi, 17, has since disappeared and his family fears he is dead.

However, Van der Walt said Vilakazi escaped, and "is not dead".

Van der Walt said Vilakazi escaped from a motor garage on a Wolvenfontein farm owned by Martiens Oosthuizen and his son Jaco, where the farmworkers were being held in connection with bags of wheat in a field.

Aaron Mkwai, who worked for Van der Walt and whose son was also allegedly tortured by the farmers, said that a day after Ngwenya died, Van der Walt had told him Ngwenya had escaped from police in Kwaggafontein, KwaNdebele.

"Mkwai said: 'The farmer said Vilakazi escaped from the Wolvenfontein farm during questioning by the police, but he lied to me about Ngwenya, knowing he had been killed and buried.'"

Van der Walt said he wished to meet with Ngwenya's family "to sort out the matter".

He confirmed that the whole thing started after Ngwenya allowed two youths to operate his harvesting machine without his permission.

Van der Walt said the idea had been to discipline the youths who fled from the machine, which led to the discovery of bags of wheat in a field.

He said: "It appeared as if this was a racial attack, but it was not. It was a mistake and I believe it was an accident. We should be careful because other people are trying to drive a wedge between communities."

Van der Walt said he was not trying to portray himself as "good", but the trust and the relationship he had built with his workers since he went into farming almost 10 years ago was ruined in one day by the "unfortunate" incident.

He also revealed that he is a former policeman who resigned 10 years ago.

Van der Walt told our reporter: "I just want to tell you and all other people that I feel very bad about what happened and I will have to face the consequences."

Of the other attackers, he said: "I also do not want to put the others in a bad light. We must remember that they are also human and, at the time, we thought we were doing the right thing."

"What I have learnt out of this whole experience is that we must never use force to achieve an end, because we also have our faults."

The other five allegedly involved are Martiens "Mukkapi" Oosthuizen, a farmer, his son...
Homeland ‘robbing me’ – ex-leader

By CHARLES MOGALE

KWANDEBELE’S former leader Majosi Mahlangu believes the new homeland government is out to destroy him and “rob me of everything I have got”.

Mahlangu, ousted as chief minister in a general election on March 3 last year, is among 63 farmers threatened with eviction by the new government.

Mahlangu said “90 percent” of the remaining 62 farmers “were loyal to my government, and they are being victimised solely for that”.

He would refuse to pay a levy of R104 demanded by the government, which is “contrary to a court ruling abolishing tribal levies”.

According to Mahlangu, civil servants have been warned never to associate with him – or they would be subjected to disciplinary action.

KwaNdebele Chief Minister James Mahlangu denied there was any intention to victimise the former head of state.

He said: “The farm story is not true. All our farmers do not have contracts, and what we did was write to them telling them to tender for new contracts.”

Majosi Mahlangu, feared by many during his reign, defended the vilified Mbokodo vigilante group, which was accused of widespread brutality in the homeland during 1986 riots.

The former leader and 23 members of Mbokodo are on bail pending charges of murder and attempted murder allegedly committed during his reign. The case has been postponed until August 31.
Koreans in talks to set up projects in Midrand

CHARLOTTE MATHEWS

A BOLT manufacturing pilot project involving a $1m investment has been set up in KwaNdebele by South Korean businessman Jeung Soo Lee.

And discussions are under way between South Korean businessmen and the Midrand Town Council for a further 100 import replacement projects to be set up in the area over the next three years, a news conference was told in Midrand last week.

Consultant to the South Korean delegation Kurt de Wet said it was impossible to put a figure on the amount of investment this could represent, as there were spin-offs, as well.

"But it is potentially vast sums of money," he estimated.

Delegation leader Hyuk Bae Kwan said in an interview several projects were being considered, including housing and property development, manufacturing of electronic appliances and a vending machine assembly plant.

Heavy duties

Asked whether the new projects would all be situated in the Midrand area, he said each industrialist would be guided by his own idea of where he should go.

Kwan himself came to SA two years ago and began to export raw materials to South Korea.

"During that operation I felt definitely we should bring the production factory here to eliminate the heavy custom duties, surcharges, and so on," he said.

"Pricewise we cannot compete with the Taiwanese, but we can compete with the Germans and Italians. Importers here are accustomed to dealing with those countries so we decided to bring a factory here — and sell here — to capture that market."

Midrand mayor Alan Dawson said the Midrand Town Council could not offer specific incentives but could facilitate the introduction of South Koreans into the business environment.
KwaNdebele violence probe postponed

The Parson's Commission of Inquiry into the KwaNdebele unrest has been postponed to next week to allow lawyers representing the Legal Resources Centre to make preparation for cross-examination. George Bizos (SC), making his first appearance before the Commission, instructed by the Legal Resources Centre to cross-examine the former Commissioner of the KwaNdebele Police, Brigadier Hertzog Cloete Lerm, requested the chairman of the Commission to postpone the inquiry to Monday so that he could obtain some documents from the lawyers representing the Police.
Kwandebele’s anti-homeland battle examined in Festival film

ASK most progressive people what they think of tribalism and the answer comes in almost Pavlovian fashion: it is a perpetuation of apartheid.

Surely a concept like “progressive tribalism” must then be put under the same heading as “military intelligence”: that of contradiction in terms. Or must it?

By focusing on the bloody turbulence that tore the kwandebele homeland apart between 1986 and 1988, director Brenda Goldblatt in the documentary Gridding Stones spotlights this question.

The film tries to look in an unblinded way at tradition by recounting the community’s opposition to homeland independence through the experiences of three women, Katie Masina, Paulina Machika and Alisam Nqala. It tries to show that resistance grows out of the experiences of the people involved.

In this instance their experiences are those of people who have been living for a long time in a tribal community, long before the introduction of apartheid.

In 1985 the South African government announced that kwandebele was going to join the ranks of other “independent” homelands. Then State President PW Botha, on the recommendation of the homeland’s government, excluded women from the vote.

The following year resistance against “independence” started growing and united people — as diverse as youth and women — under the kwandebele royal family against the proposed plan.

Their resistance was violently met by the South African Defence Force, the pro-independence government and its sinister Mbo-kodo vigilante group.

Thousands of women saw their husbands and sons detained by the homeland government, they watched as they were butchered and the community plunged into war.

The concomitant vigilante terror campaign had a conscientising effect on the people and they started organising themselves.

Five women — two of whom feature in the documentary — brought a case in the Pretoria Supreme Court, seeking to show the kwandebele government was illegal because women had been excluded from the vote.

They won the case in April 1988 and the government was forced to stand down.

CHARLES LEONARD looks at Brenda Goldblatt’s film on the struggle against the ‘independence’ of the kwandebele homeland

“They allowed me to portray a rich picture of their lives,” Goldblatt said. “It is of ordinary people executing extraordinary acts of courage. They entered with their whole lives. They did not enter because of ambition.”

What the documentary also tries to portray is that tradition is a form of repression and a form of survival, she said.

Footage includes the initiation ceremony of young men graduating from circumcision school, an event that happens only every four years. Few people outside the community have seen this ceremony.

It also includes disturbing scenes of violence filmed at the height of the struggle against “independence”.

“I hope to stimulate debate with this documentary,” Goldblatt said. “I hope that people take away from this film the knowledge that issues are complex and that South Africa is made up of people from incredibly different backgrounds. One cannot veer away from this.

“In a way there is a positive and very real side to tradition,” she said. “This is without saying that it is the only way for resistance to grow. Also, more than half of the people in the homeland were not kwandebele. Yet everyone was united in their resistance.”

Gridding Stones premieres on Saturday at 10pm at the Cine Corlett.

The “Cinema of Resistance” section of the Festival continues until September 5. Showings take place at the Workers’ Library (1st Floor, 57 De Villiers Street) and at Wits University’s SIS Senate House lecture hall, at 1pm. Showings this week are: Workers Library: Fri 14: Goldwiders; Mon 17: Spear of the Nation; Tues 18: Song of the Spear; Wed 19: Intwalingwe; Thurs 20: Analokutsho.

Wits SIS: Fri 14: Spear of the Nation; Mon 17: Last Grave at Dinokeng; Tues 18: In Search of Sandra Laing; Wed 19: Six Days in Soweto; Thurs 20: Working for Britain.

The Weekly Mail/Fewo short film competition gala evening, at which the audience will vote to select winners, will take place at Cine Corlett on Sunday night at 6pm. The three categories are 12 minutes and under; documentary 12 to 30 minutes, and fiction 12 to 30 minutes.
PAC may not attend Azapo rally

AZAPO's plans to stage a peace meeting in Soweto today suffered another blow yesterday when one of its closest allies, the PAC, said it would probably withdraw from the event because the organisers had excluded vital components.

PAC general secretary Benny Alexander said his organisation was having serious doubts concerning its participation because the ANC had withdrawn and Inkatha had not been invited.

The Azanian People's Organisation on Sunday announced its plans to stage the peace meeting to end the violence on the Witwatersrand which has claimed more than 740 lives over the past six weeks.

The ANC on Monday declared it would not participate in the meeting, saying it had not been given sufficient notice.

PETER DELMAR reports that an ANC spokesman said yesterday the organisation was unable to send a high-level delegation in view of the national executive commit-

Maduna attack suspect held

POLICE have arrested a man they suspect was involved in a recent assassination attempt against a senior ANC official.

The unidentified suspect was arrested after investigations into a gun and pangas attack on Penuel Maduna, 38, in Soweto during July. Police spokesman Maj-Gen Herman Stadler said in a statement.

Maduna is a member of the joint steering committee formed to deal with issues related to talks between the ANC and government.

Four attackers followed Maduna's car and launched the attack moments after he left a petrol station. A day later Maduna claimed the attack had been orchestrated by police. Police denied involvement.

Stadler said officers investigating the attempted murder were hunting for three other suspects. "These suspects are known robbers and they are also being sought in connection with other robbery cases," he said.

"In the light of the above, it would not be asking too much for Mr Maduna to publicly apologise for his unfounded attack on the police." Maduna had no concrete grounds on which to base his allegations of police involvement, Stadler said. — Sapa.

Politician wins lawsuit

PRETORIA — The Supreme Court has awarded R15 600 in damages to a former KwaNdebele Cabinet minister, Majozi George Mahlangu, following publication of an article claiming he had tortured children and helped found a "murderous" organisation.

Mahlangu instituted a claim for R75 000 against CTP Limited, CTP Web Printers and Force Khabane — publisher, printer and editor of Pace magazine — after the publication of an article in the November 1988 edition of Pace magazine. — Sapa.
Corruption, mismanagement revealed in homeland’s probe

Photo: Commissioner, Brigade Here.

The police commission, which has been established to probe the police corruption, has found evidence of widespread corruption in the force. The commission's findings include instances of bribery, embezzlement, and滥用职权. The commissioner has ordered an immediate investigation into these allegations.

"The commission has uncovered a network of corrupt practices that has been operating within the police force for years," said the commissioner. "We are committed to bringing those responsible to justice and ensuring that the force operates with integrity and transparency."
Former police chief accused of violations

By Mcekez Kotolo, Pretoria Bureau

The former Commissioner of the KwaNdebele Police, Brigadier Hertzog Lerm, violated court orders while he was still head of the force, the Parson's Commission of Inquiry into police activities was told yesterday.

Mr George Bizos, QC, told Brigadier Lerm he had ignored an order by Mr Justice de Klerk prohibiting the homeland police from interfering with a trip organised by Moutse residents to Bloemfontein, where an appeal by the residents was to be heard.

The commission heard that the police tried to prevent buses from going to Bloemfontein.

Brigadier Lerm denied giving such instructions, but Mr Bizos showed him documents which prohibited residents from leaving Moutse.

Brigadier Lerm denied having signed the documents, but admitted that they were signed by the commissioner of the local police during his term of office.

About 28 claims of unlawful detention, and assaults on detainees by police have been made. The total claims amount to about R308 400.

Fifteen claims have been settled and the remainder are still pending.

Brigadier Lerm denied having downed Ben Andries Sosana with a punch on the jaw.

He said he had never assaulted any person and had not even been involved in the case. The respondent in the case was the homeland's Minister of Law and Order.

The brigadier said he had not instructed police to prohibit current Chief Minister, James Mahlangu, and other anti-independence groups from holding meetings.

The brigadier also said he could not remember making suggestions to prohibit the Legal Resources Centre from entering KwaNdebele.
risk black market out of the high
Hombuilders pull

Thousands of families face housing squeze

"..."
R205 000 payout for 4 ex-detainees

FOUR former detaineese in KwaNdebele have received damages totalling R205 000 after they sued the homeland government for assault and the conditions of their detention.

The four - opponents of the incorporation of Mouse into KwaNdebele - were detained in 1987.

Pretoria Legal Resources Centre attorney Carrie Kimble said yesterday the out-of-court settlement was made after the four had sued for the “sub-human” conditions of their detention.

Mr Charles Mthhebe was handcuffed to a safe, punched in the kidneys, and sensitive parts of his body were pinched. He received R70 000.

Mr Siphiwe Mtshali (24) had a bag placed over his head, which was then dipped into a toilet. He received R42 500.

Mr Johannes Makula and Mr Nkopodi Phahlane were also badly assaulted and their settlement amounted respectively to R50 000 and R42 500. - Sapu.
KwaNdebele ANC

man denies claim

A statement released through Ntuli's lawyers this week stated: "The Siyabuswa Youth Congress is puzzled by the allegations published in City Press of November 11, 1990, that their acting chairman Samuel Snyman Ntuli, was responsible for the transmitting of orders from Police Minister JS Mabona, concerning the destruction of property of members of opposing organisations and that Ntuli pointed out properties to be destroyed. "These allegations are rejected as untrue and without substance. "Comrade X is presently before court on a range of charges ranging from murder to arson."

THE ANC-affiliated KwaNdebele Youth Congress at Siyabuswa is concerned by allegations that its chairman, Snyman Ntuli, had passed on an order from a cabinet minister to "comrades", that property belonging to the homeland's opponents be destroyed.

Comrade X, who has asked not to be identified, claimed in an affidavit that Ntuli had passed on messages from KwaNdebele's Minister of Police, JS Mabona.

He also claimed Ntuli pointed out which properties had to be attacked.

Repeated attempts to reach Ntuli before the allegations were published in City Press, failed.
KwaNdebele teachers stage sit-in

Ten teachers began a sit-in at the Education and Culture offices in KwaMhlanga yesterday after the Minister failed to arrive for an appointment with the SA Democratic Teachers Union, according to a union spokesman, Willie Kutumela.

The union wished to discuss alleged intimidation of teachers, deducted monies, and teachers' dismissal and transfer.

Mt Kutumela said they planned to stay until the Minister spoke to them. — Staff Reporter.
No. 206, 1990

SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES CONSTITUTION ACT, 1971 (ACT No. 21 OF 1971)

AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATION No. R. 205 OF 1979.—ESTABLISHMENT OF KWANDEBELE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Under section 1 (2) of the Self-Governing Territories Constitution Act, 1971 (Act No. 21 of 1971), I hereby amend the area for which the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly has been established as indicated in the Schedule hereto.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Twelfth day of November, One thousand Nine hundred and Ninety.

F. W. DE KLERK,
State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Cabinet:

C. J. VAN DER MERWE,
Minister of the Cabinet.

SCHEDULE


"Enkeldoorn 217 JR........................................ Portion 2 (portion of Portion 1) ........................................ 612,2562 ha.
Enkeldoorn 217 JR........................................ Portion 3 (portion of Portion 1) ........................................ 306,1359 ha.
Enkeldoorn 217 JR........................................ Portion 4 ........................................................................... 306,1416 ha.
Enkeldoorn 217 JR........................................ Portion 5 ........................................................................... 861,1687 ha.
Enkeldoorn 217 JR........................................ Portion 6 ........................................................................... 984,8059 ha.
Enkeldoorn 217 JR........................................ Portion 7 ........................................................................... 453,3407 ha."

BYLAE


"Enkeldoorn 217 JR........................................ Gedeelte 2 (gedeelte van Gedeelte 1) ........................................ 612,2562 ha.
Enkeldoorn 217 JR........................................ Gedeelte 3 (gedeelte van Gedeelte 1) ........................................ 306,1359 ha.
Enkeldoorn 217 JR........................................ Gedeelte 4 ........................................................................... 306,1416 ha.
Enkeldoorn 217 JR........................................ Gedeelte 5 ........................................................................... 861,1687 ha.
Enkeldoorn 217 JR........................................ Gedeelte 6 ........................................................................... 984,8059 ha.
Enkeldoorn 217 JR........................................ Gedeelte 7 ........................................................................... 453,3407 ha."

No. 207, 1990

DEPROCLAMATION OF LAND AS AN ALLUVIAL DIGGING

Under section 25 of the Precious Stones Act, 1964 (Act No. 73 of 1964), I hereby determine that a portion of the remaining extent of Portion 1 of the farm Klipfontein 344 HO, District of Bloemhof, Mining District of Klerksdorp, Province of the Transvaal, in extent approximately 2,188,5947 hectares, as shown on a sketch plan copies of which are filed in the office of the Mining Commissioner, Klerksdorp, and the Mining Titles Office, Johannesburg, under RMT No. R70/90, being a portion of the land proclaimed as the Bloemhof Alluvial Digging by Proclamation 236 of 1953, shall be closed and deproclaimed as an alluvial digging for precious stones with effects from the first day after the date of publication of this proclamation in this Gazette.

No. 207, 1990

DEPROKLAMERING VAN GROND AS 'N ALLUVIALE DELWERY

Kragtens artikel 25 van die Wet op Edelgesteen, 1964 (Wet No. 73 van 1964), bepaal ek hierby dat 'n gedeelte van die resterende gedeelte van Gedeelte 1 van die plaas Klipfontein 344 HO, distrik Bloemhof, myndistrik Klerksdorp, provinsie Transvaal, ongeveer 2,188,5947 hektaar groot, soos getoon op 'n sketskaart waarvan afdrukke in die kantoor van die Myndkommissaris, Klerksdorp, en in die Myndbureau, Johannesburg, onder RMT No. R70/90 bewaar word, synde 'n gedeelte van die grond wat by Proklasmasie 236 van 1953 tot die Alluviale Delwery Bloemhof-dorpsgronde geproklameer is, met ingang van die eerste dag na die datum van publikasie van hierdie proklasmasie in die Staatsskoerant as 'n alluviale delwery vir edelgesteen gesluit en gedeproklameer word.