HOMELANDS. - LEBAWA
GENERAL

1977 - 1978
Homelands reject urban students

The teacher training college at Heikro in Bophuthatswana is said to be virtually empty because principals have been told to find their own accommodation for the expatriate teachers.

Some principals in Bophuthatswana whose names may not be quoted for fear of reprisals, are worried about the many black students who are being turned away by schools that have been told that admission to students are restricted to Bophutatswana students.
Phatudi hits at investment bans

Staff Reporter

PIETERSBURG. — Those who crave foreign investment boycotts in South Africa are economically indoctrinated, Dr Cedric Phatudi, the Chief Minister of Lebowa, told visiting West German industrialists in Pretoria yesterday.

"You Germans have the skill to provide and to explore means in South Africa and particularly in Lebowa," Dr Phatudi said.

"Lebowa is the richest homeland in this country regarding minerals and agriculture, and is therefore an integral part of Transvaal. If you take Lebowa out of Transvaal, mineral-wise you are left with nothing," he said.

Dr Phatudi pointed out that Lebowa had manpower but lacked skilled manpower.

Dr D W von Menges, president of the West German Chamber of Commerce and leader of the delegation of industrialists, said after the meeting:

"We came to South Africa to consolidate economic cooperation. Our interests lie in the homelands."

Asked whether the Germans were interested in the developing homelands or the independent ones, Dr Menges said:

"We do not particularize. I was in Bophuthatswana last week on the same mission."
PROCLAMATIONS
by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. R. 94, 1978

AMENDMENT OF THE LEBOWA CONSTITUTION PROCLAMATION, 1972 (PROCLAMATION R. 225 OF 1972)

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 25 of the Bantu Administration Act, 1927 (Act 38 of 1927), I hereby amend, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any other law contained, section 7 (1) of the Lepelle Constitution Proclamation, 1972 (Proclamation R. 225 of 1972), by the substitution for the word "three" where it appears the word "six".

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this Twelfth day of April, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-eight.

N. DIEDE RHIS, State President.
By Order of the State President-in-Council:
C. P. MULDER.
(File R207/7/3)

No. R. 95, 1978

LEBOWA.—ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—WITHDRAWAL OF PROCLAMATION R. 357 OF 1977 IN RESPECT OF THE ELECTORAL DIVISION OF SEKHUKHUNELAND, IN LEBOWA

Whereas Tsakane William Kgaphola, a duly nominated candidate for election as member of the Lepelle Legislative Assembly in the Electoral Division of Sekhukhuneland, in Lebowa, has died on 7 March 1978;

Now, therefore, under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 39 of Act 46 of 1946, read with section 61 of Proclamation R. 226 of 1972, I hereby withdraw Proclamation R. 357 of 1977 in so far as it concerns the Electoral Division of Sekhukhuneland, in Lebowa.

70709—A

PROKLAMASIES
van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. R. 94, 1978

WYSIGING VAN DIE LEBOWA-GRONDWETPROKLAMASIE, 1972 (PROKLAMASIE R. 225 VAN 1972)

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 25 van die Bantoe-administrasie Wet, 1927 (Wet 38 van 1927), wysig ek hierby, ondanks andersluidende bepalingen in enige ander Wet, artikel 7 (1) van die Lebowa-grondwet-proklamasi, 1972 (Proklamasi R. 225 van 1972), deur die woord "drie" waar dit voorkom, te vervang met die woord "sek".

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Tweedde dag van April in Dunishheid Nègshonderd Agt-en-sewintig-

N. DIEDE RHIS, Staatspresident.
Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:
C. P. MULDER.

(Lêr R207/7/3)

No. R. 95, 1978

LEBOWA.—VERKIESING VAN LEDE VAN DIE WETGWENDE VERGADERING—HERROEPING VAN PROKLAMASIE R. 357 VAN 1977 TEGOPSIGTE VAN DIE KIESAFDELING SEKHUKHUNE- LAND, IN LEBOWA

Nademaal Tsakane William Kgaphola, in behoorlik genomineerde kandidaat vir verkiesing as lid van die Lebowa-Wetgewende Vergadering in die kiesafdeling Sekhukhuneland, in Lebowa, op 7 Maart 1978 oorlede is.

So is dit dat ek hierby, kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 39 van Wet 46 van 1946, geënet met artikel 61 van Proklamasi R. 226 van 1972, Proklamasi R. 357 van 1977 herroep vir sover dit die kiesafdeling Sekhukhuneland, in Lebowa, betref.
VERKIESING VAN LEDE VAN DIE LEBOWA-
WEIGEWENDE VERGADERING — BEPALING VAN
DATUM VAN VERKIESING

Nademaan 'n genommeerde kandidaat vir verkiesing as
lid van die Lebowa-Weigewande Vergadering in die
gewone verkiesing wat op 15 Maart 1978 in Lebowa
gehou is, in elk van die kiesafdelings Mokerong en Sekhukhun-
land ooreide is voordat die verkiesing gehou is, kon
die verkiesings in die genoemde twee kiesafdelings nie
plaasvind op die genoemde datum nie;

En nademaan dit nodig is dat die verkiesing van lede
van die genoemde Weigewande Vergadering ten opsigte
van die genoemde twee kiesafdelings moet plaasvind;

So is dit dat ek, kragte van die bevoegdheid my verleen
by artikel 38 van die Lebowa-verkiesingsproklamasië 1972
(Proklamasië R. 226 van 1972), geensigs met artikels 9 (2),
3 (2) (b) en 7 (2) van die Lebowa-grondwetproklamasië,
1972 (Proklamasië R. 225 van 1972), hierby bepaal dat,
indien 'n stemming ingevolge artikel 10 (e) van die genoemde
Proklamasië R. 225 van 1972 gehou moet word, 'n ver-
kiesing van lede van die Lebowa-Weigewande Vergade-
ring ten opsigte van elk van die kiesafdelings Mokerong
en Sekhukhunland op Woensdag, die 12de dag van Julie
1978, gehou moet word.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek
van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Sestienste
dag van April Eenduisend Negehonderd Agt-en-sewentig.

N. DIEDERICHIS,
Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:
C. P. MULDER.

(Leer R207/7/3)

LEBOWA.—VERKIESING VAN LEDE VAN WET-
GEWENDE VERGADERING — BEPALING VAN
DATUM EN PLEK VAN NOMINASIEHOEUE EN
URE VAN STEMMING

Kragte van die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 8 van
Proklamasië R. 226 van 1972, bepaal ek, Cornelius
Petrus Mulder, Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ont-
wikkeling, hierby—

(a) Vrydag, die 12de dag van Mei 1978, as die dag
waarop nominasiehawe sitting sal hou om nominasies
te ontvang van kandidate vir verkiesing tot lede van
die Lebowa-Weigewande Vergadering vir eie van
die kiesafdelings in die eerste kolom van die Blyae
hiervan genoemel;

(b) dat die nominasiehawe vir elk van bedoelde kies-
afdelings sitting sal hou op die plek in die tweede
kolom van genoemde Blyae teenaar die betrokke kies-
afdeling aangedui;

(c) dat die getal lede wat in elke kiesafdeling verkies
moet word die getal is wat teenaar elke kiesafdeling
genoem in die Blyae vermeld word; en

(d) dat indien 'n stemming ingevolge die bepalings
van artikel 10 (e) van genoemde Proklamasië op 12
Julie 1978 moet plaasvind, die stemming—

(1) in daardie stedemagkry swaar waar meer as een
stemburo is om 07h00 moet begin en om 21h00 van
geelde dag moet eindig; en

(2) in daardie stedemagkry swaar waar 'n stemburo
slegs by die setel van die kiesbaanplek is om 06h00
moet begin en om 16h30 van gelde dag moet eindig;

C. P. MULDER, Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en
Ontwikkeling.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Electoral division</th>
<th>Place where nomination court will be held</th>
<th>Number of members to be elected</th>
<th>Kiesafdeling</th>
<th>Plek waar nominasiehaf sitting saal kou</th>
<th>Aantal lede wat verkius moet word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

File R. 207/7/3

Lier R. 207/7/3
Lebowans in Inkatha?

SESHEGO — Two Lebowa opposition chiefs have promised to join the Inkatha Movement's Alliance if they are elected, it was confirmed here yesterday.


Chief Mothapo also said they would do much for the development of the homeland and align themselves with any party with the same policy as theirs. — SAPA
PROKLAMASIE
van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van
Suid-Afrika

No. R. 55, 1978
LEBOWA—VERKIESING VAN LEDE VAN DIE
WETGEWENDE VERGADERING.—HERROEPING
VAN PROKLAMASIE R. 357 VAN 1977 TEN
OPSIGTE VAN DIE KIESAFDELING MOKERONG,
IN LEBOWA

Nademaal Salatiel Leccha Madisha, 'n behoorlik genomi-
neerde kandidate vir verkiesing as lid van die Lebowa-
Wetgewende Vergadering in die kiesafdeling Mokerong,
in Lebowa, op 26 Februarie 1978 oorlede is;
So is dit dat ek hierby, kragtens die bevoegdheid my
verleen by artikel 39 van Wet 46 van 1946, gekies met
artikel 61 van Proklamasié R. 226 van 1972, Proklamasié
R. 357 van 1977 herroep soos volg die kiesafdeling
Mokerong, in Lebowa, betref.
Gegee onder my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek
van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Tiende dag
van Maart Eenduwend Negehonderd Agt-en- sewentig.

N. DIÉDERICHES, Staatspresident.
Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:
C. P. MULDER.

(Leer R207/7/3)

GOEWERMENTSENKENNISGEWING

Oppervlakte verskaf

Werde aan boer:

Water (jaarlikse koste aan boer)

Koste van ander dienste h.v. saad, gebruik van plaasmasjinerie

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

Koste aan boer:

(g) Bonus (jaarlikse)

(h) Geskenke (jaarlikse: artikels

Koste aan boer:

(i) Ontspanningsgeriewe verskaf:

Koste aan boer (jaarlikse):

(j) Gesondheidsdienste:
Jaarlikse koste aan boer van: doktersrekening betaal
medisyne
vervoer na en van geriewe
ander

(k) Pensioenbydrae deur boer (jaarlikse)

(l) Versekeringbydrae deur boer (jaarlikse)

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

gebruik

LEBOWA—ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—WITHDRAWAL OF
PROCLAMATION R. 357 OF 1977 IN RESPECT OF
THE ELECTORAL DIVISION OF MOKERONG, IN
LEBOWA

Whereas Salatiel Leccha Madisha, a duly nominated
Candidate for election as member of the Lebowa Legis-
alative Assembly in the Electoral Division of Mokerong, in
Lebowa, has died on 26 February 1978;
Now, therefore, under and by virtue of the powers
vested in me by section 39 of Act 46 of 1946, read with
section 61 of Proclamation R. 226 of 1972, I hereby
withdraw Proclamation R. 357 of 1977 in so far as it
concerns the Electoral Division of Mokerong, in Lebowa.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of
South Africa at Cape Town this Tenth day of March,
One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-eight.

N. DIÉDERICHES, State President.
By Order of the State President-in-Council:
C. P. MULDER.

(File R207/7/3)
MEETING OF THE SOUTHERN AFRICA LABOUR AND DEVELOPMENT
GH UNIT (SALDUR) HELD ON TUESDAY 9TH DECEMBER 1975

Chair (Chairman)

Tshwane: (Chairman)

Krugger, A. Keay, D. Esrey

Thom, Mr G. Haher

Wilson welcomed everyone to the first formal meeting of SALDUR.

The purpose of those meetings, which would be held regularly, were to discuss and deliberate on the draft constitution for SALDUR. Wilson also presented the draft constitution, which was based on the principles of the Freedom Charter. The constitution proposed a council of members, with the chairman as the chief executive officer. The council would be responsible for the running of the organization.

In addition, Wilson discussed the need for a national conference to be held in the near future to discuss the issues and challenges facing the labor movement in Southern Africa.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman, and a commitment to continue working towards the establishment of SALDUR as a strong and effective organization representing the interests of the workers in Southern Africa.
PROCLAMATIONS

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. R. 324, 1978

PROVISIONS REGARDING THE APPLICATION AND REPEAL OF CERTAIN LAWS IN RESPECT OF AREA 1 OF THE DISTRICT OF SEKGOSESE IN THE PROVINCE OF THE TRANSVAAL.

Whereas the Lebowa Legislative Assembly was established by Proclamation R. 159 of 1971, with effect from 1 July 1971 (hereinafter referred to as the fixed date), in respect of the area described in the Schedule to that Proclamation and

Whereas the Lebowa Legislative Assembly is, in terms of the provisions of the Black State Constitution Act, 1971 (Act No. 21 of 1971), with effect from the fixed date, empowered to make laws with regard to the matters referred to in the Schedule to that Act;

Whereas Area 1 of the District of Sekgoese in the Province of the Transvaal is, as referred to in Schedule 1 to Government Notice No. 201 of 20 May 1972 (hereinafter referred to as the Area), formed part of the area in respect of which the Lebowa Legislative Assembly was established, and

Whereas the portion of the Area mentioned in Schedule 1 to and the portion of the Area mentioned in Schedule 2 to and by Proclamation R. 159 of 1971 and Proclamation R. 217 of 1972, respectively, have been granted to the Republic in respect of which the Lebowa Legislative Assembly was established, and

Whereas all laws, which were in force in the Area immediately prior to the said acquisition, continue in force in the Area by virtue of the provisions of Proclamations No. 201 of 1972 and the Black State Amendment Act, 1972 (Act 12 of 1972), in the case may be, and

Whereas it is deemed expedient that the position in regard to the law relating to the establishment and jurisdiction of and procedure in lower courts and matters connected therewith in the Area be made to correspond with the position which applies elsewhere in the Republic, and an area in respect of which a legislative assembly has been established,

No. R. 323, 1978

BEPALINGS BETREFFENDE DIÉ TOEPASSING EN HERROEPING VAN SEKERE WITTE TEN OPSIGTE VAN GEBIED 1 VAN DIÉ DISTRIK SEKGOSESE IN DIÉ PROVINSIE TRANSVAAL.

Naderhand die Lebowa-Verteenwoordigde Vergadering met ingang van 1 Julie 1972 hierdie oorspronklike datum personeer met die Bevordering van Grootvlei ten Opsigte van die Gebied 1 van die Distrik Sekgoese in die Provinsie Transvaal.

Naderhand die Lebowa-Verteenwoordigde Vergadering met ingang van 26 Mei 1972 hierdie oorspronklike datum personeer met die Bevordering van die Transvaalse Staat ten Opsigte van die Gebied 1 van die Distrik Sekgoese.

Naderhand die Lebowa-Verteenwoordigde Vergadering met ingang van 20 Mei 1972 hierdie oorspronklike datum personeer met die Bevordering van die Gebied 1 van die Distrik Sekgoese.

Naderhand die Lebowa-Verteenwoordigde Vergadering met ingang van 20 Mei 1972 hierdie oorspronklike datum personeer met die Bevordering van die Gebied 1 van die Distrik Sekgoese.

Naderhand die Lebowa-Verteenwoordigde Vergadering met ingang van 20 Mei 1972 hierdie oorspronklike datum personeer met die Bevordering van die Gebied 1 van die Distrik Sekgoese.

Naderhand die Lebowa-Verteenwoordigde Vergadering met ingang van 20 Mei 1972 hierdie oorspronklike datum personeer met die Bevordering van die Gebied 1 van die Distrik Sekgoese.
NOW, therefore, under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 25(1) of the Black Administration Act, 1927 (Act 27 of 1927), read with section 21(1) of the Development Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act 18 of 1936), hereby—

(a) declare that any provision of any law relating to the establishment and jurisdiction of and procedure in lower courts, and matters connected therewith, which is in force elsewhere in the Republic outside an area in respect of which a legislative assembly has been established, shall have the force of law in the Area and

(b) repeal the Lebowa Establishment of Magistrates' Courts Act, 1973 (Act 3 of 1973) in so far as the provisions thereof apply in the Area.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Twenty-fourth day of November, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-eight.

H. F. VORSTER, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

P. G. J. KOORNBACH.

SCHEDULE 1

The farm Leoupied 342 L.S. in the District of Sekope, west of the Province of the Transvaal.

SCHEDULE 2

Aanwezig waren: Drs. H. van der Meulen, Dr. C. A. W. van Marum, Dr. A. W. van der Voort, Drs. A. J. de Vries, Drs. E. van den Bergh, Drs. P. J. van der Meulen, Drs. H. van der Meulen, en Drs. H. van der Meulen.

BEKENNING EN SICHERHEIDSCERTIFICAT VAN DE DORP SKOOLDKJIP EN DE LYTENBURG

W. A. C. M. MAGNUS, Directeur van Bantoe-sake

Uitdrukkelijk verklaard, met het oog op artikel 56 van de wet van 29 April 1921, met de reglementaire voorschriften, alsmede de reglementaire voorwaarden en de gegevens op aangifte van de Directeur van Bantoe-sake.

WAARBEI

Deze SICHERHEIDSCERTIFICAT betreft de lieden genoemd in het bovenstaande.

Ler CHILDERS

23 December 1927
PROCLAMATION
by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. R. 357, 1977

LEBOWA.—DISSOLUTION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, FIXING OF DATE FOR THE DESIGNATION OF MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AND FIXING OF DATE OF GENERAL ELECTION

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by sections 3 (1) (a) and 7 of the Lebowa Constitution Proclamation, 1972 (Proclamation R. 225 of 1972)—

(a) I hereby dissolve the Lebowa Legislative Assembly with effect from Wednesday, the fifteenth day of March 1978;

(b) I hereby determine—

(i) that the designation of members of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly by the Chiefs mentioned in section 3 (2) (a) of the said Lebowa Constitution Proclamation, 1972, shall take place on or before the ninth day of January 1978; and

(ii) that a general election for the election of members of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly shall be held on Wednesday, the fifteenth day of March 1978.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Seventh day of December, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-seven.

N. DIEDERICHHS, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

M. C. BOTHA.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

No. R. 2550

15 December 1977

LEBOWA.—ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF LEBOWA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—DETERMINATION OF DATE AND PLACE OF NOMINATION COURTS AND HOURS OF POLLING

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 8 of Proclamation R. 226 of 1972, I, Michel
Coenraad Botha, Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, hereby—

(a) fix Wednesday the 11th day of January 1978 as the day on which nomination courts shall sit to receive nominations for candidates for election as members of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly for each of the electoral divisions mentioned in the first column of the Schedule hereto;

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

(c) determine that the number of members to be elected in each electoral division shall be the number stated opposite each electoral division; and

(d) determine that if a poll is required to be held in accordance with the provisions of section 10 (c) of the said Proclamation on 15 March 1978, the date upon which the election shall be held in accordance with Proclamation R. 357 of 1977, polling shall commence at 07h00 and shall close at 21h00 of the said day.

M. C. BOTHA, Minister of Bantu Administration and Development.

(File R207/7/3)

| SCHEDULE |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| **Electoral Division** | **Place where Nomination Court will be held** | **Number of members to be elected** |
| 1. Sekhukhuneland | Magistrate’s Office, Sekhukhune... | Seven. |
| 2. Thabaneapo... | Office of the Station Commander, South African Police, Mankweng | Four. |
| 3. Seshego... | Magistrate’s Office, Seshego... | Four. |
| 4. Mokorong... | Magistrate’s Office, Mafhefung... | Six. |
| 5. Naphuno... | Magistrate’s Office, Lenyene... | Two. |
| 6. Nebo... | Magistrate’s Office, Nebo... | Five. |
| 7. Sekgoese... | Magistrate’s Office, Sekgoese... | Two. |
| 8. Bolobedu... | Magistrate’s Office, Ga-Kgapane... | Three. |
| 9. Moutse... | Magistrate’s Office, Moutse (Farm... | Two. |
| 10. Mapulangeng... | Magistrate’s Office, Bushbuckridge... | Two. |
| 12. Bochum... | Magistrate’s Office, Bochum... | Two. |

Botha, Minister of Bantu-administrasie en -ontwikkeling, hierby—

(a) Woensdag, die 11de dag van Januarie 1978, as die dag waarop nominasieshewe sittings sal hou om nominasies te ontvang van kandidate vir verkiezing tot lid van die Lebowa- Wetgewende Vergadering vir elke van die kiesafdelings in die eerste kolom van die Bylae hiervan gemeld;

(b) dat die nominasieshof vir elk van bedoelde kiesafdelings sittings sal hou op die plek in die tweede kolom van genoemde Bylae teenoor die betrokke kiesafdeling aangedui;

(c) dat die getal lede wat in elke kiesafdeling verkiez moet word die getal is wat teenoor elke kiesafdeling genoem in die Bylae vermeld word; en

(d) dat indien 'n stemming ingevoeg die bepaling van artikel 10 (c) van genoemde Proklamasië op 15 Maart 1978 die datum waarop die verkiezing ingevoeg die Proklamasië R. 357 van 1977 gehou moet word, moet plaasvind, die stemming om 07h00 moet begin en om 21h00 van gemelde dag moet eindig.

M. C. BOTHA, Minister van Bantu-administrasie en -ontwikkeling.

(Lêer R207/7/3)

| BYLAE |
|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| **Kiesafdeling** | **Plek waar Nominasieshawe sittings sal hou** | **Aantal lede wat verkiez moet word** |
| 1. Sekhukhuneland | Magistraatskantoor, Sekhukhune... | Seew. |
| 2. Thabaneapo... | Kantoor van die Stasiebevoegdes, Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie, Mankweng | Vier. |
| 3. Seshego... | Magistraatskantoor, Seshego... | Vier. |
| 4. Mokorong... | Magistraatskantoor, Mafhefung... | Seis. |
| 5. Naphuno... | Magistraatskantoor, Lenyene... | Twee. |
| 6. Nebo... | Magistraatskantoor, Nebo... | Vier. |
| 7. Sekgoese... | Magistraatskantoor, Sekgoese... | Twee. |
| 8. Bolobedu... | Magistraatskantoor, Ga-Kgapane... | Drie. |
| 9. Moutse... | Magistraatskantoor, Moutse (Plaas... | Twee. |
| 10. Mapulangeng... | Magistraatskantoor, Bushbuckridge... | Twee. |
| 11. Phalaborwa... | Kantoor van die Superintendent, Namakgale | Een. |
| 12. Bochum... | Magistraatskantoor, Bochum... | Twee. |
JOBLESS FUND
Tswanas get the chop

One group of Tswanas who won’t be jumping for joy when Bophuthatswana gets hived into independence are the migrant workers who commute daily to the common area.

Like migrant Transkeians, they will cease to be entitled to Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) benefits. Instead, the SA government proposes to grant Bophuthatswana a lump sum of R300 000 towards starting its own fund.

The proposals are contained in a letter from Minister of Labour Fanie Botha to Chief Mangope, Commissioner-General for the Tswanas Gerrit Wessels says Bophuthatswana has agreed to them.

In terms of Botha’s proposals, all "persons employed or being in Bophuthatswana" — i.e. everybody working there plus the 100 000 odd people who commute daily to work in the common area — won’t be entitled to benefits after independence.

The lump sum grant is clearly a good idea (the FM suggested that a similar grant be made to the Transkei), but seems a trifle parsimonious. Joblessness is a serious problem in Bophuthatswana and it is by no means likely that R300 000 will be enough to lay the foundations for a viable fund. The amount may not even cover the contribution which migrant Tswanas have made to the Fund over the years.

Besides which, the grant can never fully make up for removing people from the Fund’s ambit on racial grounds alone. After all, white foreigners receive unemployment benefits if they work in SA. Why not black Bophuthatswanans too?

It will be noted from the table that a quarter of the total registered agricultural labour force in the Cape Province is black whereas 8% is coloured. The total number of farm employees in the Cape Province is 76 894 of which 90% are black. The table below shows the percentage of the total agricultural labour force in each group in the Cape Province:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Percentage of Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coloured</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The lump sum grant is a poor substitute for the UIF benefits which are a lifeline to the black farm workers in the Cape Province.
More babies than food being produced in Lebowa

TELEVISION personality Mr Justice Tshangulu said yesterday the homeland of Lebowa was 'producing more babies than food,' although an accurate census of the area was impossible because of a suspicion of surveys among some of the people.

Mr Tshangulu, a Lebowan, was addressing delegates to the International Conference on Planning and Development at Stellenbosch University on the problems of planning in the homeland.

Mr Tshangulu said the economy was based on a female labour force. Men, he said, made the laws and 'hunted' wives.

He was critical of the educational process, which concentrates on languages and not on skills related to making profits and improving the standards of living.

Last year's budget of R27 000 000 had been spent largely on education, he said, but the educational emphasis was wrong.

The use of English as a medium of instruction had deprived the Lebowans of a fundamental part of their heritage.

Women, as kingpins of the economy, should be better educated," said Mr Tshangulu. This would also spur men on to do better.

Mr Tshangulu also said it was essential that the Blacks and Whites find each other in South Africa before they grow too far apart.

The best way to achieve this was through religion and sport.

'But then each group should live his own culture,' he said. 'It is no good trying to make a second-class White of the Black. Learn to accept his culture and live with it.'

'We are both leaning over backwards to get to know each other. The problem is that we are leaning in the wrong direction.'
Homeland wants big platinum mine

By ADAM PAYNE
THE BANTU Mining Corporation has invited platinum-mining companies and other mining groups, including overseas interests, to join it in developing a big platinum mine on Maandagshoek farm in Lebowa.

Maandagshoek is west of Lydenburg and north of Steelpoort, and is close to the farm Driekop where South Africa's first free-milling platinum mine was opened and closed later on a narrow dunite pipe in the 1950s.

Rustenburg Platinum Mines has a pilot plant operating at Driekop trying to solve the metallurgical problems of recovering platinum from the UG2 Reef, which is the platinum carrier at Maandagshoek.

This reef is completely different to the dunite pipe formerly worked, and its problem is that it is heavily laden with chrome, which has to be separated from the platinum because its presence will concentrate freezes up the smelter.

Ironically, the invitation to the platinum companies to investigate the estimated 35-million ton orebody at Maandagshoek is almost an embarrassment to them because they cannot ignore it — even though the opening of another platinum mine would weaken the market.

Dr H. J. Hanekom, general manager of the Bantu Mining Corporation, told me: "The mining companies were approached in the middle of last month and have been asked to make their proposals to us by May 31."

"We have done exploratory drilling and geophysical work on this orebody. We are asking the mining companies to make their offers for further investigating the property geologically and metallurgically.

"Whatever company (or companies) is selected for the task must spend at least R200 000 on the investigation. The principal expenses will be sinking a shaft to get a bulk sample for metallurgical tests."

"At the end of a two-year investigation the company or companies must state their best terms for opening a mine and paying taxation on the Lebowa homeland. They must also state the rate of exploitation and the opportunities for employment of Africans."

"I am told that the Bantu Mining Corporation aims at maximum exploitation of the expected platinum reserve."

UG2 Reef, which is below the Merensky Reef, occurs in the Rustenburg area as well as Lebowa. In order to learn more about it and the associated problems of mining and recovering metals from it, we have established a small pilot plant at Driekop.

"It is expected that the pilot plant will operate for at least a year before the full feasibility study of mining the UG2 Reef can be completed," says the report.

The attraction of the UG2 is that it is not only richer in platinum but in rhodium, which is $60 an oz compared to platinum at $162 an oz and is expected to be in much demand for three-way car exhaust catalysts in the United States soon that supplies from South Africa will have to be limited to the proportion found in the Merensky Reef — that is 0.6% of the "platinum amount" of platinum mined.

There is thus an incentive to mine the UG2 if possible either in the Rustenburg area or in Lebowa or both.

Dr Hanekom told me the metallurgical problem with the reef is approaching solution, but it is not yet solved.

COMMENT: While Dr Hanekom is anxious to see a mine established at Maandagshoek, the platinum companies are set a tricky problem by Rustenburg Platinum Mines — who has bought the Elandskalle platinum property north of Rustenburg at a high price of R16-million from Aconex, but is not working it because of the well-supplied platinum market.

But Rustenburg and Impala cannot, if they can avoid it, let an outside company get the mining rights to the Maandagshoek property.

Either of them would be the best company to develop it because they could reduce production elsewhere so as not to flood the market, if it continues at its present low ebb.

Another company opening another mine would be a market embarrassment.

In any case, these two companies do not hold all the platinum reefs in South Africa. I am told that Texas Gulf has a large property west of UG2 in the Western Transvaal.

mean a milling rate of more than one-million tons a year — a big mine in an area where small companies are discouraged from opening a mine in a competitive state.

It has taken independence by the time the mine opens, and this would be at least five to six years from now if a mine is established.

The snag is that so far the UG2 Reef has not been exploited because of metallurgical problems, although it is richer in platinum than the Merensky Reef which is worked by Rustenburg Platinum Mines and Impala. It contains about 30 per cent chrome.

Rustenburg Platinum Mines says in its annual report dated November 10 last year that the
REDE VAN

SY EDELE W.A. CRUYWAGEN, L.V.,

ADJUNK-MINISTER VAN

BANTOESAKE

VAN DIE

REPUBLIC VAN SUID-AFRIKA,

BY GELEENHEID VAN

DIE AMPELIKE OPENING VAN DIE

VYFDE SESSIE VAN

DIE TWEEDE LEBOWA-WETGEBEDE VERRADERING

OP MAANDAG,

28 MAART 1977,

TE

SESHEGO

UITGEBEK DEUR DIE DEPARTMEN VAN INLIFESTING
OP VERSOEG VAN DIE MINISTERIE VAN BANTOE-
ADMINISTRASIE EN -ONTWIKKELING EN VAN BANTOE-
ONDERWYS

KAAPSTAD 1530 OP MAANDAG
28 MAART 1977
REDE VAN SY EDELS W.A. CRUYNAGEN, L.V., ADJUNK-MINISTER VAN BANTOOSAKE VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA, BY GELEENHEID VAN DIE OPENING VAN DIE VYFDE SESSIE VAN DIE Tweede Lebona- Wetgewende Vergadering op 14h00 op Maandag, 28 Maart 1977, Te Seshego

Meneer die Speaker en Agbare Lede van die Wetgewende Vergadering -

Dit is vir my 'n eeu om die opening van hierdie laaste sessie van u huidige Wetgewende Vergadering waar te neem. Ek is ook versoek om die opregte goeie wense van die Rege-ring van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika en in die besonder dié van sy Edele H.C. Botha, die Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling en van Bantoe-onderwys, aan u oor te dra.

Die opwindende verwagtinge van vrugbare bespreekinge en

2/...

-2-


Hy het sedert sy aanstelling op 1 Januarie 1972 met be- sondere ywer gewerk vir die vooruitgang en groei van Lebowa op elke lewensterrein. Die vrug van sy arbeid sal nie on- gemerk verbygaan nie en sy invloed sal nog lank gevoel word. Die mooi woorde van huldiging wat u Hoofminister op die afgestorie Kommissaris-generaal se begrafnis uitgespreek het, getuig van die agting en waardering wat u Kabinet en hierdie Vergadering vir wyle mnr. Bezuidenhout gehad het.

3/...
Dit is jammer dat sy toegewyde dienaar Lebowa en Suid-Afrika moes ontval, maar u kan sy gedagtesis paslik huldig deur voort te bou op die fondamente wat hy gele het.

Gelukkig is die vakante pos van Kommissaris-generaal reeds weer gevul met die aanstelling van dr. R. McLachlan. Ek is bly dat vandag se verrigtinge in sy teenwoordigheid kan geskied en ek wil hom graag gelukwens met sy aanstelling. Ek ken sy ywer en belangstelling en met die wete dat hy die goeie werk van sy voorganger sal voortset, wens ek hon. aangename en vrugbare dienstyd toe.

Die vordering wat u reeds gemaak het op die pad na selfverwesenliking sedert u voormalige Gebiedsowerheid in Augustus 1969 heringestel is en weer sedert u op 2 Oktober 1972 'n selfregerende gebied geword het, is merkwaardig. U het al hoe meer pligte en groter verantwoordelijkhede aanvaar en u het bewys dat u bevoeg is om daardie pligte te vervul en om daardie verantwoordelijkhede te dra.

Ek verneem dat u oorweg om vanjaar vir die eerste keer van 'n leningsbevoegdheid gebruik te maak by die finansiering van sommige van u belangrike kapitaalwerke. Mits so 'n leningsordeelkundig aangegaan word, is dit vir my in vele opsigte 'n voorwaartse stap, want nie alleen kan u infrastruktuur in u gebied nou vinniger geskep word nie, maar die fondament vir sekondêre ontwikkeling word terselfdertyd daarmee gele. Ek is ook baie bly dat u Regering met soveel verantwoordelijkheid en vertroue bereid is om die gevolglike verpligtings onder die beoogde lening te aanvaar.

Die ekonomiese ontwikkeling van u land hang egter, soos ons almal weet, nie net af van die investering deur die openbare sektor nie en gevolglik is dit vir my teleurstellend om op te merk dat daar vanuit u private sektor tot nog toe so 'n geringe bydrae gelewer is. Hier in Seshego, byvoorbeeld, sien u mens nog steeds te min private ssake-ondernemings wat kan u burgers behoort en deur hulle tot
eie voordeel bedryf word.

Die vraag ontstaan dus onwillekeurig of u mense werklik besef dat daar op hierdie gebied vir hulle feitlik onbeperkte moontlikehede vir vooruitgang lê. Met dit nie miskien nou tyd geword dat daar veel meer klem gelê moet word op die rol wat u private sektor te vervul het, veral met die oog op kapitaalvorming nie?

Die huidige ongunstige finansiële klimaat het dit ongelukkig onmoontlik gemaak om met groter kapitaalwerke voort te gaan teen die tempo wat nodig is vir die behoorlike ekonomiese ontwikkeling van Lebowa. Die tekort aan fondse word in alle sektore ondervind, en tot tyd en wyl die posisie verbeter, sal ons maar moet aanvaar dat sekere baie noodsaaklike projekte of verlangsaam of uitgestel moet word.

6/...

Die noodsaaklikheid om ons finansiële reserves te beveilig, het die Regering verplig om strenger brandsofbe- sparingsmaatreëls op te lê, wat natuurlik ook 'n nadelige uitwerking op u ekonomie sal hê. Ek het egter geen twyfel dat die finansiële en ander maatreëls wat deur die Regering geneem is, die verlangde gevolge sal hê nie, en dat dit binne afsienbare tyd weer vir u moontlik sal wees om voort te gaan met die ontwikkeling van Lebowa teen die tempo wat nodig is om dit binne die kortste moontlike tyd 'n lewensvatbare staat te laat word.

Wend ons ons tot 'n bespreking van landbou dink mens onwillekeurig daaraan dat daar reeds 'n wêreldwyse voedsel-skort heers. Wetenskaplikes het beraam dat, tensy 'n aansienlike

7/...
toename in voedselproduksie bewerkstellig word, dit onmoontlik sal wees om die groeiende wêreldbevolking in die jaar 2 000 te kan voed.

Lebowa is nog in die gelukkige posisie dat daar nie honger- nood heers nie, maar wat sal die posisie oor 15 of 20 jaar wees as die huidige produksiesyfers in ag geneem word? Opnames van die hulpbronpotensiaal van Lebowa is reeds gedoen, en wat landbou betref, is gevind dat die landbou-produksiepotensiaal hoog is, maar dat dit op verre nie die volle benut word nie. 'n Doeltreffende en wetenskap-like boerderystelsel moet gevolg word ten einde die beskikbare natuurlike hulpbronne ten beste te benut sonder die gevaar dat die hulpbronne beskadiig, benadeel of uitgeput word.

Die bestaan van die huidige 1,24 miljoen mense van

8/...

Lebowa is afhanklik van hierdie hulpbronne en die toekomstige geslagte sal ook daaruit 'n bestaan moet maak. Die bewaring van die hulpbronne is 'n langetermynbelegging en is dus van nasionale belang. Dit is ook baie duidelik dat die kleiner produksie moet val en dit sal nie bewerkstellig kan word nie indien daardie voortgegaan word met die bestaanslandbou wat nog in groot mate deur u mense beoefen word.

Dit het ook betrekking op veeboerdery, wat as een van Lebowa se grootste bates uitgebou kan word. Met 'n veestapel van meer as 500 000 grootvoo- eenhede kan 'n jaarlike inkomste van nagenoeg R5 miljoen verkry word, maar dit kan slegs gebeur indien daar van die tradisionele boerderymetodes

9/...
afgesien word. 'n Beter gehalte vee moet geteel en op 'n ekonomiese grondslag bemark word. Die tyd is verby dat vee van swak gehalte aangehou kan word bloot omrede dit tradisie is om 'n persoon se rykdom te meet aan die getal beeste wat hy besit, ongeag die gehalte daarvan.

Die afgelope aantal jare is daar wel bemoedigende vordering gemaak, veral met projekte soos met sisal, citrus en bosbou, en daar is 'n geleidelike styging in inkomste uit hierdie bronne wat 'n groot bydrae tot die nasionale ekonomie lever. Indien die bespoeingsgrond van meer as 7 000 hektaar reg benut word, kan dit ook 'n geweldige bydrae lever.

Die Departement van Landbou en Bosbou het 'n voorlistingsorganisasie in die veld wat wetenskaplike boerderyprakteke propageer by elke boer en by elke stam in Lebowa.

U Departement van Landbou en Bosbou verdien u volle same- werking, sodat die mikpunte van hoër produksie, 'n hoër lewenstandaard, behoorlike benutting van die natuurlike hulpbronne en bewaring van die natuur nie 'n dam sal bly nie, maar werklikheid kan word.

Die Departement van Werke van u Regeringsdiens speel 'n hoofrol in die daarstelling van die basiese infrastruktuur waaronder geen ontwikkeling kan plaasvind nie. Die bou van paaiie en brûe en die verskaffing van krag en water is prioriteite, terwyl behuising en alle soorte skole vir die gemeenskap van die uiterste belang is. Dit is groot onder- nemings wat veral deur die tekort aan fondse vertraag word.
Besondere aandag behoort geskenk te word aan maniere om die inkomste uit 'n eie bron te vermeerder en te verseker dat sodanige essensiële projekte nie op die lange baan geskuif word nie.

Daarbenewens is die Departement van Werke sedert die oornamie van gesondheidsdienste ook verantwoordelik vir die instandhouding van 'n aantal hospitaalgeboue asook vir aanbouings en verbouings by hierdie inrigtings.

Op die gebied van die onderwys is daar in verskeie opsigte noemenswaardige vooruitgang gemaak. Die leerlingtal het met 44 000 gestyg tot 484 800, en 'n ander toename wat hiermee gepaard gaan, is die getal skole waarvan nog 57, naamlik 30 primère en 27 sekondêre skole sedert 'n jongste sessie geregistreer is. Daar dien ook gemeld te word dat

12/...

-die getal hoërskole met 14 toegeneem het en gevolglik is daar nou meer as 40 hoërskole met meer as 3 000 leerlinge in Vorm IV en meer as 1 500 in Vorm V.

Twee addisionele opleidingskole het gedurende die jaar begin funksioneer. Dit is die spogskool, naamlik die Dr. C.N. Phatudi-skool op Praktiseer, en die Modjadji-opleidingskool op Modjadji, wat die getal opleidingskole in Lebowa op sewe te staan bring. Dat die getal opgeleide onderwysers in Lebowa aansienlik sal toeneem, is vansaamspreekend, en die getal ongekwalificeerde onderwysers in ge-subsidieerde poste is nou feitlik uitgeskakel. Die beraamde toename in die getal leerlingonderwysers in die sewe opleidingskole is 600, wat sal help om die onderwyser/leerling-verhouding te verbeter.

13/...

'n Groot leemte sal gevul word sodra die nuwe tegniese hoërskool op Lobowakomo gebou is. Dit sal die eerste hoër tegniese skool in Lebowa wees en word deur die Oos-Randse Bantoesake-administrasieraad opgerig.

Die aandag wat volwasse-onderwys begin geniet het verdiens spesiale vermelding. 'n Organiseerder van Volwasse-ondervy is teen die einde van 1975 aangestel, en sedertdien het meer as 700 volwassenes ingeskryf. Nag hierdie stap die graad van geletterdheid in Lebowa verhoog.

Keneer, die Speaker, ek wil nou graag iets sê oor gesondheidsdienste in Lebowa.

Op 1 April verlede jaar is gesondheidsdienste vanaf die Centrale Regering na u Regering overgegaan. Op daardie datum was nege van die 20 hospitale wat binne Lebowa se gebied geleë is, asook vier welsynsinstelling onder die beheer van u Departement van Gesondheid geplaas. Sedertdien het hierdie Departement bestendig gegroei en vandaag is reeds 14 hospitale en vyf welsynsinstelling onder u beheer, terwyl 116 klinieke ingeskakel is by die onvattende gesondheidsdiens wat van hospitale uitgaan. Daar sal vanjaar nog drie hospitale onder u beheer geplaas word, wat die totale
getal hospitale onder u beheer op 17 te staan sal bring, met 5 675 hospitaalbeddens tot u beskikking. Uit bo-
genooide gejewens moet ek aflei dat u in Lebowa baie goed daaraan toe is wat basiese gesondheidsfasiliteite betref. Ek weet dat dit een van die ideale van u Departement van Gesondheid is om sy dienste na die mense te bring en nie andersom nie, en dat u dus meer klinike en gesondheidsentra wil oprig. Dit is egter ook so dat hierdie Departement saam met die Departement van Onderwys meer as 60% van u totale begroting insluk en die vraag kan gestel word of dit billik is dat die ekonomies aktiewe groep mense die kragte en middele moet verskaf terwyl die jongmense en die ou mense al die voordele pluk. Dit is dus belangrik dat stamme en gemeenskappe self die inisiatief neem en fondse

16/...

vir die doel insamel, en hulle sal uit die aar? van die saak ook voorkeur geniet by die goedkeuring vir die instel-
ing van kliniek dienste. Ek is besonder bly om te verneen dat sekere gemeenskappe reeds sulke aanbiedings kom doen het, en ek moet die mense van Lebowa gelukwens met so 'n op-
offerende gebaar.

Keneer die Speaker, ek het gesê dat gesondheid nie net die verantwoordelijkheid van u Regering moet wees nie. Elke mens, ook u en ek, sal eendag tot verantwoording geroep word oor wat ons met ons eie lewens gedoen het. Daar is van u seuns en dogters wat hulle in mediese en verpleegberoepe bekwaam het, maar nog verkies om hulle buite Lebowa te vestig. Ons moet net 'n harde stem na hulle roep om terug te kom huis toe. U Ontwikkelingssorporasie moet die geleenthede vir

17/...
hulle skop om hulle praktyke hier in hulle eie geboorteplekke te kom vestig en hulle eie mense te dien.

Die taak en doel van u Departement van Gesondheid is om vir elke mens sy geboortereg van 'n gesonde lewe te verskyn. Alleen as elkeen, van die reëls tot die nederige onderdane hulle besondere deeltjie bydrae, sal ons die ideale peil van volle gesondheid kan bereik. En dan het ek in gedagte nie net die afwesigheid van siekte en ongesteldheid nie, maar ek verwys na algemene fisiese, geestelike en maatskaplike welsyn. Dit is gesondheid in die ware sin van die woord.

Wat die Departement van Justisie betref, verneem ek dat Lebowa reeds polisiedienste oorgeneem

18/...
Om met hierdie proses van vervanging te kan voortgaan, doen die Departement van Justisie alles in sy vermö om te verseker dat Lebowa-amptenare ten volle opgelei word vir die hoër poste. Gedurende 1976 was daar byvoorbeeld 57 amptenare wat universiteitskursusse gevolg het, en 'n hele aantal kort kursusse is aangebied. Daarbenewens word 'n vaste indiensopleidingsprogram in elke magistraatkantoor gevolg.

Daar moet egter in gedagte gehou word dat ervaring vir die hoër poste nodig is, en net so min as wat 'n pas gekwalifiseerde onderwyser onmiddellik die hoof van 'n skool kan word, kan 'n persoon wat so pas regskwalifikasies verwerf het, onmiddellik 'n magistraat of assistent-magistraat word.

20/...

Daar moet gewaar word teen die oorhaastige bevordering van onervare amptenare aangesien dit tot verlaagde standaarde kan lei en dus tot 'n ineenstorting in u Regeringsdiens, wat ernstige gevolge vir u land sal meebring. In hierdie verband bedoel ek natuurlik nie slegs die Departement van Justisie nie maar u Regeringsdiens as geheel.

Menseer die Speaker, geografies lê Lebowa langs die grootste dorpe van Noord-Transvaal, naamlik Pietersburg, Potgietersrus, Tzaneen en Groblersdal. Trouens, u is bure en, na ek verneem, nogal baie goeie bure. Dit is verblydend om te verneem dat hierdie goeie buurkap blykbaar nog verder bevorder word deur gereeld samesprekings wat deur die Kommissaris-generaal gereël word tussen die Lebowa-kabinet, die verskillende stadsrade, Bantoesake-
administrasierade, "chambers of commerce and industries," Afrikaanse sakekamers en distrikssandbou-unies.

Hierdie samesprekings moet beskou word as van onskaatbare waarde. Die ontwikkeling van die Noordelike Blanke gebied en Lebowa moet ondersteunend verloop. Die een moet die ander nie met afguns bejee nie. Of die ontwikkeling in Lebowa of in die Blanke gebied plaasvind, dit sal altyd tot voordeel van die hele noordelike gemeenskap strek. U groot gemeenskaplike taak is om mekaar aan te vul, en nie om af te takel nie; om gesprek te voer oor geskille indien daar verskille bestaan. Samewerking moet lei tot vooruitgang, terwyl struwweling en verdeeldheid vooruitgang streem en ontwikkeling op haas elke terrein verongeluk. Ons tydsomstandighede en ons verantwoordelikhede

-22-

om vir almal op alle terreine vreedsame en voorspoedige lewensomstandighede te skep, vra van sowel Swart as Blank volwasse, toegewyde leierskap. Gelukkig is die leiers van hierdie noordelike gebied bewus van hierdie besondere roeping en taak. Die gesindhede waarin daar gewerk en gelei word, voorspel slegs sukses vir die toekoms. Nag ek ook melding maak van die goeie gees van samewerking wat daar bestaan tussen u Kabinet, Wetgewende Vergadering en die Volkeraadslid vir Pietersburg.

Meneer die Speaker, ek wil u ten slotte graag ‘n suksesvolle en vrugbare sessie toewens. Ek wil u van harte seën op u beraadslagings toewens, en mag die Heer u besiel met wysheid en sterkte in die diens van u volk.

--23--
Ek verklaar nou hierdie Vyfde Sessie van die Tweede Lebowa- Wetgewende Vergadering behoorlik geopen.
Mr. W. M. SUTTON asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

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

(2) what were the findings of the investigation;

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

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

(1)(a) and (b) At the request of the Governments of Gazankulu and Lebowa the then Minister of Bantu Administration and Development appointed a Committee consisting of a Chairman nominated by them and six members of whom three were nominated by each of the Governments: concerned to inquire into and report on the acceptability of boundaries between Lebowa and Gazankulu in the vicinity of Bacho-koo, Phokwana, Napi and Ntebodi and to make recommendations in regard to future boundaries at the places

10 MAY 1978

where the investigation

understands.

ing the recommendation.

the recommendation.

decision on the boundaries

between them.

(2) Recommendations were made in respect of certain areas as well as in the case of boundaries. In the case of the majority the boundaries were made.

(3) The final report of the committee submitted to the Governments of the two countries was approved by the Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa and the Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa in 1979.

Governor General
Independent black staffs could pose threat, says Dr Phatudi

Tribune Correspondent

The Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, has outlined a new federal system for South Africa.

Dr Phatudi’s proposal of a federation of States is based on geographical and not racial grouping, as is the case with present Government policy.

He feels that the creation of independent black States is playing into the hands of the communists.

"Should these States decide to establish diplomatic ties with the Cubans or Russians they would be free to do so. Such an eventuality could ultimately lead to the communists gaining a foothold right in our midst," he said.

The chief minister expressed doubts about the economic viability of the individual homelands.

He is in favour of a federation of multi-racial States in which all groups would participate. These States could be created throughout South Africa and could be bound together in a "federal republic of southern Africa."

He believes Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana would join such a federation "once our house has been put in order."

Regarding white fears of being "swamped" by the blacks, Dr Phatudi said:

"The rights of all minority groups would have to be guaranteed. There is more goodwill among the blacks than most whites realise. The Soveto riots have taught us that militancy among blacks is not widespread — if this was a fact the wave of unrest would have continued."

When questioned about the so-called "monopolistic" economic system which has developed in the homelands, via the development corporations at the expense of healthy free enterprise, Dr Phatudi said:

"The two systems cannot be reconciled. The so-called monopolistic system is a product of development, I am all for free trade. Healthy competition stimulates any economy."

He also agreed that there would be advantages in more combined black / white business concerns.

Dr Phatudi is not concerned about the possibility of black business being strangled by whites in a free enterprise system.

"Salaries and incomes in such integrated States would have to be determined by the ability of the individual regardless of his colour."
Alliance may go it alone, say Leon

Mr John Leon, the leader of the White Party, said last week that the Alliance Government had failed to control the situation in South Africa. In an interview, he warned that the Whites do not want to talk to the blacks about the country's problems but the blacks want to talk about them and will not solve the problems on their own way," said Mr Leon.

SHARE

The political situation is still volatile in South Africa, with the tension between the races and the government. The leader of the Front National, Mr. Leon, has expressed concern over the current situation and the need for reconciliation.

Mr Leon had talks with the ruling party's leader, Mr. Botha, at the weekend and the two leaders have agreed to continue discussions.

The apparent reconciliation of the two parties is a significant development in the context of ongoing racial tension in South Africa.
Phatudi leans towards ties with alliance

By GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

1) En THE South African Black Alliance will hammer out the blueprint of an alternative to the Government's drastic constitutional proposals at a meeting in Durban next month, a leading member of the alliance, Mr Sonny Leon, said in Pretoria yesterday.

Mr Leon said he had discussions at the weekend with the Lesobu leader, Dr Cedric Phatudi. He had agreed that, for any constitution to work in South Africa, all South Africans of all races had to be involved.

Speaking from Seshego, Mr Leon said he expected black leaders who had opted for independence to join the alliance.

N. Stone, 'Hungary and the Crisis of J Contemporary History, Vol 1, No 3,

3) H. Koch, The Origins of the First War
T. Wolff, The Eve of 1914
L.C.F. Turner, Origins of the First World War

4) The alliance is made up of Zulu chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement, the Labour Party, and the Indian Reform Party.

"Peace and stability in South Africa is a bright thing and unless all the people of this country have a share in government and decision making, chronic unrest is unavoidable," said Mr Leon.

Mr Leon said he expected black leaders who had opted for independence to join the alliance.

But he stressed that the door was open to whites to join the alliance. There was no intention of making the alliance an exclusively black, coloured and Indian political formation.

"South Africa is going to be a multiracial country, and we believe that the alliance, with support from all racial groups, is the catalyst which can bring this about," he said.

However, Mr Leon warned that time was running out. Pressures from outside were increasing. Disturbing reports of Russian involvement in Angola had been published.

"It is vitally important for the survival of some form of democracy in this country that the National Government should bring the leaders of all groups together to find a constitutional framework which will ensure political and economic freedom for all," he said.

5th June
Chauffeur is now in the business

By GEOFF DALGLISH
Chief Reporter

THE 68-year-old chauffeur to millionaire industrialist and motor industry mogul, Dr Albert Wessels, retired yesterday — and opened his own car business in Lebowa.

Announcing his momentous move, a delighted Mr Black Rametse said: "For 36 years Dr Wessels and I lived in harmony. I'm sorry to leave his personal service but, of course, I remain in the family business." Yesterday Mr Rametse became the first black sub-dealer in the Toyota dealer network with the opening of Rametse Motors at Selepte, near his birthplace in the Northern Transvaal.

Mr Rametse joined Dr Wessels, the chairman and founder of Toyota, in 1922 soon after his arrival in Johannesburg for the princely sum of R3.20 a week.

He worked as a messenger, personal assistant, chauffeur, waiter ... and eventually as a driver.

Next Friday the two will team up again to celebrate the official opening of Rametse Motors at a function in Pretoria, where the main speakers will include Dr Cedric Phakathi, the Chief Minister of Lebowa.

Teaming up again ... chauffeur-turned-garage proprietor Mr Black Rametse and millionaire industrialist Dr Albert Wessels.
Seshego — The Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Mulder, will open the Lebowa Legislative Assembly here next Tuesday.

The 100 members of the assembly — 60 nominated chiefs and 40 elected MPs — will elect the Lebowa Chief Minister on Monday.

During the general election, no clear indication of the strength of the three parties emerged as most candidates stood as independents.

The Chief Minister, Dr Phathudi, said his party was looking forward to returning to power with an increased majority. — SAPA.
Phatudi scraps home

Lebowa's Chief Minister, Dr. Cedric Phatudi, scraped to a close victory against traditional Chief Maserumule Matlala in the homeland elections yesterday.

Dr. Phatudi won the election by a majority of only four, holding 49 seats against Chief Matlala's 45.

Two ballot papers were spoiled and there were two absentee.

In the last homeland election in Lebowa in 1973, Dr. Phatudi defeated Chief Matlala for the position of Chief Minister.

The close results are viewed by observers as a conservative reaction to Dr. Phatudi's anti-homeland independence stance.

Urgent 1 2 3 4 5 Not Urgent

Communication to the students:

Should an African Technical College offer courses in Language and...

5. Other (please specify).

1. Africans not regarded as capable/competent.

2. Africans unqualified/unemployed.

3. Reactions of customers/professional.

4. Fear of friction and hostility among different African groups.

5. Assumed legal restrictions.

6. Job restrictions.

7. Assumed illegality of placing whites under Africans.

8. Red tape associated with employment of Africans.

9. Trade unions/industrial council restrictions.

10. Separate offices/colleges/campuses required by law.

11. Appointments board restrictions.

12. Fear of reactions of white employers.

Which you see as being the most important.

Is it because of any of the following? Indicate the 3 factors then you indicated in the previous question:

4. What factors prevent you from employing more Africans as technologists
Dr Cedric Phatudi's very narrow victory in the Lebowa leadership stakes highlights the delicate balance between the "city" men like Dr Phatudi and the traditionalists, such as Chief Matlala, who came within four votes of unseating him. Some of the tribal leaders have taken a stronger line on opting for independence than Dr Phatudi, who has been decidedly lukewarm. Their all-but-successful challenge may hasten Lebowa's decision to accept independence.
Mulder opens Lebowa session

Political Correspondent

Lebowa had the opportunity of functioning as a self-governing state and its future was in the hands of its own people, the Minister of Pilar Relations and Development, Dr C P Mulder, said at Soshego today.

Opening the first session of the third Lebowa Legislative Assembly, the Minister said he had no intention of placing obstacles in the road to full independence.

After discussions he had had with Chief Minister Dr Cecil Phatudi in July on the decision to abandon the Internal Autonomy Bill, he had informed the Cabinet that he would rather talk about the transfer of further functions in terms of existing legislation.

Dr Mulder said: "Let us plan a future in which you as a nation in your own right may remain true to your national values, your culture and traditions. But at the same time take your place in the modern world with its technological and scientific advances."

After outlining the progress achieved in Lebowa in the fields of the economy, housing, electricity reticulation, waterworks, education, agriculture, justice and law and order, the Minister said Lebowa stood on the threshold of socio-economic development.
Lebowa to raise taxes, Govt pay

**SOUTH AFRICAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Households</th>
<th>Income levels</th>
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<td>308</td>
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<td>1.00 48,33</td>
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<tr>
<td>91 - Airport</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.06 63,84</td>
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<tr>
<td>91 - Pwalhoop</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>1.35 76,24</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.34 82,37</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1.48 89,11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91 - Pwalhoop</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.54 80,77</td>
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</tbody>
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**SOUTH AFRICAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

Lebowa to raise taxes, Govt pay

SOUTH AFRICAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS. — The Lebowa Government yesterday announced its intention to raise taxes and various state fees in the coming financial year.

Introducing Lebowa's R72-million budget for 1979/80, the Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs, Mr Sadness Mamiane, said he intended introducing legislation to raise the country's special tax from March 1 next year.

But he also announced a general increase in salaries of about 5% for Lebowa Government officials, employees and teachers from January 1 next year.

Steps such as the stricter enforcement of the Bantu Taxation Act of 1969, the more effective collection of monies due to the Lebowa Government and the raising of uneconomical fees to increase the income of Lebowa would continue to receive the attention of the Cabinet, he said.

Mr Mamiane said the R72.600.000 budget did not nearly represent government requirements.

The budget allowed for the R72.600.000 to be voted for the various departments.

Of this, only R28-million was expected to be provided by the Lebowa Government from its own revenue resources.

"We are aware that the economic situation of the country as a whole is not yet satisfactory, but the urgent requirements of Lebowa force us to take steps," he said. — Sapa.
Phatudi rejects independence

SESHEGO — Lebowa did not want independence from South Africa because this would be suicidal, the Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi, said in the Legislative Assembly here yesterday.

Delivering his policy speech during the homeland's first session of the third Legislative Assembly, he said his government stood firmly against "the so-called independence."

"My Government firmly believes that South Africans, white and black, should confer together to find a political arrangement along federal lines reflecting integrated reality of the South African economy.

"In this regard, the Lebowa Government will cooperate with all parties concerned," Dr Phatudi said.

On internal autonomy, he said his government had approached the Minister of Plural Relations and Development, Dr Mulder, about getting more powers.

He also said his government had asked Dr Mulder about the possibility of having an eighth Cabinet Minister.

"Negotiations are afoot with the Central Government to have a railway line constructed between Zebediela Estate and the new capital of Lebowakgomo.

"The construction of such a railway line would provide the necessary infrastructure for industrialists and related bodies," — SAPA.
PROKLAMASIE
van die Waarnemende Staatspresident van die
Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. R. 217, 1978

WEGGING VAN PROKLAMASIE R. 156 VAN
1971—UITSNID VAN SEKERIE PHASE UIT DIE
GEWENDE VERGADERING INGI STEEL IS

En met die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 1 (2)
van die Grondwet van die Swart State 1971 (Wet 21 van
1971), wesig ek hierby, met ingang van 1 September 1978,
een deel van Proklamatie R. 156 van 1971, deur sub-
paragraaf (e) van paragraaf (1) deur die volgende sub-
paragraaf te vervang:

"te Sekgosee (met uit het van die fase Leeuw-
kraal 492 LS, Kliptbos 767 LS, Uniek 768 LS, Matok 491
LS, De Kaffirsdrift 510 LS, The Grange 471 LS, Maattij-
seklipfontein 513 LS, Ramaapotspruit 514 LS, Locatie van
Ramaapoep 774 LS, Deelkraal 515 LS, De Gladde Kliptkop
763 LS, Bieeslaagte 509 LS, Klipplaatdrift 508 LS,
Tarentaalstruur 493 LS, De Onderste Wagendrift 464 LS en
Baviaansspruit 494 LS)."

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek
van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Achtende dag van
Augustus, Eenduizend Negenhonderd Aartien-wedui.

M. VILJOEN, Waarnemende Staatspresident.

Op bie van die Waarnemende Staats-president-in-rade:

C. P. MULDER.

25/8/78

PROCLAMATION
by the Acting State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. R. 217, 1978


—EXCLUSION OF CERTAIN FARMS FROM THE
AREA IN RESPECT OF WHICH THE LEBOWA
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY HAS BEEN ESTAB-
LISHED

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by sec-
tion 1 (2) of the Black States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act
21 of 1971), I hereby amend, with effect from 1 Septem-
ber 1978, the Schedule to Proclamation R. 156 of 1971,
by the substitution for subparagraph (e) of paragraph (1)
of the following subparagraph:

"te Sekgosee (excluding the farms Leeuwkraal 492 LS,
Kliptbos 767 LS, Uniek 768 LS, Matok 491 LS, De
Kaffirsdrift 510 LS, The Grange 471 LS, Matjesseklip-
fontein 513 LS, Ramaapotspruit 514 LS, Locatie van
Ramaapoep 774 LS, Deelkraal 515 LS, De Gladde Kliptkop
763 LS, Bieeslaagte 509 LS, Klipplaatdrift 508 LS,
Tarentaalstruur 493 LS, De Onderste Wagendrift 464 LS and
Baviaansspruit 494 LS)."

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of
South Africa at Pretoria this Eighteenth day of August,
One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-eight.

M. VILJOEN. Acting State President.

By Order of the Acting State President-in-Council:

C. P. MULDER.
Abolish all racist laws, Govt urged

Political Staff
LEBOWA — All discriminatory laws should be abolished, said Lebowa's Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi.

Blacks were no longer prepared to accept concessions, he said.

Dr Phatudi said separate development should be abandoned because it was "unrealistic and a failure".

He was speaking at the third Lebowa Agricultural Show at Lebowakgomo, the homelands capital. It was to be officially opened by Dr F Hartzenburg but he could not be present.

Ethnic grouping was a danger to both white and black unless it was completely wiped out, the results would be catastrophic, Dr Phatudi said.

"To avoid this whites must come out of their laagers and blacks from their kraals to work out a peaceful solution for the safety of all," said Dr Phatudi.

He said the whites should accept that from the Cape to the Limpopo River, South Africa was one country and belonged to all inhabitants irrespective of colour.

"For the last 300 years leadership has been entirely in white hands, and blacks were merely followers. "We have to normalise the situation by power-sharing and participation in all matters." If a pass is good for a black it should be good for a white. If the whites feel they cannot carry passes, they should not impose them on us," he said.

Dr Phatudi said South Africa's riches were turned into misfortune because whites were unwilling to share.

Agricultural projects in the homelands depended entirely on the infrastructure, and the South African Government was responsible to see to it that it was done properly, Dr Phatudi said.

"For the black man to produce and market, he needs roads, bridges and railway lines to span a homelands," Dr Hartzenburg's speech, read by Dr R McLauchlan.

Lebowa's Commissioner-General, appealed to Lebowa to motivate its people to improve agricultural studies.

During the past year Lebowa's R1-million income came from agricultural production and plans were being made for about 75% of Lebowa's agricultural land in 1978, Dr Hartzenburg said.

He said strong economies resulting from agriculture also contributed to a country's political strength.

"It is not only plants and animals that need extra water. The individual and growing industries in your country also need water for growth," he said.

47. e.g. D.H. Houghton (1973): "At home they (migrant labourers) are primitive agriculturalists or pastoralists conforming to the traditional economic pattern and dwelling in the social environment of their tribe". (p.35). Also see C. Orpen (1976), ch.6, "Western and Tribal Black Workers".

48. "This view is epitomised by the story of the African who, when shown by a demonstrator how to double the yields from his field, far from applying them the next season, was discovered sitting by his hut enjoying a sabbatical year". Westcott (1976), p.3. For a slight variation on this White stereotyping of Africans, see Peter Becker, Tribe to Town-ship, (Panther, 1974), "Five Bags of Maize", pp.129-30.
Brain-drain hampers homelands — Phatudi

RURAL poverty and unemployment were causing a brain-drain from the homelands to urban areas, Dr Cedric Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa, told the Institute of Personnel Management convention yesterday.

He said people needed to create an entrepreneurial class were drawn to the cities because they lacked opportunities in underdeveloped regions.

Unemployed, people placed a burden on the land, but if they migrated it could add to urban unemployment.

Dr Phatudi said the homelands would be economically tied to South Africa for a long time — whether they were politically independent or not.

Government policy tried to change this by relocating economic activity. Bophuthatswana and KwaZulu were being helped, but Lebowa had been neglected, he said.
DEPARTMENT OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

No. R. 203
6 October 1978

REDEFINITION OF THE NAMAKGALE TOWNSHIP, LEBOWA

I. Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development, acts on behalf of the Minister of Plural Relations and Development under and in terms of the power vested in him by resolution 4 (1) of Chapter II of the Regulations of the Administration and Control of Township in Black Areas, published under Proclamation 236 of 1965, hereinafter—

(a) redeline the Namakgale Township by amending Government Notice 756 of 1969 by the substitution for the Schedule therein of the accompanying Schedule;

(b) withdraw Government Notice 1135 of 1973.

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

(Signed) T60/4/1520/1

SCHEDULE

The area of land consisting of the following pieces of land situated in Lebowa on the farm Makushane Location 28 L.11, District of Lebowa, as indicated on the undermentioned diagrams and plans, approved by the Secretary for Plural Relations and Development and filed in his office, copies of which are available in the office of the Township Superintendent;

(1) A certain piece of land, in extent 998,927.8 hectares, as indicated on Diagram B.70/4/668.

(2) Unit C, in extent 91,941.8 hectares, indicated on Diagram B.70/973.

(3) Unit A, consisting of portions in extent 2.261.7 hectares, 7,539.1 hectares and 1,499.2 hectares, indicated on General Plan B.70/972, General Plan B.70/973 and General Plan B.70/976 respectively.

(4) Unit B, consisting of portions in extent 12,905.3 hectares, 49,083.9 hectares and 55,379.5 hectares, indicated on General Plan B.70/972, B.70/973, B.70/974 and B.70/978 respectively.

DEPARTMENT OF PLURAL BETREKKINGE EN ONTWIKKELING

No. R. 203
6 October 1978

HEROEKRYWING VAN DIE DORP
NAMAKGALE, LEBOWA

Fr. Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Adjunt-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling, handelende namens die Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling, krag toe die beweging hom verleen deur resolutie 4 (1) van Hoofstuk 1 van die Regulasies vir die Administrasie en Bestuur van Dorpe in Swart Gebiede, afgekondig deur Proklamasie R. 236 van 1962—

(a) heroewry die dorpe Namakgale deur Goewermentskennige 756 van 1969 te wysig deur die Byke daarvan deur die huidige Byke te vervang; en

(b) tek hierby Goewermentskennige 1425 van 1973 in.

W. I. VOSLOO, Adjunt-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling.

(Signed) T60/4/1520/1

BYLAE

Die grondstuk bestaan uit die volgende stukke grond geleë in Lebowa op die plaas Makushane Location 28 L.11, Distrik Lebowa, as aangedui op ondergenoemde stukken en blanke deur die Sekretaris van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling goedgekeur en is in sy kantoor bewaar en waarvan afkry skriflike beskikbaar is in die kantoor van die Dorpbestuurman.

(1) In Sowet-stuk grond, groot 908,927.8 hektaar, aangedui op Kaart B.70/4/668.

(2) In Feobest, groot 91,941.8 hektaar, aangedui op Kaart B.70/973.

(3) Feobest C, groot 142,941.8 hektaar, aangedui op Kaart B.70/974.

(4) In Feobest B, groot 12,905.3 hektaar, 49,083.9 hektaar en 55,379.5 hektaar, aangedui op ondergenoemde kaarten.
UN must supervise the poll, says SWAPO

GABORONE. — Swapo was ready to take part in free elections in South West Africa provided they were held under the control and supervision of the UN, the Swapo treasurer, Mr Lucas Pohamba, said yesterday.

Mr Pohamba, who is on a private visit to Botswana, said in an interview that Swapo’s offer of a ceasefire could still be taken up by South Africa.

Swapo would be prepared to sign a peace treaty if South Africa accepted the ceasefire offer, he said.

Mr Pohamba said Swapo would win UN-supervised elections because it represented the aspirations of the people of SWA.

He dismissed claims by the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance that it represented the SWA people.

The DTA represented and was part and parcel of the South African Government, he said.

If South Africans did not come to their senses and accept the UN report on SWA, they would be forced to run from the territories, as the Americans had been forced to run from Vietnam.

“It may take us some time to force them to run, but we will ultimately succeed,” said Mr Pohamba.

— Sapa.
Development millions

'MAIL' AFRICA BUREAU

MASERU. — The general manager of the Commonwealth Development Corpora-
tion, Mr P Meinentzhagen, says his corporation has spent 379-million in de-
veloping projects in 43 developing countries over the past 30 years.

Speaking on the eve of his departure for Swaziland after two days of talks with
the Lesotho Government last weekend, Mr Meinentzhagen said when the corpo-
ration was established 30 years ago about R1 000-million was earmarked to as-
sist developing countries to strengthen their economies.

He said the money which they gave to these developing countries had no strings
attached, but there would be no money channelled to the countries which violated
human rights.
R15m project to house 2,000

PHALABORWA — A R15 million project to provide "luxury" accommodation for 2,000 black workers at a paltry rental has been launched in Namakgale township in Lebowa.

The project, being sponsored by the Phosphate Development Corporation Ltd (Foskor). Its main purpose is to provide married workers with family accommodation within commuting distance of their work.

The workers will commute the 12 kilometres between Namakgale and the mine at Foskor's expense. According to the corporation's relations manager, Mr J. Foskor, Foskor by the Lebowa Development Corporation, which was the lowest tenderer for the R15-million first phase of the project. Hostel accommodation for the remaining 1,000 single workers is to follow shortly, as well as schools, a shopping complex, parks and other amenities.

The workers will commute the 12 kilometres between Namakgale and the mine at Foskor's expense. According to the corporation's relations manager, Mr J. Foskor, the cost of the project is about R500 000 a year.

The houses are superior to those found in most black areas and townships in the country, although they are still outwardly "matchbox" in appearance. One hardly notices the uniformity, however, as they are finished in different colours and staggered on generous 20 by 35 m stands which are sturdily fenced and dotted with marula trees.

Each house consists of a living room, three rooms, bathroom with twin showers, separate toilet and a storeroom. Electricity, hot and cold running water and waterborne sewerage are provided.

According to Mr Schoilemeyer, the total cost of a fully furnished house is about R5,700 and provision is being made for workers to buy the houses they occupy. For those who do not wish to buy or live in the homeland permanently, the monthly rental and service charges will be a
The Municipalities and the line at the at the begin-

Claim • forced farmers to go

PHALABORWA — A number of farmers living in the Schalk area near here allege they have been forced off their properties by the Department of Plural Relations who have incorporated their land into the Lebowa homeland.

They said in interviews they had been made "ridiculous" offers.

Many of the farmers are aged and had planned to retire on their lands.

In August last year three evaluators arrived in the Schalk area “out of the blue” and worked out estimates for more than 10 Schalk holdings.

The demand for African technical outlook on life and most important tasks was considered at great length.

Consisting of several usually some discussion of firm involved, including cussion of the firm's ment, followed by an attemp tion by question. The explained in great length.

held with people who ways of going about the on thoughts on the demand their experience, often cont-

For this reason equally important the nature of the firm's sta production process to work through purpose of the Some of the not understood its job, and gave for African to considerable, in

To recap, the is that the re some of the indi individual speaking in African techni between the line from the myth perceive the s an employer in

The interviewer's prediction of the employer's actual behaviour when it comes to employing African technicians may be more accurate than the employer's perception of his own future behaviour. We hope, for the sake of the accuracy of the recommendations in this report, that this is indeed the case.
Farmers bitter at valuations

By CHRIS MARAIS
PHALABORWA. — Many farmers living in the Schalk area near Phalaborwa allege they have been forced off their properties with unfair compensation by the Department of Plural Relations, which has incorporated their land into the Lebowa homeland.

They say they had been made “ridiculous” offers for their properties and belongings — often less than half their worth.

Many of the farmers are old and expected to retire on their properties. But in August last year three evaluators arrived unexpectedly and worked out estimates for more than 10 Schalk holdings.

“We obviously demanded to have our land re-evaluated,” said Mr Marius van der Vyver, a leader of the Schalk farming community.

“This has not been done, and many of us had until the beginning of the month to move out.”

Mr Van Der Vyver was offered R32 000 for his property, which he values at nearly R50 000.

He feels he cannot fight officialdom, so last week he sent a telegram to the Department of Plural Relations saying: “I accept the offer — no other choice — thank you very much — for nothing.”

“If I stayed on and defied the department, where would that get me? Most of my neighbours have already moved out, I would be surrounded by the homeland, and the value of my property would be absolutely nil,” he said.

“And when the farmers moved out, their houses and homesteads were completely vandalised.

“I can’t think why the homesteads were not protected. Had the authorities kept them intact, they could have moved black families in later.”
Lebowa probes pension scheme for abuses

Own Correspondent

PIETERSBURG — Serious irregularities have been found in Lebowa’s pension scheme. It has allegedly been used as a means of livelihood by people throughout the homeland who are not eligible for pensions.

An official inquiry into Lebowa’s entire pensions and welfare set-up has been instituted by the homeland’s Government which has been spending up to 30 percent of its annual budget in this sector.

In an interview Dr Cedric Phatudi, the Lebowa Chief Minister, said it was not healthy for a developing people to rely so heavily on welfare.

“This is a most unusual situation which has resulted in too many becoming dependent on pensions for a living,” he said.

The purpose of the commission of inquiry, he added, was to establish which people received pensions and whether they could be encouraged to work.

There is fear among senior Labour officials that essential health services will suffer if the department’s pension scheme is not revised.
HOMELANDS - Lebanon
General

4-1-79 - 31-12-79
Technical change, or a change in the mix of technologies employed, was expected to raise labour productivity in the case of 4 minerals: iron ore, chrome, manganese, and coal — and hence to slow the rise of employment behind that of output. Of these only coal is a substantial employer — and there labour productivity has grown somewhat more slowly than projected (3½ per cent per annum), although the deceleration in 1975 and 1976. For the rest iron ore is doing much as predicted, manganese is experiencing productivity gains somewhat greater than predicted, and chrome markedly less than expected. (In the case of chrome, if the latest output projections are correct, we are employing somewhat under 20,000 workers by that date).

In five other cases — all important employers — little or no productivity-raising change in techniques was possible. In the case of platinum, copper, asbestos, and gold has shown a quite sharp reduction in efficiency (as has been the constant-output—constant productivity case, with sharp productivity growth of at least 7½ per cent per annum during the 1970s). The mining of asbestos and diamonds have registered increases (though the figures are all based on a complete work period). Output per worker continues to decline, and hence not able to say which of the two factors — productivity growth or output per worker has been the larger.

However, both copper and diamond mining are being worked...
Phatudi calls for reforms—end to discrimination

Staff Reporter

TURFLOOP — The Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, has called for immediate reforms in South Africa, especially in black education.

"We are all South Africans with a common homeland, citizenship and future. It is essential that we should get rid of statutory discrimination," Dr Phatudi said.

Referring to the present as a time of golden opportunity to correct the mistakes of the past, Dr Phatudi appealed for immediate reforms.

"We must be prepared to accept rather than reject immediate reform — otherwise it will be forced on us in a manner which will destroy bridges which have been built," he said.

Dr Phatudi suggested that a renewed effort be made to teach the youth how to study.

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'The Star' Wednesday January 10 1979

'Education for blacks unrelated to their lot'

Staff Reporter

TURFLOOP — Education for blacks did not relate to their situation and problems, Professor E Mphahlele, a Lebowa schools inspector, said at an education symposium at the University of the North.

"As a result the pupil becomes frustrated and soon an emotional explosion follows," he said.

"In this country we Africans are a conquered people. The white man dictates where we shall live and what curriculum shall be followed in our schools.

"How can you blame someone for developing a black humanism when he is continually being reminded that he is black?"

Professor Mphahlele said the authorities did not appreciate or understand the psychological trauma when a whole community is moved to a different area.

Life to the black man was his house, his children, his lands and his crops. It mattered very much to him where he died although this might not be so important to Western man, he said.
DEPARTMENT OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

No. 482
9 March 1979

DEFINITION OF THE LOCAL LIMITS OF THE DISTRICT OF SEKGOSHE, IN INCIDENTAL MATTERS

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 2 (1) and (2) of the Magistrate’s Courts Act, 1944 (Act 32 of 1944), I, Peter Berhardus Jacobus Kooihoop, Minister of Plural Relations and Development, hereby notify that with effect from 9 March 1979, I—

(a) redefine the local limits of the District of Sekgoshe in accordance with the Schedule to this notice;

(b) withdraw the appointment of Location van Postwagte No. 731 E as a place for the holding of a necessitated court for the District of Sekgoshe and an amended Government Notice No. 481 of 1972 accordingly.

D. KOOIHOOP
Minister of Plural Relations and Development

SCHEDULE

SEKGOSHE

Reconnaissance at the eastern boundary of the farm Sekgoshe by Mr. H. T. de Kock, geologist, shows that the boundary is as follows: To the north, the said boundary is for the lands belonging to the following persons: to the south, the said boundary is for the lands belonging to the said H. T. de Kock, and to the west, the said boundary is for the lands belonging to the said Mr. H. T. de Kock.
LT, groot 53,807 ha, en Gedeelte 12 (Kaat LG A5040/58), Gedeelte 1 (Kaat LG A7537/60) van de plaats Kogelfontein 183 LT, die plaats Grootsfontein 164 LT, Myngenoogen 166 LT, Klipkraal 176 LT, Diepkoel 173 LT, Rietloop 341 LT en Goudplaats 340 LT, tot by die suidelijke baken van laaggenoemde plaas; daarvandaan algemeen noordwaarts met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs sodat hulle in hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde plaas Goudplaats 340 LT, die plaas Bierkraal 173 LT, Uitspan 172 LT, Vlakhaagte 169 LT, Boschkophoek 170 LT, genoemde plaas Myngenoogen 166 LT, die plaas Voorspoed 132 LT, Gedeelte 3 (Eersteling) (Kaat LG A85/16) van die plaas Setali 131 LT en die volgende gedeeltes van die plaas Rietvlei 130 LT: Gedeelte 6 (Kaat LG A1068/34), Gedeelte 5 (Kaat LG A1067/34) en die restant van Gedeelte 10 (Kaat LG A2066/35), groot 195,824,6 ha, tot by die noordwestelijke baken van laaggenoemde gedeelte; daarvandaan algemeen ooswaarts met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs sodat hulle in hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde gedeelte 10 van die plaas Rietvlei 130 LT, die plaas Setali 122 LT, Gedeelte 1 (Kaat LG A83/16), van genoemde plaas Setali 131 LT, die plaas Voorspoed 132 LT, Paardkraal 135 LT, Bonfontein 136 LT, Knoedefontein 113 LT, Zeeremoi 110 LT en Schaapplaats 108 LT, tot by die noordoostelijke baken van laaggenoemde plaas, die beginpunt.

No. 483 9 March 1979

KOMMISSARISHOF, PIETERSBURG

Hierby word bekendgemaak dat de Sekretaris van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling, bevooroor daar- toe gemagtig kragtens artikel 10 (2) (b) en (3) van die Swart Administrasie Wet, 1927 (Wet 38 van 1927), met ingang van 9 Maart 1979—

(a) die gebied waarin die Kommissarishof, Pietersburg, regs mag het, verander het deur te bepaal dat voormelde gebied die handhawe distrik Pietersburg is; en

(b) Locatie van Ramagoop 774 LS bepaal het as in plek waar die Kommissarishof, Pietersburg, sittings kan hou.

Goevernementskennisgewing 892 van 1972 word dien- nooreenkomstig gewysig.

No. 483 9 March 1979

COMMISSIONER'S COURT PIETERSBURG

It is hereby notified that the Secretary for Plural Relations and Development, duly authorised thereto in terms of section 10 (2) (b) and (3) of the Black Administration Act, 1927 (Act 38 of 1927)—

(a) has altered, with effect from 9 March 1979, the area in which the Commissioner's Court, Pietersburg, has jurisdiction by determining that the said area shall be the Magisterial District of Pietersburg; and

(b) has appointed, with effect from 9 March 1979, Locatie van Ramagoop 774 LS as a place where the Commissioner's Court, Pietersburg, may hold sittings.

Government Notice 892 of 1972 is amended accordingly.

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<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Blaas No.</th>
<th>Staats konvent No.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>482</td>
<td>W. op Landdroense (32/1944): Herom- skrywing van die plaaslike groene. Selgos- sese</td>
<td>1 6333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>483</td>
<td>Swart Administrasie Wet (38/1927): Kom- missarishof, Pietersburg.</td>
<td>2 6333</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plural Relations and Development, Department of Government Notices</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Gazette No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>482 Magistrates' Courts Act (32/1944): Re-</td>
<td>1 6333</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>definition of the local limits, Selgosese.</td>
<td>* 483 Black Administration Act (38/1927): Com-</td>
<td>2 6333</td>
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<td>missioner's Court, Pietersburg.</td>
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6333—1
Quality is crucial, Lebowa advised

THE SENIOR Education Research Officer at the University of the Witwatersrand, Dr K B Harts- horne, said yesterday that Lebowa must pay more attention to the quality than the number of its teachers.

Speaking during an education symposium at the University of the North, Dr Harts-horne, a former Director of Bantu Education, said the time had come for preference to be given to teachers with senior certificate qualification.

He said about 30.7% of lower primary school teachers were professionally unqualified.

"Unless young people's confidence in the education system is restored by breaking its isolation, bringing it into the mainstream of South African education and giving it the resources that rightfully belong to it, Lebowa would continue to struggle for a higher standard of education." Dr Harts-horne said if a new educational spirit and approach was to be achieved in the homeland, urgent attention had to be given to the position of the teacher and his academic background, professional training and further development, conditions and salaries.

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Note: The text is cut off and not fully visible. The complete context is not provided.
Lebowa to spend R1m on farming

SESHEGO — The Lebowa Development Corporation aimed to spend almost R1 million on agricultural development in the homeland during the 1979/80 financial year, the Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs, Mr Sadness Mamiane, said here yesterday.

Delivering his budget speech in the Legislative Assembly, Mr Mamiane said the amount included loans to farmers, cooperatives and the Lebowa Agricultural Company.

An important project now in its initial stage was a coffee growing estate near Traneen where about 100 ha would be developed at a cost of roughly R30 000. The project would employ 240 Lebowa citizens initially.
Top-level visit for Lebowa land talks

THE PRIME Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Minister of Plural Relations and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, would visit Lebowa later this year to help sort out land issues in the homeland.

The Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi, said in the Legislative Assembly yesterday that following talks with the Ministers in Cape Town, they had accepted his invitation to visit Lebowa to help settle the boundary dispute with neighbouring Gazankulu and the South Ndebeles at a special session.

Mr Phatudi said it was agreed his government should accelerate the homeland’s economy by allowing the private sector to develop projects.

Powers given to the Lebowa Development Corporation should be increased and barriers removed “because whenever an industry is established in a homeland or self-governing site, there are regulations that prevent it”.

The Chief Minister said black and white industrialists should help each other in developing the homeland. — Sapa.
"Clandestine" migrants back into Southern Rhodesia, carried 1 019 persons in 1941 but only 532 persons in 1945. Whilst it was thought at the time to be uneconomic to maintain this service, it was in fact continued because of a fear that its withdrawal would lead to further "clandestine migration".

The southern "labour drain" worried officials and employers who feared that local economic structures would be jeopardized both during the period of migration and in the long term. Labour shortages (as "going wages") were experienced on farms and mines especially. It was also noted that South African officials were not being wholly co-operative in presiding over "illegal" in-migration. Official laxity was considered in Salisbury to indicate South African sanction of the de facto benefits which higher inflows of cheap foreign labour brought to employers and the state. After attempts to police the thousands of square miles of border proved to be both expensive and abortive, the Southern Rhodesian government once more sought to get a "working agreement" with Pretoria. The urgency felt in Salisbury, even in mid-1946, however, was met with by procrastination in Pretoria. By the end of 1947 no agreement was forthcoming.

In the interim it was decided, under pressure from employers, that Southern Rhodesia would re-establish its formal contract labour system (the Rhodesian Native Labour Supply Commission) which would operate externally in direct competition with W.N.L.A., particularly in Nyasaland. An element of inter-state competition for foreign contract labour supplies thus became mediated through formal bureaux. This point marked the end of the period of mutual agreement over the division of international labour reserves situated within the Southern African economic complex.

A flurry of inter-governmental negotiations took place in the 1946-48 period, the purpose being the securing of supplier agreements with the political powers controlling "labour exports" from northern colonial territories. The W.N.L.A. Agreement with the Nyasaland government, signed in September, 1946, had already begun to affect adversely Rhodesian labour supplies. Private Southern Rhodesian recruiters had been dissolved by the W.N.L.A. initiative in that territory. The R.N.L.S.C.'s permit was only secured in late 1947, to take full effect in the following year. In respect of negotiations over stopping "clandestine labour" no success was reported. And, in respect of W.N.L.A.'s expanding operations, the best that was arranged was an agreement that the latter would direct to the R.N.L.S.C. .......

XI. CONCLUSIONS

The implantation of a formal contract labour system for South African mines has transformed Rhodesia into an exporter of mine labour for its dominant partner in the Southern African economic complex. Earlier periods of "internalisation" of (local) labour supply maximized only a temp...

The Rhodesian foreign labour market thus comprises a general pool of labour from a number of sources: two suppliers (the "top-end", from middle-manary levels and above; and the "bottom-end", from the point where immigration is usually considered to end), one area of concentration in the Luanshya area.

The transaction was the subject of negotiation at Bushbuck Ridge in 1913; it was concluded by a new company, "Bilbidge" in 1922.

The state has a legal and functional function in the economy of the economy in Southern Africa and may reduce the flow of "fresh" labour from Southern Africa to Rhodesia, one cause of which is the high cost of importing "fresh" labour for expansion in industries relating to "labour shortages".

The exodus of workers to South Africa has also made continued fact and form of job-tenure of foreign workers in Rhodesia. This has implications for the origins of the new African professionals.
Mine land in private hands

By Tony Davis

The Lebowa Government does not have direct control over its own mineral resources because of the large amount of mineral-rich land in the homeland that is privately owned.

This finding is discussed in a report released recently. The report was produced by an international firm of consulting engineers with the objective of attracting local and overseas capital for Lebowa.

Lebowa's Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi, has repeatedly stated that his homeland will not become economically independent until such time as it is economically sound.

To solve the private ownership question, the report recommends that all mineral rights be vested in the Lebowa Government.

A Department of Mineral Resources under a Minister of Resources and various mine bureaux should be established, the report states.

The Lebowa Government must purchase mineral-rich lands from these private owners.

The report goes on to state that the prospecting and development of Lebowa's mineral resources is "hampered" by private companies and individuals who own large areas of land in Lebowa.

There are four levels of mineral rights ownership in the homeland. These are:

- Mineral rights owned by individuals or companies,
- Mineral rights administered by the South African Bantu Trust for individual groups or chieftains,
- Public prospecting areas, and
- Areas under the control of the Department of Forestry or Water Affairs.

Lebowa's main mineral wealth is chrome, and possibly half of South Africa's entire chrome deposits may be in Lebowa.

Other mineral resources found in Lebowa include platinum, nickel, asbestos and andalusite.

Nickel mining and development shows a promising future, according to the report, and platinum is one of the world's strategic minerals.

Both platinum and nickel are mined from the Merensky Reef in Lebowa. Amosite asbestos is produced at the Penge Asbestos Mine and 35 percent of the asbestos mined there is exported overseas.

Chrome is produced at Waterkloof, Groothoek, Hendrikspoort and Jagdlust.

The report notes that 60 percent of the costs of the chrome industry in Lebowa is beyond the homeland government's control, being taken up in transport and handling costs.

Other minerals found in the homeland — tin, copper and manganese — are not presently being mined.
GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

No. 1447
27 June 1979


The State President has been pleased, by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 5 (1) (a) of the Black Administration Act, 1927 (Act 38 of 1927), read with section 2 (3) of the Black Authorities Act, 1951 (Act 68 of 1951), to modify the boundaries of the area of the Bakgatla-Ba-Mocha Tribe under Acting Chieftainess R. L. Moepe and the Bakgatla-Ba-Mocha Tribal Authority, in the District of Mathanjana, in the Province of the Transvaal, by the substitution for the Schedule to Government Notice 2020 of 1966, of the accompanying Schedule.

(File F53/1247/16)

“SCHEDULE

AREA OF THE BAGOTLA-BA-MOCHA TRIBE UNDER ACTING CHIEFTAINNESS OF R. L. MOEPI AND THE BAGOTLA-BA-MOCHA TRIBAL AUTHORITY, DISTRICT OF MATHANJANA

The area in the District of Mathanjana, consisting of the following:

(1) Black tribal farms.—Geelbeksvley 684 KR; Portion 2 (formerly Portion B) and the remainder of Roddekoppies 167 JR; Portion I of Wynruit 168 JR; Klippan 680 KR; Middelkop 682 KR; Portion 2 (portion of Portion I called New Halle) and the remainder of Schildpadfontein 692 KR.

(2) Private Black-owned farm.—The remainder of the farm Klipfontein 148 JR.

12293—A

GOEWERMESTSKENNISGEWING

DEPARTEMENT VAN PLURALE BETREKKINGEN EN ONTWIKKELING

No. 1447
27 Junie 1979

VERANDERING VAN DIE GRENE VAN DIE GEBIED VAN DIE BAGOTLA-BA-MOCHA-STAM ONDER WAARNEMENDE KAPTEINE R. L. MOEPI EN DIE BAGOTLA-BA-MOCHA-STAMowerheid IN DIE DISTRIK MATHANJANA, IN DIE PROVINSIE TRANSVAAL

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om, kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleent deur artikel 5 (1) (a) van die Swart Administrasie Wet, 1927 (Wet 38 van 1927), geologies met artikel 2 (3) van die Wet op Swart Owerhede, 1951 (Wet 68 van 1951), om die grense van die gebied van die Bakgatla-Ba-Mochastam onder waarnemende kappeine R. L. Moepe en die Bakgatla-Ba-Mochastamowerheid, in die distrik Mathanjana, in die provinsie Transvaal, te verander deur die Bylae van Goewermentskennisgewing 2020 van 1966, deur bygaande Bylae te vervang.

(Lêer F53/1247/16)

“BLYAE

GEBIED VAN DIE BAGOTLA-BA-MOCHA-STAM ONDER WAARNEMENDE KAPTEINE R. L. MOEPI EN DIE BAGOTLA-BA-MOCHA-STAMowerheid, DISTRIK MATHANJANA

Die gebied in die distrik Mathanjana, bestaande uit die volgende:

(1) Swart stamplaa.—Geelbeksvley 684 KR; Gedeelte 2 (voorheen Gedeelte B) en die restant van Roddekoppies 167 JR; Gedeelte 1 van Wynruit 168 JR; Klippan 680 KR; Middelkop 682 KR; Gedeelte 2 (gedeelte van Gedeelte 1 genoem New Halle) en die restant van Schildpadfontein 692 KR.

(2) Private Swart eiendomsplaa.—Die restant van die plaas Klipfontein 148 JR.

6553—1
Phatudi: we're offered carrots

JOHANNESBURG — Dr Cedric Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa, yesterday accused the South African Government of opening its coffers to black homelands that opted for independence and depriving other states of funds.

Addressing a study group on internal relations here, Dr Phatudi said Lebowa would not accept independence within the present political framework.

"The central government is holding out different carrots to induce the so-called black states to accept independence, such as the withholding of land earmarked for the so-called black states and of legal and political powers.

"We find that as soon as any of those states accepts independence, the treasury coffers of the central government suddenly open as if by magic, and there is no lack of funds for infrastructural works, parliament and government buildings and ministerial residences — all the trappings of the so-called independence game.

"For those states who do not want to accept independence, funds are not available for urgent development projects due to the poor economic situation."

He called for a federal political system in which each state would formulate its policies.

"The federal state of Lebowa will abolish the last vestiges of apartheid," he said. — SAPA.
are still frozen

Lebowa pensions

At least 700 people have...
Lebowa settlement talks

The Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, will discuss the intended resettlement of about 68,000 Batlokwa tribesmen with South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, next month.

Dr Phatudi said yesterday he was totally opposed to the resettlement. The Batlokwa, under Chief George Ramokgopa and Chief Lethebe Machaka, are due to be moved from the Sockmekaar area near Pietersburg to Bochum.

The resettlement is part of the South African Government's homeland consolidation scheme. The area where the Batlokwas now live is to be designated a "white" area.

Dr Phatudi and about 100 representatives of the Batlokwa met yesterday with Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, over the issue.

Dr Koornhof said he found himself in an invidious position because of a Government proclamation last year which had provided for the resettlement.
Detention adds fuel to Lebowa’s fire of tribal dispute

BY JOE THLOLOE
A LEBOWA “citizen”, Mr William Mateta, this week alleged that he was locked up in a tribal cell in Ritavi, Gazankulu, for more than 24 hours without food, water, or a bucket to relieve himself.

He was released when his wife paid a fine of R20.

When POST phoned the tribal leader, Chief Samuel Mphumulane Mhlabo, he refused to answer this and other allegations.

He referred all questions to the Chief Minister of Gazankulu, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi.

Professor Ntsanwisi was yesterday on his way to Johannesburg and unavailable for comment.

Mr Mateta’s allegations are the latest in the tribal dispute between Lebowa citizens and Chief Mhlabo.

The Sotho-speaking in the area, near Twaneen, allege that:

- They are being forced to take up Gazankulu citizenship;
- They are victims of police raids — some at dead of night;
- Scores of them have had to pay fines up to R50 or 90 days in jail for “squattting”;
- They have had to spend nights in the tribal cells.

Mr Mateta said that he was arrested at the home of Mrs Elsie Mkhubuthu last Sunday morning.

“The tribal police handcuffed me and another man and we were marched to the tribal offices. At about 10.30 they put us in the cell.”

Mr Mateta, a 33-year-old father of four, alleges that the floor of the cell is bare cement,

SHIVERED

“There was nothing in that cell. Not even a bucket. We shivered through the night, unable to lie on the bare floor.

“We passed water along the walls and when my colleague wanted to relieve himself, I had to tear out my jacket pockets because there was no paper he could use.”

Mr Mateta says that he was released on Monday at about 12.30 when his wife paid a fine of R20.

“I was not told what the charges against me were, but on my release, I was told I must get my pass stamped so I could remain in Gazankulu.”

Mr Mateta has been in Gazankulu for a year and a half.

Last week, five men alleged to be Chief Mhlabo’s tribal police, were acquitted in the Ritavi Magistrate’s Court on charges of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm. They were alleged to have assaulted a Mosotho headman, Mr Brown Maenetja.

On the same day a charge of “refusing to obey a lawful order” was withdrawn against another Mosotho headman, Mr Moses Mangena.

On March 12, 33 people were fined R30 or 60 days for squattting.

On February 25, 27 people were also fined R30 or 60 days.

The trouble in the area started when some trust farms surrounding Chief Mhlabo’s land were incorporated into Gazankulu.

The Sothos refuse to move and they also refuse to recognize tribal allegiance to Lebowa.
THE Lebowa Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi, said yesterday that it was unfortunate that he had not been able to meet American Civil Rights campaigner, the Rev Jesse Jackson, during his recent visit, because he would have told him to get off South Africa’s back.

Dr Cedric Phatudi . . . attacks Jesse Jackson.

Phatudi would have told Jesse to get off SA’s back

Addressing the annual conference of the Lebowa Education Inspectors Association at Pietersburg, Dr Phatudi said Rev Jackson’s statements on the South African situation had been “irresponsible” and did not fit with his status.

He said the American Society had many ills that Rev Jackson could help correct without coming to South Africa to prevent his anger and meddle “in our affairs. For Heavens sake we know how to go about solving our problems,” he said.

Mr Johan de Jager, of the De Jager Haun Publishers, said the youth, “and not the buyers and prejudiced older generation,” held the key to the future of South Africa.

He also announced that his company had sponsored an annual literature prize for Sepedi writers for R1 000. Mr de Jager also presented Dr Phatudi with a R600 portrait of the Chief Minister.
Thugs knife teacher

By Moeti Moleko

A PROMINENT Free State teacher, Mr Peter Leewu (25), was found lying dead in a street in Thabong, apparently murdered.

Mr Leeuw was reportedly attacked by thugs who demanded money from him, after leaving a shop where he had gone to buy a newspaper. It is believed he had just left the shop when he was stabbed to death on Thursday about 6.30 pm.

He was a teacher at Thola-Gauta Secondary School.

He was the son of a well-known sporting personality, Mr Otto Leeuw, a welfare officer at Western Holdings Mine.

No arrest has yet been made, but police are investigating.

By Mathatha Tsedu

OPTING for the so-called homeland independence was an act of divorcing oneself from one's country and not worth celebrating, said Dr C N Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa, at the weekend.

He held a Press conference with white political correspondents from the Cape Town Press Gallery, who were touring the northern homelands.

Dr Phatudi said there was no independence for homelands to opt for, and this was not practical.

"Their people are still employed in the Republic of South Africa and they are taking our jobs. If they are independent as they claim, why can't they take all their people and employ them in their areas?" he said.

Financial aid, he said, was dangled before homelands to induce them into opting for the so-called homelands.

On consolidation, he said it was laughable that he was expected to rule 14 disjointed pieces of land.

PARIS 90
School? If and how the weather permits

By Mathatha Tsedu

THERE IS an acute shortage of classrooms and other facilities in the Sekhukhuni area, Lebowa, with whole schools attending classes under trees.

All the Primary schools visited have no toilets for the pupils and the children used adjoining bushes to relieve themselves.

Provision for schools in rural areas of Lebowa is the responsibility of the community and the homeland government only refunds half the total amount after the community has built a school. This places a heavy burden on the generally struggling rural community and results in a tribe taking ten or more years to provide very few classrooms.

At Mokalapa Primary school in the Masemola area, the 326 pupils have only two roofed and three half-built classrooms. Sub-Standard A's 79 children in the age-range of six and seven years have double sessions in an open veld near some bushes.

The pupils have no permanent position as they change their "classroom" with the changing of the weather. They have no blackboards and the lady teacher uses a desk for a table. The blackboard is always blown away by the wind, she said.

She said the children, who were seated on the ground, had spent the chilly winter in the open veld. There is no toilet for them.

The situation was the same at Malope Lower Primary school in the Malope area where the 76 old Sub A to Standard 1 pupils use a church and a tree classroom.

A lady principal, Mrs Mildred Mamaganyane, said they changed their open air classroom according to the weather. When it rained they all go into the church and wait until it stops. The school has fewer than 15 benches which are used by the Standard 1 class. There are only two staff members and no toilet for the pupils. The alternating Sub A and B pupils sit on the ground and use a small portable blackboard when weather conditions permit.

At nearby Magwabe Higher Primary, with the largest group of growing children, a stream of pupils were always disappearing behind adjoining bushes to relieve themselves. The two toilets at the school are for teachers.

PLANKS

The principal explained that the school started in 1969 but only a quarter of pupils have benches. The rest use bricks or planks imposed on bricks.

He said the acute shortage of facilities and staff was a major factor in poor performance of the pupils and the high dropout rate. He said the community had collected about R1,000 to provide additional class rooms but did not know when work will start.

The assistant secretary for the homeland Department of Education, Mr Derrick Kobe, told POST that due to lack of funds, rural communities have to provide their own schools, both primary and secondary.

He said the Government only builds schools in the "urban areas and a few State schools". For rural communities, he said, the Government used the R1 for R1 system, whereby if a community build two class rooms the Government is obliged to build another two — if and when funds permit.
LEBOWA has made repeated representations to Pretoria concerning the plight of its people being constantly harassed by a tribal chief in the Ritavi, Tzaneen area, but the South African Government has done nothing to stop it, the Lebowa chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi, said yesterday.

Dr Phatudi was reacting to the detention of Pedi-speaking people in Ritavi, a Gazankulu-designated area by Chief Samuel Mhlaba, reported in POST last week.

One man, Mr William Mateta, alleged that he was locked up in Chief Mhlaba’s bare cell for more than 24 hours without food, water, blankets and toilet facilities.

He further alleged that he, together with a co-detainee, had to pass water along the wall and had to use a plastic carrier bag when his friend wanted to release himself.

He also tore out his jacket pocket for use as toilet paper.

He paid R20 fine for “squating” before he was released.

Dr Phatudi said yesterday that it was unfortunate that his subjects were being harassed by the Gazankulu Government but added that there was nothing more his government could do besides protesting to Pretoria.

The trouble in the area started when some trust farms surrounding Chief Mhlaba’s area were incorporated into Gazankulu by the South African Government.

The Pedi-speaking residents in the area were thereafter told to take out Gazankulu citizenship or move out of the area.

When they refused Chief’s Mhlaba’s tribal police started daytime and midnight raids among the Pedis and scores of them have been detained in the bare cells and thereafter fined up to R90 or 90 days for “squating”.

Some of them like Headman Moses Mahaqena claim that they had title deeds to the land on which they stay and refused to move or renounce their allegiance to Lebowa.
A developed property of one of the Batlokwa locations at Soekmekaar. They ask whether they will be fully compensated for any moves.

PM to discuss Lebowa tribal move

The resettlement of 65,000 Northern Transvaal tribesmen will be one of the issues discussed when the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, meets Lebowa homeland leader, Dr Cedric Phatudi, today.

The resettlement of the Batlokwa tribesmen of the Soekmekaar area, north of Pretoria, was gazetted last August as part of the Government's homelands consolidation scheme.

But tribesmen under Chief Ramokgopa and Chief Maphaka said they opposed a move of any kind.

Officials of the former Department of Plural Relations in Pretoria gave assurances that resettled tribesmen would receive "adequate compensation." Services would be provided before any removals were carried out and transport would be available to take property and cattle to the new site at Rochem, about 100 km away in Lebowa, they said.

A Star reporter visited the Rochem site and reported that the area was flat and arid compared with the developed Soekmekaar sites.

Spokesmen for the Department of Co-operation and Development said the Rochem area had not been developed because the scheme was still in its early stages.
CHIEF RAMOKGOPA is a young man of 35. He is the son of a chief and is the head of a large family. He is a member of the royal family and is a respected member of the community.

He wears traditional clothing and is always seen with a pipe in his mouth. He is known for his wisdom and is respected by all.

In the past, he has led his people in many battles and has always come out victorious. He is a strong and brave leader.

He is also known for his kindness and his generosity. He has given away many of his possessions to help the less fortunate.

In the past, he has also been a great supporter of his community. He has worked hard to improve the quality of life for his people and has always been there to help them in times of need.

He is loved and respected by all who know him. He is a true leader and a role model for others to follow.
The young Chief Malwadile Msheka was badly hurt recently when he was knocked down by a car and is in hospital in Pietersburg. So the full weight of Batlokwa affairs now rests on the shoulders of Chief Ramokgopa and the inter-tribal committee.

Says school principal Alfred Mapa, a Makhaka man and spokesman for the Batlokwa committee: "Adversity has drawn us very close together. On the removal issue we act as one. We have resolved to oppose any attempts by the South African Government to shift us from our ancestral home."

The Rand Daily Mail, he says, is the first newspaper to be granted a face-to-face interview with publicity-shy Chief Ramokgopa — and admittance to the settlement — since the Batlokwa people were told they were on the Government's removal list.

The Batlokwa is a tribe under stress. "Mail" photographer Ralph Mhando and I sensed that immediately we arrived at the settlement. Counteracting that is a growing optimism that all will be well, a feeling that is a reflection of Chief Ramokgopa's own attitude.

It all started in 1977 when the Batlokwa area was excised by South Africa from Lesotho.

The announcement of the excision caused deep resentment among the tribesmen because their chiefs had not been consulted beforehand. "We were simply left to read about it after it had happened," an elder of the tribe tells us.

Batlokwa, as the tribal area is known, is situated in the centre of a rich white farming belt.

As the tribe's Johannesburg attorneys point out, by excising the settlement from Lesotho it automatically becomes a "black spot" in a white area — a situation warranting, in their view, an urgent protest to the authorities.

Ramokgopa should remain who they are.

The tribe is at present 99% from both Pietersburg and Louis Trichardt. Many of the heads of households work in Pietersburg, travelling daily by bus on a relatively cheap monthly or weekly ticket. They would not be able to survive daily from the Bophuthatswana area, thus creating an additional migrant-worker syndrome and resulting in family disruption and resentment against the authorities.

The standard of living of the Batlokwa would decline severely in the resettlement area, while the cost of living would rise dramatically due to the area's remoteness.

The heavy compensation needed to cover the losses incurred in the demolition of immovable property at Batlokwa, plus livestock losses and damage to personal property would cost South Africa millions of rand.

The Batlokwa people have been removed twice before, in 1945 and 1959. Though these moves were only a matter of a few kilometres in the name of the Government's Betterment Scheme, the tribe suffered considerable losses, including the demolition of their churches and schools and the confiscation of their donkeys — and not a cent was paid in compensation.

One indication of the tribe's optimism is that the people continue to build. Chief Ramokgopa himself has moved into a house that is still receiving the attention of the builders.

When we arrived at Ga-Ramokgopa the chief was listening to the news on the English programme of the SABC. He sat on the stoop of his new home, wearing a red golf cap with "9 Birdie" inscribed on the badge, his ear glued to the expensive transistor that
Raise salaries first then bus fares—calls

By MATHATA TSEDU

STRONG criticism has greeted the Tuesday announcement by the Lebowa Transport Company that fares are to be increased from next Monday. All the people interviewed in Seshego and Pietersburg yesterday rejected the increase and said salaries should be increased first.

The steep increases, more than 50% in some areas, have angered commuters, and one man has called on the Lebowa Government to either intervene on behalf of its "underpaid citizens, or resign".

Mr D Mphahlele, a cleaner in a block of flats in Pietersburg, added that the Lebowa government was responsible for the increases because its Transportation Board had approved them.

Mr Eurom Mamamela (29), of Zone 2, Seshego, said: "Our salaries are never increased by 50%, but the fares are increased by over 50%. If they are not going to cancel the increases, then they should improve the service and have buses drop people in town and not at the far-placed bus rank which is two kilometres from the centre of town."

Mrs Magdaline Sethosa, a type setter for a Pietersburg newspaper, said the increases would hit the domestic workers hardest because most of them worked for seven days and are underpaid. "Out of the R30 a month they get, what will remain after the bus fare? We are really going to work for bus fares," she said.

Mr Simon Ramano, an insurance agent, said: "Whatever the reasons for the increase, the increment of salaries is primary. I wonder what Dr Phatudi has to say about it because he is supposed to be the leader."

Another factory worker said it was "incredible that Lebowa Government should approve the increase without pressing for higher salaries. They raised their own salaries recently to over R1,000 but said nothing about our pay. If they can't stop these hikes they should resign."

Dr Phatudi was not available for comment yesterday. He was said to be in a Cabinet meeting throughout the day.
Planned bus boycott finds full support

A CALL has been made to residents of Seshgo township, Pietersburg, to boycott the Lebowa Transport buses because of the steep increase in fares announced last Monday.

And in a random survey yesterday Seshgo residents came out in full support for the boycott call, made by the Seshgo Village Committee (SVC).

The SVC has called on people to use the “Save more” service provided by a black-owned company, Hamba Buya Bus Service. This company runs a service between Seshgo and Pietersburg, but stops on the outskirts of the location near Zone 1.

Besides the distance to be covered on foot, the fare is considerably lower, at 10 cents per single trip to Pietersburg while the new Lebowa Transport fare, to be effective next week Monday, will be 25 cents.

Mr Isaac Mamabolo, a messenger in a Pietersburg bank, expressed support for the boycott call and said it would “force the Lebowa Transport to reduce the fares.”

Mr Sy Boshomane of the Bovengra Press said people should unite and boycott the “BIC-owned buses.” Harris (owner of Hamba Buya) is a black man and he would have sympathy for us because he understands the black man’s position.”

Mr A Gwengwa, an assistant in a garage, said Lebowa Transport should have notified people before introducing the rises. “Their buses must be boycotted until they reduce their fares. We are struggling to get enough money for basic essentials. So how can we afford to pay more? Their move will result in blacks beating whites,” he said.

“Where do they think I will get all the buses from and if the Lebowa Transport gives in, what will they do? Leave me again and go to them? I think they are thinking stupidly. I am not going to go out of my way to cater for people who did not care about my welfare and who only came to me when they are in trouble,” said Mr Harris.

The manager of Lebowa Transport, Mr W T Wintgate, said it would be bad if the Seshgo passengers decided to boycott the buses. “I am of the opinion that the people of Lebowa are mature and would not do anything like that because they would have problems getting to work.”

By MATHATHA TSEDU
Ander lede:

Mr. K. Bosman
Professor A. Schopf
Mr. N. Daniels
Mr. Achmat Davids
Professor F. E. Davies
Professor J. J. Deegan
Mr. René de Villiers
Dr. I. E. du Plessis
Professor J. J. du Plessis
Professor J. H. du Toit
Mr. A. Fiederman
Professor H. F. Fugger
Mr. G. J. Gervel
Mr. W. J. Golla
Professor A. Paul Hare
Dr. Gertrud Heydorn
Mr. F. A. Jacobs
Mr. W. H. Joubert
Mr. H. W. Middeleman
Baron M. T. Molewsky
Professor A. D. Walker
Sheik A. Najaar
Mr. Victor Norton
Mr. N. J. P. Olivier
Mr. L. Phillips
Professor H. P. Pollak
Mr. W. J. September
Mr. Franklin Sond
Mr. F. M. Sond
Regent J. H. Steyn
Mr. R. Tobias
Professor R. E. van der Roets
Professor J. H. van Rooyen
Rev. S. Walters
Professor F. A. H. Wilson

Friends (Quakers) en van die Amerikaanse dienste Service Committee deurgebring. Hulle het 'n aantal konferensies in verskillende dele van die land bygewoon, sake vergaderings toegepast en elke beuk van dié Carnegie Corporation van Community Relations Services van die Departement van Justisie van die Amerikaanse regering, van dié Amerikaanse Friends Service Committee en kollèges verbonde aan verskeie universiteite besoek.

Gedurende Augustus en September het die Direkteur Engeland, Nederland, Switserland, Suid-Afrika, Suid-Afrikaanse dienste, Hoogmeester en verskeie regerings betrokke by Suid-Afrikaanse belange ontmoet. Hulle het besprekingen gevoer met stigtings, truus en opvoedkundige verenigings. As gevolg van sy bezoek aan Nederland het hy 'n toelaas vir die Konstruktiewe Program ontvang van dié Gereformeerde Kerken in Holland.

---

Police stopped by rain

Bus fares meeting

Schools closed because of snow

Roads after heavy daze, and Mr. Elsholz's KwaMamendo siu in hospital after prolonged labor.

Mr. Bert Tibbitts and two students who helped the police with questions by phone were stabbed.

---

*Post, Monday, August 21, 1979*
Herinneren aan Character en Organisatie

De Directeur het aktief gehal in die Suid-
Istituut vir Rasse-Verhoudinge as lid van
Distrikskomitee, die Nasionale Onderwe-
die Raad.

Hy is Voorzitter van die Quaker Service Fund,
die diensafdeling van die Godsdienstige Vri
(Quakers), wat gemeenskapsontekening op d
en in die stadsgebiede bevorder.

Die Directeur is gekies as lid van die Raad van die
Vereniging vir Sosiologiese in Suidelike Afrika. Hy is
ook lid van die Suid-Afrikaanse Sosio-
en van die Internasionale Sosio-
en van die Internasionale Sosio-
Vereniging. Hy is aangestel as die Suid-Afrikaanse afgevaardigde in die
Raad van die Internasionale Sosio-

WAARDERING EN DANK

Ek is altyd dankbaar vir die geleentheid wat die jaars-
verslag bied om my waardering te betuig aan iedere van die
Akademiese Advieskomitee en die Beheeraad vir hulle
leiding, samewerking en belang in die aangeleentheid van
die Sentrum.

Die Universiteit van Kaapstad het benewens my bydrae tot
tie bedryfskoste van die Sentrum, ook die Sentrum sederd met my stigting in kantoorsuite voorsien. Met die
uitbreiding van personeel het ons die huisie op die laer

navorsings-Fellow het aansienlik tot die Sentrum se
program bygedra: dr. Sheila T. van der Horst, afgestudeerde
mede-professor van Ekonomie, U.K., en professor J.L.
Boehoff, gewone rektor van die Universiteit van die Noorde.

LIDMAATSCHAP

"... Centrum vir Intergrupstudies

Phatoedi

rejects

PHOTO

Professor E.V. Assema
Professor J.J. Botes
Professor J.F. Breytenbach
Mnr. C.S. Corder
Professor M.H. Dean
Dr. J.P. Duminy
Professor M.S. Ellis
Bishop A.W. Habeljaarn
Mnr. E.V.E. Howes
Professor M.S. Kaplan
Dr. H.A. Landman
Mnr. G.K. Lindsay
Sir Richard Lyon
Professor S.J. Saunders
Professor H.W. van der Merwe
Meder-professor D.J. Welch
Professor Monica Wilson

P. C. N. P"
Disease fears in water crisis

By JOE THLOLOE

RESIDENTS of Motesema, a Lebowa homeland township near Groblersdale, who have been short of fresh water for four months, fear they may be hit by an epidemic of diseases.

Since May water runs for three hours a day between 5 am and 8 am.

The houses in the township have inside toilets, and these are not flushed all day and night, until the next run of water in the morning.

A boarding school in the township has had to erect pit toilets in the schoolyard because of problems with the indoor toilets.

A woman in the township, who would not give her name, told POST that she and other residents have to be up early in the morning to flush the toilets, and fill every available container with water.

"Even with these precautions, we run out of water during the day and then have to go to the local reservoir, metres from our homes," she said.

The township superintendent, Mr M R Marishane, yesterday confirmed there was a water crisis.

He said: "The problem is that the dam we use for water, between here and a place called Tafelkop, has gone dry,"

BOREHOLES

"We are now getting water from two boreholes and we are negotiating with the Lebowa Department of Interior and Works to get a third one."

He said the water from the two boreholes was not enough, and that was why the township was allowed three hours of water a day.

Mr Marishane said the water from the reservoir was not filtered.

"We are worried that there might be an outbreak of disease," he said.

"An inspector from the Department of Health visited us this week, and he was very concerned about the crisis," Mr Marishane said.

Children carrying buckets of water from the reservoir at the one end of Motesema.
SEVEN youths have been charged with public violence following the stoning of four Lebowa Transport buses and a school building in Lebowa, on August 23. The seven are Solly Molitsela (19), Komane Marumo (21), Johannes Babodiba (17), Joseph Geina (no age given), Jack Ledwaba (18), Richard Makgoboloe (18) and Peter Sepheka (29). They will appear in court again on Monday.

**DEFERRED TAX**

A. Alpha Limited acquired an item on 1 May 19.6. Depreciation straight line. A 25% initial tax purposes, wear and tear be balance. Tax rates were 40% and taxable income amounted to respectively, for the financial year 19.6.

1. What is the balance on deferred tax of the plant at 31.12.19.7, applying the deferred charge method?
   a) deferral method
   b) liability method?

2. Show how the tax charge will affect the income statement for the year assuming the liability method?
   a) deferral method
   b) liability method

3. How will the answer to 2. be affected by the existence of an extraordinary gain on disposal of a division of the company, amounting to R70 000, all of which was taxable, in the 19.7 financial year?

4. How does the answer to 3. change if the R70 000 is now a deductible loss, which can be set off against the taxable income from other sources of R50 000? Draw up the income statement assuming the deferral method is used.

5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8. Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method
   b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%
INKATHA president and chairman of the South African Black Alliance, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, yesterday launched a bitter attack on Lebowa Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi, labelling him a "pawn in the government game of divide and rule".

The attack followed remarks made by Dr Phatudi in which he condemned the getting together of blacks within an alliance and in which he likened the alliance with the Sons of England and the Broederbond.

Chief Buthelezi said it anguished him to have to rebuke Dr Phatudi because black people had deep respect for men who had reached a "ripe age."

"I strongly resent Dr Phatudi's negative pontifications, which were absolutely uncalled for. I advise Dr Phatudi to shut his mouth rather than talk about what he does not know or understand."

Chief Buthelezi said it served the Government's interest if Africans, Indians and coloured people as well as the ethnic subdivisions of the African group were kept separate.

The Alliance was committed to a united South Africa and a national convention, at which all the people would agree on a solution to the country's problems.

"Anyone who is against this is a pawn in the Government game of divide and rule," Chief Buthelezi said.

He said Dr Phatudi knew that the Alliance would gladly accept an alliance of all the people of South Africa, but that this was impossible because of the Improper Interference Act.

Dr Phatudi knew he was talking "absolute nonsense" by comparing the Alliance with secret organisations, because he knew that it was an open political organisation with a publicly-known constitution.

"We blacks respect a man's age and we are anguished when we have to call Dr Phatudi to order in these terms," the Chief said.
Water crisis health scare

By JOE THLOLOE

THE WATER crisis in the Lebowa homeland township of Motetema, near Groblersdal, is worsening, say residents who fear an outbreak of disease.

But the township superintendent, Mr M R Marishane, said yesterday that the situation had "improved".

For five months now, the township has been getting two hours of water a day between five and eight o'clock in the morning. The toilets, which are inside the houses, are flushed only at this time.

A boarding school in the township has had to dig pit toilets in the yard because of the water crisis.

A woman in the township recently told POST residents had to be up early in the morning to flush toilets and fill every available container with water before the supply stopped.

When they ran out of water during the day, they drew water from a reservoir at one end of the township.

This week residents said the shortage was worse.

There were now houses that did not get even the two hours of water.

Mr Marishane said the position had improved since a third borehole was dug and there had been some rain.

He had earlier said the crisis was caused by the dam the township uses for water running dry. He had said the township was getting water from two boreholes and that the Lebowa government was digging another borehole.

"The third borehole has now been dug and we have had some rain," Mr Marishane said yesterday. "So residents are getting more water, from five to 10 o'clock in the morning."

When POST asked him about the houses not getting any water, he said he was not aware of them.

"But I suspect it is the houses on the upper side of the township," he said. "I will look into that."

POST: What permanent solution do you have for the crisis?

Mr Marishane: Work is proceeding on the erection of a dam near here.
Phatudis reply to criticism

LEBOWA Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi, yesterday reiterated his objections to Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Black Alliance and said exclusive organisations have in the past failed to solve the South African problems.

He was reacting to a bitter attack by Chief Buthelezi in which he called Dr Phatudi "a pawn in the Government game of divide and rule" by rejecting the alliance.

In his statement Dr Phatudi said the problems of South Africa would not be solved by exclusive alliances but by "a round table conference of all leaders within the country."

OBSTACLE

On the Political Interference Act which Chief Buthelezi had mentioned as the obstacle to white membership of the alliance, he said the KwaZulu chief should work towards the repealing of the Act rather than form an exclusive organisation.

Dr Phatudi was, however, further criticised by other members of his Legislative Assembly. Mr T P Makola, of the opposition Black People's Party, said the alliance, "as an interim measure to rally all the oppressed people together, is good. Dr Phatudi's argument will be valued after liberation. But right now we need to organise ourselves exclusively as oppressed people."

Another opposition member, Mr M W Chueu, said the alliance served black solidarity. It is intended to be a political power base to accommodate all the dispossessed people who are against apartheid. It is very ridiculous for him to reject the alliance."

Miss Noni Ledwaba, assistant secretary of the Lebowa People's Party, said Dr Phatudi did not care for anything black. "He started with Rev Jesse Jackson, a soul brother, now the alliance, also black. We had two straight challenges recently from whites when they said we were violent by nature and we were like baboons, but he kept silent because those are whites and he does not want to upset his masters," she said.

By MATHATHA TSEDU
Hundreds flee to escape removal

By Graham Fysh and Dirk Nel

Pietersburg

Hundreds of Lebowa villagers in an area 50 km north of Pietersburg are moving into the bush to escape forced removal to a new home about 100 km away.

Working day and night, they are carrying all their belongings across the road into the bush and a nearby village.

There they set up temporary homes in shacks, stored their goods in the thatched soccer stadium, or simply set up home under the thorn trees.

When Government officials and police arrive on Monday to continue the removals, they will find the village deserted.

A steady stream of villagers today carried buckets, pots, firewood, food and even concrete blocks on their heads as they moved.

Some removed the thatch from their homes and carried it into the bush fearful of their homes being burnt by officials.

A cheer went up when a man arrived from Johannesburg with a truck to help with the removals into the bush.

"We want the houses to be empty — just shells," one man said. "Then they can break them down if they want to. But we don't want to go."

Other items causing the existence of a division of the all of which was taxable, if the R70 000 is now a set off against the taxable 0 000? Draw up the deferral method is used.

that the company has a set 60 000 in 19.8.

for the 19.8 financial year

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QUESTIONS

DEFERRED TAX

A. Alpha Limited on 1 May 19.6.

1. What is the balance of the plant account?
   a) defer
   b) liability

2. Show how the income statement assuming
   a) defer
   b) liability

3. How will the Tax of an extraordinary company, amount in the 19.7 fiscal period?

4. How does the deductible loss from the income statement?

5. Further to Not profit before

Draw up the income statement under
   a) liability
   b) deferred tax

Assume the tax is general
Lebowa villagers flee to avoid removal

Most of the police vehicles previously seen at Dwarariver have moved to Kromhoek.

The remote area where the tribemen are being resettled is characterised by dense thorn bush and scrub. Rivers in the area are dry, and the water supply to the tent villages is coming from boreholes. On the credit side, the grazing looks promising, but this is obviously a short-term asset.

huge stretches of bush will have to be cleared if the people are to have any prospects of cultivating crops.

About 200 of the 614 families from the Makgato tribe had already been moved from Dwarariver to Kromhoek, the Commissioner for Co-operation and Development, Mr J S J Pieterse, said today.

"I was there this morning and they told me they were happy in their new surroundings," Mr Pieterse said.

Those who had fled to the Ramokgopa and Mochaka villages for refuge were "making life difficult for themselves" and would end up as squatters, said Mr Pieterse.
Forced village removal stopped

By Hugh Leggatt, Political Correspondent in Pretoria, and Graham Pysh, who travelled to the threatened village:

A. Alpha L
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and 19.

1. What is
of the

a) The forced removal of hundreds of Lebowa villagers from their homes about 50 km north of Pietersburg to an area 100 km away in the north-western Transvaal is to stop.

b) This assurance was given today by the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Mr Greyling Wentzel, after widespread resistance by the villagers to the resettlement scheme.

Mr Wentzel said those tribemen who wished to move, would be taken to the resettlement area, which is in the heart of Lebowa, but none would be forcibly “taken by the scruff of their necks.”

Yesterday, hundreds of the villagers fled into the surrounding bush with all their goods. There they set up temporary homes in shacks, at the local soccer stadium or under trees.

2. Show how income is assumed:

a) are no other items causing losses

b) be affected by the existence on disposal of a division of the 70000, all of which was taxable, in 1967?

3. change if the R70 000 is now a can be set off against the taxable expenses of R50 000? Draw up the method the deferral method is used.

4. be made now that the company has a section of R60 000 in 19.8.

5. Further profit drawn under: the “perverse people” who acted against the authority and who caused problems by differing with other tribemen.

Assume land plea

The Deputy Minister said the area to which the people were being moved provided more opportunities for them than they had before and he had received representations...
Bitter

Bitter with anger, hundreds of villagers carried their belongings across the road to the bush and to the protection of nearby villages under the control of Chief Makasa and Chief Hanakapa, both of whom had refused to agree to the Government's resettlement plan.

Yesterday, no removals took place.

By yesterday afternoon, the village from which the removals were undertaken was deserted.

Fifteen of the arrested villagers are to appear in court at Maundelei on October 18 charged with assault, malicious damage to property and trespassing.
None taken by 'scruff of neck'

Weekend Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The forced removal of hundreds of Lebowa villagers from their homes about 50 km north of Pretoria to an area 100 km away in the northwestern Transvaal is to stop.

This assurance was given today by the Deputy Minister of Cooperation and Development, Mr. Credlin Wentele, following resistance to the scheme.

Mr. Wentele said tribune who wished to move would be taken to the resettlement area in the heart of Lebowa — but no one would be "taken by the scruff of his neck."

Yesterday hundreds fled into the bush.

Would move

Mr. Wentele said he believed those who had fled would eventually move once the momentum of the resettlement — expected to take some weeks — was under way.

Resettlement was taking place with the cooperation of the Tribal Authority, Mr. Wentele said.

He said the resettlement area provided more opportunities. Farmers wanted the land back if it was not resettled.

Two other tribes in the area were not prepared to move. Negotiations were proceeding.

Agreement

In the case of all removals, agreement must be reached in negotiation with tribal authorities, he said.

The villagers admit that their leader, Chief Makgatho, agreed to the move, but said they had not been consulted.

When the move began on Monday, villagers went peacefully. However, on Tuesday some resisted violently and were arrested.

Hundreds of bitter villagers carried their belongings into the bush and to villages controlled by Chief Makgatho and Chief Mashaga, who had opposed the plan.

A commission

No removals took place yesterday. The conflict came at a time when a commission set up by the Department of Urban Planning and Development had completed its investigations.

Fifteen villagers are to appear in court at Pretoria on October 18. They will be charged with assault, malicious damage to property and trespass.

Auction

Auction of property took place at 11.30 this morning. A similar auction will be held at 2.30 this afternoon.
HUNDREDS of families of the Makgato tribe are still refusing Government attempts to move them from their home at Dwarseriver in the Northern Transvaal to Krumbok near Vlakfontein, 100 km away.

Though about 220 of the 650 families have already gone, two of the tribe's three chiefs and their people have refused to budge.

Many of them have fled into the bush to escape the move, which is part of the National Government's consolidation plan for the Lebowa homeland.

And now the local Commissioner for Cooperation and Development for the area, M.J. J. Pieters, is threatening the refugees with prosecution.

He said his department was "not in a hurry to take action", but when it did the tribesmen would lose their compensation and prosecutions could follow.

Meanwhile the tribesmen have set up temporary homes in shacks, stored their goods in a nearby soccer stadium or simply set up home under the thorn trees.

Their plan is that when Government officials and police arrive tomorrow to continue the removals they will find the village deserted.

"We want the houses to be empty — just shells," one man said. "Then they can break them down if they want to. But we don't want to go."

Chief Makgato agreed to the removal of his people from Dwarseriver, near Vaal, in the Nossington area, to Krumbok, near Vlakfontein, but most of the tribe are against the plan.

The other two Batloka chiefs, Chief Mafokate and Chief Hamokopa, are opposed to any resettlement moves.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, M. P. K. Kgosho, has said on several occasions that he is not in favour of moving people against their will.

However there is evidence that police forcibly evicted people from their homes at Dwarseriver this week.

The remote area where the tribesmen are being resettled is characterized by dense thorn bushes and scrub.

Houses in the area are dry and the water supply to the tent villages is coming from boreholes.
EXCISION OF CERTAIN LAND FROM RELEASED AREA, DISTRICT OF PIETERSBURG, AND SUBSTITUTION THEREOF OF CERTAIN OTHER LAND

Whereas I am satisfied that it is in the public interest that the land described in the accompanying Schedule A, of an extent of 590,546 hectares, which forms part of the Released Area in the District of Pietersburg, Province of the Transvaal, should be excised from the Released Area;

And whereas land in the District of Pietersburg, described in the accompanying Schedule B, of an extent of 584,318 hectares, being land referred to in section 10 (2) (d) of the Development Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act 19 of 1936), as amended, has been acquired by the South African Development Trust in substitution for, and is of a pastoral or agricultural value at least equivalent to, the land described in the said Schedule A;

Now, therefore, under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 2 (2) of the said Act, I hereby declare that the land described in the said Schedule A is hereby excised from the Released Area and that the land referred to in the said Schedule B is to be added to the Released Area in substitution therefor.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Twenty-first day of August, One thousand nine hundred and Seventy-nine.

M. Viljoen, State President.
By Order of the State President-in-Council:
P. G. J. Koornhof.

SCHEDULE A

The following property in the District of Pietersburg:
Portion 8 of Portion 2 of the farm Moodtedehut 913 LS, 500,546 hectares in extent.

SCHEDULE B

The following properties in the District of Pietersburg:
Portion 18, Remainder of Portion 11 and the Remainder of Portion 15 of the farm Majebaskraal 1062 LS, 584,318 hectares in extent.
AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATION R. 156 OF 1979 -- AREA IN RESPECT OF WHICH THE LEBOWA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 1 (21) of the Black Stakes Constitution Act, 1971 (Act

G6 6699

WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIE R. 156 VAN 1979 -- ARE A IN RESPECT OF WHICH VAN DIE LEBOWA WETGEWENDE VERGADERING INGESIET IN

Krants dan bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 1 (21) van die Grundwet van die Swart State, 1971 (Wet.
21 van 1971), wysig ek hierby die Bylae van Proklama-

tie R. 156 van 1971—

(a) deur paragraaf (3) deur die volgende para-

graaf te vervang:

"(3) die gebied van die Mapulana-streeksoverh.,

soos bekendgemaak deur Gewermentskennisgemaak

1977, van die bylae aangedui deur beekens A, B, C,


W, X, Y, Z, A1, B1, C1, D1, E1, F1, G1, H1, J1,

K1, L1, M1, N1, O1, P1, Q1, R1, S1, T1, U1, V1,

W1, X1, Y1, Z1, A2, B2 en C2 op Kaart LG A112/79."; en

(b) deur die volgende paragraaf hy te voeg:

"(6) die gedeelte van die plaa Ascornhoek 212

KU suid van die bylae aangedui deur beekens A, B, C,


W, X, Y, Z, A1, B1, C1, D1, E1, F1, G1, H1, J1,

K1, L1, M1, N1, O1, Q1, R1, S1, T1, U1, V1, W1,

X1, Y1, Z1, A2, B2 en C2 op Kaart LG A217/79;

die gedeelte van die plaa Okkernooihoek 211 KU

suid van die bylae aangedui deur beekens A, B, C,


die gedeelte van die plaa Buffelshoek 216 KU

suid en west van die bylae aangedui deur beekens A, B,

C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, N, O en P op Kaart LG A110/79;

die gedeelte van die plaa Dingleydale 229 KU.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Sêl van die Republiek

van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die vyfde dag van Oktober aangewys Noegeno-

eenvrag.
BY MATTHIAE TENDU

The 240 Makato pupils who were without schools due to the forced removal of schools in their area were taken to be accommodated in local Betel schools. According to the Betel schools, the children were given places in the area for the duration of the evacuation. The released students, however, had to be accommodated in the Betel areas. The Betel schools had been accommodating the released students in their area for the duration of the evacuation.

Meanwhile, appeals by the Makato parents have been successful in getting their children back to schools in their area. The appeals were successful due to the efforts of the Makato parents and the Betel schools. The Betel schools had been accommodating the released students in their area for the duration of the evacuation.

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Meanwhile, appeals by the Makato parents have been successful in getting their children back to schools in their area. The appeals were successful due to the efforts of the Makato parents and the Betel schools. The Betel schools had been accommodating the released students in their area for the duration of the evacuation.
STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeway

1 fresh green medium size
cabbage
onions
carrots

tomatoes
fresh pineapple
red cabbages

cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to
form a shell. Wash well. Chop onion, peel and cube the carrots
and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner
leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrot,
tomato, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion
in a bowl, adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add
salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad
into the cabbage “shell”. Garnish with radish roses and a small
scoop of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish
roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in
iced water until the roses open up.

---oo---

GOURMET POTATO SALAD

Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

boiled potatoes
chopped bacon

salt and pepper

cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix
with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little
salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

EGG SALAD

Salted eggs

Cut eggs in half and lay on
down. Pour on mayonnaise.

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

1 cup cooked chicken, diced
1 T finely chopped walnuts
French dressing/mayonnaise

Marinate chicken, cucumber, nuts and mayonnaise. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper
and refrigerate until ready for use.

French dressing:
Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.
STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size
cabbage	onions
carrots
tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well. Then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl." Garnish with radish roses and a small ball of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radisher open up.

GERMAN POTATO SALAD

Ethne Beek, Port Elizabeth

boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
mayonnaise
chopped onion
salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still with the potatoes, onions, and salt and pepper. Use hot or

EGG SALADS

hard boiled eggs
salsa

Cut eggs in half and lay on a bed. Pour over salsa.

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

1 cup cooked chicken, diced
4 T finely chopped walnuts
French dressing/mayonnaise

Merinade chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refrigerate until ready for use.

French dressing:

Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

SPRING GREEN SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley
mint (fresh)
scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD

Mrs. Futter, East London

2 lbs sliced green beans
1 1/2 salt, level
2 chopped onions
2 cups water

Boil the beans (sliced)...

THE case in which a...

Mr. J. Doba, Opposition member, Mr. J. Doba...

had been proposed indefinitely, which was supposed to be...

The...
2.4 An Informed Method of Setting Objectives

The current method for setting objectives is known as the "Ito Method," which involves analyzing the current situation and identifying potential areas for improvement. The method is based on the idea that objectives should be set based on a thorough understanding of the current environment, including market trends, consumer needs, and internal capabilities.

A key feature of the Ito Method is its emphasis on continuous improvement. The method involves setting specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound (SMART) objectives that are aligned with the organization's overall strategy. By focusing on these principles, organizations can ensure that their objectives are not only realistic but also aligned with their long-term goals.

The Ito Method also emphasizes the importance of regular review and adjustment of objectives. By regularly reviewing progress and adjusting objectives as needed, organizations can ensure that they are meeting their goals and adapting to changing circumstances.

In conclusion, the Ito Method provides a structured approach to setting objectives that is focused on continuous improvement and alignment with organizational strategy. By following this method, organizations can ensure that their objectives are not only achievable but also contribute to their long-term success.
STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size
cabbage
tomatoes
carrots

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to
form a bowl. Wash well. Peel and dice the carrots and
tomatoes. Place the carrots, tomatoes, diced cabbage and the finely chopped onion
into the bowl. Add a little vinegar, brown sugar and a little
dill and black pepper to taste. Toss well. Let the salad
rest for 5 minutes. Garnish with radish rose and
lemon slices. This is served chilled.

---00---

SERVING SIZE SALAD

Ethyne Beard, Port &

1 medium size lettuce
1 cucumber
1 onion
1 fresh pineapple
dill (fresh)

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley;
keep a few pieces for garnishing. Chop cucumber and add to the salad. Add a little
dill (fresh) and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad;
toss gently. Makes 6 - 8 servings.

---00---

EGG SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

hard boiled eggs
1 cup cooked chicken, diced
salaime
1 cup cooked green peas
French dressing/mayonnaise

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter; cut s
down. Pour over salads.

---00---

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

3. Urruty, East London

1 cup cooked chicken, diced
4 T finely chopped walnuts
1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced
French dressing/mayonnaise

Marinade chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing.
Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper
and refrigerate until ready for use.

French dressing:
Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

---00---

THE Lebowa Tsetse

Lebowa tries to
offset home crisis

By Matthews Tselu

that they can stay help

and broken in large chunks

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections,
tuna and nuttis together. Combine mayonnaise, soy sauce
and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad;
toss gently. Makes 6 - 8 servings.

---00---

PEANUTS

Mr. Mabu said that the
government should
build houses and stop
hungry. Government to do
stay with them in these
towns. The Lebowa
people engaged in negotia-
ions on the housing crisis.

---00---
the whole variation in politics according to a particular type of people. From the point of view of positive psychology, highly motivated people need the optimum level of control over a particular decision or their own actions. What is possible is that, whereas criteria of value are underpinned by social constructs, individual behaviors can track only the process.

underpinned by such intuitions, processes can track only the process.

![Phatudy Valency](image)

### 2.2. Looking at Expectations

In addition, there is a strong notion on the expectation between those two expectancies are achieved, more of the efficacy to performance may be more effectively. More precise goals may reduce costs, for these more efficient of expectation range from simple procedures for looking at costs, through...
Real change only, says Dr P

THERE WOULD be no peace in South Africa as long as the Government slowed down the abolition of discrimination and failed to bring about change in the country, the Lebowa Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi, said yesterday.

He was commenting in an interview at Seshego on the attack on Orlando police station in Soweto and the reported link-up in London between the African National Congress and the KwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Buthelezi.

He said the sooner the South African Government called for a national conference of leaders to plan the country's future, the better.

"As long as there are delaying tactics in bringing change to South Africa, terrorists will remain convinced that the Government is not prepared to change. This is urgently needed by blacks in this country.

"I, for one, have always condemned — and will always condemn — violence in the country, but if some other sections of the public's needs are not met, then there will always be such isolated and painful attacks by insurgents."

—Sapa.
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follows:

Lebowa drive to create work for jobless

Argus Correspondent
SISHEGO — The
Lebowa Government
is expected to annou
a budget of more th
R100-million for th
coming financial

Substantial loans from
foreign investors have
made possible sever
major development
projects. The homelan
Department of Works
is to spend R12-mil
which the Department of
Agriculture will pu
R7-million into new
chemes.
These figures indicate
our determination to pro
more job opportuni
ties for our people. Lebo
wa's Chief Minister, Dr
Cedric Phatudi, said.
Unemployment was still
Government's biggest

Many Jobless
Mr Andre de Villiers,
economic adviser to the
Lebowa Government, said
there could be as many as
50 000 unemployed in Lebo
In 1977 there were
55 000 at the cen
this was 17 percent of
the homeland's economically
active population.
The percentage in oth
black states in South
Africa was only 12.4
during that period, ac
according to the Lebo
Department of Financ
and Economic Affai

The Advisory Develop
ment Council for Lebo
has estimated that the
labour force increases by
10 000 every year. Only 45
percent of them can be
accommodated in Lebo
while 17 percent will be
come commuters. The re
remaining 43 percent must
find employment as mi
grant workers.
The development of the
homeland's mining and
agricultural potential are
priorities at present. Th
are 20 working mines in
Lebowa, w
employ a total of
10 000 people. The Basotho were
previously reluctant to go

he homeland has rich
resources of chrome, as
bestos, platinum and man
ganese, which are to
mined on a large scale in
future. A large company
is conducting research
into Lebowa's mineral
potential.

IN PIPELINE
A major irrigation
scheme for the drought
stricken southern area, a
R24-million agricultural
high school and a coffee
industry, are among the
projects envisaged by the
Department of Agriculture.
The Zediicla Citrus Es
state is expected to play an
increasingly important
role in Lebowa's economy,
especially if citrus pro
ducts can be produced lo

The Department of Ag
riculture already operates
about 160 agricultural
projects throughout the
homeland. However, in
dustry growth has been
slow, and only 42 indus
tries have been estab
lished.
Lebowa also has a con
tinual struggle to feed
thousands of hungry
people in remote areas.
The South African Government's Department of Co-operation and De
velopment has been asked to
subsidize the price of
maize meal, so that more
people can buy it.
Temporary help is avail
able to those who are
completely destitute. They
may apply at any magis
trate's office for supplies
or a small allowance.

We are gearing our
manpower training pro
gramme to our needs. This
is part of a system
ic development plan
for Lebowa,' Chief Minis
ter Phatudi said.

GUIDE LINES
A white paper on Lebo
wa's development policy,
believed to be the first by
a black state in South
Africa, was tabled in the
Legislative Assembly this
year.
The paper provides
guidelines for all agencies
involved in the homel
land's development, and
supports a system of free
enterprise. It also pro
motes a labour-intensive
strategy.

Although investment in
Lebowa is being actively
encouraged, and guaran
tees are given that there
will be no political risks
attached to such invest
ments, the struggle to
make the economy viable
remains formidable.

...../5
Lebowa Turf Club

The Lebowa Turf Club (Pty) Limited company was incorporated in 1993 to promote horse racing in the Lebowa district. The club is run by a Board of Directors, which is elected by the members of the club. The club has a standard racecourse and a training track.

The club runs three main events annually, namely the Lebowa Derby, the Lebowa Sprint, and the Lebowa Handicap. The events attract horse owners and trainers from all over the country.

In recent years, the club has grown in popularity and has become a major gathering point for horse racing enthusiasts. The facility is well-maintained and offers a range of facilities for horse owners and trainers.

The club is committed to promoting the sport of horse racing in the Lebowa district and is always looking for ways to improve the quality of the racing.

The Lebowa Turf Club is a member of the South African Turf Club (SATC) and participates in their series of races.

The club has a strong support base among the local community and is proud to be a part of the rich history of horse racing in South Africa.
Drought Killing Stock

The current drought in South Africa has resulted in significant losses of livestock. Many farmers are facing the unprecedented challenge of feeding their cattle with limited water and pasture resources. The situation is exacerbated by the fact that most affected areas are already experiencing water scarcity.

The government has implemented various measures to mitigate the impact of drought, including financial assistance for affected farmers and the provision of water for livestock. However, the situation remains critical, and more support is needed to help farmers manage the crisis.

In conclusion, the current drought is a severe threat to livestock in South Africa. The government and international organizations must work together to provide the necessary support to help farmers and their livestock.

Discussion

The recent drought has had significant impacts on livestock in South Africa. The government and international organizations must continue to provide support to help farmers manage the crisis. The long-term solutions must also be considered, such as improving water management and developing alternative sources of food for livestock.
**PM’s indaba missed point, says Phatudi**

Pretoria Bureau

LBOWA’S Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi, attacked the exclusion of blacks from political decision-making — and said the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had taken the wrong approach in his summit with business leaders.

Dr Phatudi was repeatedly applauded by the multi-ethnic audience during his address at the weekend. He also said separate development had failed to provide an answer to the country’s complex problems, and called for co-operation between all races.

He was speaking at a nurses’ graduation ceremony at the Kalafong Hospital in Atteridgeville.

He pulled no punches in his scathing attack on organisations which had apartheid structures.

“I have refused to believe that separate development was the answer to our problems. I have repeatedly spoken against separation of the races. What I saw as a solution to all these problems was co-operation. Co-operative development is the answer,” Dr Phatudi said.

The Government’s policy offered no choice to blacks.

Whether it was called apartheid, differentiation, segregation or separate freedoms, blacks had no choice about accepting it.

Dr Phatudi sketched the history of the Government’s policy based on racial separation.

At first, he said, the differentiation was horizontal, with the barriers separating the “white dog” as the “top dog” from the “black dog, the underdog.”

This was known as apartheid.

“Dr Malan came up with the idea that the position had to be changed and arranged vertically. The top dog came down and found its feet and he called this separate development, but the barriers remained.”

“Prime Minister P W Botha and his Cabinet Ministers, some of them at any rate, have realised the need for breaking these barriers.”

“Dr (Piet) Koornhof is to be congratulated for renaming his Department the Department of Co-operation and Development. This tailgives, with what I have been advocating — co-operative development.”

“But the problem is the exclusion of other people. How can you co-operate with people whom you are excluding?”

Dr Phatudi said it was for this reason he had been opposed to the Government’s proposal for a three-party system for white, coloured and Indian South Africans, which excluded indigenous blacks.

Last week’s meeting between business leaders and Mr Botha would not achieve success because it had excluded the politicians. Dr Phatudi said Chief Gatsha Buthelezi’s Black Alliance would fail for the same reason.

He said Mr Botha’s meeting with business leaders was an attempt to tackle the country’s problems from an economic angle, and this was the wrong approach.

The correct approach would have been based on the Bible and Christianity, with a policy using the language of love and peace.

“If we use this language, the terrorists will go away. But if we start from any other place, then we should wait for the terrorists, because they are coming. It is important to preach the gospel of brotherhood of all men.”

He praised Mr Botha for having established that the “old order” had to go. He said this was the crux of the Prime Minister’s address, when he spoke of the “constellation of states” — but Mr Botha had missed the point when he spoke of “white states and black states”.

“There is no such thing as a black state. I don’t like this because it is going to cause a lot of confusion. Lebowa is not a black state. It is a home to everybody. We must refer to areas in factual geographic description. Are we not already in a mess because of these racial description?”

As the first step towards cooperation, the South African society had to be opened to all people of all colours.

It was the Government’s policy which helped to close this society, by having closed schools, churches, hospitals, hostels, and all other institutions.

In order to bring about an open society all these places had to be opened to all people. Co-operation would then be a reality, Dr Phatudi said.

The enthusiastic audience which packed in to hear Dr Phatudi’s address included the black community’s civic leaders, businessmen and profes-
Lebowa has big housing slump

By MATHATHA TSEDU

THERE is a serious housing shortage in Lebowa’s townships with half of the population in each township on the waiting list.

This was disclosed to POST by officials of the homeland’s Department of Interior, which is responsible for housing in townships.

Figures supplied show that the total population in the 13 declared townships as at September this year, was 128,947. The total number of houses is 16,000.

This means that there is a four-roomed house for every eight people. The department’s secretary, Mr J F H de Bruin, said his department was aware of the critical shortage of houses but lacked funds to alleviate the situation.

He said Lebowa Development Corporation (LDC) had sent proposals to the Lebowa Cabinet about ways of helping offset the crisis. The Cabinet still has to make a decision on the matter, he added.

“They proposed developed suburbs at which a prospective house buyer would choose his own plan and they would build the house and sell it to him,” he said.

Another scheme was to encourage people to buy stands and ask for loans from employers and building societies so that they build their own houses. Asked whether houses built by LDC would not be too expensive for most of the workers in areas like Pietersburg, Mr de Bruin said the LDC had 10 models ranging from a R5,000 house to as high as R20,000.

He said most of the “well off families” would move into bigger houses leaving “the match boxes to the poorer section of the community.”

On the suggestion by the Seshego Village Committee (SVC), that private companies be allowed to build economic houses for poor residents, the Secretary said he would raise the matter with his seniors in Pretoria.
Phatudi sees trust

MUTUAL TRUST and cooperation was prevailing between blacks and whites, despite the laws of the country, the Lebowa Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi, said at Seshego yesterday.

Speaking at the official opening of a garage complex, he said most white private entrepreneurs were realising the importance of joining hands with blacks in industrial spheres.

"The fact is that whites are realising that today's blacks are more civilised and can maintain responsibility in any field of their duties," he said.

"Lebowa is a land of opportunity, and so we want to show the whole world that we want peace. This should not be prejudiced by the South African Government's policy of separate development." How can you maintain a division of races, especially of blacks, and think that you will convince the world that there is co-operation in your country," he asked.

Dr Phatudi said he appealed to blacks and whites to fight for justice in the country. Sapa reports.
THE Lebowa Legislative Assembly yesterday held a special session to pass an additional appropriation Bill totalling over R15m.

The amount includes R94 000 for furniture of the new ministerial houses in Lebowa Kgomo (Phathudi).

The Minister of Health, Mr S P Kwakwa, announced at the sitting that all pensioners will receive a Christmas bonus of R18 during the January payout.

Coupled to this will be a R7,50 increase effective from the same month for all pensioners. The maximum notch is presently R27,50.

The R15 182 000 passed yesterday, brings the total budget for the homeland for 1979/80 financial year to R104 710 000.

The breakdown of yesterday's allocation is as follows:

- The Department of the Chief Minister R38 000;
- Interior R734 000;
- Works R2 865 000;
- Education R3 446 000;
- Agriculture and Forestry R1 385 000;
- Justice R406 000;
- Health R7 001 000;
- and Finance R67 000.
The story of the house with all the mod-cons

SUNDAY POST Reporter

RESIDENTS of Sebayeng Township, near Solomondale, Pietersburg, have accused the Lebowa Minister of Works, Mr L C Mothiba, of negligence and claim that he used government labourers to bring electricity and water to his house and garage.

The Minister is a resident of the township and is the only man with electricity and water in his house and businesses. The other 991 houses share nine communal taps scattered around the township.

The residents claim that Mr Mothiba:
- Used his position as a Cabinet Minister to get water and electricity in his house, bottle store and garage.
- Used government labourers to connect the electricity and dig trenches to take water to his garage.
- Had street lights installed in his street while the ill-equipped clinic in the township hardly has water.
- Bypassed the township council when he had negotiated for all these.
- They claim that when they applied for water connections to their houses, they were told that the water pressure in the township was weak and was not sufficient to supply individual householders.

Mr Mothiba has refuted these allegations. He said it was coincidence that the workers who connected his electricity were employed by his department. He claims he has paid for all services.

LEBOWA MINISTER IS

ONLY RESIDENT WITH LIGHTS AND WATER

He admitted using Government labourers and equipment to drill toilet pits at his new garage but said he had leased the machine from the Government.

On the question of the street lights in front of his house, he said he did not know why they were there. He said he did not ask for them.

He said he had had water from the BIC borehole before, and had only been connected to the main supply when it was laid.

He dismissed the allegation of negligence, saying that since he had come to Sebayeng in 1972 he had:
- Improved the water situation in the township.
- Negotiated for a school in the township.
- Had the area proclaimed as a town and got the residents a town council.
- Negotiated for a train service from Solomondale to Pietersburg for the workers.

An official at the Superintendent's office told SUNDAY POST that they had not been informed about the provision of electricity and water to Mr Mothiba's house nor about the placing of the street lights.

Nor had they handled any application from Mr Mothiba for these.

They confirmed, however, that the workers who had dug the trenches for Mr Mothiba's garage had been Government labourers.
Cops hold 56 after chief’s home bombed

By MATHATHA TSEDU

LEBOWA police have detained 56 people following the petrol bombing and stoning of Chief B K Matlala’s home at Hamatlala in the Northern Transvaal on Friday.

The men and women, among whom is a relative of Chief Matlala, are being held at the Seshego police cells.

The attack was the work of an angry crowd who claimed their livestock was confiscated by Government officials after they had refused to have it vaccinated.

The damage to the house was estimated at R25,000, and the Chief’s guard was injured.

This was the second such attack within a week and was a culmination of a longstanding feud between some Lebowa residents and the Government.

These people have refused to recognize the authority of any Government agency in the area, and live outside the demarcated residential areas.

They are known in the area as the “Congress people” and, according to Chief Matlala, who is a member of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly, they have maintained their anti-Government stand for more than 20 years.

He said they refused to pay taxes, to dip their cattle and to be resettled in the demarcated areas.

The present outbreak of violence was caused by the refusal of the “Congress people” to have their sheep and goats vaccinated against a feared outbreak of disease.

Twelve days ago, Government officials started rounding up all the unvaccinated goats and sheep and took them to the Seshego pound, where they are still being held.

On the night of December 13 a group of people attacked the Chief’s house with petrol bombs and stones and broke windows.

A guard was injured in the attack, although he later refused medical treatment. The Chief’s family fled, some escaping through windows.

This weekend’s attack took place in broad daylight, and furniture, clothes and other property were damaged.

POST visited the trouble-torn area and found the Chief’s house gutted.

Efforts to trace the families of the “Congress people” were fruitless, as most homes were deserted.

Other people were suspicious and would not speak to strangers.

A senior police officer at Seshego confirmed that 56 people were being held at the police station in connection with the attack.

He declined to give further information, saying that the police were still busy with the investigation.

Among those detained is a close relative of Chief Matlala, Mrs Erkelina Kgabo Matlala, who was described by Chief Matlala as “the leader of the Congress people.”

Chief Matlala said the “Congress people” were against the homelands and did not comply with any Government directive.
Court order sought

By MATHATHA TSEDU

ATTORNEYS representing the "Congress People" of Ha-Matlala, Northern Transvaal, intend seeking a Supreme Court order restraining supporters of Chief B K Matlala from harassing their clients following the incident on Boxing Day when a woman was dragged from her home under threats of death.

This was disclosed yesterday by their attorney, Mr D Z Tantsi, who also said the woman, Mrs Arkelinah Matlala, who nearly died in the incident, has gone into hiding after further threats. Some people were seriously injured on the same day, he said.

Mrs Matlala is one of the 56 people charged with public violence following the alleged petrol bombing of Chief Matlala's house more than a week ago. Damage was estimated at R25 000.

ATTACK

The group will make another court appearance on January 8.

The attack was a result of the confiscation of the militant "Congress People" goats and sheep by Government officials after the former's refusal to have their cattle vaccinated against a feared outbreak of animal disease.

The confiscated goats and sheep were still at the Seshego pound near the magistrate office yesterday.
H'LANDS- Lebowa- General
1-1-80 - 31-12-80
ANOTHER POLICE STATION ATTACKED

THREE MEN armed with automatic rifles and hand grenades attacked Soekmekaar police station in Lebowa at about 7 pm on Friday night.

The men escaped by car.

No one was injured in the seventh guerilla attack in South Africa since the Soweto uprising in 1976.

A police spokesman said two armed black constables were sitting on the veranda of the police station when the attack occurred.

"The three men walked past the police station and watched the two armed black constables, who were sitting on the stoep of the station building," said the spokesman.

"Both constables were armed. Then the three men turned and walked back towards the police station.

"As they reached the front of the building they opened fire with their AK-47 rifles. The two constables dived behind the balcony..."
men threw three grenades.

"Two exploded without causing much damage. The third did not go off because it had not been armed. The pin was intact."

A white policeman, who was in the barracks, heard the explosions and came running to see what was happening.

"When the men saw him they stopped shooting and fled," said the spokesman.

"They jumped into a car and drove away before anyone could give chase."

**Abandoned**

Investigations revealed that the car had been stolen from a teacher in Duiwelskloof. Detectives later found the car abandoned near where it had been stolen.

The police spokesman said the Security Branch and the CID were engaged in the search for the three attackers.

The strike against the Soekhmebaas station is the third since the November attack on a police station in Soweto where two people were killed.
Wanted: cash for a school

By LEN KALANE

THE BATLOKWA people are planning to build a secondary school in the district of Makgato village where families had recently been removed in the Lebowa homeland.

People at the Ramokgopa village formed part of those who refused to be resettled when the Makgato people were removed.

The villagers now stay in Mowatlang and are under Chief Ramokgopa.

Mr. Npuleleke Malatjie, chairman of the School Building Fund, said it had been the main desire by the Ramokgopa people to build a secondary school in the area.

Earlier attempts to erect the school were foiled by the Makgato removals which were threatening to the project.

Mr. Malatjie said Chief Ramokgopa has given them the go-ahead to erect the school. The obstacle now was finance.

He said they were organising a fund-raising meeting in Alexandra on Sunday. Mr. Malatjie urged all the Batlokwa people on the Reef and elsewhere to attend.

The meeting will be held at Third Avenue and starts at 9 a.m.

He said funds raised in the meeting would help build the Tabudi Secondary School at Mowatlang. About 8300 has been collected so far.
van die Merinolandskapgenootskap van Suid-Afrika, aanvaar op die Algemene Jaarvergadering van die Genootskap gehou op 31 Oktober 1978, met ingang van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing, goedgekeur het.

H. S. J. SCHOEMAN, Minister van Landbou.

No. 127 25 Januarie 1980

WYSIGING VAN DIE KONSTITUSIE VAN DIE KARAKOELTELERSGENOOTSkap Van SUIDELIKE AFRIKA

Kragtens die bepalings van artikel 5 van die Wet op Registrasie van Stambokvee, 1957 (Wet 28 van 1957) maak ek, Hendrik Stephanus Johan Schoeman, Minister van Landbou, hierby bekend dat ek die wysigings van die Konstitusie van die Karakoeltelersgenootskap van Suidelike Afrika deur die Algemene Jaarvergadering van die Genootskap gehou op 23 Oktober 1979 aanvaar, met ingang van die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing, goedgekeur het.

H. S. J. SCHOEMAN, Minister van Landbou.

DEPARTEMENT VAN MYNWESE

No. 134 25 Januarie 1980

VERKLARING VAN WERK IN NASIONALE BELANG

Die Minister van Mynwees het kragtens artikel 9 (1) (f) van die Wet op Myne en Bedrywe, 1956 (Wet 27 van 1956), verklaar dat die verrigting van sekere werk, waarvan besonderhede in die Bylæe verskyn, by die volgende myn na sy noordeel vir die tydperk 1 Januarie 1980 tot 31 Desember 1982 in die nasionale belang nodig is:

Die myn, bekend as Bosjesspruit Steenkoolmyn, op die plase BrandSpruit 318 IS, Bosjesspruit 291 IS, Goedehoop 290 IS, Kafferskraal 289 IS, Twistedraai 285 IS en Middelbult 284 IS, geleë in die landstrosdistrikt Hoëveldrif, provinsie Transvaal, wat tans deur Bosjesspruit Steenkoolmyn, Posbus 3, Secunda, 2302, ontgin word.

BYLAE

Alle konstruksie- en vervaardigingswerk by die aanleg van die myn bekend as Sasol II en Sasol III.

DEPARTEMENT VAN SAMEWERKING EN ONTWIKKELING

No. 136 25 Januarie 1980

INSTELLING VAN 'N DORPSRAAD.—SHATALE, LEBOWA

Ek, George de Villiers Morrison, Adjunk-minister van Samewerking, handelende namens die Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling, kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by regulasie 1 (1) van Hoofstuk 8 van die Regulasies vir die Administrasie en Bestuur van Dorpe in Swart Gebiede, afgekondig deur Proklamasië R. 293 van 1962, stel hierby 'n dorpsraad in vir die dorpe Shatale, aldus bepaal en afgesonder by Goewermentskennisgewing 213 van 1970.

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

Effect from the date of publication of this notice, the Amendment to the Constitution of the Karakul Breeders' Society of South Africa, accepted by the Annual General Meeting of the Society held on the 31st October 1978.

H. S. J. SCHOEMAN, Minister of Agriculture.

No. 127 25 January 1980

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE KARAKUL BREEDERS' SOCIETY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

In terms of the provisions of section 5 of the Registration of Cooperatives Livestock Act, 1957 (Act 28 of 1957), I, Hendrik Stephanus Johan Schoeman, Minister of Agriculture, do hereby make known that I have approved, with effect from the date of publication of this notice, the amendments to the Constitution of the Karakul Breeders' Society of Southern Africa accepted by the Annual General Meeting of the Society held on the 23rd October 1979.

H. S. J. SCHOEMAN, Minister of Agriculture.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES

No. 134 25 Januarie 1980

DECLARATION OF WORK IN NATIONAL INTEREST

The Minister of Mines has, in terms of section 9 (1) (f) of the Mines and Works Act, 1956 (Act 27 of 1956), declared that in his opinion the performance of certain work, details of which appear in the Schedule, at the following mine is necessary in the national interest, for the period 1 January 1980 to 31 December 1982.

The mine, known as Bosjesspruit Steenkoolmyn, on the farms BrandSpruit 318 IS, Bosjesspruit 291 IS, Goedehoop 290 IS, Kafferskraal 289 IS, Twistedraai 285 IS and Middelbult 284 IS, situated in the Magisterial District of Hoëveldrif, Province of Transvaal, and at present being worked by Bosjesspruit Steenkoolmyn, P.O. Box 3, Secunda, 2302.

SCHEDULE

All construction and manufacturing work at the plants of the mine known as Sasol II and Sasol III.

DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

No. 136 25 January 1980

ESTABLISHMENT OF A TOWNSHIP COUNCIL.—SHATALE, LEBOWA

I, George de Villiers Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation, acting on behalf of the Minister of Co-operation and Development by virtue of the powers vested in him by regulation 1 (1) of Chapter 8 of the Regulations for the Administration and Control of Townships in Black Areas, published under Proclamation R. 293 of 1962, hereby establish a township council for the Shatale township, so defined and set apart by Government Notice 213 of 1970.

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

(File T8/6/12/S91)

10/12/79
Rees argues that since medical services do, for the most part, satisfy the conditions of excludability (there are no spillovers) and no economies of scale 'it is immediately clear that most aspects of the medical market are efficiently handled by the private sector'. He admits a few exceptions - control of infectious diseases and sanitation for example - where spillovers imply that there is a case for public provision or additional incentives for acquiring health care. For medical care in general, he holds that subsidy will lead to an expansion of demand leading to either a fall in quality and/or unsystematic rationing by queues, or provision of more facilities than people would choose to purchase if left to make individual decisions. These would be financed through additional taxes which would otherwise have used for something else.

He excludes considerations of redistribution on grounds of equity through publicly provided health care at less than full cost. He argues that the criterion of equity cannot be sufficiently defined and that any preference for one distribution over another is purely a matter of personal preference. However, none of the medical participants felt unhappy about the fact that value judgements are involved in the determination of policy, and Raine (Ch.15) and Westcott (Ch.11) point out that this is inevitable. A decision not to alter the existing allocation of medical care is also a value judgement.

It is also noted (Archer, Ch.9 and Natrass, Ch.10) that some people desire that others may have access to health care, even though this may have no material impact on their own state of health. The presumed prevalence of altruism in health matters would mean that there is still a case for subsidy or other intervention in the market mechanism.

Rees agrees with Natrass however, that market conditions are not such as to favour efficient distribution. Information is likely to be very imperfect and consumers are not in a position to shop around for the best buy, or even to know after the event whether the treatment they had was good or not. The problems arising from incomplete information for consumers and even for doctors are particularly apparent in the case of the ethical drug market as Brodie (Vol.2) and Polb (Vol.2) indicate. Moreover, although the number of doctors is large, entry to the market as a seller is not free so that numbers are restricted and therefore higher prices can be charged. Rees hints that constraints on the number of students entering medical school (including extremely high academic standards) and legal restrictions on the tasks performed by nurses and other workers may segment the market and reduce the returns to substitute workers services and their price high. Archer concern over professional provision, wealth maximising car whether they are salaried or operate receive income from capital fees.

The defects of a market distribution and Archer, are:

(i) the intensity of individual in relation to purchasing
(ii) the lack of information of exercise discrimination and benefit
(iii) the potential for the exit of practitioners, whose effect of entry to preserve high income
(iv) the potential for the exit of participants, whose effect of entry to preserve high income
(v) the tendency of costs to private insurance;
(vi) the absence of some form of preventative and rehabilitative care.

Interestingly, some of these are to be found in the Commission on a National Health Service. The Commission argued that health care needs rather than to supply and demand, that there is on the one hand a lack of a comprehensive approach; and that externalities (e.g. loss of production) would make it worthwhile for the state to intervene to prevent adverse measures. Various alternatives to the market are discussed. Rees is sceptical about all of them, and suggests that reliance on voluntary organisations to fill in the gaps (as in the collection of blood) is likely to be more effective than government provision. He recommends that only those aspects of medical care in inelastic demand (i.e. those least prone to 'moral hazard') should be subsidised or provided free: serious illnesses would qualify first.
Violence in Lebowa

POTGIETERSRUS. — Police are investigating the incident in which at least one man died and seven were injured when several houses were razed by members of the Matlala tribe near Potgietersrus in Lebowa. Lebowa’s chief of police, Major P Moloto, said the fight started on Monday when tribesmen objected to the seizure of their cattle by Chief B K Matlala.

Chief Matlala said the tribesmen had refused to have their livestock vaccinated.

The dead man is Mr S Rosho-mane. Those injured are: Mr Lucas Mathebula; Mr Johannes Baloi; Mr Thomas Baloi; Mr Frans Sasa; Mr John Makgwa; Mr Frans Mathosa; and Mr James Balo.

All are in a “satisfactory” condition in the Pietersburg General Hospital. — Sapa.
EIGHTEEN of the 62 Congress people charged with public violence failed to appear in the Seshego Magistrate Court yesterday. Eight are said to be in hospital, at least one is arrested for another crime and nine are missing.

According to the charge sheet in court yesterday, 62 people are charged following the two petrol bomb attacks on Chief B K Matlala's home in December last year.

Only 44 of the 62 appeared before Mr N K Chuene and their case was remanded to March 12. Bail of R20 was extended. Amongst those absent was Mrs Matiou Erkedina Matlala, the alleged leader of the Congress people. Their attorney Mr D Z Tantsi, was not present in court yesterday and was understood to be in Lesotho.
Matlala's case is deferred
By MATHATHA TSEDU

TWENTY-SIX men from Ha-Matlala appeared in the Seshego Magistrate Court yesterday on charges of arson following the burning down of the Congress People's homes in the area last week.

The 26, who were not asked to plead, appeared before Mr N K Chene. Their case was postponed to February 25. Bail of R50 each was fixed.

They are alleged to have been part of the pro-Government mob that destroyed homes of the militant Congress people causing damage estimated at over R20,000.

They are: Mr Jacob Seopa (29), Mr Shooter Matlala (27), Mr Johannes Kola (27), Mr Joel Pela (28), Mr Samson Kromo (29), Mr Jacob Matlala (26), Mr Rehuel Kromo (29), Mr Simon Pale (27), Mr Matthews Matlala (28), Mr Frans Matlala (27), Mr Richard Maraka (29), Mr Joseph Marutla (27), Mr Jacobus Kegoe (28), Mr Gilbert Matlala (26), Mr Simon Pen (48), Mr Frans Sebitho (23), Mr Edward Bampiana (31), Mr Solomon Matlala (26), Mr Alfred Mathaba (36), Mr Abel Balala (36), Mr Martin Hocewane (31), Mr John Lebowa (29), Mr David Nom (36), Mr Albert Matlala (37), Mr Wilson Momplai (29) and Mr Elias Mathaba (27).
TWO DIE IN IRELAND VIOLENCE

By Post February 10, 1980

...
Anti-Congress attacks, then roadblocks

By MATHATHA TSEDU

LEBOWA POLICE are manning roadblocks at entrances to the trouble-torn Matlala area and scores of people are understood to have been arrested at these points.

Most of them are said to belong to the Congress group that has been a subject of assault, murder and plunder by pro-Lebowa Government mobs throughout the past week.

The Commissioner of the Lebowa Police, Brigadier W M van Zyl, said yesterday that there were no permanent roadblocks, but added: "Even if they are there, there's nothing wrong with that."

The Brigadier said the police were looking for suspects in last week's attacks and it was possible that some people had been arrested.

Sources at Situmong, near the chief's kraal, told POST there was a large contingent of police staying in four large tents at the tribal office.

Local police who knew the village well were stationed at the roadblocks where all cars were being searched.

Some Congress people who ran away from the attack that left two people dead and more than 80 injured, are trying to return home to evaluate the situation and are being arrested at these roadblocks, the sources said.

Meanwhile, 56 of the Congress people arrested in December last year after two petrol bomb attacks on Chief B K Matlala's house are due to appear in the Seshego Magistrate's Court today.

They face charges of public violence and are out on bail.

Most of the Congress people went into hiding in the wake of last week's attack after their homes were razed and some were taken to hospital.

So it is uncertain whether the trial will go on today.

Their attorney, Mr D Z Tansi, of Pretoria, was not available for comment yesterday.

Latest buying info. in Vaal all-race indaba

By ALINAH DUDE

THE Vaal Triangle and the SA Co-ordinating Consumer Council will hold a two-day multiracial conference from April 11 to 12.

According to the regional officer of the Atteridgeville Consumer Council, Mr Moepo Nokaneng, the conference will be held in Sebokeng.

Delegates from various consumer associations, welfare and teachers' organisations, academics, Government institutions as well as the business world are expected at the seminar.

Although the meeting will be open to experts, most of the time will be devoted to group discussions.

SACC TO CONSULT ON RACISM

By PHIL MTHUNULI

THE South African Council of Churches (SACC) has organised a five-day consultation which will start today at the St Peter's Seminary.
meat, milk, clothing, rations, grazing rights, Christmas presents and medical payments, translated into weekly terms. In making the 'erratic' milk rate charged as average - 15,1 litres of skim milk at about 30c. No figures have been imputed as unknown.

About 100 Lobowu policemen today baton-charged students of the University of the North who started a boycott.

Today's boycott follows a decision taken at a meeting held last night that students stage a sit-in until 161 students who were expelled are re-admitted.

The students were refused readmission because of poor academic performance last year.

Today there was to be a march but before it got going police intervened.

Some students escaped the charge by fleeing outside the university confines and later today the situation was still confused.

<table>
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<th>Value of payment (R per week)</th>
<th>Number of workers</th>
<th>Cumulative %</th>
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<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.51 - 5.00</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>48.46</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.50 - 7.50</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>78.46</td>
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<td>7.51 - 10.00</td>
<td>17</td>
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<td>10.01 - 12.50</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>12.51 - 15.00</td>
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<td>total</td>
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Mean: R5.53 a week
Range: 50c to R14.29

Average payment in kind to African workers was R6.38 a week and to Coloured workers R5.36 a week.
Turfloop students to boycott lectures

By MATHATHA

About 2,000 Turfloop students who packed the cinema hall last night resolved to boycott lectures in a background of increased police activities with the arrival at the Mankweng police station of a large contingent of police reinforcements.

The students also resolved:

● To demand the immediate and unconditional resignation of the university's rector, Professor W M Kgware and the Dean of Students, Professor P C Mokgokong;

● To draw a petition to be presented to the Black academic Staff Association (Basa), calling on its members to stop giving lectures because "they are here because of us and if we are not attending who are they going to teach."

The meeting also unanimously agreed on a boycott of this year's 21st anniversary celebrations. Police did not interfere with the proceedings.

The sit-in starts this morning. No student will report for lectures today until all their demands have been met, it was decided.
Kgware bans Turf meetings

D-day for students

THE rector of the University of the North (Turfloop), Prof William Kgware, yesterday banned all mass meetings.

He ordered students to return to lectures or leave the campus by 6 pm.

He was reacting to the sit-in over the exclusion of students from study this year.

A circular containing the message was distributed throughout the campus as the crisis which spread after the exclusion of several leading students burst into violence and student-police confrontation.

In one incident, a white part-time lecturer,

By MATHATHA TSEDU

Mrs Shirley Weerapa was stoned by students at an entrance after more than 100 policemen batten-charged almost 2000 students marching to the administration block.

After Monday night resolutions, which also called on the rector and the dean of students, Prof P C Mokgokong, to resign, the students met yesterday and decided on a march to demand the immediate readmission of all the expelled students.

The police intercepted the march and batten-charged the students. Two students were later treated at the local clinic. One is Miss Mela Matsho who has a knee injury.

It was after the batten charge that Mrs Weerapa was attacked and windows of her car smashed. She was not injured.

The Commissioner of the Lebowa Police, Brig W M van Zyl, confirmed that the police had entered the campus and said the reinforcements would remain in the area until the situation was back to normal.

Prof Kgware, who yesterday rejected the students’ demand for his immediate resignation, said the excluded students would “under no circumstances” be readmitted.

A mass meeting after the distribution of the circular was disrupted by the police.

It was also reported that a university bus was stoned later in the afternoon, but this could not be confirmed.

The chairman of Basa (Black Academic Staff Association), Mr C F Maji, yesterday said the petition calling on all Basa members to join the students’ boycott had not yet been delivered.

The situation at the campus remained gravely explosive with most of the students sitting in groups outside the campus and many others congregating at the Serenga post office.

A mass meeting was planned for last night, but the outcome was not known at the time of going to Press.
Lebowa official guilty of defeating justice

The Lebowa official who was charged with defeating justice has been sentenced to three months imprisonment for defeating justice.

Mr. Mokgadi, the official in question, was charged with defeating justice by destroying documents relating to fraud and theft in the Department of Finance in the Lebowa District Council.

Evidence was that in the course of an investigation into a complaint about the destruction of documents, police officers found that Mr. Mokgadi had destroyed documents related to fraud and theft.

Mr. Mokgadi, who was serving as the finance officer at the time, was charged with defeating justice by destroying documents related to fraud and theft.

Mr. Mokgadi pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to three months in prison.
NEARLY all the students of the University of the North returned to classes yesterday morning amidst patrols by police within the university campus.

The students, who staged a sit-in on Tuesday to protest against the refusal by the authorities to readmit some students, thus beat the deadline set by the University's rector, for their return to classes, or leave the campus before 6 pm, yesterday.

Police were stationed at all entrances while others were stationed inside the campus, patrolling some areas. They left before lunch for the Manipwong police station where they have been based since Sunday. The Commissioner of the Lepelle police, Brig W M van Zyl, said the police would remain in the area until the situation was back to normal.

Students interviewed yesterday said the sit-in crumbled because they could not meet and decide. "We had planned a short mass meeting for the morning but when we woke up, police were guarding the hall, where we were supposed to assemble and this brought confusion," said one.

The Rector, Prof W M Kgware, yesterday refused to meet Pressmen and said he was too "busy" and could not see anyone. Among the things that the journalists wanted to know was what he thought was the cause of all the endemic sit-ins and marches by the students at the university.

During the past eight years, only three years have passed without any serious disruption of lessons, whilst there were four class boycotts, one lasting two days, last year alone. Reasons for the strikes have ranged from demands for the SRC, expulsion of students, registration fees and the quality of food.

Many black lecturers yesterday expressed reservations at the "settlement" of the present dispute and felt this could affect the planned 21st anniversary year celebrations later in the year.

Students on Monday agreed on a boycott of the celebrations, should the authorities reject their demands.

"The Congress of South African Students (Cosas) yesterday condemned the refusal of the Turffontoon authorities to readmit some students. "It is heartbreaking the way the system uses our fellow blacks to further frustrate and stall our nation," Cosas says in a statement.

"The rector gives preference to 37 white students and neglects us. "Long before the times of the late Abraham Tiro, Jake Mamabolo and others, blacks were constantly subjected to unwarranted humiliation."

In the statement Cosas invites all organisations to join it in preparing for a Heroes' Day observance on Saturday, March 22.
(1) Whether any tribes in Lebowa were removed from their tribal areas during 1979; if so, (a) which tribes, (b) how many people were affected, (c) from what areas, (d) whom and (e) for what reason were they moved?

(2) whether any further removals are to take place; if so, (a) of what tribes, (b) how many persons will be involved and (c) from which areas, (ii) to which areas, (iii) when and (iv) for what reasons will they be removed?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) Babirwa Tribe under Chief Makgatho.
(b) 1 584.
(c) (i) Farm Klipplaastdrift (Matoks) District of Pietersburg.
(ii) October 1979 to the Dendron-Bochum area.
(iii) In terms of a decision by Parliament.

(2) (a) Two tribes under Chief Machaka and Ramagopa.
(b) Approximately 39 000.
(c) (i) The areas known as Matoks and Ramagopa in the District of Pietersburg.
(ii) The following farms in the Dendron-Bochum area: Der Mark, Urt, Ameland, Innes, Avon, Vlisiand, Paraspun, Luton, Horst, Soligen, Engelberg, Dalmeny, Lomond, Welstand, Uit-
State President to open Lebowa Assembly

THE State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, will open the Lebowa Legislative Assembly on March 17, a spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development said in Lebowa yesterday.

Other Legislative Assemblies which will be opened during the next two months are:

Gazankulu by the Commissioner General for the Tsonga/Shangaan National Unit, Dr E Polgieter, next Thursday.

Kwazulu by the Minister of National Education, Sport and Recreation, Mr Funt Jansen, on April 17. The Ciskei by the Minister of Police and Prisons, Mr Louis Le Grange also on April 17, and KaNgwane by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof on May 2.

The KwaNdebele territorial authority for the South Ndebele will be opened on April 24 by the deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr G de V Morrison. — Sapa.
Basa rejects claims by Turf students

The chairman of the Black Academic Staff Association (Basa) of Turfloop, Mr C S Maja, yesterday rejected claims by students that members of his organisation were elitist and that they kept quiet when students were harassed by the university authorities.

Mr Maja said it was "madness" to suggest that Basa members were elitist. He said the students' accusations that Basa was doing nothing about their harassment were unfounded because his organisation was not recognised on campus and could therefore not do anything official.

He was reacting to a resolution by Amcu members who condemned Basa for "showing middle class tendencies whereas they claimed to be black". The resolution further read: "We further condemn their silence during the expulsion of our brothers and sisters."

Motivating his resolution, the mover explained that the meeting that Basa had claimed, during the recent controversy over the expulsion of some students, that they were "watching and studying the situation" and asked what the results of the studies were.

Basa was banned from the campus in 1977 after the publication of a book, "Turfloop testimony" which criticised the university administration.
THE University of the North Turfloop (this week "banned" a senior commerce student from participating in student activities and ordered him to report to the authorities every Monday.

Mr Blessing Mphela (22), Natalspruit and a third year B Comm student, was this week re-admitted as a student after waiting for 22 days while the university decided his fate.

According to close friends he was re-admitted on four conditions, one being that he reports to the academic registrar, a Professor Steenkamp, every week.

Mr Mphela will be expected to account for his activities to Professor Steenkamp and Professor P C Mokgokong and his behaviour will be reviewed. Should the two find he misbehaved, then his continued enrolment at the university is in jeopardy.

The other conditions prescribed are:

- That his parents come to Turfloop where they will sign a declaration that he will behave.
- That he does not attend student meetings on or off the campus.
- That he resigns from all student posts at the university, including that of chairman of the Catholic Students Association.
- This action by the university comes only two weeks after students had staged a sit-in in protest at a decision to exclude 161 students from the university. The sit-in was instigated when the Rector, Prof William Kgware, gave an ultimatum and there was a police baton charge.

The action, which may be the only one of its kind in the country, has been described as a "banning order" by students.

The chief public relations officer at the university, Mr A J Becker, said he did not know anything about the matter and could therefore not comment. He referred us to higher authorities who were all out.

Late yesterday a spokesman for Professor Steenkamp said Prof Steenkamp had "no comment on why this action was taken."
Four more Turfloop students 'banned'

By MATHATHA TSHELE

FOUR MORE students from the University of the North (Turfloop) have been 'banned' from attending meetings on or outside the university campus. The fifth student did not turn up at the meeting where the orders were served.

The four are Mr Themba Tshilidzi (21), who is doing second year Commerce. He comes from Diepkloof, Mr Oupa Malema (23), a final year B Pharmacy student from Bloemfontein, Mr John Dube (23), second year Commerce student from Mamelodi and Oupa Tshwedi, a third year B Adm student. The fifth student, not present at the meeting, is understood to be a first year student known as Moletsie.

According to student sources, the five were served with notices to see the acting rector and academic registrar. Prof J C Steenkamp on Wednesday morning.

When they arrived they found Prof Steenkamp with the director of students' affairs, Mr J C Khenenster. They were called in one by one and warned to watch their steps as 'they had been responsible for all the trouble on the campus'.

They were told not to attend any meetings on or out of campus but that they could retain their membership of Azaso.

Prof Steenkamp confirmed that he had warned "a few students" but declined to give further details.

The "warning" came after one of the hardest restriction orders on a student was imposed on Mr Mphela Mphela this week.

Mr Mphela was told to:
-O Report to Prof Steenkamp every Monday.
-O Bring his parents to sign a declaration that he will behave.
-O Abstain from any meeting on or off campus.
-O Resign from any position that he holds on the campus.

He is chairman of the Catholic Students Association.
More pupils in Lebowa

Alain du Duve

The number of pupils in schools in Lebowa has increased since 1970, as the State, President Mr. Van der Merwe, has introduced the Education Building in 1970. The Building, which cost Rand 900,000, has housed almost double the number of the children educated within a three years period. The Education Building in Lebowa, are being built at a rate of 40 pupils per annum. In 1970, the Education Building had 1,200 pupils, and today there are 4,800 pupils. The Education Building is in a remarkable condition. It was built to accommodate 4,800 pupils, and it has served the purpose well.
THE Lebowa Transport may increase fares by an average 5 cents per single trip on all its routes next month. The increase will be the second in 3 months according to a Press release from the company. The last increase was due to cost of fuel and other oper. The company, which operates 265 buses and ferries, has increased its average passengers per kilometer rate from 5.46 cents per passenger to 5.62 cents per passenger for single trips. The increase is expected to generate an additional R100,000 per month, which will be used to improve service and meet operational costs.
Vivid tours disease

Picture: By Leon May

A constant battle against the enemy,
No help for victims of ‘Valley of Death’

YOUNG Dr Mamphela Ramphele lives in the Northern Transvaal district that used to be known as the “Valley of Death.”

She is confined there by a Government banning order, but the Government will also not let her use her healing skills to fight the deadly diseases that rage all around her.

Knowledge of tropical diseases is absolutely essential for doctors practising in the Transvaal area to which Dr Ramphele is restricted, Ms Sunday Express was told this week.

Dr Ramphele lacks such knowledge. Not surprisingly so, since until she was restricted to the area she was superintendent of the Zanempilo Clinic in King William’s Town where such knowledge was not needed.

The Zanempilo Clinic, run by the Black Community Programme, is one of the 18 organisations banned in October 1977. Dr Ramphele was a close associate of Steve Biko.

Twice since being forced to live in the Northern Transvaal, she has applied for permission to study for a special diploma in tropical medicine and hygiene at the University of the Witwatersrand Medical School. Both times her applications were turned down by the Minister of Justice.

Dr Frank Bamford, chief medical officer of the National Institute for Tropical Diseases at Tzaneen, told the Sunday Express this week that he did not know Dr Ramphele personally and had not heard of her application.

However, it was essential that doctors practising in the Transvaal area had knowledge of tropical diseases, he said.

Dr Ramphele, an attractive young woman of 30, lives with her mother, her brother Tommy and her small son Humelo in a small brick house in the village to which she is restricted. The country-side where she now lives is breathtakingly beautiful, with the blue ramparts of the Transvaal Drakensberg towering over the village. But Dr Ramphele cannot leave Lenyoye even to take a patient to hospital or to fetch medical supplies without getting permission from the magistrate in Tzaneen.

She runs a clinic in the village, which has never before had a resident doctor, and is said by the local people to work a 12-hour day there.

“She helps her people so much, although she is so young,” a neighbour said.

Dr Ramphele discussed the medical problems of the village with me, but she is banned and cannot be quoted. And when Sunday Express chief photographer Doug Lee went into her consulting room to take photographs, he left because in terms of her banning order she cannot be with more than one person at a time.

The Wit diploma course in tropical medicine and hygiene which Dr Ramphele wanted to attend is a one-year course. However attendance is necessary, at lectures and demonstrations only during four separate periods of one week each, and a one-week examination.

The course is taken mostly by private practitioners who cannot leave their practices for long periods.

Ironically, the field trip during the course is to Dr Ramphele’s own village area.
Independence is out — Lebowa committee

By Mathatha Tsedu

A LEBOWA select committee has rejected independence for the homeland.

The seven-man committee has also rejected confederation and constellation.

Instead, it advocates the federation of the homelands and "white" South Africa as "the only advantageous constitutional dispensation available to all South Africans."

The report of the committee, chaired by Mr L.G. Mathole, has been tabled in the Lebowa Legislative Assembly.

The committee was appointed last year to look into the Lebowa Constitutional - Proclamation and the Black Homelands Constitution Act.

The committee recommends the division of the Assembly into two houses, a house of chiefs and a house of representatives.

The house of representatives would be elected by universal suffrage and would be the legislative assembly.

Both houses would then form the parliament of the homeland.

The committee says the Black Homelands Citizenship Act of 1970 gives "citizens" a different and inferior meaning to that of South African Citizenship Act of 1919 applied to whites.

The Black Homelands Citizenship Act has tribal connotations, the committee says, and is "deplorable and absurd."

The committee says the South African Citizenship Act is discriminatory.

"As long as the South African Government adheres to its policy of eventually denationalising all blacks in the country, the price of independence for Lebowa is going to remain the loss of South African citizenship for its black citizens," the committee says.

The report says confederation and constellation have an "independent sovereign state" as their basic component.

Either of them would mean Lebowa "automatically opting for independence" and this is rejected by the committee.

Recommendations of the committee are:

- That the assembly demand more legislative powers presently reserved for the State President.
- That Lebowa insist on greater and meaningful consolidations of its territory.
- That a delimitation committee be appointed for constituencies.
- That all steps be taken to bring Lebowa to federal statehood.
- That a bill of rights be drawn up and contained in constitutional proposals.
Assembly speaker's mystery resignation

MYSTERY surrounds the sudden resignation of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly deputy speaker, Mr K A Mariri.

Mr Mariri resigned on Tuesday morning and refused to give reasons when asked to do so by the Legislative Assembly.

In a message scribbled on a piece of paper and handed to the speaker, Mr Mariri said: "Instead of this honourable house to be in turmoil about my being a deputy speaker, I feel it my duty to relieve this house of such tensions by resigning the position today now. — K A Mariri."

When approached by POST, Mr Mariri said he needed time to think it over, but later said he had no comment to make nor was he prepared to disclose the reasons.

Other MPs, however, said a group of MPs had "damaging information and pictures" about Mr Mariri's past and were going to produce this at the assembly.

The new deputy speaker is Mr M T D Leboho from Bochum.
Housing crisis.

THREE houses built for Lebowa Cabinet Ministers at a cost of nearly R1-million have been standing empty for over a year at Phatudi, the future capital of the homeland.

The houses are near the offices of four Ministers who stay at Seshego and travel daily to their offices — a single distance of over 70 kilometres.

Meanwhile another Minister is staying at an international hotel in Pietersburg because there is no house ready at the moment in Seshego. This has cost the Lebowa Government R2 555,29 for only 51 days.

Of this amount R133,84 was for the period January 28 to February 22 — a total of 26 days accommodation.

The R2 555,29 covers accommodation, restaurant, bar and telephone accounts for the period of 21 days. A breakdown of the figure at R30 a day for accommodation for this period shows that this only costs R1 530.

Counting weekends out because the minister is away home, this means that for less than

By MATHATA TSEDU

51 days that he has been at the hotel, he has spent R1 025,29 on food, drinks, and telephones.

There were reports recently that the other ministers were reluctant to move to the "Bush Castle" at Phatudi because they feared assassinations.

The rumour was dismissed as "ridiculous and nonsense" by Dr Cedric Phatudi, the Chief Minister. He said the ministers will move in as soon as the houses are ready.

"Only the finishing touches are left," he said.

Asked to comment on the high hotel bill for the ministers, Dr Phatudi said the bill was based on normal tariffs at the hotel.

Further asked whether it would not save the government money if the minister, who is staying alone without his wife, shared a house with one of the three ministers who stay in Seshego without their wives, he said:

"We do things that way. Each minister has to have his own house where he can have privacy and be able to do his work. We do not want to create slums."

The minister concerned, who was appointed late last year, stayed with another "single" minister before moving into a cheaper hotel in Seshego.

He left this hotel in January for the luxurious international hotel in Seshego, which costs R80 a day on normal tariff. The rate has, however, been reduced to R30.

The three double-storey "Bush Castle", situated in a dense bush next to the Phatudi industrial complex, was built at a cost of R800 000 and furnished at R94 000. The money was a special grant from Pretoria, according to the Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr S M Maimane.

It is believed that the cost of driving for the four Mercedes Benz cars for five days a week for a distance of over 140 km a day is very high in terms of diesel and wear and tear.

It is also felt that the minister's work is affected by the long distance travelled daily.

Meanwhile Lebowa has passed legislation abolishing the names "chief" and "kaptain" and replaced them with the Sepedi title "kgoashi".

Introducing the Bill, Dr Cedric Phatudi said the two words belittled the status of the kgoashi and did not carry the same meaning.

with a big difference

Cedric Phatudi... hotel bill normal.
Sharp criticism against Lebowa

By Mathata Tsedu

There has been sharp and unanimous criticism of the Lebowa Government following the disclosure that one Cabinet Minister was staying at an international hotel while expensive houses stood empty at Phatudi.

All the people interviewed yesterday, mostly MPs, criticised the government for the "misuse of public funds" while children were attending school under trees in scorching sun and biting cold.

An investigation by POST this week had revealed that:

- It had cost the Lebowa Government R2 555.29 to keep one Cabinet Minister at a luxurious hotel for 51 days.
- Three houses built at a cost of R800 000 three years ago were still standing empty at Phatudi, the future capital of the homeland.
- Four ministers with offices at Phatudi travel daily between Seshego and their offices - a single distance of over 70 kilometres.

The Chief Whip of the ruling party, Mr L G Mathole, said the government's often stated view that there is no money to build schools and provide other facilities looked like an excuse in the face of the disclosure.

"The Minister of Health's house could have been divided into two to accommodate the other ministers. Or the ministers with offices at Phatudi could have occupied some of the houses in the township temporarily to save money," he said.

A former Cabinet Minister, Mr I K Moloko, said the inconvenience that Dr Phatudi talked about when the idea of sharing houses was suggested, "can never equal the national loss and ruthless wastefulness of R2 555.29 for only 51 days. Where is the feeling of profitable use of the tax payers' money?" he asked.

Mr M W Chueu, another MP, said it was both "unfortunate and unnecessary that the government indulged in prestige when the people are wallowing in the mud of poverty."

He criticised the introduction of new cabinet ministers and asked: "While the South African Government is combining departments in order to minimise a number of ministers, why will Lebowa not follow this good example?"
Turfloop to celebrate 21st anniversary

Tribal dance groups will dominate the programme with four different dancers from the Venda, Ga-zankulu, Lebowa and QwaQwa homelands. The main speaker will be Mr George Thabe from South Africa. Top athletes, including well known Matthews Batswadi, will take part in the university soccer squad.

The celebrations will continue for the whole year. The experimental farm near the university will be inaugurated on May 23 with exhibitions of agricultural products.

A resolution passed at a students' union meeting in February this year, called for a student boycott of the celebrations to protest against the expulsion of some students by the university authorities.

Table of contents:

1. Introduction

2. Benefits of Increased Independence
   (a) Costs of Increased Independence
   (b) Costs of Dependence
   (c) Degree of Dependence
   (d) Degree of Independence

3. Monetary Independence
   (a) Costs of Increased Independence
   (b) Benefits of Increased Independence

4. Magnitude and Importance
   (a) Benefits of Increased Independence
   (b) Costs of Increased Independence

5. Benefits and Prospects
   (a) Benefits of Increased Independence
   (b) Benefits of Increased Independence

6. Export and Imports
   (a) Benefits of Increased Independence

7. Economic Development in Agriculture
   (a) Benefits of Increased Independence

8. Commerce and Industry
   (a) Benefits of Increased Independence

9. Mu

(4) Ways of increasing independence on South Africa

Economic problems from South Africa?

Is it in the interests of Botswana to attempt to increase self-sufficien

South African economic problems

Economic Honours

1980

Stephen Schneider
Tax cuts in Lebowa

THE Lebowa Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr S M Maimane, has introduced tax cuts in income tax for workers in the homeland.

The Bill is to bring the homeland's taxation laws in line with the recent amendment in "white South Africa". In terms of the new regulations, workers who earn R1,800 per year or less, will no longer be taxed.

Post 24/4/80
ABOUT 15 people were arrested at the University of the North yesterday after a running battle between baton-wielding policemen and stone-throwing students.

And in the afternoon Orlando Pirates players and some officials were pelted with stones and given five minutes to leave the Turffloop campus, where they were to play against a university team to celebrate Turffloop's 21st anniversary.

The clash between the cops and students followed the complete disruption of the university's 21st anniversary celebrations at the Turffloop campus by a group of students.

They sang freedom songs and carried placards denouncing the celebrations as they marched.

By MATHATHA
TSEDU
MOVE 'NO' TO SOURCE-MATCH-FLAG.

IF TARGET-CURR-SYL OF Sort FILE = CURRENT-TARGET-
   MOVE 'YES' TO TARGET-MATCH-FLAG.

ELSE MOVE 'NO' TO TARGET-MATCH-FLAG.

IF CURR-SYL-POSITION OF Sort FILE = CURRENT-SYL-
   MOVE 'YES' TO POSITION-MATCH-FLAG.

ELSE MOVE 'NO' TO POSITION-MATCH-FLAG.

TEST-0

IF SOURCE-MATCHES AND
   TARGET-MATCHES AND
   POSITION-MATCHES

ADD 1 TO TOTAL-SOURCE-CUB

...
from the cinema hall to
the campus stadium.
There they dumped rub-
bish on the pitch and dis-
persed a group of tradi-
tional dancers.
The students then went
on to disperse the small
crowd of officials and invit-
ed guests at the grand-
stand.
The officials and guests
fled as students threw
missiles into the stand.
The rector of the uni-
versity, Prof W M Kgwa-
re, was seen fleeing in a
priest’s car — the offi-
cial car remained at the
stadium.
Riot police in helmets
and clutching transparent
shields drove the stud-
ents towards their hostel.
A running battle follow-
ed as the students, call-
ing the black police “sell-
outs” pelted them with
stones and bricks.
Some of the placards
read: “No celebrations.
Go home or else”.

“Respect your colour
Mathews Batswadi” and
“We shall not celebrate
with the enemy... Ama-
ndela...”

Batswadi was to fea-
ture in an athletics
event.
Among the students
arrested was Dwel High
School pupil, Lincoln
Maphetu. He was bleed-
ing when police escorted
him to the campus. Other
students were picked up
on campus where some
were found drinking beer
at the cafeteria.
The whole programme,
which was to have fea-
tured a gymastics dis-
play by police from Ham-
manskraal, traditional
dancers from the Venda,
Gazaankulu, Lebowa and
Waalwa bantustans and a
speech by Football Asso-
ciation president, George
Thabe, was cancelled and
guests were asked to go
home.

Prof Kgware said from
his home afterwards that
he would meet the uni-
versity council tomorrow
to discuss “deteriorating
relations” between the
students and the authori-
ties.
The disruption yester-
day was an eruption of
long-simmering discontent
by students of the uni-
versity. On Monday even-
ing, a security van was
overturned and burnt by
a group of students dur-
Professor Kwee says: Battle with students.

The officers report that the renovation of the museum has progressed smoothly. The new exhibit hall is expected to be completed next week. The museum's director, Mr. Kwee, has been overseeing the construction personally. The new hall will feature a large painting of the great battle of the century, with scenes from both sides.

POLICE ACTION

The police arrived at the protest site and tried to disperse the crowd. They met resistance from the students, who were determined to protect their rights. The situation escalated quickly.

The students had gathered in front of the museum, chanting slogans and holding signs. The police tried to advance, but were met with walls of student bodies. The tension was palpable.

RESULT

The museum was temporarily closed, and the construction work was halted. The students were demanding their rights to be respected. The police were determined to maintain order. The standoff continued for several hours, with neither side yielding.

By Matilda

Cops Release Students

Post, Monday, May 5, 1980
Lebowa MPs allege police harassment

SESHEGO. — A Lebowa MP, Mr J Duba, said in the Legislative Assembly yesterday that the homeland's Department of Justice was to blame for police harassment of MPs.

During the committee stage of the Minister of Justice's vote, several MPs criticised the conduct of senior police officers in the homeland, accusing them of using "intimidatory tactics".

Mr Duba said: "During last year's parliamentary recess, a Lebowa police commissioner and his third in command, a major, came to my house and demanded that I disclose the identity of my informants on the embezzlement of funds in the Department of Finance.

"After refusing to disclose their identity, I was summoned to court, where the magistrate told me my case had been postponed indefinitely."

Mr Moiki, a former Minister of Education and MP for Seshgo, said he was also visited by Lebowa police, who told him "not to burn my fingers by speaking against the Lebowa Government".

He was warned that the Security Police of South Africa were "keeping an eye" on his activities, he said.

Mr Maredi Chase, MP for Moutse, said he was not surprised to hear there were people with tape recorders in the assembly. "We know they are police agents," he said.

"We should be protected by parliamentary rules which allow freedom of speech and expression in this House."

The Chief Minister, Dr C N Plaatje, moved an unopposed motion for adjournment of the assembly until next Monday. — Sapa.
Students back in classes

STUDENTS at the University of the North arrived for classes yesterday and there have been no further incidents since the stone-throwing which marred the opening on Saturday of the university's sports complex.

The stone-throwing started soon after the gates to the new complex were opened by the Rector, Professor William Kgware. The proceedings were immediately cancelled and Lebowa policemen scattered the students.

University officials have not made any announcement of further inauguration proceedings this year — Turfloop's 21st anniversary.

The opening of the university’s sports complex was the first of several functions planned for this year, an experimental farm is to be opened later this month, while functions are planned for a new education centre and a student centre.

The reason for Saturday's demonstration by several hundred students is not clear, but students threatened earlier this year to boycott all anniversary celebrations.
MORE than 300 Turfloop students were arrested in a pre-dawn raid by Lebowa police yesterday after two students’ rooms were set alight by a group.

And in Alice about 200 University of Fort Hare students were dispersed with teargas when they held a protest march from the university towards neighbouring high schools.

In the confusion that followed five students were arrested while others fled in all directions. The five were later released.

The students had decided to join the ongoing boycott in protest against “inferior education”.

The chief of the Lebowa police, Brig W M van Zyl, said yesterday he did not know how many students were in their custody. They were being held on suspicion of arson and public violence.

The arrests follow the burning of two student rooms and a punch-up between members of the soccer team and Azaso.

Female students were attacked and stabbed by alleged members of the
the student body. As the publication of the magazine, it is the responsibility of the editor to ensure that what is printed is accurate and reflects the views of the editor. The editor is responsible for the content of the magazine.
Turfloop concert postponed

THE musical concert which was to take place tomorrow afternoon at Turfloop University stadium is postponed because of the boycott.

Mr Ike Grant, the spokesman of the Students Cultural Committee said the concert is postponed indefinitely.

Hazari had already pulled out of the show following the confusion caused by the organisers of the Turfloop concert.

Apparently Hazari was to perform at Thobo Ya Ndou during the day and from about 10 pm at Turfloop University. But the posters for the Turfloop show indicated that the concert was for 12 noon. This aroused the confusion.

The curved lines represent indifference curves, those represent at what level of satisfaction we are. For each level of satisfaction, there are a number of combinations of commodities A and B we are happy to have, but as we give up more and more of A, we are only prepared to give up less and less of B and vice versa. This is known as the diminishing marginal rate of substitution and hence the shape of the curves.

Now assuming that we start on budget line 1. At point b, we are at our maximum level of satisfaction as we are tangent to indifference curve 1. (We cannot get any further out on our budget line than tangent to some indifference curve)

Now there is a fall in the price of A. This means that we can, for a fixed sum of money, purchase more of A than we could before. Hence our budget line shifts to cope with this fall in price. To maintain our same level of satisfaction we would have to purchase at position c or d, but we can gain a higher level of satisfaction at point a off another indifference curve. This will be the point at which we will settle. We notice that the
Schlebusch proposes stupidity—Phaludi.
TIGHT SECURITY FOR TURFLOOP CEREMONY

SUNDAY POST Reporter

THE Turfloop graduation ceremony passed without any incidents yesterday, amid strict security.

Honorary doctorates of administration were conferred on the Chief Minister of Gazankulu, Professor J. W. E. Ntseane, and Professor J. F. Polglaze, Commissioner-General of Gazankulu, and former Rector of the University of the North.

Other Honorary doctorates were conferred on Mr B. Gqubule — in education — and Mr T. J. Kriel — in literature.

Almost all the members of the Lebowa police force, wearing helmets and carrying shields and headed by Brigadier W. M. van Zyl were on hand.
Graduation of surprises

By Matho Letse

THERE WERE a lot of surprises for people who attended the graduation ceremony at Turffloop yesterday.

First was the open-air ceremony, followed by the presence of a large contingent of Lebowa police with anti-riot equipment — including a dog.

Then there was also the lack of a guest speaker — a first for Turffloop’s graduation — and the unexplained cancellation of a student choir.

The student choir was billed only in the programme, but it was not called, nor was it anywhere nearby.

The holding of the ceremony in the open coupled with the presence of the police and the cancellation of the choir underlined the tensions that exist on the campus.

The whole programme was shredded in secrecy and was available only on Saturday at the stadium.

Meanwhile, the near-full grandstand almost came down when Mrs Alvina Thoka, daughter of Dr A M S Makunyane, was robbed of her Bachelor of Laws degree.

Mrs Thoka is the sister of Ms Thabo Makunyane, the Turffloop student who is charged under the Terrorism Act together with the president of the Congress of South African Students (Casa), Mr Ebrahim Mogale.

Two hundred and forty-seven diplomas and 106 degrees were conferred. Four honorary doctorates were granted to two writers and two blacks.

The ceremony was the 19th in the history of the institution. The first was in 1902.

Most of the students stayed away from the ceremony.

Guests at the graduation ceremony at Turffloop. Most of the students, however, stayed away.

Miss Linnea Stekpe Mpongola from Namibia was capped Bachelor of Optometry.

Mr Isaac Thoka congratulates his wife, Alvina, who obtained an LLB degree. On the right is Dr A M S Makunyane, her father.

Prof Hudson Nitzametel is honoured with a doc-
Phatudi attacks new deal

LEBOWA.—The recommendations of the Schlebusch Commission were "attempts to decorate the apartheid system". The Lebowa Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi, said in Lebowa yesterday.

Speaking in the Legislative Assembly, he called on whites to give the blacks a chance to run the country, "because they have failed".

Speaker after speaker denounced the exclusion of blacks in the new government dispensation. They said the exclusion represented "ignorance and foresight" of the dangers such an exclusion might bring to the country.

The Assembly urged the House to "close shop so everybody should join the masses who are fighting the apartheid system�."

"The reason why today's youth are taking arms against the central Government is that blacks are always ignored in discussions and decisions affecting them," the Minister of Health, Mr S P Kwakele, said. He said that the First Minister should be told blacks had had enough of the injustices meted out to them.

"It is clear the new advisory council will consist of puppets. This must be rejected," an MP, Mr. M Chueu, said. — Sapa.

(c) If we assume a closed economy in our country, then planned savings = planned investment.

By definition:

Planned savings = gross investment = C + I.

C + S = T

This is how much our country's saving will be equal to.
Defy Warnings
Student Boycotts
Mr Nel said that South Africa's Progress (Bojongo Bellringing Department) and the union would negotiate the better terms for the workers. Union leaders were demanding that the government give them a free hand in managing the mines. Mr Nel said that the union leaders were demanding that the government give them a free hand in managing the mines.

The miners' leaders, on the other hand, called on the government to give them more autonomy in running the mines. Mr Nel said that the union leaders were demanding that the government give them a free hand in managing the mines.
Tsawanas beefing up their herd

Standing in the high corner of his cattle kraal and looking at his 33 cattle, he used to love to feel lord of all he surveyed.

Now different things were today. When he went through initiation school, he was taught a good Tsawana does not eat his cattle. They are for profit and for hogsidi (a blessing).

Even his best headman, Old Baroesi, had browned and looked cross when he started to feed his cattle in winter, sold them at an early age, expanding by buying calves.

And maybe by a turn of the hip, the old man must have turned in his grave when the well-to-do man came to Liberty to discuss artificial insemination.

Commercial

Amos was making more from his cattle than his son earned in Johannesburg, where he had to spend half his wages on transport, rent and services.

Like Amos Batshuangase, thousands of present-day Tsawana are turning themselves into small commercial cattle farmers.

Looking at old cows is no pride any more, for they should have been sold years ago, as well as their replacements.

And hogsidi? This is gone, cash now, if at all.

Some black cattle farmers have become quite prosperous. Mr. J. L. Mabotha, for instance, is one of the new generation of successful individual farmers in Botshwana.

Formerly a school inspector, he resigned to give full-time attention to his farming enterprise.

Boulene

He owns some 200 cattle in the Modikwe district, on 1,500 ha he can proudly call his own. He is a registered Afrikaner cattle stud breeder and a member of the breeders' association.

He is also a director of the Agricultural Development Corporation.

The President, Chief Louis Mabope, is adamant that the cattle industry should be the mainstay of his country's economy.

Six hundred thousand cattle, at many goats on 250,000 ha - that's what Botswana as been taken over, and the three Joubert brothers are managing the country's meat processing plant, and the ADC is already planning for cattle feedlots and a pig farm to supply the meat necessary for feeding the market.

Taken over

To become self-sufficient, to draw away economic activity from the Witwatersrand complex and the adjoining parts of Botswana, and to bring home Tsawana workers now working in the meat industry, President Mabope wants the country to be self-sufficient with its own beef.
Phatudi reshuffles Cabinet

SESHEGO — The Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, yesterday reshuffled his Cabinet.

A new minister, Mr M Ramodikey, takes over as Minister of Works, and Mr L C Mothiba, Minister of Works, becomes Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs.

The Minister of Health and Social Welfare, Mr S P Kwakwa, has been appointed Minister of Education, and the Minister of Education, Chief M M Marishane, becomes Minister of Health and Social Welfare.

The Minister of Justice, Chief Z T Seleka, the Minister of Agriculture, Chief S P Pasha and the Minister of the Interior, Chief B Ramunupoli, retain their portfolios.

The former Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs and Leader of the House, Mr Sadness Mapii, was sacked in March.

— Sapa.
Lebowa reshuffle

SESHEGO. — The Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr. Cstric Phatudi, announced a reshuffle of his Cabinet yesterday.

Dr Phatudi retains the portfolio of Chief Minister and a new Minister, Mr. M. Ramodike, MP for Nnupo, takes over as Minister of Works. Mr. L. C. Mothiba, the former Minister of Works, becomes Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs.

The Minister of Health and Social Welfare, Mr. S. P. Kwakwa, has been appointed Minister of Education and the Minister of Education, Chief M. M. Maribane, becomes Minister of Health and Social Welfare.

The Minister of Justice, Chief Z. T. Seleka, the Minister of Agriculture, Chief S. P. Pasiwa, and the Minister of the Interior, Chief B. Ramugodi, retain their portfolios. — Sapa.
Phatudi to call for Mandela's release

By MATHATHA TSEDU

THE Lebowa Chief Minister, Dr C N Phatudi, yesterday said he would make strong representations to Prime Minister, Mr PW Botha, for the release of all political prisoners.

In an interview with POST at Sebego, after his visit to Robben Island on Tuesday, Dr Phatudi said the continued confinement of 'such a high grade manpower that is badly needed in South Africa today, is a wasteage.'

He said his visit to Robben Island was motivated by a desire to see for himself what hardships and suffering black people in various places and circumstances have to carry.

"One of the places to be known is Robben Island prison, especially having regard to the fact that the brightest brains amongst blacks are sent there."

It had been his desire, he added, to have discussions with the African National Congress leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, but this has not been possible. "I was told that one needed a very special permit and I only left a message that he be told of my sincere wish to see him."

He would make more efforts to try and see him, he said.

He had however, met other prisoners. Questioned about their attitude towards him as a homeland politician, Dr Phatudi said while they did not express appreciation of his political stand, they were jubilant to see him.

"They were very friendly and considering that they have been there for a long time, one would expect them to be hostile. This shows that they are balanced people and people to talk and negotiate our future with. You cannot just abandon them there for life."

"In fact I intend to see Dr Roozen as the earliest opportunity to discuss my impressions and express strongly that there should be no fear in releasing these people. I am convinced that they are reasonable men and should be dealt with sympathetically. I will press to see the Prime Minister on this important matter."

Dr Phatudi added: "Dr Roozen and the Prime Minister must make efforts to see a man like Mr Mandela. Contacts and dialogue are generally advocated for and I can't see why they cannot see Mr Mandela now. If there is a change of heart on their part, they will find Mr Mandela, a reasonable man ready to negotiate."
Phatudi plans to meet Mandela

Own Correspondent

PIETERSBURG. — The Chief Minister of Loebite, Dr Codric Phatudi, says he is making special arrangements to visit Robben Island again to see Nelson Mandela.

In an interview after his recent visit to the island, Dr Phatudi said he was disappointed that he had not been able to see the imprisoned black leader.

He said special arrangements had to be made before he could meet Mandela.

Dr Phatudi said that he would also suggest frankly to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, and to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, that they make an effort to go and see Mandela.

It was only through contact of this kind, he said, that one could determine if Mr Mandela was "reasonable and ready to cooperate and negotiate".

Dr Phatudi said it was a matter of high priority and he wanted to impress upon Dr Koornhof and Mr Botha that they should not fear releasing Mandela, or in fact, all political prisoners.

"These are among the best brains we have," he said.

"There is a wastage of manpower of a high grade that is badly needed in South Africa today under the present circumstances. The Prime Minister will find that these men are not hostile."

Although those detainees on Robben Island did not necessarily support his stand, they were jubilant to see him and he was well received by men of all ethnic groups, as well as coloureds and Indians. To his knowledge he was the first black leader to have visited the island, he said.

Dr Phatudi said contact was necessary in order to consider a review of the sentences.
Staffing crisis hits hospitals

Own Correspondent

PIETERSBURG. — Overcrowding and a shortage of staff in all Lebowa hospitals was confirmed yesterday by the outgoing Minister of Health, Mr. S.P. Kwa Kwa.

Mr. Kwa Kwa was reacting to a weekend newspaper report which described overcrowding, long queues, and an acute shortage of doctors in the Philadelphia hospital in Dennilton.

Mr. Kwa Kwa said: "I am aware of the shortage of hospital staff in Lebowa. It is not only at Philadelphia hospital. A shortage of doctors is a general and common thing with us".

The Minister — who was appointed Minister of Education in the recent cabinet reshuffle — said he felt bound to go and see the situation for himself after seeing the report, but his new appointment would interfere with his plans.

He said the situation at Philadelphia was particularly bad, because the Ndebeles were now being consolidated under the Kwa-Ndebele.

"They have come from areas such as Pretoria, Pilgrims' Rest and Middelburg. Big townships have sprung up in the Dennilton district and they are all being served by the Philadelphia hospital."

Mr. Kwa Kwa said Philadelphia hospital had to extend its services to the Ndebele areas in terms of an agreement under the Regional Health Organisation in South Africa, which knows no ethnic boundaries.

The Minister said the phasing out of missionary hospitals had caused a general staff shortage in all hospitals.

He said missionary doctors — who were dedicated to their work — were unlike doctors who preferred to work in their surgeries in more advanced centres, and their numbers had dwindled since the Lebowa government took over all hospitals.

Mr. Kwa Kwa said he regretted leaving the Health Department because, as a field which was altogether new to him, it carried challenges for him. He is a former inspector of schools and becomes Minister of Education from today.
Phatudi says he believes in capitalism

OWN CORRESPONDENT

PIETERSBURG. — The Lebowa government has no intention of nationalising industries and believes in the retention of free trading centres, the Chief Minister, Dr C M Phatudi, said yesterday.

"We believe in the creation of a strong middle class in a capitalistic culture with a stake in the land; people who will be a pillar of the society they live in," he said.

Opening a new R500,000 shopping complex in Lebowakgomo — the future capital of Lebowa — Dr Phatudi said the practice of nationalisation in other African states was alarming.

He said Lebowa did not want to be like other countries to the north, who nationalised and damaged their economies. He said Lebowa's emphasis was on training and the provision of jobs for the unemployed.

In a scathing attack on members of the Legislative Assembly who opposed the renaming of Lebowakgomo as Phatudi City, Dr Phatudi said they were narrow-minded, prejudiced and foolish.

Cities and villages throughout the land were named after leaders, he said.

He accused the opposition of unfairly plotting to create conditions for the expulsion of the Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs, Mr M S Maimane, who was forced to resign during the last sitting of the Legislative Assembly. He was bribed and they envied and feared him, Dr Phatudi said.

Dr Phatudi promised Lebowakgomo would have street lighting before the end of this year.

Dr Phatudi urged residents of Lebowakgomo to move away from the tenant system to owning their property.
Residents decide to boycott buses

A MEETING of Seshoegoe commuters near Pietersburg decided at the weekend to boycott Lebowa Transport Buses from July 28.

The decision to boycott the buses and walk the 12 kilometres to town was prompted by the bus company's decision to raise fares as from that day.

The meeting, organised by the local branch of the African Peoples Organisation (Azapo) and the Sehlabatheke Communitie (SVC), was attended by nearly 250 people who called for an increase in salaries as a precondition for the bus fare increases.

It was also decided that bus owners would be approached to reduce their fares for the duration of the boycott.

Other decisions were that the boycott should extend to all areas served by Lebowa Transport, commuters should not buy weekly tickets for next week and that tickets should not be damaged.

Emotions were high with old men and women attacking the Lebowa homeland leadership for sanctioning the increases through the Lebowa Transportation Board, while fully aware of poverty in the area.

Shouts of "mandla ngwetha" and freedom songs were sung throughout the meeting.

Azapo chairman Mr Mabatlela Matshai said the government must subsidise the increases.

"The increased fares will mean that our children will starve and will not even be able to go to school because the pittance that we are paid will go to the bus companies. Secondly, we will be subsidising the company's white workers who are taken to work and back in company cars," he said.

SVC chairman, the Rev M P Mabatlela, said blacks were the farmers and cultivators of everything in South Africa but were never present at meeting time.

He said the average pay in Pietersburg was R30 a month and asked whether people could afford the increased fares. "Are these black townships supposed to be mines of money?" he asked.

Lebowa Transport increased fares last August by over 50 percent, on some weekly routes on a five day ticket Seshoegoe to Pietersburg was increased from 50 cents to R1,90 while a single fare increased from 20 to 25 cents.

Turf warns on fees

STUDENTS at the University of the Witwatersrand were warned to have paid all their fees for the year by the end of August.

A letter sent to all students last week says students must have paid R800 by April 1 for their second semester. The university reopened next...
Blacks to boycott Lebowa buses

Staff Reporter
PIETERSBURG. — Residents of Seshego, near Pietersburg, decided during a weekend meeting that Lebowa Transport Company buses should be boycotted when their fares go up on July 28.

The meeting, organized by the local branch of Azapo along with Seshego Village Committee, lasted for more than three hours.

Speeches by the leader of Azapo, Mr S Raphesu, and the leader of Seshego Village Committee, the Rev M P Malatji, were applauded when they denounced the bus company and its directors, Ministers of the Lebowa Government and members of Lebowa Transportation Board.

The two leaders repeatedly stressed that during the boycott there should be no violence. Everybody should walk the 8km to town or use taxis and buses of other companies where they were available. People not honouring the boycott should not be attacked.

Mr Raphesu pointed out that the buses belonged to a government subsidiary. As wages remained low it meant that the government and its backers were to be enriched at the expense of the people. Also, while people were asked to pay more, the bus company could afford to give free transport to its white employees.

The Rev Malatji said: "Cabinet Ministers of the homeland are not the people's leaders. They are the tools of the Government. It is for us to plan together to fight the bus fare. If we remain silent, they will say we are satisfied."
Minister's hotel bill over R6000

THE Lebowa Government has had to pay a bill of at least R6 600 for one of its Cabinet Ministers who stayed at a hotel in Pietersburg while his colleagues shared houses.

And meanwhile the three luxurious mansions built for Lebowa Cabinet Ministers at a cost of nearly R1m, and which have been empty for nearly two years, have finally been occupied.

Three ministers moved into the double-storey Houghton-style "Bush Castles" in Lebowakgomo this month and thereby also ended the controversial housing of one minister in an international hotel in Pietersburg.

The minister's stay at the hotel from late January to early June has cost the Lebowa government at least R6 640,52. This covers accommodation at R30 per day and a restaurant, bar and telephone, according to hotel sources.

This amount covers the period January 19 to June 6, or 130 effective days, because the minister goes home during weekends. A breakdown of the figure at R30 per day for accommodation shows that this cost R3 900. The rest, R2,740,52 covers food, drinks and telephone. This works out to an average R51 per day.

There was a public outcry earlier this year when POST revealed that the Lebowa Government had paid R2 555,29 to keep the Minister at the hotel for 31 days only while houses built for ministers at R800 000 and furnished at R54 000 had been standing empty for over a year.

The official reason given for the hotel stay was that there were no empty ministerial houses in Sehogo. The Lebowa Chief Minister, Dr C N Phatudi, rejected suggestions that the minister, who is staying alone without his wife, should share a house with one of the three ministers, who were also staying "single".

The minister has moved into a house vacated by the former Minister of Finance, who resigned under a cloud of suspicion of improper conduct. Of the four ministers with offices in Lebowakgomo, only one, the newly-appointed Minister of Works, still stays in Sehogo and travels daily to Lebowakgomo, a single trip of over 70 kilometres.
Lebowa bus fare hikes staved off

By MATHATHA TSEDU

BUS FARES in areas served by Lebowa Transport are definitely not going up next Monday, the company's group manager, Mr H T Brooks, told POST yesterday.

Mr Brooks said the delay was due to an application by the company to the Department of Transport to subsidise casual passengers as well. The department previously subsidised 'workers' weekly fares only.

The increases were supposed to be effective from Monday, July 28, but the postponement is now indefinite, Mr Brooks said. He could not even speculate on any likely future date on which the fares may be increased, he added.

He said his company was doing all it could to keep the actual increase for the passenger as low as possible through subsidies and would not increase fares until negotiations with the department are concluded.

He said the department had already agreed on a further 50 percent subsidy for the workers' weekly fares. He appealed to the public to wait for official notification through the news media and pamphlets at local depots. His appeal came as commuters in Seshego were threatening to boycott the buses on Monday and walk the 12 kilometers to Pietersburg, should the increases be implemented on that day.

"my inner-consciousness made its decision.
I am glad it here i separated"
NRP visit to Lebowa

Staff Reporter

A delegation of the Transvaal constitutional committee of the New Republic Party, led by the party's national leader, Mr. Vasie Raw, visited Lebowa yesterday.

They held talks with the Chief Minister, Dr. Cedric Phalatse, and his Cabinet, and visited a number of areas including the University of the North and the homeland's capital, Lebowakgomo.

The visit, arranged by the Transvaal constitutional committee headed by Professor D. Kriel of the University of Pretoria, follows tours of Quaqua and Soweto. Other homelands will also be visited.

Mr. Raw said the purpose of the tour was to learn about the political thinking of Lebowa and about the problems, needs and aspirations of the territory. The visits would help the NRP in its constitutional planning.
The violence, which erupted in Sehlabathebe morning, when pupils involved in a running battle with police, were driven out by Sehlabathebe police. The police opened fire on the students, who fled for cover in various houses.

Damage estimated at R600 was caused to houses during the confrontation. A bus was burnt out by Sehlabathebe students who insisted on being sent home. An instruction was made to send the bus to the police, but the residents of Sehlabathebe insisted on the bus being sent home. The police then opened fire on the students, who fled for cover in various houses.

Several cars were damaged by stones-throwing. Two schools and a number of students were arrested in other parts of the township. The violence continued until noon, causing serious disruption to the normal functioning of the school.

The workers walked the 12 km to Pretoria and the police, who arrived at the township, caused more disruption. The police opened fire on the students, who fled for cover in various houses. The police then opened fire on the students, who fled for cover in various houses. The police opened fire on the students, who fled for cover in various houses.
Seshego battle

By MATHATHA TSEDU

VIOLENCE broke out in Seshego yesterday when camouflage police with dogs fired shots in a pitched battle with pupils after a bus and school boycott.

At least eight pupils from Seshego High School were detained during the violence, which erupted after thousands of workers boycotted Lebowa buses, and walked the 12 km to Pietersburg in protest against a fare increase.

The pupils were detained when they boycotted classes in solidarity with their protesting parents.

The big walk, decided at the weekend meeting organised by the Seshego village committee and the Seshego branch of Azapo, started as early as 4 am with workers, both young and old ignoring the empty buses.

Warning shots

Some of the workers hiked but later in the morning Lebowa police manned a roadblock at the township entrance and ordered all passengers in private vehicles to get out. Taxi drivers did a roaring trade and some of them responded to the workers' call and charged half the usual fare.

The roadblock was criticised by the workers who said the police were trying to force them back to the buses. "Why do they have to man their roadblock today when we do not use the buses," asked one.

In the township, pupils boycotted classes and stood around in groups. Warning shots were later fired near the Catholic Church to disperse a crowd of students who hijacked a Government tractor. Five buses and other vehicles, including police vans, were stoned.
the Government yard and advanced towards the large group of pupils at the nearby shopping centre.

They were pelted with stones. Pupils scaled security fences when the police charged. Government vehicles were also being stoned earlier, but little damage was done, according to Government officials.

STUDENTS

The chief of the Lebowa Police, Brigadier W M van Zyl, confirmed that eight students were being held at the Lebowa Police headquarters. Some 90 percent of the workers had not used the buses in the morning, said Brig van Zyl.

The group manager for the bus company, Mr H T Brooks, said he had not received any demands from the Seshgo commuters. He would not say whether his company could reduce fares.

About 3,200 season ticket holders usually use the buses daily.

BOYCOTT

The boycott is planned to last until the bus company brings back the old fares.

At about 10 a.m. Lebowa police in anti-riot gear, wielding transparent shields, marched out of ed, and roads were littered with broken glass. Camouflaged police reinforcement arrived with dogs, and there was a running battle for more than three hours between police and pupils.

Several warning shots were fired in the process.

The stoning started when buses carrying passengers from areas outside Seshgo passed some pupils. They jeered at the passengers and some students threw stones at the buses, breaking windows.

The police, both SAP and Lebowa arrived and chased the pupils around the township. Students later stoned a white-owned truck in Zone 2.

Shots fired
Bus boycott drama

By MATHATHI

THE Seshego bus boycot
t row took a dra-
matic turn yesterday when about 1,000 com-
muters who met in the
township decided to
continue the boycott
even though the in-
creases are suspended.

The meeting was to dis-
cuss the two-week suspen-
sion of the increases pen-
ding further discussions
on more government sub-
sidies.

The commuters called
for a reduction of the
fares from the present
25 c to 15 c and a stop to
the different fares for
areas in the township.

Passengers who board
buses at Roma bus stop
pay 15 c while the rest of
the township pay 25 c.
Weekly fares do not dif-
fer and have a uniform
rate for the whole town-
ship.

The commuters argued
that if passengers from
the Roma bus stop can
be transported profitably
to town at 15 c, so can
the whole township.

Other demands are that
the buses should not drop
passengers at Pothole-
centre, the new bus rank
that has come under
heavy criticism because
of its many liquor outlets.
They also demanded an
end to the luggage fare
for handbags and an im-
provement of the service.
The commuters said sus-
pension of the increases,
announced last Friday
after a five-day boycott,
was to lure them back to
the buses in order to de-
stroy their unity.

The chairman of the Se-
shego Village Committee,
the Rev M P Makiti, yest-
eryday said the people
had discovered strength
in unity and were using
their bargaining power.

He said he hoped that
people in other areas
who are faced with the
same problems would re-
alize their strength and
stand up.
The boycott of the two major bus companies operating in the area) triggered the boycott.

But now the commuters want clear assurances that there will be no increases if they take to the buses again, and are also insisting that the company transport them right into the town centre. The terminal is presently located on the outskirts of Pietersburg and commuters have to trudge about 3 km to work.

Other community concerns have cropped up, including wage grievances. The Pietersburg branch of the Azanian Peoples Organisation (Azapo) and the Seshego Village Committee (SVA), a civic body operating outside government-created structures, are co-ordinating actions and protest. People have "discovered their strength and unity and are now using their bargaining power," according to a SVA spokesman. Even Lebowa Chief Minister Cedric Phatudi - who is arbitrating in the bus boycott negotiations - has hinted that wages should rise.

In support of the commuters, most post-primary school students have kept out of class - an indication of how a single matter can escalate to reveal the general discontent prevalent in black communities.

Within the project with the objective of:

- Cost modeling techniques
- Link time, money and resources
- Computer applications for the analyses of cash flow
- Competent project management
- Cost models and cost management
- Given careful consideration

Problems related to inflation and interest rates must be the effects of the increase in the inflation rate. The escalation on the total project cost and duty plan for the project management must forecast the effects of cost escalation of costs during the progress of a project as a part of the analysis of cost, analysis and the time value of money.
Man banished for causing split in tribe, court told

By SAM MASENGA

A SOWETO man was served with a "trek pas" banning him from his Lebo-
wa homeland for allegedly causing a tribal rift by influencing his tribes-
men to get involved in politics and to disrupt the Lebowa homeland
rulers.

The rift, which has been dragging on for many years and threatening to
break the 14,000-strong Seleka tribe into two, is caused by differences on
whether an area known as Beauty, in the district of Vaalwater in Northern
Transvaal should be incor-
porated into the Lebo-
wa or Bophuthatwa homeland.

This week, a Rand Supreme Court Judge reserved judgment in the hear-
ing where Mr Edward Mase-
nya applied for an inter-
dict restraining the Sele-
ka Tribal Authority and Chief Zacharia Seleka from forcing him to leave
his home town.

In a sworn affidavit, Mr Maseinya told the court that Chief Seleka and the Seleka Tribal Au-
thority were trying to force the incorporation of the Seleka tribe into
Lebowa.

He said the Seleka tribe were Tswana speaking and that they identi-
fied themselves with Bophuthatwa because of their cultural and histori-
cal background.

He also said in a meet-
ing attended by 800 tribesmen in September 1976 where the question of incorporation was dis-
cussed, only five people indicated their willingness to be incorporated into Lebo-
wa. The rest identified themselves with Boph-
uthatwa.

In 1978 Mr Maseinya was served with a "trek
pas" in terms of which his membership to the
tribe was terminated. He was obliged to leave the
area of the tribe forthwith and to remove all his pos-
sessions from the area.

Furthermore, the "trek
pas", which is equivalent to a deportation order, made it unlawful for him

In a copy of the letter written to Mr Maseinya in
October 1978 by the Sele-
ka Tribal Authority, Mr Maseinya was described as the most influential man
in the tribe.

He is said to have in-
fluenced the tribe to be-
come involved in politics
and to disrupt the Lebowa Government and that he wrote to Chief Seleka
threatening to dethrone

ished because he challeng-
ed, defied and undermined
the authority of the chief of the tribe and encouraged opposition to the recog-
nised tribal authority.

Mr Macheko also said
Mr Maseinya has for a
number of years been a
major proponent of the
notion that the Seleka tribe should submit to the jurisdiction of Bophuthat-
wa, to whom, accord-
ing to Maseinya, the tribe never allegiance.

He went on to say that
Mr Maseinya had negoti-
ated for the breakaway of the Seleka tribe from Lebo-
wa with the Bophuthatwa
Government.

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Government and that he
wrote to Chief Seleka
threatening to dethrone
him.
Phatudi deplores Govt 'prodding' for independence

Lebowa Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi, has emphatically rejected independence for Lebowa and has deplored efforts to prod it in this direction.

He has strongly criticised the Government's intention not to consolidate Pietersburg and Potgietersrus into Lebowa, and said the Prime Minister, Mr. P.W. Botha, was moving too slowly in implementing changes.

Speaking at a Press conference in Johannesburg yesterday to publicise a National Development and Management Foundation conference on Lebowa next week, he emphasised Lebowa's commitment to private enterprise.

Companies operating in Lebowa need no fear nationalisation, he said. His Government believed the private sector could play a significant role in developing the homeland and providing jobs and training.

"We will not interfere with the running of their enterprises," he said, but added that companies which exploited black labour would not be welcome.

Dr Phatudi strongly rejected independence for Lebowa. "We are South Africans. We are not going to opt for so-called independence," he said.

He believed that a federal solution was the answer to South Africa's constitutional problems.

Dr Phatudi deplored a recent speech by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, which he regarded as an indication that South Africa was going to put pressure on homelands to accept independence.

Government plans to establish "areas of co-operation" in which industries and other development projects would be jointly administered by blacks and whites were a step in the right direction, he said.

Dr Phatudi said it was impossible to consolidate Lebowa without including towns such as Pietersburg, Potgietersrus, Taneen or Northern Hall.

He emphasised that their inclusion into the homeland need not result in whites being uprooted. Lebowa should be a home land for whites and blacks.
Phatudi bids to attract industry

LEBOWA believed in the capitalist system and would not nationalize any assets, the Chief Minister, Dr C N Phatudi, said yesterday in Johannesburg when he invited industrialists to his homeland.

Dr Phatudi was speaking to the Press about the "Focus on Lebowa" conference which is to be held in Pietersburg on September 17 and 18. He said the conference was to enable South African industrialists to learn more about Lebowa.

Lebowa was rich in minerals and these, if sufficiently exploited, could solve problems such as unemployment and overcrowding, Dr Phatudi said.

"There are opportunities for industrialists in Lebowa and we invite the private sector to participate in these opportunities.

"We advocate free trade and the capitalist system and will not nationalize assets or interfere in the running of business," he said.

It was not for South Africa and Lebowa to dominate trade in Lebowa, he added.

But the private sector would have to train the manpower in Lebowa. His country would make available facilities such as bridges, water and electricity so that industry could operate efficiently and economically.

Dr Phatudi emphasized that Lebowa would not opt for independence.

"It would be stupid for us to make ourselves strangers in our own land," he added.

He called for regional development and said he was opposed to ethnic homelands. The homelands should include whites.

"There will not be any coordination unless places such as Pietersburg are included in Lebowa," he said.

In reply to questions Dr Phatudi said:

- That the meeting of homeland leaders with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, was worthwhile because they were able to tell him of their rejection of the Black Council,
- That Lebowa did not receive sufficient financial aid from South Africa.
- That the Prime Minister was moving too slowly.
- That rich areas should be transferred to Lebowa.

Dr Phatudi said he did not see why the Government should neglect the homelands in favour of people who had decided to break links with South Africa.

"No referendum was held in those areas and people became the victims of circumstances," he said.
VIOLENCE flared again yesterday in Seshego township near Pietersburg when groups of students took to the street and stoned cars after a bus boycott meeting.

Stonings and demonstrations followed a stormy one-hour meeting where angry commuters protested about the Government’s delay in meeting their demands to oust Lebowa Transport and replace it with Hamba Buya.

In Lenyenye, near Tzaneen, about 500 Lebowa Transport commuters, met at the weekend and resolved to start a boycott of the buses today in protest against bus fare increases.

By Mathabisa Tsedu

Angry commuters at yesterday’s meeting in Seshego called for action against alleged dissenters who, it was said, were mainly from the men’s hostel next to the bus depot.

The meeting agreed that “something should be done” to curb dissension and to speed up the granting of a licence to the Hamba Buya bus company. The Seshego Village Committee (SVC) under the Rev M P Malatjie, was mandated to approach Mr B Harris, of Hamba Buya, and ask him to make an application to operate in the township.

When the meeting ended students, carrying bricks and stones, marched down the Main Street in Zone L singing and whistling. Car drivers were made to raise clenched fists in the Black Consciousness salute before being allowed to pass through the crowd.

Cars with computer registrations were stoned but damage was minimal.

The township falls under Lebowa administration, and local cars have Lebowa registration numbers.

Minutes after the first stoning, a police van arrived and the students scattered. They immediately regrouped and advanced towards the police van with stones, and the van turned and raced back to the police station.

A van belonging to Lebowa Transport was spotted nearby and it raced off when the students made for it. A second police van arrived and drove into the crowd which scattered and regrouped. This was repeated for over 15 minutes.

One student was chased near the stadium by a policeman on foot and another in a van, but he escaped. At this point another police van with two whites armed with “long guns” arrived but the students were then mixed with football spectators at the stadium.

The Lenyenye meeting which was the first public meeting in the area organised by an independent organisation was organised by the newly-established branch of the Azanian People’s Organisation (Azapo).

Speakers denounced the Lebowa Development Corporation. There was agreement on the boycott decision and local bus operators are to be approached to provide services for the workers.

The meeting also agreed that the Lebowa Transport buses should be removed from the township and that Risaba, Mavhunga, Maponya and Rakoma buses should replace them.

The Seshego boycott enters its fifth week today, and although the fares have been cut to the pre-boycott rates, the commuters say Lebowa Transport is a white company and should leave the black areas to give black bus owners a chance.

That: there are black directors on Lebowa Transport’s board of directors signifies nothing to commuters who say black directors are flesh and blood, black. That putting white figuresheads put there to hoodwink the public into believing that the company is black.
Phatudi call for joint ventures

PIETERSBURG. — Blacks, although they had accepted and contributed to the country’s development along the lines of the Western capitalist system, were not accepted by South African society as a whole, which was causing frustration.

Speaking at the opening of a Soshage store yesterday, the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, said it was time blacks and whites established joint ventures in the negation of separate development.

"South Africa was developed by Western cultural influences and blacks are brought up in the culture of the West, not of ancient Africa," he said.

Colonial systems, which failed to train blacks for overall skills, had left alarming mistakes throughout Africa.

Dr Phatudi called on the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to forge ahead with courage and take the country out of the "outdated" bantustan and kraal mentality which did not offer the stability essential for development.

"Those who cannot lead us must move out before a catastrophe befalls us," he said.

It was time that black and white came together to establish joint ventures in negation of separate development. It was also time South Africa forgot external threats of disinvestment and concentrated on joint economic action before outside forces divided the nation, he said.

Regional development, which cut across colour barriers, would bring the maximum black and white effort together to develop the country, he said.
Phatudi attacks Govt's future plans

By DIAGO SEGOLA

SOUTH Africa's problems cannot be solved through the President's Council or through a Constitution of States, the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, said at the weekend.

"The President's Council is going to fail from the outset," he said.

He was speaking in Diepkloof, Soweto, during the induction of the Lebowa Government's chief urban representative, Mr M J Ramphela.

The Government of Lebowa believed black and white in South Africa should come together to find solutions to the country's problems rather than be further separated.

"Separation has never been a remedy, but co-operation is. A federation of states has a meaning. Let us come together and have a federation of states, then we will have one big federation of the Republic of South Africa."

Dr Phatudi said for more than 300 years in South Africa "white minority governments" had made "terrible mistakes".

For these mistakes to be corrected South Africa needed a leadership of statesmen instead of politicians.

He said the country had great potential for development and progress, yet valuable time was being wasted impeding that progress.

Turning to his recent visit to Robben Island, he said: "I went to Robben Island to see whether it is a remedy to keep people like that there. I discovered that it isn't."

He challenged the Prime Minister and some of his Cabinet to visit the prison. "They should see the situation there for themselves and decide whether keeping the people there is a solution."

"I hope in South Africa we will now start afresh and refrain from banning people. This is violence."

He said the greatest struggle in South Africa today was the "struggle for the minds of the people."

He urged blacks to free themselves mentally from believing they were inferior.

The chairman of the Diepkloof Council, Mr J C Mahunu, praised Dr Phatudi for his stand in not opting for independence, and against injustices.
Police quiz banned

"boycotters"

NORTHERN TRANSVAAL
BUREAU

PIETERSBURG — The in-
volvement of certain
banned persons in the or-
ganisation of the Lebowa
bus boycott is being in-
estigated by the police.

Colonel S.J. Serfontein, of
the Security Branch in
Pietersburg, has con-
firmed that Mr Sammy Them-
hata, national secretary
of the Azanian People's
Organization, and Mr Nnum-
vede Vupile, vice-chairman
of the organisation's Soweto
branch, were ques-
tioned at Mahwelereng
near Potgietersrus after
they had allegedly visited
a restricted former organ-
iser of the Black People's
Convention, Mr Mosimane
Mogena.
MEETINGS organised by the Azanian People’s Organisation (AZAPO) were held in several black townships in the Northern Transvaal at the weekend but efforts to increase the bus boycott have been unsuccessful.

Yesterday morning Lebowa Transport continued to operate a limited service at Lenyane near Transen while there was only a partial boycott in the Potgietersrus area.

Sehogo workers have maintained a total boycott of the company’s buses on the Pietersburg route for almost six weeks.

Workers in Potgietersrus have reported large-scale intimidation by radicals from Vaalwyn, the area in which Chief A B Kekana, a member of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly, lives.

The chief has urged his people to support the boycott but many of them are walking the short distances to Mahwaraeng to catch buses to Potgietersrus.

The boycott was started in Sehogo when Lebowa Transport announced a proposed fare increase of 10c a day on the Sehogo-Pietersburg routes and various price hikes on other routes.

When the company, regarded by the boycott organisers as a “white” company, decided not to implement the increases, demands for reductions in fares followed.

The general (the displaced) loan.

Term: $T_{\text{loan}}$ is the same discount factor as that of $T_{\text{term}}$.

The interest of this flow is likely to be equal to $T_{\text{term}}$.

To get the cash flow, because the lessor requires to have a tax-deductible income, the stream is discounted with the interest rate on a comparable loan. The interest rate is higher than the tax rate on $T_{\text{term}}$. Therefore, it is suggested that a discount factor equal to that of $T_{\text{term}}$ is used.
Seshego boycott of buses goes on

SESHEGO. — More than 500 Seshego residents have decided to continue their boycott of buses — even though the Lebowa Bus Service has suspended its increase in fares.

The Seshego Committee called a meeting on Monday to discuss the suspension of the fares rise for two weeks pending talks on increased subsidies by the government.

The residents' meeting called for:
- Reduction of fares from 25c to 15c.
- The same fare to be charged for journeys to different areas in the township.
- Improvement of the bus service.

The committee chairman, the Rev J Maluji, said commuters would continue the boycott until the demands were met. He appealed to taxi owners to co-operate with residents by charging them "reasonable fares". — Sapa.
Seshego boycot talks in deadlock

Own Correspondent
PIETERSBURG. — Yet another closed meeting at the Pietersburg Town Council offices over the boycott of buses has ended in deadlock.

The boycott was sparked by a fare increase.

A Seshego delegate said the meeting was disappointing. "It was obvious we were hitting against the wall. They came with ready-made answers."

The delegate, who did not want to be named, was referring to the Town Clerk, Mr. Jack Botes, having told the meeting that commuters would have to pay more if the buses were to transport them into town.

The meeting was chaired by the Lebowa Minister of the Interior, Chief H Rammupada. He said he had called the meeting on the advice of the Chief Minister, Dr C N Phatudi. The three Seshego MPs, the Seshego Village Committee, and the Seshego Township Council were invited to attend.

The bus company was represented by its group manager, Mr B H Brooks.

The council was included in the talks because they centre on complaints that buses offload passengers at a rank outside the town, and also the low pay which people are earning.

Mr Botes told the meeting that the council had no objection to bus stops, so long as they were in streets outside the business centre. But commuters would have to pay more.

He said he would speak to the Pietersburg Chamber of Commerce and employers' bodies about increasing wages.

Mr Botes said the council paid its workers R70 a month. According to the chief director of the local administration board, Mr C J Lettor, it paid workers R70 to R80. He said this was the standard rate in the northern areas.
Agricultural school closed after ‘unrest’

Our Correspondent

ARARIBE Agricultural High School in Marble Hall has been closed and its 127 pupils sent home after disturbances at the school, where police had to be called in.

The secretary for Agriculture in Lobowa, Mr M. H. Sick, said yesterday that although only 36 pupils took part in a demonstration at the school last week, the others had also been sent away as a safety measure.

All must reapply for admission, he said.

Mr Sick said the pupils had various complaints, but he was still awaiting a report from the principal, Mr E. F. Bankin.

Pupils from the school said they had complained about the intimidating attitude of the boarding master, Mr Matemwa. They claimed he made excessive demands on discipline and failed them up even in sport, noting mistakes which he reported to the principal.

Police from Marble Hall were called to the school early this week when pupils made their complaints heard. Later police from Motetiema and Nkolo were also called before the pupils were sent home.

The principal of the school could not be reached to confirm this.

At the Seripa Secondary School near Bochum, pupils marched round the school on Thursday last week singing freedom songs.

They complained to the principal that they paid a sports fee but the sports fund was never used. They demanded that the money from the fund be made available to convey them to Manyoli Game Reserve for a long weekend excursion. The principal explained that there was not enough money for such a trip.
Major call to cancel Lebowa buses

BY JAKE MOKGOLO
SESHEGO. — Residents at a meeting yesterday called for a complete withdrawal of Lebowa Transport bus services from Sehogo. Homeland leaders were also denounced at the meeting and called "two-faced sell-outs" who pretended to be working for the people whereas they are friends of the bus company.

This followed a statement last week by the group manager of the bus company, Mr R H Brooks, after a meeting with the Lebowa Government, in which he said there was no way the company could reduce bus fares.

The Rev M P Matlatsi, the chairman of the Sehogo Village Committee, Mr Mamabolo Rapheu, and Mr K M Molosi, chairman and vice-chairman respectively of the Azantans Peoples Organisations (Azapo) outlined the company's position to a gathering of more than 3,000 men and women, including residents of Blood River. Angry residents shouted: "Let them go, we don't want the buses. They have exploited us enough."

It was suggested at the meeting that buses from Blood River and Molosi should not pass through Sehogo at the sight of them weakened the morale of boycotters.

Mr Rapheu attacked the local newspaper for saying the boycott was politically inspired.

The people were brought together by hardship and were united in their suffering, he said.

He also attacked meetings between the Lebowa Government and the Pietersburg Town Council as deviationary tactics. "The people know where they stand and Chief Ramumugadu cannot negotiate for us," he said.

Mr Molosi told the meeting: "Don't listen to voices from that government of sell-outs. Remember that government is the one that approved fare increases. That government is not for us. Forget about homeland policies and ethnic decisions. You must get to know the right leaders who represent you." There was need to work for one South Africa in unity, Mr Molosi said.

The Basuta Investment Corporation, owners of the bus company, and their homeland government were puppets and should be ignored. These protest meetings have shown that unity is strength and freedom started with fights like this," he said.

The Lebowa Cabinet considers fire when it was disclosed that the power to allow a black-owned private bus company, Hamila Buses, to operate from Sehogo rested with the Cabinet.

The disclosure was made by Mr N Papo, member of the Legislative Assembly for Sehogo, in a report-back speech from the standfeel meeting with the Pietersburg Town Council last week.

Mr Papo told the meeting that after the bus company had indicated that it would not shift from its intention to increase fares, he and Mr M J Daba and Mr I K Moloko had approached the Lebowa Transport Board to find out if there was any legal restriction on Hamila Buses. Service operating from Sehogo.
SESHEGO commuters say that the Lebowa Development Corporation (LDC), which owns Lebowa Transport, is an institution created to milk underpaid black workers of their small earnings and should remove its buses from the township as they are no longer needed.

This was the unanimous resolution of nearly 5 000 commuters who gathered in a schoolyard in the township yesterday to discuss the two-week-old boycott.

The meeting was addressed by commuters, Azanian Peoples Organisation (Azapo) and Seshego Village Committee members and Lebowa Legislative Assembly MPs.

There were also protest poetry readings by students from the University of the North (Turfloop) and freedom songs were chanted at intervals.

The commuters also resolved that buses from outlying areas that usually pass through Seshego should use other routes as "their sight is nauseating".

Also, the legislative assembly members who represent Seshego, met after the meeting and decided to suspend all negotiations with the government on the boycott as long as "government" starts talking about Hamba Buya operating in Seshego.

The MPs also decided not to attend official opening functions of a road leading to the Lebowakgo- me industrial site today although they were invited.

The LDC was vigorously criticised by speakers calling for the immediate removal of its buses and the depot from the township. "They must go and carry their white children in town. We have had enough of them. Our brother Harry must come here," one speaker said.

Mr B Harris is the owner of Hamba Buya.

An Azapo speaker called for vigilance and condemned the homeland system. "Whoever is in there, is not with us. They agreed to these increments and told their white masters that their people would never say no. Now that they realise that we refuse to board their master's buses, they tell us that they are fighting for the reduction of the fares: It is nonsense," he said.

Other speakers dismissed as unfounded allegations that fares were not the sole reason behind the boycott and that political activism was responsible. "What is politics? Politics is your four-room matchbox, it is your five grown-up children sharing a room with others sleeping in the kitchen, it is increasing bus fares while workers are paid R35 per month," one speaker said amidst deafening shouts of "Amandla Ngwethu." Pamphlets distributed called for workers to unite and not to give in until their demands were met. The pamphlets also called for the creation of a workers' union to negotiate a minimum wage. The boycott started two weeks ago and was sparked by fare increases.
Back pay for blind 'not enough'

Soft-spoken Mrs Maboza, who had been a switchboard instructor, said she got the "shock of her life" when she realised that the yellow envelope given to her after working there only had R26 in it. She said: each time they enquired about their salary, authorities referred them to the Government of Bophuthatswana. Mrs Elizabeth Maubane (45) joined the institute 27 years ago and all she got was R28.12.

Mr Lambert Makgoale (41), whose family depends on his begging in the streets, said life would never be the same after losing his job. His wife has a three-year-old baby, two children are at school and he has to pay a monthly rent of R58.89.

"One cannot live on begging for as long as you go empty-handed," Mr Makgoale said.

The chairman of the Transvaal Society for the Blind, Mr Alec Gorshel, refused to talk to POST and said all questions should be referred to the Bophuthatswana Government.

Mrs Elizabeth Maubane... has worked 27 years and received R28.12.
over chief's funeral
Interring Their Dignity
For Rs 5,000 or 4000
Family Sues Phatadi

By MANDA NAIDU
Students arrested after bus stoning

By MATHATHIA TSEDU

An undisclosed number of students were arrested in Lenye nye township, Tzaneen, yesterday after the hi-jacking and stoning of a bus in protest against fare increases.

The students, mainly from the Sebeoye High School and Ramabu Transport were arrested after a group from the school stoned a Lenyene Transport bus carrying students to Ramaba High School, at Gaborone.

The stoning was sparked by the increase in fares yesterday. Fares were first increased on August 25 but were later suspended for two weeks, after the police and students in Seshego, near Pietersburg, agreed to continue with the police.

Eyewitnesses said students ordered a driver and all passengers out before smashing all windows. The students then drove the bus to a hill and in apparent attempt to overturn it, but scattered when police arrived.

Some ran into the nearby hills while others dispersed into the township. Police raided the township and a number of warning shots were fired during the raid. The cops also followed those in the hills but it was not yet established whether they caught up with them.

At Sekaba High School, also near the township, students refused to board the buses yesterday afternoon after the stoning and said they would boycott Lenyene Transport buses until the fares were reduced.

Student sources said yesterday the problem arose from an announcement by the Lephosa Minister of Interior, Chief B H Rammopo on Friday night, that the suspension of the increases had been extended indefinitely, pending the outcome of negotiations with Pretoria over further subsidies.

But Chief Rammopo said yesterday that the extension of the suspension only covered the Seshgo depot, where commuters have been boycotting Lenyene Transport buses for the fourth week running now.

A spokesman for Lenyene Transport confirmed that ladders up in all other areas except those covered by Seshego depot. The manager of Lenyene depot confirmed the stoning, saying he did not know how much the damage was.

Lt Col P Moloto of Lephosa police, said "a number of students" had been detained but said he did not know how many. The station commander said Lenyene said only 10 male students were being held.

But this figure was disputed by students who said over 100 students were arrested. POST reporters saw about 10 pigs at the police station, which were then released.

"The amount of electricity from a uranium fuel (uranium, thorium, etc.) on a nucleus of mass m, "

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Bus fare increases

New R2.95, an increase of 70c.

Student fares have increased from R1.00 to R2.10 depending on bus stops. The students yesterday made a call to all workers from Lenyene to join the boycott and to walk to Nkowanjowa about 8 km and board Risaba buses.

Five schools, four in the Northern Cape and one in Fort Elizabeth were set alight over the weekend, according to police.

The schools are Lethogo Primary School, Bokheshe Primary School in Galashewane Township, Kimberty, Eclo Primary School at Deltorp and De Jong Masanga Lower Primary School in Walmer, Fort Elizabeth.

Police are investigating arson in all the cases. In the Bolatsoko case a man aged 22 has been arrested.

The students who live in the township usually do not get buses until 7.20 am and the first two buses are full by 7.30 am. marketplace and the police, after the stoning and the increase of fares, settled for five buses to the township.

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4.8 Fission and Fusion

In the stable nuclei the nuclear binding energy $\Delta E_n$ increases as the nucleon number $A$ increases. To show the rate of increase we plot the ratio $(\Delta E_n / A)$ versus $A$ in fig. 22. The ratio is appreciably constant and reaches a maximum of ~8 MeV nucleon$^{-1}$ for "medium" nuclei ($A \approx 40-120$). The lower values for light nuclei can be attributed to enhanced 'nuclear surface tension'. The lower values for heavy nuclei ($A \geq 120$) can be attributed to the enhanced Coulomb repulsion of the protons in these nuclei.

If we fuse light ($A \leq 10$) nuclei into medium nuclei or if we split (fission) heavy ($A \geq 500$) nuclei into smaller nuclei our final system will therefore be more tightly bound than the initial system (fig. 22). In other words, there will be a further release of energy (like latent heat) which will be liberated as the kinetic energy of the reaction products. In order to produce fusion one or both of the initial nuclei must have sufficient energy to overcome their mutual Coulomb repulsion, so as to reduce the nuclear separation to within the range of the nuclear force. Fission occurs spontaneously in some very heavy nuclei and is thus a form of radioactivity in these cases. It may also be induced as a nuclear reaction, for example by bombarding a heavy nucleus such as $^{235}$U with neutrons (fig. 23). The product nuclei (fission fragments) produced exhibit a range of $A$ values, average $A = 117$, are initially highly excited and are usually unstable in their ground states and therefore radioactive. Two or three neutrons are also released in the fission process and these are important in the production of self-sustaining fission chain reactions. Most of the energy released in each fission ($\sim 200$ MeV) appears as the kinetic energy of the fission fragments.

5. Interactions and Measurements of Nuclear Radiations

We consider only radiations (particles) having kinetic energies in the energy range (between ~0.1 MeV and a few x 10 MeV) typical of nuclear physics. The interactions of these radiations with matter are basic to many phenomena and to many aspects of nuclear technology. Examples are the detection of nuclear radiation, the design of radiation shielding and the assessment of radiation dose.

5.1 Interaction of radiation with matter

As a representative group of particles (radiations) we will consider the electron, proton, alpha particle, neutron and gamma photon ($e^-, p, a, n, \gamma$). Within these the charged particles form a natural group or subset which it is convenient to consider together.

(a) Charged particles (e.g. $e^-, p$ and $a$) interact predominantly with the atomic electrons in matter. Their interactions with nuclei are extremely rare, in comparison, at the energies we are considering. The interactions lead to the ionization and electronic excitation of the atom.

(b) The nuclear interactions of charged particles are the charge and the velocity of the particle. If we compare alphas and protons at the same energy, for example, the alphas have a higher charge and (owing to their larger mass) a lower velocity. Therefore, in a given medium, $(-dE/dx)$ is larger for alphas than for protons of the same energy and the alpha range is less than the proton range for the same incident energy (see tables below and fig. 24(a)). Furthermore, for either particle, the velocity decreases, and hence $(-dE/dx)$
Northern Transvaal Bureau
PIETERSBURG — Dr P K Chiang, economic counselor at the Taiwan Embassy in South Africa, will address delegates at the "Focus on Lebowa" symposium tomorrow on his country’s integrated rural development approach.

The symposium is being held at the University of the North (Turffontein).

Other speakers include Mr S E Moisunyane of the National African Federated Chambers of Commerce, Sir Albert Robinson, chairman of Johannesburg Consolidated Investments, and Lebowa’s Chief Minister, Dr C N Phatudi, who delivers the keynote address tonight.

Today delegates visited various development projects in Lebowa.
Let's be partners, Phatudi urges whites

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

SHEPHERDS. The Chief Minis-
ter of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Pha-
tudi, has called for the industri-
al and commercial areas of
Pietersburg, Potgietersrus,
Taung and Phalaborwa to be
declared "joint venture" areas
for white and black partnership.

Dr Phatudi's call appeared to
be synchronised with plans in
Pretoria to give black home-
lands a share in the develop-
ment of regional growth points
at both planning and profit
levels.

The Pietersburg-Potgieters-
rus area is one of the regional
growth points Pretoria plans to
develop as counter-economic
teas to the four major metro-
politan complexes, which cen-
tre on the Witwatersrand, Dur-
ban, Port Elizabeth and Cape
Town.

Speaking at the opening of a
symposium on the development of
Lebowa, Dr Phatudi said:
The concept of joint venture
areas is clearly in the mutual
interests of all persons who
have the stability and progress
of the (Northern Transvaal)
region at heart.

With a population of nearly
1 500 000, Lebowa, the offi-
cially-designated homeland of
the Basotho, or Northern Sotho, bor-
ders on several white-con-
trolled towns, of which Pieters-
burg is the largest.

One of the problems experi-
enced by Lebowa is the leak-
age of money out of the terri-
tory into white-run towns, a
process which enriches white
businessmen at the expense of
economic growth in Lebowa.

"Lebowa should be allowed to
enjoy the fruits of the South
African Customs Union without
forcing or pressuring us to
opt for so-called independ-
ence," Dr Phatudi said in his
summary of measures which
should be taken to stem the
flow of money from black
wage-earners to white
businessmen.

Another measure would be to
declare the industrial and com-
mercial areas of neighbouring
white-ruled towns joint venture
areas.

Dr Phatudi said: "The
attainment of these objectives
should be achieved in an order-
ly and evolutionary way,
through the identification and
demarcation of common areas
to be developed and managed
on a mutual basis by the South
African and Lebowa
governments."

In a speech which praised
capitalism as the most efficient
means to economic development,
Dr Phatudi attacked the
old-style apartheid of Dr Ver-
woerd as well as the "gimmie"
brand of socialism advocated
by President Julius Nyerere of
Tanzania — a system based on
communal farming by coopera-
tive groups.

Referring to Dr Verwoerd's
prohibition on the investment
of "white capital" in black
homelands, Dr Phatudi said:
"The economy of South Africa
is an integrated economy. There
is no such thing as a black
economy or a white economy."

President Nyerere's "uja-
maa" socialism, Dr Phatudi
added, had been in practice for
nearly two decades — but Tan-
zanian agricultural and indus-
trial production had declined
steadily.

On the political front, Dr
Phatudi criticised the Prime
Minister, Mr P W Botha, for
excluding blacks from the
President's Council, describing
the exclusion as a move to
foster the "ganging up" of whites, coloureds, Indians and
Chinese against blacks.

Dr Phatudi called for a fed-
eral solution to South Africa's
problems, in which people
would be free to opt for one
federal unit rather than another
instead of being forced to
belong to units structured on
racial lines.

"I foresee a federation of
South African states where any
person irrespective of colour
can live and work and move
according to his or her personal
choice," he said.
Defiant Phatudi bids for 'honour'

Staff Reporter

THE row over the naming of Lebowa's capital deepened this week as the Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi, stuck to his decision to call it Phatudi City—defying a decision by the Legislative Assembly.

The Assembly decided the capital would be called Lebowakgomo.

Dr Phatudi's explanation for his decision was that it was necessary for a nation to honour its leaders.

The row began last month, when Dr Phatudi announced publicly that the capital would be called Phatudi City.

This was challenged by Mr M W Chuie, a member of the Legislative Assembly, who said the Chief Minister and the Cabinet were bound by the decisions of the Assembly.

And a few days later signs reading "Phatudi City" were replaced by "Lebowakgomo" signs in accordance with the decision at the last Assembly session that Lebowakgomo was a suitable name.

The Assembly decision was preceded by highly emotional scenes that prompted Dr Phatudi to prorogue the sitting three times in order to hold caucus meetings.

Then, in a radio announcement this week, Dr Phatudi said the Assembly decision was not binding.

It was a motion passed by the Assembly which had to be considered by the Cabinet before it could be acted upon.

Dr Phatudi added that the Cabinet's mandate on the name issue would come from the congress of his ruling Lebowa People's Party.

It would also be necessary to canvass the opinions of residents before deciding.

Reacting to the broadcast, Mr Chuie said yesterday that a debate on the name in the Assembly was followed by a resolution, and that the Speaker had announced that from then on "Lebowakgomo" would be recognised as the official name.

Mr Chuie said Dr Phatudi should realise that in this matter, as in any other, the Chief Minister and the Cabinet were subordinate to the Legislative Assembly.

"A matter brought before the House by the Cabinet is for ratification or rejection. The Cabinet has no power to finalise the naming of towns, or else they would not have brought the matter before the Legislative Assembly.

"I consulted Professor John Dugard, Director of Legal Studies at Wits University, two weeks ago, and he agrees with me that when the Speaker made the announcement, he expressed the final ruling; and it is unchallengeable.

"Also, in an issue like this, the Cabinet cannot depend on the decisions of the ruling party, because the ruling party does not make laws."

Mr Chuie says he took an opinion survey last year which found the people of the capital rejected the name Phatudi City.

Now he plans another poll.

"The people don't want to honour Phatudi, so he must not want to honour himself."

Mr M J Daba, another stringent critic of the Chief Minister, declined comment until he could give the matter deeper consideration.
Phatudi criticises Botha on homelands

Own Correspondent.

PIETERSBURG. — The Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr C N Phatudi, has criticised the speech by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, in which he said at the weekend that stress must be laid on developing independent homelands.

Dr Phatudi was speaking at the signing of an agreement to establish an agricultural high school as a joint venture between the Lebowa Government, the Anglo-American Corporation and De Beers.

The school, which will be called Harry Oppenheimer Agricultural High School, is a donation from the Anglo-American Corporation. As such, it typifies the kind of role needed in the promotion of human relations, a function that was certainly neglected in the past, he said.

Referring to Mr Botha, Dr Phatudi said: “It is unwise and it follows a road to collision when a Minister advocates separation measures. He is out of touch with South African realities, although he is supposed to represent us in foreign lands. We don’t want unwise, prejudiced people to lead us.

The project will comprise the school buildings, farm buildings and sports fields and will cost R5 500 000. It will be built on a farm 30km north of Potgietersrus and is scheduled to open at the beginning of 1982, accommodating 200 boys and 100 girls.

Dr Phatudi said the Anglo-American gesture was in the right direction, because governments alone could not cope with development needs of the land. On behalf of the Anglo-American Corporation, Mr M C O’Dowd, said: “The idea behind the donation is to confer lasting benefits on the people in the form of a project that would increase the people’s ability to fend for themselves.”
increases, as the particle penetrates deeper into the medium. The density of energy deposited ($dE/dx$) is therefore highest at the end of the range (Fig. 25). Relatively heavy particles such as the p or a are not significantly deflected in their collisions with the much lighter electrons in matter and the maximum energy lost per collision is only a tiny fraction of the p or a energy. These heavy particles therefore retain their original directions throughout the slowing down process and their ranges are well defined - do not vary much from one particle to another of the same energy (Fig. 24(a)). Incident electrons, however, can scatter through large angles in their collisions with atomic electrons (of similar mass) and can lose a large fraction of their energy in a single collision, therefore their detailed trajectories vary a great deal from one electron to another and their ranges are not well defined (Fig. 24(b)).

Some range data are listed below:

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single elastic collision with a proton. The maximum nuclear recoil energy $E_{\text{max}}$ resulting from elastic scattering of neutrons (of mass $m_r$ and energy $E$) on a nucleus of mass $m_N$ is given by

$$E_{\text{max}} = \frac{4m_r m_N E}{(m_r + m_N)^2}$$

Thus $E_{\text{max}}/E$ is much smaller for heavy nuclei than for hydrogen.

(a) Gamma rays

The three most important effects in the interaction of gamma rays with matter are the photoelectric effect (described in section 2.1), the Compton effect (section 2.1.1. p. 5) and pair production (section 2.3. p. 8). Energy is transferred from the incident gamma photon to a photoelectron, a Compton electron or an electron-positron pair respectively. These charged secondary particles then interact with the medium as described in (a). As in the case of neutrons, the interaction of gammas with matter is a statistical process.

Two Azapo men held

By MATHATHA TSEDU

TWO more members of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) in the Northern Transvaal, including a branch chairman, have been detained by the police.

They are Mr Laurence Marapanyane, who is chairman of the Lebowakgomo branch, and Mr Jackson Mashiane, a member of the organisation. They were picked up at work by Lebowa police on Tuesday, according to officials at the Lebowa government offices.

Lt Col P Moloto, of the Lebowa police, yesterday said he had no knowledge of the detentions and did not think he would be in a position to confirm or deny them, even if he was phoned again later.

The detention of the two brings to nine the number of Azapo members being held in the Northern Transvaal. Eight other members, including four from the Lenyenye branch executive, detained more than three weeks ago, are being held under Section Six of the Internal Security Act.

Security police are also holding the chairman of the Sehego Village Committee and the "mayor" of Sehego, Rev M P Matatji.
'No comment' on Makgato squatters

By MATHATHA TSEDU

GOVERNMENT officials yesterday refused to comment on the fate of the Makgatho people near Pielersburg who have decided to defy Government regulations and return to their ruined homes.

The response was "no comment", despite the issuing of at least three summonses to some of the families to appear in the Commissioner's Court for occupying their ruins without Government permission.

The Northern Transvaal chief commissioner, Mr W van Niekerk, whose office issued the summonses last Monday, yesterday refused to disclose the exact number of summonses issued. He said he was investigating the matter and had no comment to make.

LEAVE US IN PEACE

Attempts to get a comment from the Department of Co-operation and Development also proved fruitless. The Deputy Minister of the department, Mr J Wentzel, who was said to have held discussions in Cape Town with the communities' representatives, was not in. The Public Relations Department said queries should "preferably" be sent by telex.

Meanwhile, more and more families are returning to the ghost village to rebuild their ruins. There were no incidents yesterday as people went ahead with their building, seemingly unaffected by the threat to evict them.

Over 500 families out of the 614 family community resisted the removals last year and squatted in the nearby areas hoping for a Government reprieve. They have now unilaterally decided to return to their ruins and have made pleas to the Government to let them stay in peace.
Lebowa bans all Oct 19 services

THE Lebowa Government has reimposed the ban on all public meetings in the bantustan.

The ban, confirmed by the Lebowa police chief, Brigadier W. M. van Zyl, is the second in two weeks and expires on Monday morning.

The ban has effectively ruled out a number of services scheduled for today to commemorate the State crackdown on black consciousness organisations on October 19 three years ago.

A seminar on black consciousness, which was to have been held at Mankweng Township near Turffontein last night, was cancelled late yesterday afternoon after the news of the banning.

A similar ban was imposed last weekend after the Seshego branch of the Azanian People’s Organisation (Azapo) advertised its meeting to discuss the detention of its leaders and the ongoing bus boycott.

Commuters later travelled “one km outside Seshego, into so-called, “white” South Africa, to beat the ban and hold their meeting there. Police baton-charged them. The ban follows a series of attacks on bantustan institutions including the attack on the official house and car of the local Chief Minister, Dr C N Fhatiuli.

The only commemoration service that will go ahead in the Pietersburg area today will be at the Lutheran Church in New Look Township near the Pietersburg railway station. The service starts at 12.30 pm.

The chairman of the Far Northern Transvaal region of the Media Workers Association of South Africa (MWASA), Mr Khahale Makhado, yesterday reacted strongly to the ban saying it would fail dismally because the people knew the truth already.

“No amount of banning and intimidation will deter the people from the truthful course,” he added.

Meanwhile, various services to commemorate the banning of 18 organisations will be held in other areas today.

Sport has been cancelled as a “token of respect”, but, according to organisers, the Rev Charles show scheduled for the Jobulani Amphitheatre will go ahead.

The Rev C P Boyer-Naudé is to preach on poverty and oppression at St Anthony’s Presbyterian Congregational Church, Vrededorp, today. He is a banned person.

There will be three main services in Soweto at the DOCC in Orlando East, one at the Seventh Adventist Church in White City Jabavu and another at the St Matthews Anglican Church in Emfuleni. The services start at 2 pm.

Other services will be held at Bophelong Methodist Church in Vanderbijlpark, Joza Centre in Lenasia, Lutheran Church Ministeria Selvion, Tembisa.

The others will be held at Bantu Methodist Church, Thesang, Witbank, Alexander Methodist Church, Roman Catholic Church in Welkom and the Lutheran Church in Mahwelereng in Pretoria.

In Port Elizabeth the service will be held at the St Stephen’s Hall in New Brighton.
THE Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr C/N Phatudi, will make an urgent call to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to meet the people of Moutse in Demullah over the decision to excise Moutse from Lebowa territory. The proclamation of the excision, published in the Government Gazette of October 24, says Moutse will be administered by the central government as from November 1.

At a meeting in Moutse yesterday, where Dr Koornhof had been expected, Dr Phatudi told a gathering of about 5,000 that Dr Koornhof had told him he was unable to attend but would arrange a meeting on another day.

On October 23, the people of Moutse were told by the Deputy Minister of Development, Mr J J G Wentzel, that Moutse would be handed to the Kwa Ndebele homeland and they had to choose between falling under Kwa Ndebele and moving to the areas of Lunysloot and Emmerton in Lebowa territory.

Dr Phatudi said he had phoned Dr Koornhof's home on the morning of October 24, requesting him to meet the Moutse people. Since then, he said, he had repeated the request several times.

Yesterday, Dr Phatudi told the meeting: "We are determined to meet Dr Koornhof because this matter is too grave for a deputy minister. We don't know why there is to be this excision. Where does our fault lie? We want a positive explanation from Dr Koornhof."

"I say we do nothing, change nothing until Dr Koornhof comes here. Lebowa officials will continue in their work as usual until he comes."

The MP for Moutse, Mr M W Choea, said after yesterday's meeting: "It is sad to realise that the Central Government shows a bias towards Ndebele, which creates ill feelings."

"For years we have lived side by side with them. It is significant to note how Ndebele have depended on the Lebowa public service, using Lebowa teachers extensively, as the Ndebele are less advanced."

He said a cordial relationship existed until Ndebele drifted apart with the formation of Kwa Ndebele. Friction sharpened when plans to excise Moutse from Lebowa were announced early this month.

"This is seen here as a case of divided rule, and Dr Koornhof is needed here to restore harmony. His awaited meeting with the people of Moutse will make or break on this issue."
Lebowa anger over plan to excise Moutse area

BY JAKE MOKGOLO
PIETERSBURG. — The decision to excise the area of Moutse from Lebowa and to incorporate it into KwaNdebele marked a significant departure from the homeland policy of the South African Government, a member of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly, said yesterday.

Mr M W Chauke, a member for the constituency of Moutse, was responding to the decision by the Government to declare Moutse, an area settled long ago by North Sotho-speaking people, part of the new homeland of KwaNdebele.

The decision was announced by Mr G Wenzel, the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, at a meeting in Moutse last week.

He said Moutse is to be proclaimed an Ndebele area and on November 1 the central Government is to take over the area and later present it to KwaNdebele.

Mr Chauke was in the company of Chief J S Mathebe at the weekend when he said that a truly Lebowa area cannot be handed over to the Ndebeles unless the central Government flagrantly violates its policy of self-determination for separate entities.

Also, it highlights the Government’s determination, despite assurances to the contrary, to continue to uproot settled communities, he said.

Moutse is the sixth biggest constituency in Lebowa and, according to Mr Chauke and Chief Mathebe, the move would affect about 300,000 people, under more than 30 chiefs and umushe in the various villages.

These people must either be removed to two farms, Sunnysloot and Emmerpan, in Lebowa territory, or they must agree to be administered by the Ndebeles when the latter take over the area.

Mr Chauke said: “It is expedient for the central Government that the North Sotho population do not number enough to qualify for a separate homeland.

“Ndebeles found the North Sotho-speaking Bantu races in this area and they were offered ground to settle on. In 1970 the Ndebeles seceded from the North Sotho to form the Ndebele Regional Authority under Chief Mabuza Mohlungu.

“Today Pretoria favours a separate Ndebele homeland and they create conflict between Ndebeles and North Sotho.

“We are not against Ndebeles. Besides, in terms of the Homelands Constitution Act no black area in South Africa should be unattached. But the Act also states that any group of blacks should choose to attach themselves to a particular homeland. In our case it is not the people, but Pretoria, that chooses to attach us to KwaNdebele.

“We are suspicious of the central Government. We are still awaiting policy direction arising out of the findings of the Van der Walt Commission. Yet the central Government wants to act above the pending decisions of the commission.”

Last week the people of Moutse told Mr Wenzel that they were not prepared to move from Moutse. They asked that the Minister, Dr Piet Kournhoof, should come to discuss the situation with the people.

At the meeting, angry North Sothos waved placards reading: “Moutse excised over our dead bodies”. Other placards read that Mr P W Botha was a failure, and he had acknowledged this in Press reports when he said that it was not possible to uphold division of homelands.

Delegates at the meeting stressed to Mr Wenzel that they had no quarrel with the Ndebeles. The problem of land appropriation stemmed from the disproportionate distribution of land in which 85% of the South African population occupied only 13% of the land.

The Ndebeles do not number enough to qualify for a separate homeland.
'Just leave us alone in peace!'  

THREE Makgato Village families near Pietersburg were yesterday served with summonses to appear in court for allegedly occupying their demolished homes without permission.

The summonses were issued by officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development from the Pietersburg offices and followed the return of the displaced people to the demolished homes which they had abandoned during the forced removals last year.

The officials, all white and travelling in 3 cars, were accompanied by 6 policemen travelling in a van. They later called the villagers together and told them to move from the area.

They also told them that their former chief Solomon Makgato, who agreed to the removals and is now staying at the new area, is waiting for them.

The people replied in a resounding "no" and said they did not want to be moved and that they should be left alone. As the officials were consulting amongst themselves about the matter, 3 residence committee members arrived and told the people to disperse.

The near 300 villagers complied and left the officials and the police standing under the thorny bush trees. Speaking to newsmen, one committee member said the government officials' approach was wrong because they should have consulted with the committee.

"We cannot allow a situation where people just come and call our people together and address them. Right now three of our families have been given summonses to appear in court for returning to our homes.

"Why do they give summonses to three families only? If they are guilty then we are all guilty. We are all going to that court on that date. We have suffered my sons. Look at all this rubble. We want to make a new start and re-build our homes. What we ask from the government is to be left alone in peace," he said.

The families given summonses are: the Mahlagane, Malchabela and Motlala families. They are to appear in the Commissioner's Court in Pietersburg on November 5.

The summonses read in part "acquiesced is guilty of offence Reg. 6 (1) Reg. 47 (5) and 71 (A) Proclamation 188 of 196 of Act 58 of 1972 in that upon or about 20 October 1980 at Klipfonteindrift land the accused did wrongly and unlawfully occupation of SADT soil Klipfonteindrift without permission. Admission of guilt of NONE maybe accepted."

When the removals started in September last year over 2 000 of the 3 000 inhabitants resisted the move and ran away when police intervened and forced the people to board trucks to Kromhout near Vryto.

The 2 000 have been staying with friends and relatives in nearby villages under appalling conditions. Now after a year of begging and pleading with the government for permission to return to their demolished homes, the people have decided on their own to do so, "come what may". The chief commissioner Mr W van Niekirk yesterday said the matter was still being investigated and he could not comment any further.
Squatters defy government

Batlokwa go home despite threats

DISPLACED PEOPLE of Batlokwa in the Batlokwa area near Pretoria have decided to go back to their old homes from which they were evicted during the forced removals in the area last year.

More than one hundred families have already returned in a move seen as a challenge to the authorities who have threatened to prosecute them if they did so.

The decision to return was taken during the recent long weekend and followed a year of squattting in other peoples' homes under appalling circumstances.

POST visited the area yesterday and found people busy rebuilding the ruins of their former homes. Young and old were clearing the rubble and weeds that had accumulated for over a year. A restaurant which was partly demolished last year is now also functioning.

The Batlokwa people are returning to their rented homes "come what may" — because the government has ignored their representations.

Several memoes have been sent to the government over the wretched accommodation and pleas made for permission to go back to the Batlokwa area, spokesmen for the families told POST.

The government replied that it was discussing the matter with Botswana authorities — but refused to give further details and ignored subsequent memoes.

In desperation the people have now decided to go back — although their presence there is unlawful and in terms of government law they are illegal squatters who can be prosecuted. During last year's resistance to removals, the then Chief Commissioner for Northern Transvaal, Mr J. Pieterson warned that people who tried to resist would be prosecuted.

But a member of the families' committee, Mr. M. Ramola, said yesterday he hoped the government would not do that.

Stay a year isolated in other peoples' houses in overcrowded conditions. We lost our property and none was damaged by rain. If they come to demolish our homes again let them do so and get over with it. We are tired," he said.

Mr Ramola also referred to the government's recent promise to spare the other Batlokwa clans from removal. "If they are no longer going to be moved, why us?" he asked.

"We were told that no one would be moved against his will. But they brought the police and we ran away. Now here we are. We are those who did not want to be moved. They must let us stay," he added.

Another old woman where said of the possibility of prosecution: "If they come with their dogs again I'm going to run."
New incident of violence at Seshego

By JAKE MOKGOLO

SESHEGO.— Violence hit Seshego again at the weekend when a shopping complex — owned by Mr. J. N. Pape, a Seshego member of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly — was stoned.

The glass walls of the Wanda Furniture Store, the largest shop in the complex, were shattered.

A branch of Barclays Bank next door, and Mr. Pape's mini-supermarket, were also damaged.

Outbreaks of violence have occurred in the township in recent weeks, where residents have been boycotting Lebowa Transport Company buses for seven weeks now.

The latest violence followed last week's announcement by the LTC and the Lebowa police that the LTC bus service would resume in Seshego today and that police would protect the buses and those who wanted to use them.

It also followed a ban on gatherings over the long weekend imposed by the Lebowa Government.

Brigadier W. M. van Zyl, head of the Lebowa Police, was unavailable for comment yesterday.

Mr. W. M. Chauke, an opposition member in the Lebowa Legislative Assembly, said yesterday he was alarmed that the Lebowa Government and the police appeared to be backing the LTC over the boycott issue.

"The assurance of police protection comes on the heels of the bus company's announcement — a sign of collusion," Mr. Chauke said.

"When the boycott started it was the Lebowa police who stopped privately-owned vehicles from giving lifts to people.

"Meanwhile, the government has not come out positively on the question of allowing a private company to operate from Seshego in competition with the LTC.

"It has since been disclosed that the Lebowa Cabinet holds the power to approve the operation of a private bus company," he said.
No school for sixteen

By MATHATHA TSEDU

SIXTEEN Form Five students from the Tschela High School in the Lebowa homeland have been served with suspension notices, a month before the exams starts.

Their suspension followed unrest which stemmed from the shortage of water at the school on August 17. The students claimed that the water pump at the school had broken down that day and that all boarders were told to go home.

They went back on September 9 and found that the water system had been repaired. The boarders claimed that during the period when they were away, teachers continued with lessons for the day scholars and refused to go back on the syllabus when they returned.
Men stone Phatudi’s house

SHESGEGO (Lebowa) — An unknown number of men hurled stones on Saturday night at the Sheshego residence of Lebowa’s Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi, Mrs Phatudi said yesterday.

Mrs Phatudi said her husband had been away and she had cowered in a corner, very frightened, as stones came crashing through the windows.

“They yelled for my husband and I screamed back that he was out,” Mrs Phatudi said.

The men then left without further explanation. — SAPA.
Phatudi lashes out over self-rule

LEBOWAKGOMO — Chief Minister, Cedric Phatudi, said yesterday no amount of pressure would force Lebowa to accept independence and hit out at power-hungry leaders who misled their people into "worthless independence."

Speaking at the annual agricultural show here, he said his homeland should be one of the most economically viable by virtue of its mineral wealth, but they were not benefiting because of their total rejection of independence.

He said no amount of pressure would stall their determination to make Lebowa a self-sufficient region.

"Political independence is useless as long as you are still economically dependent. What every region should struggle for is economic power."

"The creation of such multi-pseudo states, with the help of some blacks, is the most regrettable thing in the country's history," he said. — SAPA.
Violence erupts as shopping complex stoned

Mr W. M. Chuue, opposition member in the Legislative Assembly, said yesterday he was alarmed that the Lebowa Government and its police seemed to be backing the bus company over the boycott issue.

Col Mphahlele is no political observer, he said and he had no right to say the boycott is influenced by causes other than the issue of bus fares.

"Col Mphahlele's assurance of police protection comes on the heels of the bus company's announcement, a sign of collusion," Mr Chuue said.

"When the boycott started it was the Lebowa police who stopped privately owned vehicles from giving lifts to people." — DDC.

On Saturday morning the stones still lay scattered among pieces of broken glass on the floor, but the furniture was not damaged.

The stones also hit the glass wall of a bank next door and the mini supermarket of Mr J. N. Papo, the owner of the complex.

Townships in the Northern Transvaal have been hit by outbreaks of violence since the boycott of Lebowa Transport buses started seven weeks ago.

The Friday night stoning follows shortly after the announcement by the bus company and the Lebowa police that buses would start running in Seshego from yesterday and that the police would protect the buses and those who used them. It also follows the announcement of a banning of gatherings over the long weekend.

Yesterday Brigadier W. M. van Zyl, head of the Lebowa police, was said to be out of town and Colonel J. M. Mphahlele could not be reached for comment.

Last week's announcement has been criticised by local leaders.
Boycott indaba beats the ban

By JAKE MOKGOLO

SESHEGO. — Residents of Seshego yesterday walked more than a kilometre into the open veld outside the township to hold a mass bus boycott meeting in what is termed a “white area”.

Their march followed a ban on gatherings in all magisterial districts of Lebowa, imposed by the Lebowa Government. Instead of running the risk of arrest by breaking the ban, residents decided to hold the meeting “outside” the homeland.

The ban, announced on the SABC service of the SABC on Thursday, is effective until tomorrow and covers all meetings, festive occasions and games.

A meeting scheduled for Thursday evening in Seshego had to be cancelled.

For the past six weeks Seshego residents have been boycotting Lebowa Transport Company buses.

The meeting was called after an announcement by the LTC and the Lebowa Police that the bus service would resume in Seshego on Monday — and that police would protect the buses.

Yesterday’s meeting in the veld was well attended by residents from the three zones of Seshego. The meeting condemned this week’s arrest of community leaders.

* On Monday the chairman of the Seshego Village Committee, Rev M P Malatji, and the local branch chairman of the Azanian People’s Organisation, Mr M Raphaela, were detained. The branch’s vice-chairman, Mr K M Motlosi, and a committee member, Mr M Ramohlopa, have also been detained.
Surprise new head of Seshego council

OWN CORRESPONDENT

SSESHEGO.—The Rev M P Malatji, whose Seshego Village Committee (SVC) has held several meetings concerning the boycott of buses in the township, has astounded many of his admirers by accepting a position on a statutory body, the Seshego Town Council.

On Tuesday evening he was elected chairman. His vice-chairman is Mr R A Thatae and the secretary is Mr M A Ngosaeng. Other councilors are Mr C Dipela, Mr Thabo Segale and Mr P Matloube.

Mr Malatji is founder chairman of the SVC.

At meetings of the committee he has referred to the bus company as an exploiter of the people and to the Lebowa Government as a collaborator and puppet of the Lebowa Transport Company, which runs the buses.

In an interview after his election, the Rev Malatji insisted he was not a politician. He said he was only a "leader of the masses, seeing their grievances channeled to the right authorities and so redressed".

Mr Malatji said he saw his position as that of linking between the community and the authorities through the SVC and the town council.

He founded the SVC in late 1971. When rents were raised in all Lebowa townships in January 1979, the SVC organised protests. As a result, the increases were indefinitely frozen.
Progress 'not only for the privileged'

Own Correspondent
LEBOWAKGOMO — Progress is not conceal for a few people to continue to prosper while most are underprivileged and deprived, says the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr C N Phatudi.

Addressing more than 10,000 people at the sixth Regional Lebowa Agricultural Show, Dr Phatudi said restrictions on the proper use of talents must be curtailed.

He has also called for cooperation in a common cause to defeat the evils of apartheid and oppression.

Those who still thought that this situation could not be corrected should be cast out of leadership. They were the false prophets who propagated the myth that all blacks were slow thinkers who would take long to develop and must be left out of institutions such as the President's Council.

"A nation of slow thinkers?" asked Dr Phatudi. "It is impossible. What kind of God would it be who made such a nation? These distortions and exaggerations harm progress."

Dr Phatudi said there was need for a joint effort by blacks and whites in Lebowa to develop the territory's vast agricultural potential.

There was a misunderstanding, he said, that Lebowa people wanted to take over and kick out whites from farms.

"We realised that for years we have worked together to build the towns and farms. So how could we want to kick whites out?"

Misguided politics had resulted in cutting South Africa into pieces and sending some land-owners adrift under the guise of independence, he said.

"They say it is in the name of the people, though they hold no referendums. How do they establish the wishes of the people? They do things for themselves, against the wishes of the people, and call that democracy. I and the people of Lebowa differ fundamentally on this point. The people must give us a direction in our policy making."

The Minister of Agriculture and Fiseries, Mr P du Plessis, in his speech, dwelt on the need to preserve the soil and the forests, because agriculture was fundamental to the development of any land.

He said self-sufficiency in this area meant there was no need to import foods. Though mineral resources might dry up, the land remained.

Mr du Plessis pointed out that he was born in Lebowa, and had developed confidence in the agricultural richness of the territory.

He appealed to youths to enrol for courses at Tompi Selela Agricultural High School.
Five more detained in Lebowa

SEISHO. — The Lebowa Security Police have detained five more men, bringing to 11 the number of people held by police since violence erupted in Mahwelereng township, near Potgietersrus, this week.

The Chief of the Lebowa Police, Brig W M van Zyl, confirmed the detentions in Seisho yesterday.

Brig van Zyl also confirmed that the newly-elected chairman of the Azanian People's Organisation's Mahwelereng branch, Mr Joe Maile, who was detained on Wednesday, was released after questioning yesterday.

Six other men detained on Wednesday are still being held by the police.

The detention of the men comes in the wake of violence in the Mahwelereng township, sparked off by the bus boycott in the Lebowa homeland.

Windows were smashed and vehicles razed by a group of youths on Monday, but although thousands were still boycotting buses yesterday, there were no incidents. — Sapa
Sethsgo has taken on the system

For 40 days the people of Seshgo have chosen to work rather than use the Government-owned Lebusgo Transport Company's buses. PAUL BELL visited the township and discovered that fare increases are no longer the central issue of the boycott.

The boycott is worker transport — the supply of an efficient, reliable service. Workers themselves are expected to be efficient and reliable — they can't afford to fail, he said. LBC's operation in Seshgo was worse transport, which compared to Hunter's service — it operates mostly in the rural areas of Lebusgo — was a "total breakdown" service. Other sources were much more sultant: "They would break Harri's service," they said. They fear that if Harris does try to serve Sethsgo alone, community will become disillusioned with his service, then boycott him.

On the other hand, if Harris doesn't come in, he reduces the "responsibility" of Seshgo and runs the risk of losing some business he already derives from the township. The economics of the matter are relatively simple. LBC operates a larger service under an approved system of management and administration, and receives a subsidy from the government of the "difference" if unable to explain the African.

Mr. Bell says, "There is nothing you can do without the LBC. They are the government here and we have no say. They have the monopoly."

The Cabinet, purporting to act in the name of the people, is authorising, for example, a fare increase they cannot afford. The people did not give its permission for this.

The people may be, but their community leaders have already made it clear they will have no truck with the opposition in the Assembly. Both Government and opposition are tainting their participation in a "white-imposed homeland system."

Dr. Frisby is also staunch in the middle. The LBC and Vodacom's assistance to its economic area of government, but when I saw him in his office he told me that the boycott is being supported by the boycotters, believing that the demand made on their pockets by the proposed fare increase was too high.

The Chief Minister, said it was that and said that the community leaders did not believe he was the people. The people who would make political capital of it. Dr. Frisby's opposition in the Legislative Assembly has been outspoken and has climbed on the bandwagon, attacking the Chief Minister for his stand on the boycott.

It is understood they will call a large meeting from all the boycott areas next weekend, where they demand to be made a permanent Lebusgo Government, amid a shouting down of any political mass movement.

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It is understood they will call a large meeting from all the communities, and be discounted by the people as a result of their participation in a "white-imposed homeland system."
Afrîch ma men quiz Azagpo
Lebowa Police

[Signature]
Police detain Azapo chairman

IN A CRACKDOWN by police yesterday, the chairman of the Seshego Village Committee, the Rev Mr Malatjie, and chairman of the Seshego branch of Azapo, Mr Manubele Raphetu, were detained by security police.

The detentions come in the wake of the six-week old bus boycott, and the weekend stoning of the home of Lebowa Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi. Mr Raphetu is being held under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act, his attorney told POST yesterday.

It could last night not be established under which law Mr Malatjie is being held, and which police are holding him. His family was told he was being taken to Pitsengburg. He is also mayor of Seshego.

Mr Raphetu’s relatives told POST yesterday that security policemen came to his home at Solomondale yesterday morning at about 4 am and on not finding him, they searched the house and took a letter which they later returned.

A colleague who works with him at the Lebowa Government offices in Seshego said he was picked up at his 1839 Zone B house. Mr Raphetu’s detention follows similar action against Azapo officials in the nearby Maserueng township. Maserueng officials were questioned and released over the weekend.

The action against Mr Raphetu comes hard on the heels of an attack on the Lebowa Chief Minister’s house over the weekend when students, sorted by police, looted and burnt two townships.

The students also attacked the Lebowa transport bus depot in the township, burned one vehicle, smashed two vans and a bus and left many windows of the depot buildings broken.

Lieutenant Colonel P Malopo of the Lebowa police yesterday said nobody had been arrested in connection with the weekend stoning, which also involved a training college where a number of windows were broken.

The Seshego branch of Azapo, together with the Seshego Village Committee, have been in the forefront of the eight week old bus boycott in the township.

The publicity secretary of Azapo, Mr George Wachophe, yesterday condemned the police action.
New pattern
in homelands

LEBOWA'S Government officials and other supporters of homeland policies are
flabbergasted by the violent turn of
events in a state which appeared to be
more placid than all the others put
together.

It was widely but perhaps mistakenly
believed that Dr Cedric Phatudi's urbane
control of affairs in his state would steer
his ship clear of troubled waters.

But those who deluded themselves in
this fashion were deliberately missing the
trees for the wood.

The events in this homeland have
proved that the chicken has at last come
to roost, and that this will be the pattern in
other so-called homelands.

The truth is that all those living in
these phony states are faced with similar
problems resulting from the politics of
unequal partnership.

It is common sense that all these
states are not economically viable; that
they are invariably overcrowded and that
only a few people at the top benefit.

The argument that these poor peas-
ants are manipulated by a coterie of
hetholds is specious to say the least. Peo-
ple will only be led into certain directions
if there is a specific motive. The motives
in the homelands simply abound.

Such mass protest from the populace
of the homeland makes nonsense of the
Establishment's argument that these will
be havens for blacks, where they will
fast be able to express or experience their
political rights.

We have been told often that the
homelands are our "homes" where we
will be able to vote and otherwise exercise
our democratic rights and privileges, un-
hampered by racism and other forms of
exploitation.
State may act on Lebowa bus boycott

By Dirk Nel
Northern Transvaal Bureau

PIETERSBURG — The Lebowa bus boycott is likely to be taken up at Government level.

Among recent events during the boycott are:

- Commerce and Industry are being affected by the boycott, at a time when major development is in the pipeline following the government announcement that Pietersburg is to be one of four major new growth points;
- The home of Lebowa's chief minister, Dr. Cedric Phatudi, was stoned at the weekend by youths who had earlier set vehicles alight at a bus depot in Sehlabathebe. Nobody has been arrested;
- Violence in several townships during weekends is endangering essential services;
- There is increasing pressure that Government-backed concerns in black townships should make way for private enterprise;
- According to a Johannesburb newspaper, a banned woman doctor is planning to sue two Northern Transvaal newspapers, because they have allegedly linked her with the bus boycott.

Dr. Phatudi said yesterday it had now become obvious that the boycott had gone beyond mere complaints about bus fare increases.
No. R. 210, 1980

AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATION R. 156 OF 1971—EXCISION OF THE DISTRICT OF MOUTSE FROM THE AREA FOR WHICH THE LEBOWA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED

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, with effect from 1 November 1980, Proclamation R. 156 of 1971, by the deletion of paragraph (2) of the Schedule.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Third day of October, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

P. J. G. KOORNHOF.

No. R. 211, 1980

PROVISIONS REGARDING THE APPLICATION AND REPEAL OF LAWS IN RESPECT OF THE DISTRICT OF MOUTSE IN THE PROVINCE OF THE TRANSVAAL

Whereas the Lebowa Legislative Assembly was established by Proclamation R. 156 of 1971 with effect from 1 July 1971 in respect of the area described in the Schedule to the said Proclamation; and

Whereas the Lebowa Legislative Assembly was, in terms of the provisions of the National States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), with effect from the said date, empowered to make laws with regard to the matters referred to in Schedule 1 to that Act; and

Nademaad die Lebowa- Weigewende Vergadering met ingang van 1 Julie 1971 by Proklamasie R. 156 van 1971 ingestel is vir die gebied beskryf in die Blye in daardie Proklamasie; en

Nademaad die Lebowa- Weigewende Vergadering, met ingang van genoemde datum, ingevolge die bepaling van die Grondwet van die Nasionale State, 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971), bevoeg was om wete te maak oor die aangeleenthede in Blye 1 van daardie Wet bedoel; en

24/10/80
1. George de Villiers Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation, acting on behalf of the Minister of Co-operation and Development by virtue of the powers vested in him by regulation 1 (1) of Chapter 8 of the Regulations for the Administration and Control of Townships in Black Areas, published under Proclamation R. 293 of 1962, hereby establish a township council for the Tubatse township, so defined and set apart by Government Notice 610 of 1974.

G. De V. Morrisrn, Deputy Minister of Co-operation.

(File T8/6/12/T43)

2. Bank reconciliation statement outstanding items accounted for.

3. Trial balance, total credit balances agree with total debit balances.

(b) Controls unable to highlight:
- compensating errors
- entries entirely omitted
- incorrect amounts
- posting to wrong account titles

PART B

Redeemable Preference Shares
- number, class, par value
- dates of redemption, earliest latest
- obligation or option
- premium

Land and buildings revalued
- description
- situation
- valuer
- qualifications
- basis
- valuation
Black families are far from welcome in the village of Vaalwater, but single black men are allowed to work for whites on a contract basis.

Vaalwater's bitter taste of its own ideology.

The people of the Waterberg, arguably the most Right-wing constituency in the country, are beginning to find apartheid hard to accept as influx control wreaks havoc with their lives — and those of their black labourers. ROB MENTJIES visited the heart of the area, the village of Vaalwater.

Families moved to Bloolop 100k away

Vaalwater

Mentjies left

White water

Potgietersrust

Nylstroom

Warmbad

The labour farmers will not be permitted to permit the influx control regulations that have been imposed by the authorities. The local farmers are concerned about the effect of these regulations.

The establishment of black labour is being encouraged by the authorities, as they believe it is necessary for the economic development of the area. The black labour is being brought in from surrounding areas, and they are being provided with basic necessities such as food and clothing. The local farmers are angry about this, as they feel it is unfair to have to pay for the labourers when they could hire white labour instead.

The situation in the area is becoming more and more tense, with frequent clashes between black and white residents. The authorities are trying to keep a lid on the situation, but it is becoming increasingly difficult to do so.

The future of the area is uncertain, and it is difficult to see how it will develop in the future. The situation is complex, and it is difficult to say what will happen next.
DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT
No. 2402 28 November 1980

ESTABLISHMENT OF A TOWNSHIP COUNCIL—NAMAKGALE, LEBOWA

I, George de Villiers Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation, acting on behalf of the Minister of Co-operation and Development by virtue of the powers vested in him by regulation 1 (1) of Chapter 8 of the regulations for the Administration and Control of Townships in Black Areas, published under Proclamation R. 293 of 1962, hereby establish a township council for the Namakgale township, so defined and set apart by Government Notice 756 of 1969.

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

(File T8/6/12/N34)

DEPARTEMENT VAN SAMEWERKING EN ONTWIKKELING
No. 2402 28 November 1980

INSTELLING VAN 'N DORPSRAAD—NAMAKGALE, LEBOWA

Ek, George de Villiers Morrison, Adjunkt-minister van Samewerking, handelende namens die Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling, kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by regulasie 1 (1) van Hoofstuk 8 van die regulasies vir die Administrasie en Bestuur van Dorpe in Swart Gebiede, afgekondig deur Proklamasi R. 293 van 1962, stel hierby 'n dorpsraad in vir die dorp Namakgale, aldus bepaal en afgesonder by Guewermentskennisgewing 756 van 1969.

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

(Lêer T8/6/12/N34)
SA's European friends 'don't want sanctions'

South Africa has friends in Europe who are not keen to see trade sanctions imposed on this country, according to Lebowa's Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi.

Addressing a press conference on his return from a tour of European countries, Dr Phatudi said South Africa's friends realised they had interests intertwined in this country and sanctions would hurt them too.

They also realised that South Africa's sea routes were vitally important to them strategically, he said.

But the friends were also seriously worried about the "very slow" changes taking place here.

Unless the changes were "dramatically" speeded up, those friends felt they would be rendered "ineffective in continuing to support us."

Dr Phatudi said he had informed the Europeans that Lebowa, with its rich mineral resources, was urgently in need of development.

He also assured them that he would never nationalise white interests in his state. Lebowa already had a white newspaper which would encourage white growth and development.

Dr Phatudi said although there were European leaders abroad who saw the homeland leaders as "insects" piloting the South African Government-created homelands, they were pleased to know that "we reject apartheid and did not opt for homeland independence."

We told them that we considered ourselves as a state within a federal policy, and quite a number of Europeans accepted this, especially with regard to kwazulu and Lebowa, two of the biggest states which wield greater influence.

Regarding the President's Council, Dr Phatudi said he told the Europeans that Africans rejected it because it excluded them, and that this exclusion was "an insult."

He also told them a "majority of whites -- including the Prime Minister, Mr Botha -- wanted the Immorality Act and other legislation abolished."

Dr Phatudi was accompanied on the tour by Dr D.J. Worrall, former Nat MP and now chairman of the Constitutional Committee of the President's Council, Dr Alex Boraine, DPP MP, Mr W.M. Sutton, former NRP MP and now on the President's Council, Mr Gibson, Thula, KwaZulu Government's Urban Representative, Mr I F H Ivory, chairman of the South African Indian Council, and Dr R. J. L. Salvin, inspector of coloured education and also member of the President's Council.

The tour was arranged by the Southern African Forum and the Homebaker Public Relations Company of Western Germany.
Commission to probe Lebowa scandal

By David Breier, Pretoria Bureau

A commission of inquiry into alleged embezzlement of government funds in the Department of Finance and Economic Affairs of the Lebowa Government was announced today.

The commission was announced by the Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr Koornhof, in today’s Government Gazette.

Mr C J Claassen, a former Supreme Court judge, will be chairman of the one-man commission.

The inquiry was requested by the Lebowa government after disclosures in the Lebowa Legislative Assembly about the destruction of documents.

Spokesmen for Dr Koornhof’s department said that Mr Claassen would be given full powers to investigate the alleged scandal.

No one would be allowed to resist or hinder him in the exercise of his powers, and anyone who disregarded or belittled the commission faced a fine of up to R1,000, or imprisonment of up to one year.

Persons wishing to testify before the commission should submit memoranda to the secretary at PO Box 284, Pretoria, c/o of the Department of Cooperation and Development within a month.

The terms of the commission enable the identity of any person giving evidence to be kept secret.

The Harries-Todaro hypothesis and its relevance to the explanation of rural-urban migration which assumes a minimum urban wage suppressing two-sector models of Harris and Todaro (1970) have developed a two-sector model of...
Lebowa Govt fraud allegations to be probed

A ONE-MAN commission has been appointed to inquire into and report on the alleged embezzlement of government funds in the Department of Finance and Economic Affairs of the Lebowa Government, according to yesterday's Government Gazette.

The commissioner will be a former judge, Mr C J Claassen, who will function in terms of the provisions of the Commission Act.

Allegations of embezzlement were made during a session of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly earlier this year.

A spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development said the commission had been appointed at the request of the Lebowa Government.

Opening the third session of the third Lebowa Legislative Assembly on March 17 this year, the State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, said the assembly had asked him to appoint a commission to inquire into certain alleged irregularities.

- Sapa
Out of control

Official corruption, known as “black mist” in parts of Africa, seems to be on the rise in both the dependent and independent homelands. The latest indicator came this week when the State President appointed a Commission of Inquiry into “the alleged embezzlement of government funds in the Department of Finance and Economic Affairs of the Lebowa Government.”

There has also been a tendency for homeland officials, partly from a lack of financial know-how and partly in an attempt to prove their independence, to get involved in rose-coloured schemes dangled in front of them by international operators.

The Lebowa commission of inquiry is subject to the terms of the Commission’s Act and the allegations cannot be examined in detail. However, allegations of corruption have been rife for some years and are credited with forcing the resignation of at least one high official; and police have questioned another.

There have also been allegations of “irregularities” in the Lebowa Department of Social Welfare and Pensions (not connected with the present inquiry), which led to the benefits of about 7,000 pensioners being frozen while officials sorted out what had been happening.

The first of the homelands to obtain independence, Transkei, seems to have become a sink of corruption, and even Prime Minister George Matanzima has admitted concern at the scale of vehicle thefts from the Defence Force and the Police Force. Soldiers are also reported to have sold their rifles to dissident Pondo tribesmen (who used them to shoot at the police), while in October this year, the Transkei Minister of Energy and Works, Hubert Mionyenzi, resigned the day before he and his departmental secretary, George Mgudiwa, appeared in court on theft charges.

Transkei also got itself involved with Middle East businessman Salim el Haj and former British Conservative MP, Humphrey Berkeley. Berkeley is attempting to sue, but the Transkei government is standing firm.

The Venda government also became involved with Salim el Haj, who was behind a scheme to build an international airport and casino-complex in the territory. Before that one was sorted out, a group of politicians and officials flew to Beirut for consultations with El Haj.

Allegations about El Haj’s dealings with Transkei and Venda led to his suing the *Sunday Times* for a mammoth R32m.
Inquiry into alleged embezzling to start

Staff Reporter

The Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, said yesterday that the impending inquiry into the Lebowa Government's financial affairs should start as soon as possible.

He also said the State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, had appointed Mr Justice C J Classen to head the long-awaited commission of inquiry into the alleged embezzling in his government.

"We would like to see the inquiry completed as soon as possible so that the commission's findings can be presented. We hope the findings will satisfy everyone because the judge is an independent person."

"It is true that everyone would like to know the actual position with regard to the alleged financial irregularities in the Lebowa Government," Mr Phatudi said.

Earlier this year a senior accountant in the Lebowa Department of Finance and Economic Affairs, a Mr Shokane, was convicted for attempting to destroy the ends of justice "by destroying valuable documents".

Mr Shokane is a former member of the South African Police.

A motion of no-confidence in the former Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs, Mr Sadness Mamlane, was defeated during the Lebowa Legislative Assembly session this year. Mr Mamlane "resigned soon afterwards.

Mr Jacob Duba, the MP for Seshego and an outspoken critic of the Lebowa Government, then raised the issue of financial irregularities during the parliamentary session.

Speaking from his home yesterday, Mr Duba said an amount of between R40 000 and R50 000 had allegedly been embezzled.

"I moved the motion in the Assembly so that a commission of inquiry could be appointed to investigate the financial irregularities in the government of Dr Phatudi," he said.

"Members of parliament demonstrated their dissatisfaction over Mr Sadness Mamlane, who was eventually pressurised into resigning.

"Surprisingly, soon after his resignation as Minister of Finance, Mr Mamlane was appointed chairman of the advisory board to the very department from which he was made to resign. He replaced Mr Bernard Pape."

Mr Duba said he was harassed by the homeland's security police during an investigation into financial irregularities earlier this year. The Lebowa police wanted him "to disclose my source of information", he said.

At one stage, Mr Duba was subpoenaed by the Lebowa Department of Justice about an alleged leakage of information.
Homelands - Lebowa -

General

13/1/81 - 16/12/81
Death village is in turmoil

By HARRY MASHABELA

FIFTEEN Bapedi tribesmen from Mamone village in Sekhukhuneland, near Middelburg, are to appear in the Nebo Magistrate's Court tomorrow on charges of murder.

The men were arrested by Lebowa police after violent fighting, which claimed about 20 lives, broke out between rival factions in the village on Christmas Eve and continued until the new year.

Brigadier W M van Zyl, the Lebowa Commissioner of Police, said yesterday the 15 men would appear tomorrow for formal remand. They will keep appearing until a trial date before the circuit court has been set.

The 18 people from the village who died in the clashes were buried on Sunday. Some of them died during the fighting and others at Jane Furse Hospital.

Brig Van Zyl said that the 18 dead were opposed to Chiefsness Lekgolane Mmako-kutu Sekwati, head of the tribe at Mamone.

Trouble first broke out at the village in October 1979 when supporters of Mr Kgagudi Sekwati, brother-in-law of the chiefsness, stormed the royal kraal with axes and aseaggals.

At least three men were killed during the attack and 75 others arrested.

Some of the 75 were later released and others eventually convicted of culpable homicide when they appeared in court at Potgietersrust.

When Princess Lekgolane was installed as chiefsness of the tribe early in October 1979, Mr Sekwati, a son of one of the junior wives of the late chief, challenged her and has since been campaigning against her.

His challenge has split the tribe in two and is apparently the cause of the present strife in the village.
Lebowa Govt acts to halt cholera epidemic

By Dirk Nel
Northern Transvaal Bureau

LEBOWAKGOMO — The Lebowa Department of Health has taken quick action to stem the tide of cholera sweeping through the homeland.

The Secretary of Health, Dr J J Crous, says the recent closure of 18 schools had become necessary to build more toilet facilities.

His department also suspected that the Tubatse River, from which the schools got their water, was infected with cholera. Dr Crous said the recent heavy rains had increased the risk of cholera because rivers now contained more bacterial organisms.

A special drilling programme has been launched to provide as many people as possible with uncontaminated water.

More than 8000 pupils have been affected by the closure of the schools in Sekukhuneland and 600 of them have been treated for cholera.

The number of adult cases reported has risen to more than 300. Other areas affected are Namakgale, near Phalaborwa, and the Bushveldridge district of southern Lebowa.

Fourteen people have died.

South African Air Force helicopters have been used by health officials to reach cholera victims in remote areas near the Olifants River.

Dr Crous said the outbreak of the disease could be regarded as an epidemic.

He appealed to people throughout Lebowa not to use river water unless it had been purified at an approved collection point and to boil all water before use.

Senior Lebowa government officials will be visiting the affected areas this week to ensure that all precautions are in force.

The Star’s Africa News Service reports that Radio Mozambique has announced that at least 120 people have died and 180 are in a serious condition in hospital as a result of the cholera outbreak in Mozambique.

About 3000 people have reported to Beira hospital with symptoms of the disease since it broke out late last year.

According to the radio broadcast, a mass vaccination campaign is being carried out in Beira as the disease continues to spread.

About 70000 people have already been vaccinated.

The broadcast said the situation was causing “deep concern.”

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CHEM

Sammy Sacks Memorial Prize

J H Kena

CIVIL ENGINEERING

Student in Land Surveying or Examinations to the best male

Professor George Menezes Prize

B F Mecklenburg

J H Kena

D P Weeks

I J Cunningham

P M Solmon

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

B F Mecklenburg

J H Kena

D P Weeks

I J Cunningham

P M Solmon

Third Year (Silver Medal)

Miss C Davidsom

First Year (Bronze Medal)

Miss C Littlemore

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

For the 2nd, 3rd and Final Years.

Corporation Medals

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING
Poor infrastructure holds up Lebowa mineral effort

By JOHN MULCAHY

THE development of Lebowa's large and varied deposits of minerals is being hampered by a limited infrastructure, says the chairman of the Lebowa Development Corporation, Mr J H Pretorius.

He says in the LDC's belated annual report—for the year to March 31, 1980—that it is hoped a clear view on the matter of development of co-operation and regional areas will be given shortly.

Mr Pretorius says the South African Government—the LDC's sole shareholder—is aware of the shortcomings of the infrastructure and development has become a matter of utmost importance.

However, a source close to the LDC said the South African Government was wary of injecting large sums of capital into the homeland in the absence of a commitment by the government of the day in the area to independence.

Mr Pretorius says the LDC is investigating the possibility of inviting people from Taiwan to assist in the development of the agricultural sector. "The early development of Taiwan has close parallels to the present day Lebowa."

The LDC was established in 1978 to "promote the economic aspirations of the national state of Lebowa", says Mr Pretorius, and the area of activity includes the financing of agricultural, industrial and commercial undertakings and the general stimulation of economic growth in the area.

In the year to March 1980 the LDC's turnover rose to R17 661 508 from R6 654 085 the previous year, and taxed profit increased to R1 070 595 from R56 290.

The capital involved almost doubled to R20 127 688 from R11 264 428 in the year to March 1979.

Turning to a different aspect of the LDC operation, Mr Pretorius says it is especially gratifying that success was achieved with a training and after-care programme for newcomers to business and industrial life and that programmes led to the creation of job opportunities.

The directors' report highlights a number of areas in which the LDC is involved, including the establishment of bakeries in which Lebowa residents were able to invest, shares and loans made to private and public companies, factory training and agriculture.

Mr Pretorius stresses the importance of farming to the homeland, saying the Lebowa Agricultural Company controls six schemes providing work to 400 full-time and 2 000 seasonal workers.

Farming includes the production of wheat, cotton, tobacco, pecan nuts, coffee, oranges, tomatoes and potatoes, according to the directors' report.
security role is urged

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

BLACKS should be represented on the State Security Council, South Africa's supreme decision-making body on security matters, the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, said yesterday.

Dr Phatudi made his call after he had been asked at a press conference for his views on the SA Defence Force attack on the Maputo headquarters of the outlawed African National Congress.

Dr Phatudi, officially-recognised leader of the more than 2-million North Sotho, declined to comment on the raid because he was "not in possession of the full facts".

Deploring the absence of blacks on the council, Dr Phatudi said: "They call us leaders when it suits them but ...

He added: "They should consult with us on matters like the Mozambique attack. We should be represented on the council. After all, they say they are in favour of co-operation."

The State Security Council, a statutory body, was originally established under the Security Intelligence and State Security Council Act of 1972.

It falls under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister and its members include men whose duties relate to national security, among them the Ministers of Defence, Police and Foreign Affairs as well as the Chief of the Defence Force, the Commissioner of Police and Secretary for Security Intelligence.

Its functions are to formulate an overall strategy to safeguard national security, to combat specific threats to South Africa and to determine intelligence priorities.

Dr Phatudi's reaction came in the wake of the description of the Maputo raid by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, president of Inkatha, as a "tragedy" which would harden feelings and make reconciliation between white and black "more impossible to realise".

At his news conference Dr Phatudi emphatically denied reports that he was being pressurised to accept independence by Pretoria, some of whose officials have allegedly threatened to back his old rival, Chief M M Mabhida, unless he abandons his opposition to independence.
**Lebowa chief backs Botha**

By JAKE MORGOGO

SESHGOGO. — The reformist line of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, should be encouraged, Dr Cedric Phatudi, Lebowa's Chief Minister, said at the weekend.

Speaking at the Lebowa Chamber of Commerce's annual presidential banquet, Dr Phatudi welcomed Botha's decision to seek a mandate from voters to go ahead with his reforms.

"We, who are not going to vote, are as keenly interested as anyone in the result of the General Election," he said.

"We want to tell whites that if they want our co-operation, they must not stop the Prime Minister's reformist trend."

He told 500 guests at Seshego's Lutheran Centre that, at one time, they were called "cheeky blacks". Then, he said, blacks were asked to conform to plans made by whites.

"Today we all have to contribute to the trend towards reform."

The trend today was towards co-operative development. Only joint ventures would result in desirable changes for all, he said.

Laws should be dictated by the economy and the private sector should be freed from political constraints.

Dr Phatudi advocated the removal of economic development barriers in the northern regions of Lebowa, Gazankulu and Venda and the interlocking areas.

If the people of Lebowa stopped going to Pietersburg, Potgietersrus and Tzaneen, these towns would collapse, he said.

Over the years white South Africans had tried to exclude blacks from making decisions and relegated them to positions of servitude.

If in the future blacks tried to exclude whites, "we will be back to Square 1.

Blacks hurt by the mistakes of the past wanted to retaliate.

"I say two wrongs don't make a right. We are called upon to improve matters, not to allow them to deteriorate."

The president of the Lebowa Chamber of Commerce, Dr A M S Matonyane, said:

"I see no peace and stability in a land whose human beings are classified according to colour."

"In the process of economic development, the black man in..."
PIETERSBURG — A national serviceman, Mr. Hendrik Johannes Coetzee, denied in the Pietersburg Regional Court yesterday that he and three other soldiers had gone to the Lebowa homeland's Seshogo Township in August last year to beat up "kaffirs."

Mr. Coetzee (19), appeared before Mr. W. G. M. van Zyl with the three others, Mr. Hendrik Kleinhaus (21), Mr. Victor Van Wyk (19), and Mr. Petrus Johannes Greenwald (20) on a charge of culpable homicide. They had pleaded not guilty.

The four are alleged to have beaten to death Mr. Thomas Mmamadi on August 1, last year in Seshogo township.

A State witness, Sergeant A. G. B. Veldman, told the court that when he arrested Mr. Coetzee in Pretoria shortly after the incident, the serviceman told him: "We went to Seshogo to L ... up kaffirs."

Mr. Coetzee said in evidence, however, they had had a lot of liquor to drink at their military base near Pietersburg that day. Later in the evening they ran out of liquor and decided to go to Seshogo to look for more liquor at the shebeens there.

They drove to the township and met a group of blacks. When they stopped their car, the blacks ran away except for one man who stayed behind.

They gave the man money with which to buy them liquor, but the man ran away with the money.

"We managed to catch him and after recovering our money each of us slapped and kicked him and left him standing in the road," Mr. Coetzee said.

The hearing was adjourned to April 8. — Sapa.

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**Work Force**

Payment and Conditions of Employment. Average number in family, total.

**Table 1.4**

Is surprising. (suggestion that farmers pay older workers less)

negative, however, the presence of coefficients both high and

on edge of the 12 farms, $x < 0.5$ and on two $x < 0.7$

includes one unknown.
Bank did not satisfy Lebowa Govt

By Dirk Nel
Northern Transvaal Bureau
PIETERSBURG — The Lebowa Government is to close its account with Volkskas next week, because Volkskas could not provide the services required by the homeland Cabinet, and because Lebowa disapproves of so-called discrimination practised by the bank.
A financial adviser to the Lebowa Cabinet has confirmed this, and the Pietersburg branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa has confirmed an account will be opened with it on April 1.
Almost R200-million is expected to be involved this year. Lebowa's budget last year was R160-million.
Apparently Chief Minister Dr Cedric Phatudi and his colleagues have been dissatisfied for some time about the fact that Volkskas "does not have enough agency points in Lebowa." The bank was not prepared to increase its services.
The Lebowa Cabinet also objected to "separate facilities for blacks and whites" at all Volkskas branches, and refused to associate itself with this practice. It alleged that black employees were not promoted on merit.
The bank's general manager, Mr J van Vuuren, said in a statement in Pretoria this week that the bank was not prepared to launch a major expansion of its services in Lebowa. He denied there was discrimination against blacks in its branch offices.
A spokesman for the Standard Bank in Pietersburg said the branch was "delighted" to have the Lebowa Government as one of its clients, as it had been trying for several years to get the account.
Federation is only chance, says Phatudi

By DIAGO SEGOLA

THE President's Council would not work because the majority of the population of South Africa was not represented on it, the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, said at the weekend.

He urged a federation of states with a common fealty.

Dr Phatudi said South Africa's problems could not be solved through the President's Council or through a constellation of states, because both concepts lacked "vision and greatness".

They meant the different races were being further separated rather than brought together to find solutions to the country's problems.

A federation of South African states, like the United States, owing allegiance to one common fatherland, was feasible and "made better sense,"

Dr Phatudi, speaking in Soweto at the official opening of Mr Richard Maponya's motor firm, said South Africa was going through a critical period that was likely to lead to violence.

He said to avert violence, South Africans should "not repeat the mistakes of the past" by regarding themselves as different.

"We are all South Africans. It's a big mistake to urge that only some people are South Africans. I would like to stress that all children in South Africa - black and white - should be taught that they are South Africans, with one common fatherland and one common citizenship."

"Let South Africans come together around a table to find solutions to their problems, otherwise God help us."

He urged whites voting in the forthcoming election to be loyal to the country and not to their parties. He said South Africa needed the leadership of statesmen, not politicians.

"If those South Africans who are going to vote on April 29 would be loyal to their political parties and not to South Africa, then they will be irrelevant."

"They won't be doing a good job for this country because they can't decide for 80% of the people in the land," he said.

Most blacks wanted the situation in South Africa to be corrected without violence, "but if it comes to a push there will be violence," Dr Phatudi said.

He also hit out at the practice of allocating blacks in urban and rural categories.

"I know of no corner of South Africa that is not undergoing a mighty change, of industrialisation, urbanisation and commercialisation. Urbanisation is not only in Soweto, Mamelodi and other so-called urban areas. There are also urban blacks in the so-called homelands," he said.
Identify and solve problems and a problem orientation to a case will de-emphasize the role of the super-specialist and emphasize the role of the generalist, thus hopefully, checking the tendency, towards super-specialisation.

Mr. Chairman, recently, when I looked over my slides with all the wise ideas which I borrowed from the literature available, I was reminded of a feeling of ambivalence which I experienced when I visited the Jefferson Memorial in Washington, DC, and realized that the beautiful writings on the wall of the monument which listed the rights of the individual were written by a man who kept slaves.

I believe in what I have told you about the importance of political and economic factors in health, and I am proud to be a member of the staff of U.C.T. and G.S.H., yet, I live in a country where political and social privileges are limited to one sector of the population. Where the "Have's" and the "Have not's" are distinguished on the basis of the activity of the melanocytes in their skin. I work in a hospital where few, if any, of the doctors believe that they discriminate between one patient or another, but where we can never prove this objectively to ourselves, our students, or our patients, until these patients lie side by side in the same ward. I work in a hospital where, contrary to what has been published in the press, most doctors are satisfied with their salaries but are deeply disturbed by the fact that similarly qualified colleagues earn less than they do. I work in a health care system where those in charge have publicly expressed fine ideals for the health of the individual but where the already limited funds are being used to duplicate equipment and resources for ideological reasons. None of these activities in which I am engaged can be said to improve health.

Mr. Chairman, I also work in a University where many academics, including myself, wake up too late, and criticize actions when they could possibly have used their influence to prevent these, but did not because they believe politics should be kept out of medicine. This despite the fact, that health development is "a political and social process".

Mr. Chairman, I have been greatly concerned about what message, I, as a specialist in diseases of the liver, can give to an audience like this one. The Khoi word for liver is \\u00e6ubind;\\nthe has a liver - is \\u00e6ubind; \\u00e6ubind is one of those who have courage. It takes courage to change the emphasis of medical care from cure to prevention, and it takes even more courage to eliminate inequalities of health care especially when these may be influenced by ideology. Nevertheless, Mr. Chairman, I would like to express the wish that all those involved in our health services should qualify for the term...
Homelands disagree

The continued harassment of Lebowa citizens by Gazankulu authorities at the Rietvlei camp near Denneulin would not be tolerated by the Lebowa Government, Lebowa's Minister of Public Works and Utilities, Mr. M. N. Ramadike, said in Napuru yesterday.

Mr. Ramadike, who is an MP for Napuru constituency, said he had received reports from Lebowa citizens near Rietvlei that Gazankulu authorities cancelled Lebowa tax endorsements in their reference books and entered Gazankulu endorsements.

"Gazankulu authorities should bear in mind that there are a lot of these citizens in Lebowa and my Government is not interfering with them. Instead we take good care of them," the Minister said.

He also accused the Gazankulu authorities of chasing away Lebowa children from Lebowa schools for the disabled.

Replying to the accusations, Prof. Hudson Nkomo, Gazankulu's Chief Minister, said no Lebowa citizen was forced to take up his homeland's endorsement.

"Those who renounced Lebowa citizenships and take out my homelands did so at will," - Nkomo.
Drop racial laws—Phatudi

SESHEGO — The Lebowa Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi, said yesterday that unless the South African Government changed its apartheid policies and scrapped the "Bantu education" system, violence would continue in black schools.

He said in his policy speech in the Legislative Assembly here that it was time the government considered means of dismantling separate systems of education. As long as these systems existed, "senseless destruction of property, suffering and loss of human life will continue".

Dr Phatudi said he had arranged a meeting with the Minister of Education and Training, Mr F. Hartzenberg, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Kooenhof, and the Prime Minister, Mr P.W. Botha, to discuss measures to be taken to abolish "Bantu education" and other discriminatory laws like the Immorality Act, Ground Areas Act and Influx Control.

If they were not abolished the country would "explode" in riots and hatred among citizens.

He said the Minister of Police, Mr L. le Grange, had refused him permission to speak to the former ANC leader, Mr Nelson Mandela. — SAPA.
CAN TRADITIONAL DIVINERS AND HERBALISTS, AND MODERN HEALERS, CONTRIBUTE TO COMMUNITY HEALTH?

Traditional diviners and herbalists, and modern prophets and healers continue to practise widely in South Africa, both in country and in town (Whaason, West, Haldstock). The diviners' main function is the discovery of the cause of misfortune and they claim to be granted power by their shades -- their dead ancestors. The herbalists use a wide range of plants for medicines and learn most of their medicines from those already skilled, but they also experiment with new ones. The prophets and healers are a modern category, some of whom believe their power comes from God alone, others from God and the ancestors. They shuffle off into the world of diviners, and are concerned with the cause of disease and its cure. Many are associated with Independent African churches but not all are so connected. The majority of diviners are women and were traditionally, and the healers are mostly women. The diviners are amangale (Xhosa), igqandu (Zulu); the herbalists amanxwele (Xhosa), the healers amaphuthi. The same individual may practise both as a diviner and a herbalist, treating with medicines, and I use doctor as the general term corresponding to invonga in Zulu.

Dr. Phatudi, also said that the country's government had related him permission to do so. Referring to his desire to meet the President of the Republic and other public officials, he said he had to do so. Referring to the desire to meet the President of the Republic and other public officials, he said he had to do so. Referring to the desire to meet the President of the Republic and other public officials, he said he had to do so.

An opposite view, held by some whites, is that some blacks have an occult knowledge of medicines, as well as a developed extrasensory perception, and I know of white farmers who have gone, very quietly, not only to diviners to discover lost property, but also to Khoi doctors for treatment for themselves or their children. I think it is usually when they are aware of the presence of those who have mystical injury from them, but this is rarely admitted.

What is the reality behind these stereotypes? There was a widespread and detailed knowledge of plants and properties by indigenous peoples in South Africa; a knowledge both of healing properties in plants, and of poisons, as well as beliefs based on symbolic associations not on experimental evidence. Such a belief was that the burning of dark green plants in a koppie would help to produce lush, dark green meadows.

The South African Institute of Medical Research has done notable work in collecting information on medicines used by traditional doctors and providing experimental evidence on the properties of those plants. Dr. J.W. Nowell and Maria Breuer-Sawicki published the second edition of Medicinal and Poisonous Plants of Southern and Eastern Africa in 1982.

The National Institute of Medical Research has been influential in the development of health care in South Africa. It has conducted research on the use of traditional medicines and has published studies on their efficacy.

Dr. Phatudi, also said that the country's government had related him permission to do so. Referring to his desire to meet the President of the Republic and other public officials, he said he had to do so. Referring to the desire to meet the President of the Republic and other public officials, he said he had to do so. Referring to the desire to meet the President of the Republic and other public officials, he said he had to do so.

That shown by the work of the Institute of Medical Research, is not wholly new. In 1857, the first Superintendent of the Grey Hospital in King William's Town, Dr. Fitzgerald, invited into the hospital and took round the wards those whom he referred to as "colleagues", that is local diviners and herbalists. He
Lebowa gets R6-m loan

SESHEGO — An amount of R6-million is to be invested in the agricultural development of Lebowa.

Accepting a loan for this amount from Standard Bank, Chief Minister Dr Cedric Phatudi, said an increasing number of investors were finding Lebowa worthy of their trust.

"The agricultural potential of Lebowa is to be developed and we are pleased this loan has been raised," said Dr Phatudi.
The applicability of this technique may be very limited. It is doubted whether health care processes can normally be represented simply as a production process involving inputs and outputs. (Perhaps it is a reflection on the conventional types of health care that it can be so represented.) A second problem is the extremely precise information needed on each process of care. Outcomes are often unknown even in medical terms. Lastly, it is normal rather than the exception for quality as well as quantity of care to enter into the final choice of technique for health care, and this is hard to incorporate into cost-computing models.

Techniques involving the use of more than two types of resources can be expressed as linear equations and the same process of choice using the ratio of prices carried out by computer. The process is known as linear programming, since the relations between inputs and services rendered is assumed to be linear; i.e., a doubling of inputs leads to a doubling of outputs.

At price ratio YY technique B will be chosen; but when the ratio alters to ZZ, technique C has the lowest cost.

Choices between 3 or 4 techniques can also be shown:

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Lebowa gets a variable loan

By HAROLD FREDERICKS

The Rand Bank has placed aＢR 100 million loan on the South African Government at the rate of inflation plus 1.25%, which the Government will pay. The loan is divided into a B 60 million portion, which the Government will have to repay in 10 years, and a B 40 million portion, which the Government will have to repay in 15 years. The loan is at the prevailing market rate of 11.25%, and has been issued at the cost of the loan being fixed at the 11.25% rate. The loan is fixed at the 11.25% rate so that the Government can have a 

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Lebowa gets a variable loan

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The capital market is completing its task. The capital has been moved to where it is needed. The government, by issuing bonds, has relieved the market of its excess supply of funds.

Lebanon's debt is guaranteed by the U.S. government, but 95% of its obligations are held by the public. The government has not yet paid interest on these bonds. The bonds are held by the public, who are not aware of their existence.

The government has been forced to sell new bonds to pay off its outstanding debt. This has caused the market rate to rise, making it more difficult for the government to borrow funds. The government has resorted to printing money to pay off its debt.

The printing of money has caused inflation, which has reduced the value of the currency. This has made it more difficult for the government to pay off its debt.

The government has been forced to raise taxes, which has caused a decrease in consumer spending. This has further reduced the value of the currency, which has made it more difficult for the government to pay off its debt.

The government has been forced to sell off state assets to pay off its debt. This has caused a decrease in the value of state assets, which has further reduced the value of the currency, making it more difficult for the government to pay off its debt.
Phatudi faces tussle over economy

By JAKE MOKGOLO

SESHEGO. Black clouds are looming over the Lebowa Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs, Mr L C Moshita, whose policy speech was rejected by the Legislative Assembly in Seshego on Friday.

Minutes before the Legislative Assembly closed at noon, the House, on a motion by Mr K Moloko, of Seshego, took a secret ballot rejecting the Minister’s speech by 46 to 38.

An attempt by the Chief Minister, Dr C N Phatudi, to intervene two minutes before closing was blocked by loud heckling from his opponents.

Dr Phatudi has promised to speak on the issue today.

In this, Lebowa’s unofficial opposition, led by Mr Moloko, Mr M J Duba, Mr M W Chueu, Mr T P Makola and Mr M J Papo, scored a victory over the Cabinet and ruling party.

In an interview after the sitting, Mr Moloko said: “In a democracy, this rejection amounts to a vote of no-confidence.”

Mr Duba was more blunt: “After this, do we still have a stable Cabinet? The man has talked himself out of his seat. Watch on Monday and see if we still have a Cabinet.”

Major points of contention in the Minister’s speech were suggestions that the Lebowa Development Corporation be taken over and administered by Lebowa’s Department of Finance, that chainstores be erected in the Lebowa area to boost the economy; that land reform follow the pattern of dividing farmland to suit full-time farmers, part-time farmers and landless farm labourers, and that the findings of the Claassen Commission into financial irregularities in Lebowa be accepted for “clearing the good name of my department” because allegations are not substantiated by facts.

When the Chief Minister first announced the Claassen Commission findings in his policy speech last month, this was deferred for special discussion, still on the insistence of Mr Moloko. The commission report is to be discussed this week.

Land reform is seen by the opposition as a farce. This view was expressed by Mr Chueu when he said during the debate in the committee stage that “land reform without land is a farcical proposition, just like the idea of espousing capitalism without having capital.”

“Since 1986, Pretoria has ignored the black population explosion. The disproportionate distribution of land must first be righted before we can talk of reforming land. If this is not one of the objects and goals of this government, then we had better disband and belong back in the general South African economy. Otherwise we acquiesce in our own deprivation.”

Mr Duba suggested that if the corporation is to be acceptable, its structure must be altered so that it can give loans for non-profit making concerns.

When he made this suggestion, Mr Moshita said: “It is evident that the Lebowa Development Corporation is not using the money it controls as it should.

“If it falls under our government, we will see to it that all the money Pretoria channels to us through the corporation is properly used.”

“All we ask is a mandate to go to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, to arrange means whereby we can administer, and so control, the corporation.”
Minister called ignorant over big bus boycott

By JAKE MOKGLO

PIETERSBURG. — The Lobowa Minister of Police, Chief Z Seleka, was taken to task in the legislative assembly yesterday for implying the Azanian People's Organization had initiated the boycott of buses which started in Sehogo in August last year and spread to townships in Polokwane and Tzaneen.

The local branch of Azapo is concerned about the allegations and has referred the matter to its head office.

But the boycott was started by the Sehogo Village Committee, which passed the Minister's statement as a reflection on it.

In his policy speech, the Minister, who is also Minister of Justice, said that when the Lobowa Transport Company announced fare increases in August last year, the "Azanian People's Organization, in conjunction with the village committees of Sehogo, Maseke and Mohape, immediately started to organize the boycott of the buses."

"They used schoolchildren to stone buses and take passengers forcibly from the buses."

Members of the legislative assembly said the Minister was out of touch with local politics as he was not aware the boycott was started by old men and women of Sehogo, workers who had cried out that they earned little and could not afford fare increases.

The Minister showed no concern for these people, they said.

In an interview yesterday, the chairman of the Sehogo Village Committee, the Rev M P Malatji, said the committee alone had started the boycott.

The committee had been active in civic matters since 1974 and had first organized a boycott of buses in 1976, he said.

In 1979 it had organized the boycott against rent rises, and rents had since been frozen.

"Where was Azapo then?" Mr Malatji asked. "I started to know of Azapo when our boycott was in full swing. Azapo only heard of the boycott and used our platform to voice their stand on the issue."

"Does the Minister imply I am a member of Azapo? Azapo is a different organization from ours and came to lend moral support to the boycott because they are local children."

"As sons and daughters of the workers, they saw the plight of their parents and came to assist."
Free enterprise 'only outside apartheid' \*

By JAKE MOKGOLO

SESHEGO. — Free enterprise can only exist outside apartheid, Mr P W Modise, business development officer of the African Bank, told the 12th annual conference of the Lebowa Chamber of Commerce at the weekend.

Mr Modise said blacks were bogged down by a situation riddled with obstructive laws which made it impossible for blacks to run an economy.

"South Africa has ignored areas now called homelands. As a result they have handed them over to blacks as a problem, he said."

"In creating homelands, blacks were used as fronts in business undertakings. White and black partnerships have made it impossible to develop the poor areas, because blacks have had to be dependent on whites who have the money," he said.

"Free enterprise can only exist outside apartheid. The idea of stopping black buying power from going to white areas is frustrated by whites establishing chain stores in black areas."

Mr Modise urged whites not to "compete mercilessly with blacks even in small undertakings, where they are successful, trying their luck". The education of blacks was geared to cheap labour, he said.

"In industry blacks only participate as labourers," he said.

Even technical colleges produced men who were only good as helpers. The education of blacks had to be overhauled before it could produce a productive manpower.

Earlier, Mr J W de Villiers, economic adviser to Lebowa, said that to boost its economy Lebowa should engage in a regional development strategy in the fields of mining, agriculture, industry, commerce and tourism.
Lebowa economy is not 'viable'...
Huge egg project in Lebowa

By LEN KALAME

A MAJOR egg production scheme has been launched in Lebowa with the aim to curb the shortfall of eggs in the homeland as well as to stimulate development in the area.

This first stage of an egg production scheme requires an investment of more than R2-million, aiming at an additional production of more than five million dozen eggs a year.

The next phase will push the investment past the R5-million mark, while developing the scheme to its full potential in the medium term could involve as much as R25-million.

This new project of the Lebowa Development Corporation Ltd and Lant Farms, the biggest egg supplier in the Northern Transvaal, will initially involve an expansion of existing egg production units belonging to Lebowa's Department of Agriculture.

The egg unit at Sebayeng, east of Pietersburg, will be used as core and R465,000 will be spent on expanding the capacity to 72,000 laying hens. Presently the eight units at Sebayeng can accommodate 86,000 hens.

In spite of this huge development, the scope of egg production is enormous. However it is expected that the additional production brought about by the first phase of this scheme, will only make three more eggs per head per year available to the de facto population of Lebowa.

Approval has already been given for the erection of an egg production unit at Dikgale near Pietersburg. About R1-million will also be invested in this project, which will accommodate 56,000 hens. Another two productions are planned for the future.

Pullets will be reared at Matlana before being transferred at the age of 20 weeks to the various egg production units. A possible surplus of pullets will be made available to interested black farmers. The poultry farms at Sebayeng and Dikgale will be completed at the end of 1981.

It is planned that these units should serve as core units for the training of Lebowa farmers who will be settled in the immediate area and will draw on the expertise, services and marketing available from the mother unit. A similar approach is being followed in training farmers in other areas of agriculture, for example, with the production of cotton and coffee.
Victory in bus boycott

THE Haamba Bus company has at last been granted permission to ferry passengers between Pietersburg and Seshego.

This was announced by Rev G Mamola of the Seshego Village Committee at a meeting at the Presbyterian Church in Seshego, near Pietersburg, yesterday.

The meeting was called by the Committee to celebrate the granting of the licence to Mr B Harris to operate in Zone I, Seshego with immediate effect.

The Seshego branch of Azup, which also played a major role in the struggle to have Haamba Boya Bus Company granted a licence, was represented by its chairman, Mr Mamaholo Raphesu and several officials.

The Lebowa Transport Bus boycott started last year when the company decided to increase the fares. The proposed fare increases angered commuters who then decided to walk from Seshego to Pietersburg every day rather than pay the increased fares.

The Seshego Village Committee chairman, Rev P Malatji, and Mr Raphesu were detained under the security laws during the boycott.
Top Azapo man shot

A TOP Azanian People's Organisation official is in a critical condition in hospital after being shot during a scuffle with Lebowa police in Seshego, Pietersburg at the weekend.

Mr Sasa Masipa, Azapo's secretary for community development, is believed to have been hit by two bullets in the groin when police raided his Zone Two Seshego home on Saturday.

Lebowa Chief of Police, Colonel P Moloto, said yesterday that he knew of the incident and that police were investigating the shooting. He said police had received a report, but did not wish to comment further on the matter until it has been thoroughly investigated.

Neighbours said a group of policemen had arrived at Mr Masipa's home and knocked hard on the door. Later shots were fired and Mr Masipa was injured. He was taken to the Pietersburg Hospital where his condition is said to be critical, but the hospital authorities said also that his life was out of danger.
Azanian official shot

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — A top Azanian People's Organisa-
tion official is in a critical condition in hospital after
being shot during a scuffle with Lebowa police in
Sehelo, Pietersburg, at the weekend.

Mr Sasa Masipa, Azapo's secretary for community
development, is believed to have been hit by two
bullets in the groin when police raided his Sehelo
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yesterday that he knew of the incident and that
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Neighbours said a group of policemen had arrived
at Mr Masipa's home and knocked on the door.
Later shots were fired and
Mr Masipa was injured.
No. R. 123, 1981

LEBOWA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATION R. 156 OF 1971

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 1 (2) of the National States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), I hereby amend the Schedule to Proclamation R. 156 of 1971 by the substitution for subparagraph (c) of paragraph (1) of the following subparagraph:

"(c) Naphuna (excluding the Remaining Portion of Portion 1 of the farm Sedan 18 KT);".
R5-m development loan for Lebowa

Central Merchant Bank announces that the Lebowa Government has raised R5-million on the South African capital market.

The loan, which carries an RSA guarantee, is for 10 years and has a coupon rate of 15.45 percent a year and has been issued at par.

The purpose of the loan is to raise capital for the development of irrigation schemes.

The capital expenditure is being widely spread over many projects and is being commissioned on such a basis that the majority of the developments will contribute to the Lebowa economy. — Sapa.
BELL-JOHNS Prize
For the best all-round student
in any year of study.
P C Key

The Committee of the Western
Cape Chapter of Quantity
Surveyors, Prize
For the student obtaining
the highest marks in
Professional Practice.
P R Swift

LTA Prizes
For the best student in each of
the courses of Building Economics I,
II and III in the third, fourth &
fifth years respectively.
I : N D G Sessions
II : A R Low Keen
III : No award

S A Brick Association Prizes
For the best student in the
subject of Building Construction.
C W von During

K Strong

Cement Association of South Africa,
Prize
For the second best student in the
subject of Building Construction.
R A Meintjes

Student Planners Award
For the student who has shown
greatest promise at the end
of the year.
K H Norsworthy

1973

DM FOR

CENTRAL
MERCHANT
BANK

The loan is for the develop-
ment of residential projects
and is being offered
in a competitive bid,
whereby developments
will make a
critical contribution to
the local economy.

URBAN & REGIONAL PLANNING

QUANTITY SURVEYING

(Continued)
Lebowa to develop R1m forest resort

PIETERSBURG. — The Lebowa Government is to develop a R1-million holiday resort near the Modjadji forest, legendary home of the “Rain Queens.”

Mr C L Mothiba, Lebowa’s Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs, said the resort would have an international hotel, restaurants and other facilities.

The Modjadji forest, with its giant trees, has long been an attraction for adventurous tourists who have forsaken the main routes of the picturesque north-eastern Transvaal.

The “Rain Queens” are buried in a cave in the forest which is guarded by armed warriors. The Modjadji believe their monarchs have special powers which enable them to make rain.

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FOR THE BEST WORK IN:
- John Perry Prize
- D H Price Lawes Prize
- W A Read Prize
- General J B M Hetzing Prize
- D H Price Lawes Prize
- Of Professions Practice Surveying (in the Subject of Architecture) (or Quantity Surveying) (for the best student of)
- David Haddon Prize
- Miss C Friedgold Prize
- For the best Woman Student
- Molly Corl Memorial Prize
- P A Hopgood Prize
- Sixth Year (in architecture courses)
- For the best student in the Certificate of Architecture Prize
- Cape Provincial Institute

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE
The decision by the Lebowa government to withdraw its Pedi-speaking nursing staff from Shiluvane hospital, Tzaneen, last week has created a staff shortage and inconvenience for patients still in the hospital.

The hospital, which is on the "border" between Lebowa and Gazankulu bantustans, was under the control of the Presbyterian church until last week, when the church decided to hand it over to Gazankulu. The move has prompted the Lebowa government to withdraw its nursing staff and the patients were carried by trucks to Meetse-a-bophelo and Kgaphane hospitals in Sekhukhuneland, causing overcrowding in both hospitals.

The Lebowa Chief Minister, Dr CM Phathudi, confirmed that his government has withdrawn its nursing staff from the hospital because of the raw deal they have received from the Presbyterian church.
6. LANGUAGE AND MEDIEVAL OPTIONS

10A: Thurs. 11.15 a.m.
10B: Thurs. 2.15 p.m.

Lecturer: Ms. K. McCormick

In this course we shall be examining attitudes to
language in terms of (i) the perceived status and
range of functions of the languages and dialects of
country relative to one another; (ii) the way
in which language is used or is understood.

57. CONTEMPORARY BRITISH

Lecturer: Dr. J. E.

An introduction to contemporary literature, with
special emphasis on the works of Hughenden,
Emlyn Williams, and Philip Larkin.

Prescribed Books:

Lucie-Smith, E.D. (ed)

Heaney, Seamus: Selected Poems 1957-1967 (Faber)

Hughes, Ted: Selected Poems 1957-1967 (Faber)

Larkin, Philip: High Windows (Faber) p/b

Recommended Reading:

Viner, E. (ed): The Works of Sir Thomas Malory, OUP p/b

Tennyson: Idylls of the King (Signet)

White, T.H: The Once and Future King (Fontana)

Twain, Mark: A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court (Penguin or Signet)
Kliptown: 25/8/81

WRAP 1985

By Langa Skosana

The West Rand Administration Board is adopting a low-key approach to the squatter situation in Kliptown, south of Johannesburg, although WRAB's labour director, Mr A E Steenhuisen, has made it clear that the squatters would be repatriated to their homelands.

He said today he was not in favour of newspapers using the word "deporting" in connection with squatters because it was not a nice-sounding word.

What WRAB was doing at the moment was to check on the qualifications of the squatters and assist them to return to their homes on a voluntary basis.

By the end of this week, Mr Steenhuisen, his department would have the final figure for those who qualified to be in Johannesburg: "The whole objective is to try to resolve this issue in a most humane manner and I think we will succeed."

The Witwatersrand Council of Churches said today WRAB should think very carefully before it considers "deporting" the squatters. Its vice-president, the Rev Cecil Becgie, said the church was opposed to the whole system of migratory labour and homeland concept:

"We wish the author- ities to realise that we come from one big family."

(supra the amendment has effected this result)

not be hit by the section as it was then worded. The 1999 amend-
Lebowa doesn't know

By PAT SIDLEY

SIX industrialists from Europe and Israel are to visit Lebowa soon with a view to setting up small industries — some possibly for export.

The industries would probably include textiles, pottery, and chickens.

Dr Cedric Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa, announced this yesterday at a news conference at Jan Smuts Airport when he returned from Israel, Spain and Portugal.

But he refused to give details beyond saying he had a commitment from six industrialists to visit his country. He believed it was too early to say who the visitors were, what industries they were involved in or which countries they came from.

The commitment extended only as far as visiting Lebowa — no financial commitment as yet.

Dr Phatudi was unable to give financial details of how much he relied on South Africa for income, or of Lebowa's gross domestic product, but he said the amount he received from South Africa was "parsimonious".

He denied that South Africa had reduced the amount it was giving Lebowa.

Dr Phatudi stressed his opposition to apartheid and his refusal to accept independence for Lebowa. He called for the incorporation of Pietersburg, Potgietersrus, Tsumeb and other small "white" towns in Lebowa.

He said fragmentation of Lebowa made industrial development impossible and he represented the sales tax his people paid in these towns.

The chairman of the Lebowa Development Corporation, Mr Hannes Pretorius, who accompanied Dr Phatudi, said it was their third trip overseas and their reception had been more enthusiastic than in the past.

He did not envisage much further development in Lebowa except in Bisho — near Pietersburg.
4. CONSOLIDATION

The carrying charges in Schedule 4 to the Companies Act would make urgent representations to the South African Government to scrap the Group Areas Act. The Chief Minister, Dr. Cedric Phatudi, said in Johannesburg yesterday, addressing a press conference at Jan Smuts Airport on his return from an extended business visit to Europe and Israel, that he had been given "a positive assurance" by six industrialists from Portugal, Spain and Israel that they were willing to come to Lebowa and start development projects in the homeland. However, they had made it clear they would wish to be as near as possible to those projects.

Because the projects were to be started in either Seshego or Lebowa/Kgomo this would entail having foreign industrialists living in the homeland.

"I find the Group Areas Act a sore point in the economic development of South Africa. I am going to ask the South African Government, as a matter of urgency, to repeal this act," he said.

The Chief Minister said it was "ridiculous" to talk about an independent black state.

"There is no independent homeland in South Africa. These areas are merely regional administrations," Dr. Phatudi said.

The actual carrying value will comprise the cost of the investments, any premium or N.D.R. at acquisition, the investor's share of equity accounted earnings reduced by any write downs and any inter-group indebtedness. The reader should note that while inter-company profits are removed in the consolidated income statement, there is no set-off of inter-company balances in the balance sheet, thus any inter-company indebtedness would form part of the carrying value. As mentioned earlier, if the premium on acquisition is amortized, the separate disclosure thereof is warranted, if the income statement and balance sheet are to remain articulated. Disclosure of the above could take the following form.
Boycott - talk cancelled

A meeting which was to have been addressed by Dr. Cedric Thabane, chief minister of Lesotho, at the University of the Witwatersrand yesterday, was cancelled because students threatened to boycott the gathering.

The meeting was organised by the university's right-wing group, the Student Moderate Alliance opponents of the Students Representative Council, and was to have taken place early afternoon with the Chief Minister as the main speaker.
Friends and community

BY JEAN I. MAY

SUNDAY EXPRESS September 2.1946

THE 65 OF WHOSE....
Mrs Lena Manyana stands under the boughs of her new home — a thorn tree in the middle of the veld. In Phopei she owned a large house with 12 rooms.

Mrs Marie Nyakale outside the rough corrugated-iron shelter she now has to call home. Spreading thorn trees give little comfort from the hot northern Transvaal sun.

Mrs Lena Manyana makes Kimberley bricks from bushveld mud so she can build a home in the settlement that has no name.
stop to talk — they play
when their anger

O poster with the image is not clear.
374. Mr. P. A. MYBURGH asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) How many citizens of Lebowa are employed (a) within and (b) outside its borders;

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

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

| (1) (a) | 47 327. |
| (b) Migrant Workers: 139 000. |
| Commuters: 57 900. |

| (2) (a) Gross Domestic Product: |
| R18 582 000. |
| Gross National Product: |
| R482 109 000. |

| (b) Gross Domestic Income per capita: R88. |
| Gross National Income per capita: R311. |

The above-mentioned figures have been furnished by BENSO.
Mr. A. SAVAGE asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

What is the estimated number of unemployed (a) male and (b) female Lebowa citizens between the ages of 16 and 60 (i) within and (ii) outside the borders of this national state?

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Workseekers</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Workseekers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>within Lebowa</td>
<td>21573</td>
<td>7192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outside Lebowa</td>
<td>2900</td>
<td>3214</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(ii) 1976—49
    1977—231
    1978—31
    1979—65
    1980—150.

(iii) The required particulars are not readily available.

(b) (i) 11.

(ii) and (iii) The Legislative Assembly of Lebowa is responsible for such functions as education, health services, trading, and township development in Lebowa and the required information is therefore not readily available.

(2) There are no resettlement camps in Lebowa. All the townships are, however, provided with suitable water systems.

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

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) (i) 1976—147
    1977—140
    1978—133
    1979—233
    1980—344
Mr. P. A. MYBURGH asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

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

(2) what was the total population of Lebowa (a) in 1975 (b) in 1979 and (c) at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(3) (a) how many resettlement areas are there in Lebowa and (b) how many persons are living in each such area;

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

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) 1976—30 100
        1977—7 003
        1978—53 305
        1979—8 030
        1980—None

(b) From Matok, Khutama and Senthimulas Locations, Klip-

plaatdrift, Botshabelo, Kromkrans and farms in the White area.

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

(3) (a) 60.

(b) Due to the fact that this is a matter which falls under the jurisdiction of the Lebowa Government and that the said Government is not desirous to disclose the information, the required particulars can unfortunately not be furnished.

(4) The required information is not readily available and surveys to determine the exact number of people involved will only be conducted before the resettlement actions take place.
PROKLAMASIES  
van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. 200, 1981

VERKIESING VAN LID VAN DIE LEBOWA- WETGEWENDE VERGADERING.—BEPALING VAN DATUM VAN VERKIESING

Nademaal die setel van 'n verkose lid van die Lebowa-Wetgewende Vergadering ten opsigte van die kiesafdeling Nebo vakant geraak het;

So is dit dat ek, kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 38 van die Lebowa-verkiesingsproklamies, 1972 (Proklamasië R. 226 van 1972), geleë met artikels 9 (2), 3 (2) (b) en 7 (2) van die Lebowa-grondwetproklamies, 1972 (Proklamasië R. 225 van 1972), hierby bepaal dat, indien 'n stemming ingevolge artikel 10 (c) van genoemde Proklamasië R. 226 van 1972 gehou moet word, 'n verkiesing van 'n lid van die Lebowa-Wetgewende Vergadering ten opsigte van die kiesafdeling Nebo op Woensdag, die 20ste dag van Januarie 1982, gehou moet word.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seul van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Eerste dag van Oktober Eenduisend Negehonderd Een-en-tagig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

PROCLAMATIONS  
by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. 200, 1981

ELECTION OF MEMBER OF THE LEBOWA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—FIXING OF DATE OF ELECTION

Whereas the seat of an elected member of Lebowa Legislative Assembly in respect of the electoral division of Nebo has become vacant;

Now, therefore, under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 38 of the Lebowa Election Proclamation, 1972 (Proclamation R. 226 of 1972), read with sections 9 (2), 3 (2) (b) and 7 (2) of the Lebowa Constitution Proclamation, 1972 (Proclamation R. 225 of 1972), I hereby determine that, if a poll is to be held in terms of section 10 (c) of the said Proclamation R. 226 of 1972, an election of a member of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly in respect of the electoral division of Nebo shall be held on Wednesday, the 20th day of January 1982.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this First day of October, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-one.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.
DEPARTEMENT VAN SAMEWERKING EN ONTWIKKELING

No. 2167

16 Oktober 1981

VERKIESING VAN LID VAN DIE LEBOWA-WETGEWENDE VERGADERING.—BEPALING VAN DAG EN PLEK VAN NOMINASIEHOF EN URE VAN STEMMING

Nademaal die setel van 'n verkose lid van die Lebowa-Wetgewende Vergadering ten opsigte van die kiesafdeling Nebo vakant geraak het:

So is dit dat ek, Pieter Gerhardus Jacobus Koornhof, Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling, kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 8 (1) (a), (b) en (c) van die Lebowavereksieingsproklamasie, 1972 (Proklamasie R. 226 van 1972), hierby—

(a) Woensdag, die 11de dag van November 1981 bepaal as die dag waarop 'n nominasiehof sitting sal hou om nominasies te ontvang van kandidate vir verkiesing tot lid van die Lebowa-Wetgewende Vergadering ten opsigte van die kiesafdeling Nebo;

(b) bepaal dat die nominasiehofsitting saal hou by die Magistraatskantoor te Nebo; en

(c) bepaal dat, indien 'n stemming ingevaal volgens artikel 10 (c) van genoemde Proklamasie R. 226 van 1972 moet plaasvind, die stemming om sewe-uur in die voormiddag moet begin en om negevier-uur in die middag moet eindig in die stemdistrikte waar daar meer as een stemburo ingestel word en gedurende kantoorure in die stemdistrikte waar daar net by die kiesbeamtse se kantoor 'n stemburo ingestel word.

P. G. J. KOORNHOF, Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling.

30 September 1981.

DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

No. 2167

16 October 1981

ELECTION OF MEMBER OF THE LEBOWA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—FIXING OF DAY AND PLACE OF NOMINATION COURT AND HOURS OF POLLING

Whereas the seat of an elected member of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly in respect of the electoral division of Nebo has become vacant;

Now, therefore, under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 8 (1) (a), (b) and (c) of the Lebowa Election Proclamation, 1972 (Proclamation R. 226 of 1972), I, Pieter Gerhardus Jacobus Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, hereby determine—

(a) Wednesday, the 11th day of November 1981, as the day on which a nomination court shall sit to receive nominations of candidates for election as member of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly in respect of the electoral division of Nebo;

(b) that the nomination court shall sit at the Magistrate’s Office at Nebo; and

(c) that, if a poll is to be held in terms of section 10 (c) of the said Proclamation R. 226 of 1972, polling shall commence at seven o’clock in the forenoon and shall close at nine o’clock in the afternoon in the polling districts where there will be more than one polling station and during office hours in the polling districts where there will be only one polling station at the office of the returning officer.

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

30 September 1981.
Transvaal tribesmen refuse to be moved

By Dirk Nel,
Northern Transvaal Bureau

PIETERSBURG — The Government’s consolidation plans for Lebowa have been complicated once again by the firm opposition of thousands of Northern Transvaal tribesmen to resettlement proposals put forward recently by the Van der Walt Commission.

The chairman of the commission, Mr Hennie van der Walt, told about 10,000 people of the Sekgopo tribe near Mmnik, 50 km north-east of Pietersburg, that the commission had recommended they be resettled at Lorna Dawn, about 50 km east of their present homes.

Several community leaders, including Mr. H. M. Lechabane, the Lebowa Legislative Assembly member in whose constituency the area falls, replied amid loud cheers that the tribe was not prepared to move. They claimed it had occupied the area for two centuries.

RESISTED

The meeting was attended by Chief Minister Cedric Phatudi and members of the Lebowa Cabinet. Dr Phatudi said he hoped the wishes of the people would not be ignored.

The tribe is believed to number about 20,000 people. Members live near the Baitokwa tribe whose chiefs have repeatedly resisted resettlement moves.

A section of the Baitokwa tribe was moved to Kromhoek, about 100 km north-west of their original homes, two years ago. But the majority have remained at Matoks and Ramokgopa near the main Pietersburg-Louis Trichardt road.

Several hundred people who squatted in the veld to avoid resettlement at the time have returned to rebuild their partially demolished houses. They have received help from the Lebowa Government which has restored a school and built a clinic.

There are indications that the South African Government has decided not to move the Baitokwa people after all and that confrontation with the Lebowa Government is being avoided.

No recent eviction orders have been served on families who have returned, and it has been established that Dr Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, recently conferred with influential Nationalists in the Northern Transvaal in an attempt to gauge public opinion on the matter.
HOMELANDS - LE BOWA - GENERAL
1982 - JAN. - DEC.
1983 - JAN. - DEC.
down car girl
the turned
Top in mating
There have been 13 confirmed cases of cholera in central Lebowa in the last two weeks, according to a statement by the Lebowa Secretary of Health, Dr M Maphelele. More than 300 people were treated as a precautionary measure.
Cholera talks lead to joint committee

Mail Reporter

SOUTH Africa and Swaziland have formed a joint committee to fight cholera, the Swazi Health Minister Dr Wilson Hynd said yesterday.

And Opposition spokesman on health, Dr Marius Barnard, said yesterday that if the disease posed a risk to contestants in this week's Dusi marathon, the race should be cancelled.

The joint SA-Swazi committee was formed after talks last week between Dr Hynd and his SA counterpart, Dr L A P A Mtshali.

At least 16 people have died from cholera and more than 2,600 cholera cases have been confirmed in the two countries in the past six months.

Dr Hynd explained that certain Swazi rivers flow into South Africa and some South African Rivers流入 into Swaziland.

Following last week's talks, a joint committee was formed to collaborate in the fight against the water-borne disease, he said.

Measures

Health Department officials say all possible measures are being taken to prevent the disease spreading.

But more cases have been reported.

Dr Leboho's Secretary of Health, Dr Machoane Mphahlele, said yesterday 13 cases of cholera were confirmed in the homeland and more than 300 people showing symptoms of cholera were being treated.

A Dobsonville woman is being treated for cholera at the Pietersburg Hospital.

Three Chatsworth people are being treated at the K R Khan Hospital in Durban.

The situation at the local hospital in Stanger has been described as serious.

And Dr James Gilliland, Director-General of Health, said yesterday the anti-cholera publicity campaign in the remoter areas of Natal, using a light aircraft with a public address system, appeared to have been successful.

A Health Department official in Durban said the more than 800 participants of the Dusi marathon on the Umsindisi River will all receive advance notice of the cholera threat, but the Health Department would not call off the race.

"Most white participants live in reticulated water areas and would therefore not cause a major epidemic, but the entrants may, through contact with the river water, become so-called 'healthy carriers' and bring the infection into their homes."

Inoculation against cholera is ineffective — the vaccine immunizes only about half of those taking it.

A recent test of the Umsindisi river water failed to detect any cholera vibrio bacteria, but a Health Department official said yesterday this simply meant they hadn't found it yet.

"It doesn't mean that the river water is not infected."

Reacting, Dr Barnard said if there was a risk the health authorities should cancel the race.

"Personally, I think the contestants — who belong to the privileged group in our society — have a choice in taking such a health risk."

"My concern is more for the people who are afflicted without any choice. Cholera is due to poverty. These people should have alternative clean water, proper health education and sanitary facilities."
ANOTHER 597 cholera cases were reported in Natal, KwaZulu and Lebowa last week, bringing the number of cholera patients since the beginning of the summer to 3941. The death-toll so far is 46.

The Department of Health has again warned people living in cholera-infected areas to boil all water before using it, and to wash fruit and vegetables well before eating. — Sapa.
Lebowa "uhuru" bid denied

There was "absolutely no way" in which Lebowa could accept independence from South Africa, the homeland's leader, Dr Eric Phatudi, said yesterday.

He was reacting to reports that he had held talks with the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, in Cape Town on independence for Lebowa before the end of this year.

Dr Phatudi dismissed the claims as "blatant lies." He said: "Some people are out to discredit me and smear my name in the eyes of the black community."

Lebowa people were opposed to independence, and had no intention of accepting it.

He had gone to Cape Town at the invitation of Dr Koornhof to discuss issues affecting the homeland, including the forced removals of people within Lebowa.

"It is completely untrue that I went to Cape Town on my own accord to ask for independence. All the Lebowa Cabinet Ministers were present at the talks,"

Dr Phatudi admitted he and his Cabinet were constantly under pressure to accept independence, but the homeland would not succumb to such.
SOWETAN REPORTER

THE Lebowa Development Corporation (LDC) is to build a recreational resort at the Chuniespoort Dam near Lebowakgomo, the capital of the homeland.

The LDC conducted a survey among Lebowa citizens last year to establish the exact needs of the people of the homeland regarding their recreational requirements.

The outcome defined sports facilities, film shows, restaurant facilities, disco and swimming as priorities.

It was decided to make use of the underdeveloped terrain of the already existing Chuniespoort Dam to create an inland oasis because of its location between Lebowakgomo and Sekhego. The density of the population in these areas proved to be a factor for the successful piloting of such a project.

The initial development will include two tennis courts, two swimming pools — one for children and one for adults — a soccer field which will be converted to also accommodate athletics meetings at a later stage and a recreational hall equipped for different games.

The hall will also be used for film and video shows, discos, conferences and weddings.

Provision will be made for accommodation in the form of 10 luxury rondavels. Each rondavel will consist of six beds, a fully equipped kitchen and a dining room, as well as a bathroom and toilet.

According to the LDC the venture is expected to be pretty expensive and will consequently be established in various phases over the next few years.

The first stage of the project is envisaged to be completed by December.
KwaZulu gets lion’s share

The KwaZulu total in the 1982-83 Budget is R32.7 million, made up of R15 million in technical and administrative assistance, R2.7 million in financial aid and a statutory grant of R10.5 million.

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

Lesser assistance from the South African Government is to be given to Gazankulu (R36.5 million), KwaZulu (R30.5 million), QwaQwa (R25.5 million), Kwazulu (R23.5 million) and newly independent Ciskei (R18.0 million).

Sizeable payments to the governments of independent homelands are included in the Foreign Affairs budget.

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

In addition, there is a total of R451.9 million under the heading Development and Co-operation to unspecified countries which will include independent homelands.

There is an amount of R522.5 million for budgetary aid to Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei and a further R28 million for extension of technical and administrative personnel.
Pathudi demands a Bill of Rights

THE South African Government must introduce a Bill of Rights for all its people regardless of colour to be equal before the law, Dr Cedric Pathudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa said at the weekend.

He was addressing more than 700 people at the first annual two-day conference of the Vula- methlo-Vukan Peoples Party which was held at the Rethabile Hall, Mamelodi on Saturday.

Dr Pathudi condemned the leaders of the "so-called independent states who have been told that apartheid is a good creation.

He added: "Leaders of the Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Ciskei and Venda were tempted by cunning whites to accept apartheid without consulting their people. They were promised so-called independence and thereafter told to get out of SA - their land of birth."

The Dutchman and his newspaper recently spread rumours that Lebowa was opting for this Uburu. Lebowas will never opt for this so-called independence.

Dr Pathudi lashed out at Prime Minister F W Botha's policy of federation and constitution of states. "They are not solutions to our problem. In fact, these are other forms of apartheid and they won't work." said the Lebowa leader who also condemned the Government's policy of ethnic grouping adding that: "We are not going to be told by whites who have lost their humanity on how to live."

Dr Andries Treurnicht and his followers, he said, were making a grave mistake of looking for a future in the past. "That does not work. The future is in the future."

He added: "We want a federal republic of South Africa with one president regardless of his colour. We also demand a bill of rights equal before the law because we are all children of God. The federation and constitution of states as well as the Presidents Council will never work. We also demand human dignity to get rid of influx control."

"The so-called blacks and whites fought and died together during the wars defending South Africa. Today we are told to get out. We were all given freedom on May 31, 1990 but, we are amazed today to be given portions of ethnically divided so-called independence. It is the Dutchman's strategy to divide and rule us."

Amid the applause from the audience, Dr Pathudi urged blacks to shrug off the inferiority complex "enforced upon us by whites to satisfy us that they are the bosses and we the boys. This baasakap which is now everywhere in South Africa must stop. We must stop calling them boss."

Dr Pathudi believes in meaningful changes warned that should the Government continue with its negative policy blacks would use their buying power as a trump card to bring them to their knees without any bloodshed."

Lightning kills child

MYSTERY surrounds the death of Edwin Mokoa (12) and Christopher Seshabala (10) in a scrap car near Ga-Rankuwa on Friday, reportedly killed by lightning. Mokoa was at a friend's house when the accident occurred.

According to the young Peter, who was with Mokoa when the incident occurred, the children were happily playing on top of a scrap car when he saw a blind-

ing flash and heard a rumble of thunder. "I lost consciousness because I found myself at home, a little distance away some minutes later," he said.

Modison, who is survived by his mother, Grace Koosane, two sisters and a brother, will be buried at Mmamau Cemetery on Saturday.

Town runs dry

MOW shebeens in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vaal area ran dry this weekend as a result of the South African brewery strike which ended on Wednesday after two weeks.

The workers went on strike in protest against the wages which involved 450 workers who were mainly in the production side of the factory. The strike ended on Wednesday at the Alberton branch of SAB.

The workers went on strike in protest against the wages which involved 450 workers who were mainly in the production side of the factory. The strike ended on Wednesday at the Alberton branch of SAB.

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ion project near Lebowa for „practical and financial reasons“.

Cape Town — Grand-style apartheid has suffered another major
droped
switch
Big Land
This 'black spot' will stay

Tribesmen win battle with Govt

By Tony Davis

Thousands of Northern Transvaal tribesmen have won their almost four-year battle with the Government over resettlement plans.

Their victory came with the announcement in Cape Town this week by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, that the people living in the Matok-Ramagop area would no longer be resettled.

The area — north of Pietersburg — was a "black spot" and its inhabitants were to have been resettled and the land transferred to white farmers.

The resettlement was gazetted in August 1978. Since then area chiefs, politicians and the media have fought against the move.

There were reported incidents of forced removals to the new location and some people defied authorities and returned to their former homes.

More than 60,000 Batlokwa people were affected by the move and the Government's decision came as a great relief.

"We are all rejoicing over the announcement," an urban Batlokwa spokesman said this week.

The tribesmen were to have been moved about 100 km to the Bochum area as part of the Government's homeland consolidation scheme for Lebowa.

But Chief Machaka and Chief Ramokgopa rejected the resettlement plans and made representations to the Prime Minister and Lebowa homeland leader Dr Cedric Phathalathi.

They rejected statements by the then Department of Plural Relations that they would be adequately compensated and that there would be adequate facilities at their new site.

Progressive Federal Party members also added their opposition to the move in Parliament.

The Batlokwas had developed local infrastructure, agricultural holdings and homesteads and were adamant that they were not going to lose these.

This week Dr Koornhof said that the resettlement scheme was abandoned for "practical and financial" reasons.

Batlokwa officials met Dr Koornhof in mid-1979 and tried to convince him to drop the resettlement, but the Minister said he was bound by the

Government proclamation.

However, one area chief — Chief Makgutu — had agreed to the move and trucks started moving the 500 families under his authority in late 1979.

But there was opposition to the move and many people fled into the surrounding areas to evade the resettlement trucks and police. Some were arrested.

The Government, in a bid to still the dispute, issued details of the "benefits" of resettlement, but apparently to little avail as Chief Ramokgopa and Chief Machaka continued their opposition.

The position was stalemated with no further moves from late 1979 until this week when Dr Koornhof laid the scheme to rest.

The Batlokwa area will still remain part of the Lebowa homeland.
Tribesmen kill mother after land dispute

By HARRY MASHABELA

A MOTHER of four has been killed by tribesmen at the kraal of Chief Edward Shabane at Phambla, near Maristhane in Lebowa, because she refused to give up land her dead parents had owned.

Chief Shabane wanted Mrs Dhuwane Makgoba to leave the land so it could be allocated to another family for ploughing.

A group of men was sent to bring her before the kgotla (tribal court) to be alerted for disobeying the chief, said her eldest son, Frans, 19.

When the men arrived, Mrs Makgoba locked herself in one of her huts. When she refused to come out the tribesmen set it alight.

She was caught as she tried to run away and dragged to the chief’s kraal, where she was allegedly tried and sentenced to death.

Ndo police in Lebowa removed her body from the chief’s kraal after a relative had informed them by telephone of the killing.

Police said yesterday the killing was still under investigation and no arrest had yet been made.

Mrs Makgoba’s younger child — Arthur, Gladyse and Charles — had gone to school when their mother was killed.

Frans was at work in Groblerdal, about 50km away, and only learnt of the killing when he visited home at the weekend.

He said there had been a long-standing dispute between his mother and the chief over land that had belonged to his grandparents.
R5.8-m school opens in Lebowa

A joint venture including the Anglo American Corporation, the De Beers Group Chairman’s Fund and the Lebowa Government has resulted in a R5.8 million agricultural school being opened in Lebowa.

The school has been named the Harry Oppenheimer Agricultural High School. It is situated on the farm Stirum, at Limburg, 50 km north of Potgietersrus.

Already, 100 pupils have enrolled at the school, which is designed to accommodate 200 boys and 100 girls.

Speaking at the opening ceremony, the chairman of Anglo American and De Beers, Mr H Oppenheimer, described the school as “one of the most important, attractive and promising enterprises with which the Chairman’s Fund has been associated”.

“This school is of a very special nature. It aims at combining high academic standards with the study of agriculture, perhaps the most important thing from an economic point of view which needs to be studied in South Africa,” said Mr Oppenheimer.
Call for urgent action to curb diseases

URGENT action is needed to prevent severe malnutrition and to control infectious diseases in the homelands, says an article published in the South African Medical Journal.

A study conducted in southern Lebowa says that more attention needs to be paid to attracting South African doctors to homeland hospitals and to training nurses to work in these rural areas.

Dr W R C Booth of the department of paediatrics of Baragwanath Hospital and the University of the Witwatersrand conducted the study of children under the age of five years admitted to the Jane Furse Memorial Hospital in southern Lebowa in 1980.

Gastro-enteritis, respiratory problems and kwashiorkor were found to be responsible for 85.7 percent of 1,328 children aged less than five years admitted to the hospital in 1980.

PROTEIN

"URGENT action is needed to prevent the many cases of severe protein energy malnutrition still seen and to gain better control of infectious diseases in these areas," Dr Booth said.

He said a major part in the campaign should be played by the agricultural spheres.

The shortage of doctors and paramedical staff was serious and encouragement to work in the rural areas should start at student level.

GRASSROOTS

Also, greater emphasis needed to be placed on the training of nurses in primary health care and on the training of less qualified people who could play important roles in the overall health care of the rural people of South Africa by providing health/nutrition services at grassroots level," Dr Booth said.

The Jane Furse Memorial Hospital was one of four in southern Lebowa, serving a population of approximately 120,000, the study said.

Many of the medical problems in young children seemed to stem from overcrowded conditions and shortage of medical and paramedical staff at hospitals and clinics, the majority of men being migratory workers, inadequate local food production and open water supplies susceptible to contamination.
By STAN MAHER

THE Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, is at the centre of another angry confrontation over land—this time involving Lebowa and the embryo homeland of KwaNdebele.

The row involves an attempt by Dr Koornhof to ex-prise part of Lebowa (population 2,550,000) and give it to KwaNdebele (population 200,000).

The row began last November and has still not been resolved. Details emerged only this week, during an interview with Dr Piet Koornhof.

Dr Koornhof was contacted by 30,000 angry people, who dared him to move them at gunpoint.

Dr Koornhof was angrily shouted down by the crowd on November 6 by Phatudi.

Dr Koornhof met the people at a field near the magistrate's offices in the Moutse area of Lebowa and tried to persuade them to become part of KwaNdebele.

"They had him that even if i become with guns, they were not moving," said Dr Phatudi.

Officials in KwaNdebele say that since the meeting, Moutse has been excised from Lebowa and is being administered by Pretoria, pending transfer to KwaNdebele.

Dr Phatudi denies this.

"I refused to give Pretoria the records of the administration of Moutse," he said.

"As far as I am concerned, Moutse is still a constituency of Lebowa.

"Five MPs elected by the people and nominated by the chiefs still attend our parliament. Now Pretoria tells the people Moutse is excised. But I am the political head of Lebowa, not Dr Koornhof."

Dr Phatudi said that the Lebowa Cabinet and all MPs attended the meeting.

"The people refused point blank to move, in spite of Dr Koornhof's assurances that the land would be administered for the present by Pretoria, and that it might be given to KwaNdebele.

"The people told him that they had been there since 1823 and had been part and parcel of Lebowa."

Dr Phatudi said Dr Koornhof offered the people a farm in return for Moutse.

"I made the point that these people belong to us and are members of our parliament," said Dr Phatudi.

He said the matter had not yet been sorted out. They were awaiting the findings of the Van Der Walt Commission which is making a study on the consolidation of Lebowa.

"Since that day I have not heard a word from Dr Koornhof."

"As things stand, we are still responsible for the development of the people of Moutse. They still look to the Lebowa government."

Dr Phatudi said people "have had their eyes opened, because of the harshness of what is being done in the so-called independent states, like Venda."
KOORNHOF: centre of another land row

JOHANNESBURG — Dr Piet Koornhof is at the centre of another angry confrontation over land, this time involving Lebowa and the embroiled homeland of Kwanndebele.

The row involves an attempt by the Minister for Cooperation and Development to prise loose part of Lebowa (population 2.5 million) and give it to Kwanndebele (population 200,000).

It began last November and has still not been resolved. Details emerged only this week during an interview with Dr Cedric Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa. He said Dr Koornhof was confronted by 30,000 angry people, who dared him to move them at gunpoint.

Dr Koornhof angrily shouted down by the vast crowd. Dr Phatudi said. It happened on November 6, but details emerged only this week.

Dr Koornhof met the thousands of local residents at a field near the magistrate's offices in the Moutse area of Lebowa and tried to persuade them to become part of Kwanndebele.

"They told him that even if he came with guns, they were not moving," said Dr Phatudi.

Officials in Kwanndebele say that since the meeting Moutse has been excised from Lebowa and is being administered by Pretoria, pending transfer to Kwanndebele.

Dr Phatudi vehemently denies this.

"I refused to give Pretoria the records of the administration of Moutse," he said. "As far as I am concerned, Moutse is still a constituency of Lebowa.

"Five MPs elected by the people and nominated by the chiefs still attend our parliament. Now Pretoria tells the people Moutse is to be excised. But I am the political head of Lebowa, not Dr Koornhof."

Dr Phatudi said the Lebowa Cabinet and all MPs attended the meeting.

"The people refused point blank to move, despite Dr Koornhof's assurances that the land would be administered for the present by Pretoria, and that it might be given to Kwanndebele," he said.

The people told him that they had been there since 1823 and had been part and parcel of Lebowa.

Dr Phatudi said Dr Koornhof offered the people a farm in return for Moutse.

"I made the point that these people belong to us and are members of our parliament," said Dr Phatudi. "We don't want them to be cut away from us.

"The position is not sorted out yet. We are waiting for the Van Der Walt Commission to tell us, when it consolidates Lebowa.

"As things stand, we are still responsible for the development of the people of Moutse. They still look to the Lebowa Government.

"Hunger and the lack of education do not impress people. The people move in and out of places like Venda. Word travels.

"People hear of arrests and they realise they are safer where they are. That's why they don't want to leave Moutse or other places," Dr Phatudi said. — BDC.
By DAVID NIDDRIE

WHEN THE CROP FAILS...

WILLIAM Kgoadi, born in October 1978 in the Northern Transvaal, is the story of Sovanga, was, says Sister Josephine, already on his way to the other world when they brought him to her.

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

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

He was the seventh this year, with only five months — normally themildest months — gone. Last year, nine of the 400 or so clients, bawling kwashiorkor admissions to the hospital died.

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

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

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

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

With more than six million people in the Transvaal homelands.

Gazankulu, Lebowa, Kwandebele, Kangwane and the two independent homelands Venda and Bophuthatswana — relying at least partially on the food they can grow, nutrition-related diseases are likely to rocket.

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

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

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

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

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

“By September, some will be dying. Those which survive will not calf because of their poor condition.”

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

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

Figures released by World Vision, which operates 42 feeding schemes in South Africa, put the average income per head at R30 a year in Bophuthatswana and R20 in Venda.

Ciskei and Transkei crops are equally low.

Comparing these figures with the recently calculated household living level of R20 a month, David Cuthbert of World Vision said the problem could only get worse.

The situation in Lebowa and Gazankulu is no better. For those who can find local temporary work, monthly payment is officially set at R12.

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

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

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

Donations to Operation Hunger can be sent to P.O. Box 97, Johannesburg, 2000.
Polio toll is now 17

Own Correspondent

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

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

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

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

PARALYSIS

A hospital spokesman said today: “Only children who show signs of paralysis are admitted. Most of the cases are aged between one and three years old. Once they recover, they are given physiotherapy and calipers if their legs are affected.

But the actual extent to which the muscles have been affected cannot be determined until about 18 months after recovery.

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

At Letaba Hospital, 132 cases have been admitted, and 12 children have died.”
32 more cases of polio notified

Mail Reporter

THIRTY-TWO more cases of polio in the affected Gazankulu area were reported to the Department of Health by yesterday.

No new deaths were reported, although a Department of Health spokesman said 19 people had died in Gazankulu since the outbreak began in May.

There are now 179 polio victims being treated at four hospitals in north-eastern Transvaal.

A sharp increase was notified in Giyani yesterday when 14 victims were admitted to the Mukemani Hospital, bringing the number being treated there to 46. Eight patients were also admitted to the Leloko Hospital near Transvaal, where 132 are being treated.

Seven new cases were also admitted to the Douglas Smith Hospital, bringing the number under treatment to 20 and three more are being treated at Elms Hospital, near Louis Trichardt.

The spokesman said the Health Department was "not very worried" about the possibility of polio spreading to Johannesburg. However, he urged mothers to ensure children received three immunisation injections - one at three months of age, a second at four and a half months and a third at 18 months.
Every candidate must enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

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NOTE CAREFULLY:

1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.

2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.

3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.

4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University.

WARNING:

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.

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

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

4. All answer books must be handed to the commission or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.
27 new polio cases called a ‘decline’

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

The new cases were all reported from Gazankulu and Lebowa.

There are now 226 polio cases on record and so far 21 people have died.

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

The previous overall figure, released last Tuesday, was 199.

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

One case was reported in Honeydew, outside Johannesburg.

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

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

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

Twenty-four children have died.

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

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

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

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

post for

former

PC man

PRETORIA — Mr Pieter Johannes Pretorius, formerly a member of the President’s Council, has been appointed Commissioner-General of the North Sotho population group in Lebowa.

The announcement was made yesterday by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

Mr Pretorius’s appointment is for a five-year term beginning on November 1. He succeeds Dr Roelf McLachlan.

Born in Rustenburg on January 19, 1919, Mr Pretorius matriculated at the Brits High School and later took degrees of BA and MA in Public Administration at Unisa.

In 1952 he joined the Department of Planning, where he became chairman of the Prime Minister’s Planning Advisory Council and planning adviser to the Prime Minister.

He also served as chairman of the Decentralisation Board and of the Energy Policy Committee.

As head of the Planning Advisory Council Mr Pretorius was chairman of the Richards Bay and Saldanha-Vredenburg projects.

On relinquishing these posts he was brought into the planning committee of the President’s Council. — Sapa
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**General News**

**Yearly Income: Fielded Yearly a Month**

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**Diversified Training...**

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**The Star Trended August 3, 1982**
MODJAJI, the rain queen of the Lebedu people, was said some hundred years ago to have been responsible for the control of diseases in the North Eastern Transvaal and their distribution to the rest of the province.

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

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

In 1982 similar epidemics — long eradicated in most Western countries — still plague the people of the North Eastern Transvaal.

A polio epidemic broke out in Gazankulu, near Tzaneen, in May this year, killing 27 children. The epidemic has remained largely confined to parts of Lebowa and Gazankulu. Seven cases have been reported in Garankuwa near Pretoria and one case in Johannesburg.

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

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

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

Dr Marius Barnard, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on health, blames poor-living conditions and inadequate health facilities.

A polio epidemic, which is totally preventable with vaccine, could only occur if the people were not immunised, he said. The only way to ensure people were immunised was for health authorities to provide constant immunisation drives and to educate people in health matters.

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

Appropriate health education, sadly lacking in South Africa, was essential, he said.

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

Another problem was that South Africa's medical services were mainly of a curative, rather than a preventive nature and were city-based.

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

By Pamela Kleinot

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

Every year an estimated 30,000 children in South Africa's rural areas die from malnutrition and other diseases. But this year it is likely the death rate will rise.

The devastation of drought — empty pools and crops — adds to the toll taken by diseases breed of poverty, overcrowding and malnutrition.

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

- There is an acute shortage of water, even for drinking in some areas, as rivers and streams have dried up.
- Crops have failed, including maize which is the staple diet of millions.
- There is little grazing left.

"There's an undernourished famine in Transvaal," a senior health official told The Star.

Lehowa's Secretary for Health, Dr. MacPhee Mhlabi, said the extent of malnutrition in his area was frightening. He estimated 28,000 children in Lehowa were malnourished.

Lehowa and Gazankulu are fragmented, seemingly isolated, where share borders and straddle most of the Northern Transvaal. Both are mostly thorny, rocky wastelands, but each has a corner of the wilderness area of Tzaneen with its lush, green meadows.

The recent polio epidemic, which has killed at least 28 children and stricken more than 500 others to date, has focused attention on the northern Transvaal.

The Star has established:

- The number of children in the area is growing.
- Malnourishment is widespread.
- There is an acute shortage of water.
- Crops have failed.
- There is little grazing left.

Sister Virginia Migaba with Oscar Migaba (9), one of 50 typhoid patients being treated at Tramsa Hospital in Gazankulu.

- Picture by Clive Lloyd.

with patients sharing beds and sleeping on the floor.

Lehowa has requests drought relief from the South African Government, reports The Star's Farming Correspondent.

A spokesman from the Department of Co-operation and Development yesterday confirmed it had been asked for financial aid for drilling boreholes. He added the matter was receiving priority attention but no decision had yet been taken.

- See Page 19.
ANOTHER case of polio has been admitted to Letaba Hospital near Tsumeb, bringing to 160 the number of children being treated for polio at Letaba.

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

Twenty-eight children have died of the disease.

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

Nkhemani Hospital has treated 47 children and reported three deaths.
Good health starts with a full stomach

"There's no point in building hospitals to cure patients when people lack food and water," said Lesotho's minister for health, Dr. Machupe Mphalele.

Dr. Mphalele said water was a luxury to Lesothans who had to walk many kilometres to collect it and carry it to their homes.

Most of the water was contaminated.

"Piped water is almost non-existent here," he said.

Dr. Mphalele said many people were not getting enough food.

No attention had been given to people who lacked food and water. Most of the funds were being spent on insignificant projects.

"In the budget of this year, 250,000 has been allocated to salaries, maintenance of services, leaving little for anything else," he said.

One of the main reasons for the inadequate supply of medicine was this small budget.

Dr. Mphalele said the vast distances between health centres made them inaccessible to many people. During the rainy season it was impossible for people to reach them because the roads were so bad.

The inaccessibility of health services was a major problem in all "homelands," where South Africa's major health problems were concentrated.

The services were inadequate because of the lack of funds, facilities and personnel.

Only five percent of the country's qualified doctors practiced in the homelands, the rest worked in hospitals.

Dr. Mphalele said the supply of medicine was totally unsatisfactory because of administrative problems.

"Medicines have to be ordered from the central medical store which has a branch in Pretoria. Sometimes orders are not executed in time," he said.

Dr. Mphalele said he was not sure whether the orders were sent in time or whether they were sent in at all.

Improving health care facilities was not an easy task. "We must make sure doctors are on hand, the facilities are there, the medicines are there," he said.

In Qwa-Qwa, probably the worst-off area, there were only two doctors and one hospital for a population of 20,000 people.

In Lesotho there was one doctor per 20,000 people and four hospitals for a population of 476,000.

In Qwa-Qwa there was one doctor per 100,000 people and four hospitals for a population of 1,638,000.

"There was chronic overcrowding in hospitals where patients were forced to sleep on the floor and share beds. Up to four children shared a bed and two babies often shared the same cot. Climates were scattered throughout the homelands," he said.

"Lesotho had no TB vaccine for more than a year because of a communication breakdown," he said.

In Qwa-Qwa, only one TB vaccine was available for a population of 20,000 people.

"The government has to do more to improve the situation," he said.
Their song is health and hygiene.

Introduced in 1976 by Dr. Erica Sutter, an ophthalmologist at Elm Hospital, who has revolutionized community medicine.

A care group walks around a Gazankulu village singing songs about hygiene and trachoma.

Children singing next to a collection of stones at Shirley School, Gazankulu, that Rob Collins (standing at the back) built for them.
Building a toilet in the village.

Children wait to be called into the clinic on a "well day" to be examined and weighed. Clinics usually attend to sick children on some days and well children on others.

Words: Pamela Kleinot
Pictures: Clive Lloyd
Drastic shortage of polio vaccine during epidemic

By Pamela Kleinit

There was a drastic shortage of polio vaccine in some areas of Gazankulu and Lebowa during the height of the recent epidemic.

This emerged during an investigation carried out by The Star which also found that in some instances mothers had to be turning away from the clinic on as many as four occasions because of lack of vaccine.

While most of the medical personnel interviewed said vaccine was in short supply throughout the epidemic, a few said they had no problems.

Since the vaccine broke out in May polio has killed 58 children and 283 cases have been notified.

Each year in South Africa the incidence has been rising steadily during the past few years with no more than 40 notifications in any one month since April.

The disease is preventable with three doses of polio vaccine. However, the State Health Department introduced a fourth dose four years ago to "make assurance doubly sure."

The Star recently visited the epidemic area and found:

- Some clinics had absolutely no polio vaccine in stock.
- At least 15 children with paralytic polio had three to four doses of vaccine and it is almost certain that the reason for this inefficiency is due to a break in the cold chain. Any prolonged exposure to heat and light can activate the vaccine. Other factors influencing the efficacy of the vaccine include the possibility of gastro-enteritis at the time the vaccine was administered.
- The mass immunisation programme was met with a high degree of resistance from local people - superstitions and suspicions of health service intentions including the fear of same vaccine.

In this period 210,000 doses and 285,000 doses, compared to an average monthly consumption of 100,000 doses were dispatched to Gazankulu and Lebowa respectively. This trend was shown throughout the country.

"Vaccine is sent to designated depots of the various Health Departments and regions. This department has no control over further distribution in the area of the health departments other than hand-holding and temperature recommendations,"

Professor John Gear, head of the department of community medicine, University of the Witwatersrand. The Star reported on Thursday.

Mrs Rosina Rakgoraeana (left) tells how her son, Philby, died of paralytic polio shortly before his third birthday. Her sister-in-law, Mrs Virginia Rakgoraeana, lost her two-month-old baby six days later but is not sure what caused his death.

Boy on mud-hut floor had taken his three doses

Polio struck Philly with devastating speed: one day he was playing, the next he was paralysed and 11 days later he was dead - he never reached his third birthday.

Mrs Rosina Rakgoraeana (27) told The Star she had taken her child to the clinic for three doses of polio vaccine.

Speaking through an interpreter at her home in Petaneng Village, Gazankulu, she spoke of the agonising days as she watched her son dying, growing weaker and weaker each day.

She recalled the morning of June 7 when Philly wasn't running around and talking as he usually did. He lay motionless on the floor of the mud-hut - is he still can't walk or stand," she said.

Reneelwe is her only child. She lost her first baby in 1978.

We visited a third victim of paralytic polio and found five-year-old Bethan Malatji running around her house in Mogopelo Village, Gazankulu.

Bethan, who had had three doses of polio vaccine, had led paralysed and still could not walk when she was discharged from Lotus Hospital.

Her grandmar, Mrs Chasa Malatji, said Be- tan was able to walk after the family used a traditional healing method.

The family boiled clothes in hot water and placed them against her legs - a highly contagious disease spread from person to person is almost totally preventable by three doses of vaccine.

In the majority of cases the infection is confined to the throat and intestine. The patient may have flu-like symptoms or diarrhoea.

Paralytic polio, which most commonly affects arms and legs manifesting in floppy weakness, may do one of three things:

- Destroy nerve cells completely in which case the damage is permanent and the patient won't recover.
- Destroy nerve cells partially which can take up to two years for the nerve part or nerve cell to regrow.
- Nerve cells can be prevented from regenerating by the presence of other disease.
Don't talk to Press or radio' order

Gazankulu's secretary for health, Dr J S Roos, clamped down on publicity regarding the polio epidemic last month.

He sent a letter to all hospitals in the area instructing superintendents and their staffs not to supply the Press with any information on polio or to have any discussions with them.

In the letter dated July 13, Dr Roos told them to refer all inquiries to the Department of Health.

Meanwhile when The Star first approached the Department of Health in Pretoria on the polio epidemic in June it was referred to Gazankulu.
The police ward at Leba Hospital in Casablanca, where some of the children are being treated. Others have passed.

The epidemic of vaccine shortage is widespread. In Casablanca, where reports of cases are rare, efforts are being made to contain the outbreak. In the town of Tiznit, a similar situation is reported, with children suffering from symptoms similar to those in Casablanca. In Marrakech, the situation is said to be even more severe, with a high number of cases reported. In Rabat, the capital, the situation is described as critical, with the government implementing strict measures to contain the outbreak.

Local authorities are working to allocate the vaccine supplies more effectively, but the demand is high and the supply is limited. The government is urged to increase the production of the vaccine and to allocate more resources to contain the outbreak. The public is advised to stay vigilant and to follow health guidelines to prevent the spread of the disease.
How Matsane Made It
CHANGED NATALKS
BACKSHIHAS CASH AND PARER
LANDE TO DECKS
ON HANDOVER OF
SA BACKSHIHAS
LEBOWA leader Dr Cedrick Phatudi discussed race policies with Dr Andries Treurnicht, at that time leader of the National Party in the Transvaal.

At a weekend conference of the progressive Afrikaans student organisation, Polito, Dr Phatudi said he arranged the secret meeting last year after several months of negotiations.

"Dr Treurnicht and I were both leaders in the Transvaal and I thought we should meet," Dr Phatudi told about 100 delegates on the University of Pretoria campus.

According to Dr Phatudi, Dr Treurnicht said South Africa needed integration and separation but the problem was where to draw the line.

The two men agreed to meet again this year. "But, to my surprise and dismay, Dr Treurnicht turned conservative," said Dr Phatudi.

Dr Phatudi and two other members of a panel at Tuks this weekend — PFP MP Mr Horace van Rensburg and Mr Mopho Mabane, chief executive of the Africa Bank — agreed that a multiracial national convention would be the first step to a constitutional solution for South Africa.

By ARLENE GETZ

Said Mr Mabane: "A national convention is one way to open the door to dialogue.

"Whether you like it or not, blacks will eventually rule South Africa. The question is whether or not they will be doing it with whites," he said.

Professor Gerrit Olivier of Unisa, was the fourth member of the panel which was chaired by constitutional law professor Marius Wiechers.

The conference was also addressed by Mr Enoch Mabaza, former leader of the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly; former editor Mr Percy Qoboza; and a representative of the kwaZulu Government.
Phatudi: We want control of minerals

Pretoria Bureau

Lebowa wanted full control of all its mineral resources, Chief Minister Cedric Phatudi said today at Seshego.

The black people of Lebowa had to look to their mineral resources to improve the quality of life but the South African Government still controlled Lebowa mineral rights, he said.

Negotiations to transfer control to the Lebowa Government had shown little progress.

Dr Phatudi said that outside capital and technical skills would remain indispensable but Lebowa’s mineral riches could not remain dormant while its people suffered poverty.

Lebowa citizens spent many millions of rands in the shops of Pietersburg but the sales tax they paid went to the South African Treasury. A way would have to be found to change this, Dr Phatudi said.
Phatudi urges federal state

PRETORIA — Delays in moving towards a new federal republic dispensation in South Africa would expose the country to the dangers of revolution, the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, warned here yesterday.

Addressing the SA Federated Chamber of Industries conference he said history had shown that no confederation had been successful, while the federal governments of the US and West Germany had. The SA Prime Minister was advocating a confederal system in Southern Africa.

Dr Phatudi said the structure of the South African economy was a major reason for the large prosperity-poverty gap which many economists described as an "economic time bomb." The solution to the gap lay in a new political dispensation.

Last year Mr P. W. Botha announced a new system of regional development across existing political borders. Decentralisation incentives were introduced at sixty different points.

The two main objectives of the confederal body of Southern African states were said to be economic cooperation and development, and military or security cooperation.

"However, I believe the initiatives of the South African Government are totally inadequate." They left the vast agricultural potential of many areas virtually un-exploited. The South African Government's approach to industrial development was also inadequate.

A factory census showed during 1970 and 1976 the four metropolitan areas attracted 97 per cent of new factories. The PWD complex alone attracted 49 per cent.

This implied that the non-metropolitan areas would attract 101 factories and 12,500 jobs. Divided equally between the 60 points they would each receive 1.7 factories and 208 jobs a year, said Dr Phatudi. — DDC.
CEDRIC PHATUDI

A role for Lebowa

Dr Cedric Phatudi is Chief Minister of Lebowa. In its Seshego last week he spoke to the FM about a wide range of topics affecting the homeland.

FM: Has there been any change in Lebowa’s anti-independence stance now that four homelands have opted for independence and a fifth — KwaNdebele — is moving towards it?

Phatudi: No, I do not believe it is this so-called independence. It is in fact not independence but a clever mechanism for eliminating blacks from their only place under the sun — SA. Blacks fought and died for SA in two world wars. They also fought in the Anglo-Boer war and now our sons are at the borders sides to sides with their white countrymen fighting against those who would love to take over. They are doing this to defend the country of their fathers.

These sacrifices on the part of independent blacks are matters of vital importance to us. For blacks to be told that they must not belong to the RSA anymore but to a small colony, by saying they are getting independence, is misleading and untruthful. SA got its independence in 1910. That was the independence we all got — both white and black South Africans. What other independence must we see? What is required in SA now is the abolition of laws that discriminate on the grounds of colour.

What is Lebowa’s attitude towards the SA government’s regional decentralisation plan and the proposed Development Bank?

We think it could be one way of reducing our hardships. We are always complaining of lack of funds. So, if the new bank will be able to give money for development, we have reason to believe that at least one measure of prosperity will come out of that.

However, it should also be borne in mind that as long as we have group areas there will be limitations on what is otherwise a fairly promising policy. Decentralisation within the framework of discrimination will not work. Free enterprise can only thrive in a free society, but our country is not that free. You cannot open up society, use talent freely and motivate people to contribute to development as long as our society is closed with the white community privileged over the other people.

Do you have any conception of what the consolidated Lebowa will look like?

At present Lebowa is in 14 different pieces. Even before the Van der Walt Commission on consolidation started investigating we were told by Pretoria that Lebowa will be consolidated into six parts. But that is not consolidation — it is partial consolidation. What is really essential is one cohesive mass. If we have six separate pieces and call that the measure of full consolidation, then I think we are deceiving ourselves and Pretoria should know that. However, we don’t know if the Van der Walt commission has recommended anything different in its report which has been handed to the SA Cabinet. We are waiting to hear its final recommendations.

How do you see Lebowa politically in the future?

Things in Lebowa and SA will have to head the way of federation. Confederation as mooted by the SA government will not succeed. A study of other countries has shown that confederation has either failed or later turned into federation. My dream is that Lebowa will become the federal capital of the Federal Republic of South Africa.

Political events in SA obviously affect Lebowa. Has there been any comment to make on recent development?

The splitting up of the National Party (NP) which reflects the splitting up of the white community into camps is a very important phenomenon. All along the Afrikaner population believed in Broederbond organisation. Now they have discovered that this is not the answer. The disintegration must end up somewhere.

As I see it the basis of the white society over the years has rested on colour and ethnic politics. That was their big error. Now the NP is beginning to say that colour is not the man. That has meant a big shift in their convictions; they still insist on nurturing up the concept of ethnic politics — that people belong to certain ethnic groups. History has shown repeatedly that ethnic tiers are misleading. Anyone who has studied the fall of the Roman Empire will tell you that it collapsed because of this.

Ethnic politics will have to give way in the same way that colour politics has. Progressive black thinkers never believed in colour or ethnic politics. So, if the white community is beginning to make common cause with us as far as that goes, I think the future is beginning to be brighter than it ever was before. It is the nucleus of a federal concept of existence.

Elections will be held in Lebowa in May 1983. It has been said that some of the kgosis (tribal chiefs) oppose you. In the light of this how do you think your Lebowa People’s Party (LPP) will fare?

I have no doubt that the LPP will win and that I will be re-elected as Chief Minister. There may be a small number of kgosis against me but the majority are not.
Alleged collaboration of Turfloop staff with SP is core of boycott crisis

Students reject call to return

By Jon Qwelane

Almost all the 3,000 students at the University of the North—Turfloop — left for home last night after rejecting a call by university authorities to return to lectures.

The university has gone into recess until November 1. Exams are due to start on November 10.

The few students remaining are nationals of Zimbabwe, Malawi and Namibia. They are being housed by the university authorities.

Though the detention of two women students by Security Police last week sparked off the stayaway from lectures by the entire student body, complaints against two white staff members were at the core of the crisis.

Students yesterday alleged members of the university's administration had assisted the Security Police in their raids on the two women. This was confirmed by the rector, Professor Poth Mokgokong, and the dean of students, Professor S P Mokgokong.

A member of the university's security staff was said to have unlocked the dormitories at 3 am to let the Security Police in when they detained one of the students.

Seven hours later another member of staff, in the registry department, pointed out the lecture room where the other student was arrested.

Police have confirmed that Miss Benedicta Mominga and Miss Mokavanana Nkhala, both members of the Randian Students Organization (Azass), are being held in terms of section 29(1) of the Internal Security Act.

Professor Mokgokong said: "The two men did not act with my authority in their dealings with the Security Police and their actions have angered the academic staff and the students."

As soon as I learnt what had happened I contacted the chairman of the university council, Professor J H van der Merwe, and he authorized me to appoint a committee to investigate the matter."

Professor Mokgokong said the students had demanded the immediate dismissal of the staff concerned. But on learning the rector had no powers to dismiss permanent staff members, they called for the men's suspension.

The rector said he was not empowered to do that either but the three-man committee which he appointed — and which has already begun work — would decide what action would be taken.

Professor Manaka confirmed the alleged collaboration of the two employees with the Security Police on the day of the detentions. He said that when confronted, one of them had denied having taken the police to the lecture room but had admitted pointing out the place.
Turffloop: no ivory tower for students of the storm

Since its founding in 1869 as a university connected to tribal times, Turffloop has hardly had a year pass without incident. Violent clashes between police and students have happened frequently. The subsequent periods of calm have usually been but the lull before another storm.

In February last year the university, under its new rector Professor Poth Mokgokong, who succeeded Professor Willem Kvarase on his death, commissioned Professor K. van Assen, of the University of Kiggen, in Austria, to undertake a study of the university. He was to make recommendations for change in the structure of the university.

Professor van Assen present his findings to the authorities this year and said later they were suppressing the report. He warned that the university was heading towards a "major explosion."

Professor van Assen’s report stated:

- The white-black ratio of academic staff at the university creates a serious imbalance. At the time the committee was appointed, 63 percent of the academic staff was white and the remaining 37 percent black. Among senior staff 88 percent were white and only 12 percent black.
- The same imbalance existed in the administrative staff. The professor evaluated this as a "dangerous situation that can easily explode."
- A serious gap in communication exists between black and white at the university. The professor doubted through the university council.
- Perhaps the single act which provoked the most serious clash between the university authorities and students was the expulsion in 1972 of Mr. Abram Onkgopotse Tiro, then president of the Students’ Representative Council.
- During a graduation ceremony he delivered a speech in which he attacked Bantu Education and termed it inferior. This resulted in a walkout by mostly white dignitaries present.
- The university authorities ordered Mr. Tiro to withdraw his remarks — but he refused and was expelled.
- The students called for his reinstatement. But that was refused and a mass boycott of lectures followed, amounting to a strike. The authorities had to assert their authority to maintain order.

The University of the North at Turffloop is once again the centre of a crisis. This time sparked off by the detention of two women without trial. The university has a history of turbulence, which JON Qwelane traces, recalling a warning early this year of "an explosive situation on campus."

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When the 1976 academic year began, Professor J. Bosshoff, told staff and students it would be a difficult one. "It will also be a crucial year for the relationship between black and white at the university," he said.

His words proved prophetic. The Snyman Commission released its findings and recommended that discrimination, especially in salaries of black and white staff, be removed and that the black universities be opened to all blacks regardless of ethnicity.

GRIEVANCES

While the commission laid the blame for the 1974 student protests squarely at the door of Saso — the organisation had since been banned at the campus — it nonetheless said genuine grievances had been behind the upheaval.

Professor Bosshoff’s prophecy that 1976 year would be "crucial" also found realisation in several members of the academic staff being detained by Security Police in terms of section six of the Terrorism Act.

But the true weight of the times became evident mid-year when Soweto erupted in flames.
Professor van Tornenburg's report states:

- The black-white ratio of the academic staff at the university creates a serious imbalance. At the time the committee was appointed, 63 percent of the academic staff was white and the remaining 37 percent black. Among senior staff, 88 percent were white and only 12 percent black. The same imbalance existed in the administration. The professor evaluated this as a dangerous situation that could easily explode.

- A serious gap in communication exists between black and white at the university. The professor doubted whether the university management had the "wisdom to conciliate and not divide" and added that "for the time being the responsibility for tension lies in the hands of the white minority governing the university."

- There was a tendency at Turfloop to duplicate "co-operative research" carried out at major South African and overseas universities at the expense of developing programmes aimed at serving the local community in which Turfloop was situated.

- Not enough attention was paid to the concerns of the communities for blacks and too much emphasis was placed on Western academic values and courses.

- There was an incoherent system of education statistics and no comprehensive data was released in Professor Steenkamps' office.

- Despite these faults, Professor Tromp concluded Turfloop could be an agent for change in redressing South African society.

- Professor van Tornenburg denied the university had suppressed Professor van Tornenburg's report. However, the committee was still studying the report and it had to go to the students' representatives' council.

During a graduation ceremony he delivered a speech in which he attacked Bantu Education and termed it inferior. This resulted in a walkout by most white dignitaries present.

The university authorities ordered Mr. Tiro to withdraw his remarks. He refused and was expelled.

The students called for his reinstatement, but that was refused and a mass boycott of lectures followed, snowballing to involve other black campuses — and in some cases resulting in temporary closure of universities.

Mr. Tiro subsequently fled the country to Botswana where he died when he opened a parcel bomb sent to him.

Since the Tiro incident, Turfloop has never been the same.

The mid-70s saw intense politicisation of students on the campus by the South African Students Organisation (Saso), which black students had formed in their disillusionment with the white-controlled National Union of South African Students (Nusas).

While Saso was primarily formed to deal with student matters, its foundation on the black consciousness ideology left it ample room to extend its scope into black politics. It was in 1974, with the impending rule of Mozambique by FRELIMO, that Saso planned raids on several campuses in solidarity with the guerrilla movement. The pro-FRELIMO raids were banned by the government. But at Turfloop this led to unrest, which was in the main black against white. It led to the appointment of a one-man commission of inquiry under Mr. Justice J.H. Snyman.

Ten months earlier the university council had appointed its own free-standing committee of inquiry under the chairmanship of Prof. J.P. Jackson of the psychiatric institute of the University of Witwatersrand. The Jackson committee was instituted to consider Afrikanisisation of the university.

It recommended giving more autonomy to the university and enabling black and white staff to move freely between universities. It effectively called for the changing of the whole structure (between black and white) at the university, he said.

His words proved prophetic. The Student Commission released its findings and recommended that discrimination, especially in salaries of black and white staff, be removed and that the black universities be opened to all students, regardless of ethnicity.

GRIEVANCES

While the commission laid the blame for the 1974 pro-FRELIMO rally unrest squarely at the door of Saso — the organisation had been banned at the campus — it nonetheless said genuine grievances had been behind the upheaval.

Professor Boshoff's prophecy that 1976 would be "crucial" was also fulfilled as new protests in several members of the academic staff being detained by Security Police in terms of section six of the Terrorism Act.

But the true weight of the times became evident mid-year, and Soweto erupted in flames. Pupils demonstrated their rejection of the enforced use of Afrikaans by a medium of instruction and unrest broke loose. Turfloop students left their classes in solidarity boycotts.

Three days later the university was shut after rioting caused damage estimated at R20,000.

Turfloop reopened a few months later, with an announcement that it would have a black tutor, Professor William Kgware. This was a direct result of the Student Commission recommendations.

When Turfloop reopened, 187 of its students were accused of public violence and arson and were due to be charged.

The students were re-admitted, causing bitterness among some white lecturers, who felt they should not be taken back. In an atmosphere of tension, lectures got under way.

Sinister outbursts have since hit the campus. In 1979 the entire student body was expelled by the Black Academic Staff Association, called for the removal of Professor J.C. Steenkamp.

He is also a member of the reigning South African Bureau of Racial Affairs, serving on its education committee.
Turfloop student exodus

By Jon Quelene

Students at the University of the North (Turfloop) were today packing their bags to leave, in response to an ultimatum by university authorities to return to lectures or go home.

The ultimatum, issued yesterday by the executive council of the senate, warned students to return to lectures today. If they did not do so the university would close until November 1.

In the event of the ultimatum not being heeded students would be required to vacate their hostels by 5 pm today.

The boycott of lectures entered its sixth day today. It started after two women students, Miss Benedicta Monama and Miss Makholosana Nhlango, were detained in terms of security legislation eight days ago.

At a mass meeting yesterday the student body stood by its resolution to boycott lectures until the detainees were either freed or charged. Some students left campus last night. By early today an exodus was reported to be under way.

"The students' decision to leave campus rather than return to lectures before their colleagues are either charged or freed is a clear sign of unity," the president of the Students' Representative Council, Mr George Phephili, said today.

Last week the rector, Professor Potl Mokoeng, told students he would neither close the university nor call in the police.

He also promised not to issue an ultimatum to return to classes or leave campus.

Students said today they found it strange their rector had changed his attitude so suddenly and without giving reasons.
Two Rotary 'adopted' schools are helping 1600

Two years ago the Brakleen Rotary Club "adopted" two schools in Lebowa — and now more than 1600 pupils are getting the chance of a better education.

Mr Henk de Lorm, a retired businessmen and prominent member of the Rotary chapter, said recently: "Rural children have to battle to get an education. They are the forgotten ones, the neglected youth. They are the children behind God's back.

"Rotary International is the ideal organisation to handle problems of this nature. Its apostolic character ensures that help is provided where it is needed most.

"Can you imagine a high school with insufficient classrooms — and more than 100 pupils in each — with insufficient desks and insufficient books because most children are too poor to buy textbooks?"

"Among all these shortages there is only one commodity in abundance — pupils."

The Brakleen Rotary Club is providing building material for new classrooms, as well as books, desks and furniture.

The two schools are Tshake High School in the Zedelele District, and Maripe High School at Acoehoek.

Mr de Lorm said: "This is a project of Rotary's International Service Committee, and our aim is twofold: we want to make physical improvements to the school, and we want to motivate the pupils to pop up their spirits."

Before Rotary "adopted" the school years ago they were bare — without ceilings and unpainted. Today they are growing steadily.

"At Maripe we built three classrooms and organised a library and new administration block. This year the children began growing melons which will bring some revenue to the school," said Mr de Lorm.

At Tshake, a library has been provided, and librarians trained through a scheme organised by the READ scheme (Read, Educate and Develop).

The Brakleen Rotary Club will welcome any gifts for the schools. Write to the club, PO Box 38158, Bramley 2018, or telephone Mr de Lorm (446 1668). Any company or group interested in adopting a school closer to home — in the PWV area — should contact Mrs Cynthis Hugo, the director of
Mamabolo denies hand in repatriation

By MZIKAYISE EDOM

THE chairman of the Thokoza Community Council, Mr L G Mamabolo, said yesterday he was still prepared to fight the repatriation of Mr Phineas Lekoloane, the chairman of the Thokoza Progressive Association to Lebowa, his designated “homeland” in the northern Transvaal.

A public meeting held in the township on the weekend was told by a councillor, Mr R L Pantene, that Mr Mamabolo was responsible for the repatriation of Mr Lekoloane to Lebowa.

Mr Mamabolo was also accused of having said that “over his dead body” would Mr Lekoloane and his family get a house in Thokoza as long as he (Mr Mamabolo) was still chairman of the council.

Mr Lekoloane’s 10 (1) (b) qualification in terms of section 10 of the Urban Areas Consolidation Act was cancelled by the East Rand Administration Board in May 1981. Mr Lekoloane and his wife were given three days to leave Thokoza.

Mr Lekoloane was arrested on August 31 when he was found in Thokoza. He appeared in the Germiston Commissioners Court on a charge of staying in Thokoza illegally.

Mr Lekoloane has plead not guilty to the charge and the magistrate, Mr S Jilesie, postponed the case to November 29.

Mr Mamabolo yesterday denied that he was responsible for the repatriation of Mr Lekoloane and his family. He said if Mr Lekoloane approached him he would try his best to have him live in the township.
Lebowa labour woes

Not many people bother to keep track at Lebowa’s labour bureaux these days.

With the year-end approaching, quite naturally, the chances of there being job offers are minimal. But over and above this is the web of influx control regulations – controls which ensure people and make the nightmare specter of rising rural unemployment into a frightening and squalid reality.

According to the preliminary results of the 1980 census the number of Lebowa citizens stands at 2,501,459. Of these 634,115 live in the other homelands, 977,447 in white SA and the remaining 1,460,640 reside in the homeland itself.

In a report tabled in the Lebowa Legislative Assembly in May 1982, Minister of the Interior Harry Boleu Ramupadou noted that 15,405 men and 3,856 women were employed inside the homeland during the period April 1981 to March 1982 (total 19,261).

The number of people employed beyond Lebowa’s borders for the same period stood at 87,569 men and 10,826 women (total 98,395). All are contract workers. Most work in the PWV area, but between 4,000 and 5,000 are employed on Rustenburg platinum mines and the coal mine at Ellisras. The Employment Bureau of Africa (Teba) – the recruiting body of the gold mines – and Nicola (the legal mining equivalent of Teba) employ their own recruiting officers who come in search of workers.

This year there has been a dramatic drop in the number of contracts. A mere 22,150 contract workers are on record as working outside Lebowa from April to September. This startling difference could be redressed in the beginning of the new year – the time when work opportunities are traditionally at their highest. But it is unlikely that as many as 70,000 contracts will be issued in that period.

Influx control

"Influx control is a very vicious thing," says Lebowa’s Chief Minister Dr Cedric Phatudi. "Because there are very few job opportunities in Lebowa many people go to urban areas in search of employment. In other words migratory labour is gathering momentum instead of being reduced.

Lebowa is divided up into 12 magisterial districts. Each district has a labour bureau with the magistrate acting as an agent for the Lebowa Department of the Interior – the controlling body for labour. In addition, in each district there are tribal labour bureaux. The 12 kgosis (tribal chiefs) preside over them. All job requisitions are centrally controlled by the Interior Department which directs them to the tribal authorities through the bureaux.

The functions of the bureaux are:

☐ Registration of work seekers;
☐ Making arrangements for the employment of work seekers either inside or outside Lebowa.

☐ Administration of Unemployment Insurance Fund and Workmen’s Compensation claims;
☐ Renewal of contracts;
☐ Collection of labour fees; and
☐ Administration of a trust account to finance the running of the tribal bureaux and general community development.

The number of requisitions received by the Interior Department up until September this year stands at 14,143. The fall-off from 9,000 in January to 700 in September indicates the great seasonal variation. Nevertheless, these figures compare very favourably with 12,217 requisitions for 1981, 10,277 for 1980, and 8,608 for 1979.

Although it would appear from these figures that a greater number of jobs have been made available to Lebowans, unemployment is also up. This is accounted for by the sharp increase in population since 1977. To date this year 17,380 people have registered as work seekers in Lebowa compared to 15,256 in 1981, 13,960 in 1980, and 14,330 in 1979. The unemployed are mostly young, inexperienced people. Artisans find jobs most easily.

But the most important feature of the contract labour system is the fact that an innumerable number of people operate outside it. Many – despite the stringent controls and the imposition of hefty fines – take the risk of finding an "illegal" job in the cities. For them it is a matter of survival. How much longer they will be able to do this, however, is questionable as the SA government seems set to close all existing gaps.

High unemployment

Others don’t bother to register at the bureaux as work seekers. This factor makes a mockery of all statistics and Lebowa officials concede that the unemployment figure could be significantly higher.

One option open to unemployed Lebowans is farm labour. But it is highly unpopular because of low wages, long hours and general working conditions. "For years the farming industry has been running on the backs of illiterate, undisciplined peasants," says Phatudi. "They want people who don’t attend schools. And they want cheap labour. Once a person becomes a farm labourer the tendency is that he or she will remain so for the rest of their lives. The laws don’t allow them to escape from the restrictive clutches."

The Lebowa government has initiated a number of training schemes to upgrade peoples’ skills. These range from the very basic to highly sophisticated but the problem remains enormous.

"The various organisations are doing their best to make use of whatever opportunities can be found in this bad system," says Phatudi. "But what is being done is a drop in the ocean."

For Phatudi the problems arising from influx control flow out from the political system of the country. In line with this view the Lebowa government has submitted a memorandum to the Minister of Co-operation and Development asking that the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill be scrapped. It is possibly the most draconian influx control law yet proposed.

"If we are to put the whole question right we must have a new political dispensation which will accommodate the economic realities in SA," says Phatudi. "Separate development is not the answer. If anything it is a aggravating a situation which is very dangerous."

In line with this belief, Phatudi refuses to take Lebowa into "independence."
POLICE have confirmed that a third person was detained four weeks ago in connection with the recent unrest at the University of the North (Turfloop).

Mr Macmillan Morokoe Letsiolo, 22, a former student who now works for the Lechwe Homeland Government, was detained on October 12 by Security Police. The Police Directors of Internal Security yesterday confirmed his detention under Section 29 of the new Internal Security Act.
Mousie — another pawn in apartheid's grand plan
PRETORIA — Lebowa is scheduled to hold a general election on March 16 next year in terms of a proclamation in the Government Gazette yesterday.

The proclamation dissolves the Lebowa Legislative Assembly on that day and determines that the designation of assembly members by chiefs in terms of the Lebowa constitution should take place before January 10. — SAPA.
Overgrazing hits hardest

Dik Nel, Northern Transvaal Bureau

With most peasant farmers in Lebowa and Gazan- 
kuwa running by the present devastating drought, 
there seems to be little hope for them in the future; 
the void will take years to recover because of overgrazing.

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

A statement released by the office of Gazanka 
Chief Minister, Dr. Hoosen K. Govender, 
"The government is yet committed to the 
Republic Government.

The Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr. Conard Pauw, was not available for comment but a senior official said statement would be issued "in due course.

Lebowa's Secretary for Agriculture, Mr. Boet Fick, said it was making an in-depth study of the situation and would soon make several recommendations. He said the sinking of more boreholes and the provision of emergency cattle feed were obvious short-term measures.

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

In this context, and with the task of saving a few farmers, if they ceased certain limits on given pieces of grazing land.

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

Agricultural officials say good rains within the next two months could enable homeland farmers to plant limited winter crops. However, the long-term prospects remain grim as it would cost astronomical sums of money to launch feeding schemes, in the face of possible widespread starvation.

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Damelin students sweep the board

in the Republic of South Africa in the November 1981 examinations

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West Rand Bureau

Two youths who attempted to get away despite warnings from the police after a drugs bust were fatally wounded when shots were fired.

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

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Drought stretches the work lines

By Jon Qwelane

It is early morning on a weekday, and already there are hundreds of people queuing at the tribal offices at Matoks Village in Lebowa. Many are men — aged from the early 20s to the mid-40s.

Though it is still early the heat is already unbearable, and the queues snake their way to whatever shade is available.

It is January, when many migrant labourers renew the permits which will enable them to work for one more year in the cities and bigger towns of the Transvaal.

Of greater significance, says tribal elder Mr William Phosa, is that many of the men are seeking them for the first time.

He explains that these are victims of the drought — the worst the village has experienced in living memory.

It is the first time the fields have not been ploughed, and the first time that livestock have died in such great numbers.

The Dwarwards River just outside Matoks village is where all the carcasses of animals are meant to be. Ironically, the dry riverbed is where many of the animals have died.

The vegetation round the village is thornbush, cactus, and tufts of tough grass — which is sparse.

In the Gazankulu homeland the drought has been at its most severe.

Individual tribesmen have lost hundreds of animals. The reality of the situation is obvious as soon as you enter the capital, Giyani.

Carcasses of donkeys litter the sides of the main road, and deeper in the homeland the situation is best described in the words of a public servant: "Terrible and sad."

So desperate have the cattle become that many can be seen nibbling at sisal plants along the roadsides.

Sisal is a tough plant whose fibres are used for making canvas, and it is normally not eaten by cattle.

The fields have not been worked and villagers say that even if rain comes now it is too late for them to do anything before winter arrives.

Mr M S Malungane and Mr Maxon Hlongwane are among the villagers hit hardest by the drought. Each has lost more than 200 of his animals and has few left.

Residents in many of the Gazankulu villages have uprooted the carcasses of dead animals and eat whatever flesh there is.

Mrs Mamela Hlongwane, sitting in the shade of her mud hut, was carving up the head of the latest of her husband's cows to have died.

She said that with the cattle diminishing, she did not know what the future was for her family.

"I only know that my son and daughter are going to school, but I don't know what we will eat," she said.

In Matoks, a village in Lebowa, situated along the Zimbabwe-South Africa highway, the Balule tribe under Chief EL Machaka have not ploughed any of their many fields.

The carcasses of many cattle were found in the outskirt of the village along the sandy bed of the dry Dwarwards River.

In one sandy area along the river eight carcasses were found in a stretch not more than 300 m long.

Chief Machaka said the Lebowa Government was providing boreholes. He added that it was the first time in his memory that the tribe had never tilled the soil and planted crops.

One of his tribe's elders, Mr William Phosa, said many of the tribe's livestock owners did not know exactly how many cattle they had lost because stock counts were not made regularly.

Gazankulu is by far the worst affected by the drought, and many fields have not been planted.

The government of the Balule tribe, near Duvikelskloof, to the capital Giyani, is strewed with carcasses of animals, mainly donkeys.

Villagers in many settlements said the toll in animal lives was very heavy, and in some instances hundreds of cattle had been lost.

Cafe-owner Mr MS Malungane, of Siyanda Village about 8 km from Giyani, has lost more than 200 head of cattle.

His daughters Dolly and Evelyn said their father had started collecting the hides and bones of his animals to sell, and was now left with only several dozen cattle.

Mrs Mabile Hlongwane and Mrs Mpepe Hlongwane, two wives of migrant labourers, said their husband also lost more than 200 cattle and was left with less than 10.

The story was the same in Sibeki, in the north, in Dzumuri and in Shawa, where Mr Julian Baloyi, one of Gazankulu's best known herbalists, said many of his clients reported hundreds of cattle lost, and said many had taken the remaining beasts to the Balule, and in the Duvikelskloof to seek refuge with the subjects of Modjadji IV, the Rain Queen, where pastures were better than elsewhere. A suggestion that Nkhuseni Hospital in Nyani contained kwashiorior cases could not be confirmed.

Horror tale of the pastures

By Jon Qwelane

Black livestock owners in Lebowa and Gazankulu, two homelands in the Northern Transvaal, have lost hundreds of cattle and many donkeys as a direct result of the drought to which many animals have died.

In many places visited by The Star in the two homelands the story was the same: overburdened pastures paralysed with very poor grazing, resulting in animals starving, and the scarcity of water compounds the problem.

In Matoks, a village in Lebowa, situated along the Zimbabwe-Makgwani, which borders Lebowa and Gazankulu in the east, said many of their cattle had died and they feared that would rise even higher if relief did not come immediately.

Gazankuku is by far the worst affected by the drought, and many fields have not been planted.

The government of the Balule tribe, near Duvikelskloof, to the capital Giyani, is strewed with carcasses of animals, mainly donkeys.

Villagers in many settlements said the toll in animal lives was very heavy, and in some instances hundreds of cattle had been lost.

Cafe owner Mr MS Malungane, of Siyanda Village about 8 km from Giyani, has lost more than 200 head of cattle.

His daughters Dolly and Evelyn said their father had started collecting the hides and bones of his animals to sell, and was now left with only several dozen cattle.

Mrs Mabile Hlongwane and Mrs Mpepe Hlongwane, two wives of migrant labourers, said their husband also lost more than 200 cattle and was left with less than 10.

The story was the same in Sibeki, in the north, in Dzumuri and in Shawa, where Mr Julian Baloyi, one of Gazankulu's best known herbalists, said many of his clients reported hundreds of cattle lost, and said many had taken the remaining beasts to the Balule, and in the Duvikelskloof to seek refuge with the subjects of Modjadji IV, the Rain Queen, where pastures were better than elsewhere. A suggestion that Nkhuseni Hospital in Nyani contained kwashiorior cases could not be confirmed.

One of her subjects, driver Mr Gabriel Setaha, said that even the valleys between the mountains that had been inhabited by the cattle and croplands of the Mabola were drying up.

Since the rains a few weeks ago the position had changed.
Phatudi tells of grand plan

United black front to reach common goal

DR CEDRIC PHATUDI's federal solution to the country's problems would be open to all people who want a common citizenship and regard South Africa as their homeland.

The fundamental point of the federal formula was that it was colour blind, said Dr Phatudi in a recent interview. "It was for all South Africans, black and white. This is very important. Otherwise it would be like trying to solve apartheid with a different system of apartheid."

"I do not see us reaching our goal unless we involve the independent states, including Venda and Ciskei."

President Kaiser Matanzima will speak to some leaders and Chief Gatsha Buthelezi to others, Dr Phatudi said.

Dr Phatudi also wants to argue his federal solution before the South African Council of Churches, Soweto's Committee of 10 and Indian leaders as well.

He described the President's Council's constitutional proposals as a pure waste of precious time because they excluded the majority of South Africans.

"How can you find peace if black people are discounted? If you want peace then blacks and whites must co-operate."

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi has said the talks he held with Dr Phatudi and Paramount Chief Matanzima involved seeking a formula for unity, and he had made no agreement on any federation. "The talks were a chance to get together so that we can speak with a united voice because black people are so fragmented," Chief Buthelezi said.

Although he favoured a democratic united state in South Africa, a federation might be the only way of bringing back independent homelands into a South African state. KwaZulu's chief minister said.

"The main thing is getting together on a united basis. The federation can only be thought of in the background as a formula to bring back the homelands."

Meanwhile Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, director of the Centre for Applied Social Sciences at the University of Natal has said moves to form a federation reflected a very central political reality. This was that "you cannot divide the South African fiscal system or economic system. It is a totally inter-related and inter-dependent regional system."

"The idea that independent states are going to remain in a kind of marginal beggar-like situation is ultimately unrealistic."

"These labour-supplying areas of the country like Transkei, Lebowa and KwaZulu are inevitably going to experience the deep contradictions between political independence and economic dependence."

What was significant, Professor Schlemmer said, was that the first homeland to take independence had actually started to try to bridge the contradiction emerging.
New black alignment: Phatudi in intense talks

By Anthony Duigan

African leaders are involved in intense behind-the-scenes negotiations to consolidate support for initiatives outside the Government's new constitutional arrangement.

The first moves in this attempt at a new political alignment—aimed at creating a loose federation of homeland territories and urban groupings—was made just over a week ago when three homeland leaders held exploratory talks in Durban and Pretoria.

Today Dr Cedric Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa, said he would be very busy over the next few days meeting with a wide range of leaders from homelands and rural areas to discuss new non-racial political initiatives. Dr Phatudi said he would also be meeting with groups from outside the homelands "who understand most clearly the political changes that must take place".

The first initiatives in this new alignment of political forces began with the meeting in Durban 10 days ago between President Kaizer Matanzima of Transkei and Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of kwaZulu.

FEDERAL SYSTEM

The occasion was followed by meetings between Dr Phatudi and delegations from kwaZulu and Transkei.

Dr Phatudi has long advocated a federal system for South Africa defined by geographic boundaries with a single parliament in which each federal entity is represented.

The latest talks between Chief Buthelezi and President Matanzima are particularly relevant because these two leaders fell out in 1976 when Transkei took its independence.

And on the coloured political front the chairman of the Labour Party has warned the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, that the party had accepted the invitation into the new constitutional arrangement "to liberate our people".

The Star's Cape Town Correspondent reports that at a rowdy public meeting at Vredenburg in the Cape, Mr David Curry said that if Mr Botha did not deliver the goods "we will do the same to the new system as we did when we broke up the Coloured Representative Council".

The 400 people who remained until the end of the meeting passed a unanimous vote of confidence in the Labour Party leadership and its decision to take part in the three-chamber parliament.

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Examiners' Initials

NOTE

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2. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.

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4. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University.
Lebowa: deproclamation of land

Mr. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Cooperation and Development:

Whether he intends to deproclaim as a waste area the land occupied by the Botlokwa tribe under Chief Ramokgopa in Lebowa; if not, why not, if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

No, because the Government has decided that Matok and Ramokgopa Location be renamed as part of the territory of Lebowa.
Only a miracle can save more misery

Thousands of cattle die in huge drought

By HARRY MASHABELA

GAZANKULU in the Northern Transvaal is in the throes of a devastating drought which has left the countryside littered with thousands of carcasses of dead cattle and farm buildings in a desert landscape.

And it does not rain. It never rains. These are the words used to describe the area by Lebowa President Kenneth Nkosi. It is true that many of the cattle have died and that most of the cropland has been lost.

In Gazankulu, the veld is a very black and burnt wasteland. Dry watercourses run dry. The veld is black and brown. The land has been scorched.

The government is training remaining cattle to make them work harder. The land has been reduced to a desert landscape of bare gravel.

Prof Mnsiohoda said the territory had also lost about R14 million. Landowners have had no crops for the past two years and farmers have had no retrench workers as a result of the drought.

His government needed at least R4 million over the next 12 months to help the community.

Dr Cedric Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa, described the drought situation in his territory as "very serious and frightening".

Representatives of both the Lebowa and Gazankulu governments would be meeting officials of the Central Government in Pretoria today to appeal for financial aid for their territories now suffering under blistering drought.

People in Gazankulu told the Mail that when cattle died they took only the liver and rump, discarding all else because the rest was mere bone, with no meat left.

For the past two years, rural communities in Gazankulu and Lebowa have had no crops and the people are now suffering from hunger and lack of water.

The high cost of living and chronic unemployment are making matters worse.

Prices of foodstuffs in local stores are prohibitive. An 80 kg bag of mealie meal costs between R2.50 and R2.75. 50 kg of mealie meal R18. 2.5 kg of sugar R1.75. 300 g of powdered milk R1.50. Fish between 65c and 85c, condensed milk 95c (large tin) and 75c a small tin.

Even fruit is expensive. Tomatoes, bananas and mangoes in the Tzaneen and Thaba- Nchu districts cost between 10c and 20c a piece. Inhabitants said potatoes were "very scarce". Before the drought a mango cost 2c, tomatoes from 3c to 4c each and a banana 3c.

Private medical doctors serving communities in the region told the Rand Daily Mail that food deficiency and water-borne diseases were the biggest problems among inhabitants.

Malnutrition was common among children and pelagra among older children and adults, especially alcoholics. Even breastfed children were suffering from malnutrition because of the poor quality of milk they got from their mothers.

The main water-borne diseases, among them typhoid and diarrhoea, were causing distress and mortality. Other infections commonly among children were polio, measles and diphtheria and eye ailments, said the doctors.

Sexually transmitted diseases such as gonorrhoea and syphilis had become common among people in the villages, they said.

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Zwelitsha — The Ciskei Government had not had a reply from Lebo- 
wa's Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi, about his request to visit Ciskei, 
the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr B. N. Pityi, said yesterday.

Mr Pityi said he received a "telephonic message" from Dr Phatudi in 
mid-January expressing his wish to visit the country.

"We immediately telexed him requesting details of the proposed 
programme and items on the agenda to be discussed.

"We have not yet had a reply," he said.

Mr Pityi said he had no idea why Dr Phatudi wanted to visit Ciskei.

The request followed close on President Kaizer Mntanzima and Chief 
Gatsha Buthelezi's pledge of commitment to black unity — DDR
Lebowa poll preliminary to leadership battle

By Dirk Nel,
Northern Transvaal Bureau

PIETERSBURG — Lebowa voters go to the polls tomorrow to elect 40 members to the homeland's Legislative Assembly where, together with 60 chiefs who are automatically nominated, they will choose a Chief Minister for a five-year term.

The ruling Lebowa Peoples' Party is the only official political party. Members of the newly elected assembly vote for a party leader who becomes the Chief Minister, and is asked to form a Cabinet.

Dr Cedrie Phatudi (70) has been Chief Minister since 1973 when he defeated Chief M M Matlala.

There has been keen rivalry between the two men ever since, and Dr Phatudi was re-elected by a majority of only three votes in 1976 (the count was 45-42).

Despite hints that he would retire, Dr Phatudi is standing once again, as a candidate in the Tshiamoopo constituency, where he is certain to be re-elected.

The chances of Nabo-based Chief Matlala (64) cannot be discounted in the Chief Minister stakes, but there are strong indications that Dr Phatudi could well be elected for a third term.

He has emerged during the last year as a leader with political influence in South Africa, following his widely based initiatives to promote dialogue on the country's constitutional future.

This, together with the measure of success he has achieved in drawing overseas investors to Lebowa, is thought to have enhanced his standing.

Chief Matlala, known to be in favour of an independent Lebowa, may, on the other hand, not be so keen to co-operate with the South African Government, now that some of his land is due to be incorporated into kwaNdebele.

An independent Lebowa would certainly benefit enormously from excise duties, taxation of companies and mining which at present feeds the South African economy, as all minerals are on trust land.

It is thought the financial advantages of independence could double Lebowa's present R200 million budget.

Dr Phatudi has resisted all moves towards an "independent" Lebowa, as he favours a federal parliament for South Africa.

The Star's Pretoria Bureau reports that all citizens of Lebowa are eligible to vote and may cast their ballots at the regional offices of commissioners of the department of Co-operation and Development. In areas where there is no commissioner's office, votes may be cast at the offices of the local magistrate.

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

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Examiners' initials

books, notes, pieces of paper or other materials be brought into the examination room; candidates are so instructed. Examiners are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.

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

4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University.
Voters fail to turn out

THE LEBOWA elections seem to have caused little excitement among Lebowa citizens yesterday when only a small number of voters turned up to cast their votes in both the Johannesburg and Pretoria polling stations.

The polling stations were opened at 7am and were to stay open until 9pm. By 3pm, only 130 voters had cast their votes at the Johannesburg Commissioner’s Offices and the presiding officer, Mr J J Makgobola, said he was expecting more voters to turn up after 4pm.

At the Wynberg Commissioner’s Offices near Alexandra, less than 100 voters had cast their votes by 3pm.

A spokesman for the Lebowa Government’s urban representative in Mamelodi was yesterday reported to say that most voters would cast their votes in the later afternoon when they returned from work.

Employers had, however, been asked to allow their workers time off to be able to go to the polling stations to cast their votes.

The spokesman said he was optimistic that this year’s percentage poll would be much higher than that of the 1979 elections when only 22 percent of eligible voters turned up to vote.
Surprise possible in Lebowa poll

Political Editor

VOTERS in Lebowa went to the polls yesterday to elect 38 representatives to the Lebowa legislative assembly in the territory's third general election.

Sixty-two seats in the 100-member legislative assembly have already been filled, 69 by traditional leaders and two by members returned unopposed.

A total of 122 candidates, one of whom is the Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi, are seeking election in the 38 vacant seats for popularly elected representatives.

Lebowa has one political party only, the Lebowa People's Party, which is strongly opposed to independence. But there can be no certainty that a pro-independence faction will not emerge after the election.

Independence has been part of the “hidden agenda” in Lebowa ever since Dr Phatudi replaced the former pro-independence Chief Minister, Chief M M Matlala, in 1972.

After the 1978 general election, Chief Matlala, who had been written off as a spent force in Lebowa politics, came within a few votes of unseating Dr Phatudi as Chief Minister. The Chief Minister is chosen by the reconstituted legislative assembly.

The question underlying the present election is whether another similar surprise challenge to Dr Phatudi is brewing.

It is an open secret that Pretoria would dearly love Lebowa, with its declared population of more than 1,600,000 blacks and strategic position in the North-Eastern Transvaal, to opt for independence.

But Dr Phatudi has taken the measures this time to secure the loyalty of Lebowa's traditional leaders. He has approved a proclamation granting chiefs additional powers and a stipend of R500 a month to chiefs not nominated to the legislative assembly.

There are 127 chiefs in Lebowa. The 69 who sit in the legislative assembly are paid R675 a month and the rest R500. Urban blacks of North Sotho origin are eligible to vote in the election.

Mike Louw reports that voting in the elections got off to a slow start yesterday, according to spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development.

A spokesman at the office of the department in Johannesburg said polling started at 7am yesterday and by 4pm only one person had cast a vote at the polling station at the Nancefield Hostel in Soweto.

He said voting had been dismal and 11 voters had cast their ballots at a school in Soweto between 5am and 4pm. Another 11 had cast votes within that period at the George Cross Hostel.

The spokesman said 130 voters had turned up at the offices of the department in Market Street, Johannesburg, but only two at the Bapedi Hall in Meadowlands.

Official sources on the East Rand reported that about 85 votes had been cast by 4pm at four polling stations there.

Voting in Lebowa was said to be brisker than on the Reef.
(11) [Page not visible]

Sir, Mr. E. K. MOORE, M.P., asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether provision has been or is being made by the Department for the supply of additional water to the drought-stricken areas of Bhopal, almost, almost, almost, what is the (a) nature and (b) extent of the provision?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Yes, provision has been made for Bhopal.

(a) and (b) The nature of the assistance is financial and a substantial amount will be made available to be used, inter alia, for digging and equipping of bore-holes, construction of pipelines, and reservoirs, maintenance of dams, and the acquisition of water for irrigation from the Bhopal Hamirpur Irrigation Board.
Lebowa sends 100 delegates to see Koornhof

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG: The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Mr. Koornhof, has agreed to delay the transfer to the Ndebele homeland by Lebowa until his talks on the matter.

Dr. Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa, said yesterday that Dr. Koornhof, that he could not accept the proposals. He agreed to maintain the status-quo until the talks are held.

Lebowa is the designated homeland of the North Sotho but its population of about 15,000 includes a sizeable minority of Ndebele, who are concentrated near Polokwane and Zebekela.

Dr. Phatudi said that the farmers in Ndebele should not be ceded to Lebowa but given to the Ndebele in Lebowa as originally planned.

Minority

Mr. Phatudi said yesterday: "We told Dr. Koornhof that we could not accept the proposals. He agreed to maintain the status-quo until the talks are held.""
KwaNdebele land deal plan frozen

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

Surna Development, Dr Piet Koomhof, has agreed to delay the transfer to KwaNdebele of land claimed by Lebowa until further talks on the matter, Dr Cedric Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa, said yesterday.

Dr Phatudi was elaborating on talks in Pretoria on Tuesday between a 100-strong Lebowa delegation and Dr Koomhof on the controversial recommendation of the Van der Walt Commission that Moutse, near Groblersdal, and nine farms in the Nebo district be ceded to KwaNdebele.

Lebowa is strongly opposed to the loss of these areas, and, according to Dr Phatudi, all 116 Lebowa delegates crowded into Dr Koomhof’s office and voiced their opposition to the proposal move.

Mr Henrie van der Walt, who was appointed Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Land Affairs last year, was present to hear objections to the proposals of his commission.

It proposed that KwaNdebele, designated ‘homeland’ of the Ndebele, be increased sixfold, partly at the expense of Lebowa through the addition of the three blocks of territory which make up Moutse and the nine farms in Nebo.

KwaNdebele opted in principle to accept “independence” last year, but made its acceptance conditional on fulfillment of its land claims on territory in Lebowa.

Dr Phatudi said yesterday: “We told Dr Koomhof that we could not accept the proposals. He agreed to maintain the status quo until we hold further talks on consolidation of Lebowa next month.”

Lebowa is the designated ‘homeland’ of the North Sothe but its population of about 1,500,000 includes a sizeable minority of Ndebele who are concentrated near Potgietersrust, Zebediela and Nebo.

Dr Phatudi said of Lebowa’s Ndebele: “They are happy to be our citizens. But Pretoria does not like that. It would love to see them aligning themselves with KwaNdebele.”

The nine farms in Nebo should not be ceded to KwaNdebele but given to the Ndebele in Lebowa as originally planned, he said.

Of Dr Koomhof and Mr Van der Walt, he said: “I gained the impression that they were in favour of KwaNdebele. I put it to them they were the friends in court of KwaNdebele, but they denied it.”

Elections were held in Lebowa last month for the 60 popularly chosen seats in the 100-member Legislative Assembly. The results are still being processed. Dr Phatudi, a staunch opponent of independent ethnic states and a champion of a greater South African federation, is one of the few Chief Ministers to personally seek election as a popularly elected candidate.

Polling in Lebowa itself is said to have been brisk, but the turn-out in urban areas outside Lebowa by Lebowa’s nominal citizens appears to have been minimal. In the Johannesburg magistrate area, which includes Soweto, only 522 people voted.

NOTE CAREFULLY

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2. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
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High interest hits Lebowa

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Recession and the accompanying rise in interest rates curtailed vital growth projects in Lebowa last year, the Lebowa Development Corporation reports.

LDC chairman Mr J H Pretorius notes in his annual report that the organisation's increased capital programme of R10.5 million was made possible only by the use of loan-aid.

"By making use of loan capital, the corporation experiences real difficulty with its development programme. Only projects that render a yield rate higher than the cost of loan capital can be justified."

The exception to this rule was subsidisation of 19 small industries that employ 161 people.

The LDC aims to develop and secure employment for Lebowa's citizens. It also attempts to stimulate cash flow into Lebowa.

Basic statistics suggest the dimensions of the task. The 1980 census enumerated about 2.5 million Lebowa citizens, of whom fewer than 1.5 million lived in the homeland.

There were jobs for 19,261 in Lebowa last year, while more than 98,000 worked under contract in other areas. In recent months, a trend to non-renewal of contracts has been reported.

The Lebowa corporation processed 160 applications for business loans in 1982 and 160 housing loans.

It is also assisting 26 companies to establish themselves in the homeland; to date, more than R10 million has been allocated for this.

The corporation's directors note that the area is ill-situated for export manufacture. Many of the enterprises it supports are aimed at the local market.

The LDC is directly involved in agricultural projects, construction, baking, manufacture of sisal products and pottery. A major activity is the distribution of sorghum beer — about 1.8 million litres in 1982.

Poultry and egg-production is a new field of involvement for the LDC. It has invested R3.2 million in three such projects.
Kwashiorkor soars in rural areas

Starvation as drought grips N Tvl

By LIZ McGREGOR
Medical Reporter

THE crippling drought in South Africa is causing widespread starvation amongst rural children.

In the Northern Transvaal, alone, the number of children admitted to hospitals with kwashiorkor has more than doubled as a result of drought-induced crop failure.

And authorities warn that a winter of acute starvation and rampant disease lies ahead.

The plight of farmers ruined by the drought and the loss of livestock has reversed widespread food coverage, but the human tragedy being played out in the north-eastern part of the remote "homeland" bantustans has gone largely unreported.

The combined effect of the crop failure and the treatment of more migrant workers as a result of the economic recession has brought thousands of rural families to the brink of starvation.

Every temporary relief normally afforded by seasonal labour on the surrounding farms has failed because farmers ruined by drought do not need any extra labour this year.

"It is a tragedy. People are living in abject despair," said Trevor Page, head of the emergency relief section of the UN World Food Programme.

He said he had no doubt many would die from malnutrition despite an international relief operation.

The Ethiopian authorities fear that more than 3 million people may be afflicted by the failure of rain during last August's planting season.

Hunger was so acute farmers being forced to eat their seed.

Is the boat complementing the lady or the lady complementing the boat? super speedboat Toochpicker which will be used in the International Waterski

14 convicts on the run

Mail Reporter

FOURTEEN prisoners broke out of the New Johannesburg Prison on Saturday night and are still on the run, a spokesman for Prison Headquarters confirmed yesterday.

The men, all long-term prisoners escaped by breaking through the walls.

By JOHAN BATTERSBY
Political Reporter

The Government faces an investigation by Parliament this week into its handling of the by-election in Randfontein.
14 convicts on the run

Major test for NP in Parliament

The long show ends in a bit short...
Thousands of Lebowa children face an ugly death

LEBOWAKGOMO — Thousands of Lebowa children face death this winter because of malnutrition and related diseases, a doctor said here.

Lebowa's secretary of health, Dr M Mphahlele, said he expected a fourfold increase in admissions to hospitals as a result of malnutrition.

"I believe diseases and deaths this winter are going to be the worst we've ever had," he said.

Thousands of children may die from disease as malnourished bodies cannot fight back because of lowered resistance.

Dr Mphahlele said he expected a big rise in the number of admissions with gastroenteritis — the biggest killer of black children.

Respiratory infections like pneumonia and bronchitis would also exact a heavy toll.

Other medical problems he expected were a sharp increase in the number of patients admitted with malnutrition, including kwashiorkor and marasmus; an upsurge in the incidence of measles which is a killer of malnourished children and in many instances causes blindness; an increase in the number of children admitted with burns and scalds.

By Pamela Kleinot, who will be reporting from the drought-stricken areas of the Transvaal this week.
Pitiful scenes
in Lebowan hospitals

By Pamela Klemol, Medical Reporter

PIETERSBURG — Some of the children in Lebowa hospitals resemble inmates of concentration camps with their emaciated bodies and scrawny arms and legs.

Others have pot-bellies, peeling skin and body sores. All are malnourished, suffering from marasmus or kwashiorkor — or both.

Doctors and nurses agree that many never reach hospital. They die and are buried in mounds of dry sand near the mud huts where they live.

Starvation has always been a major problem in South Africa’s rural areas, but the situation has been exacerbated by the crippling drought over the past three years.

Doctors believe the worst is yet to come and are awaiting the avalanche of problems that winter will bring.

Many will succumb

They predict that many hungry children will succumb to diseases such as measles, pneumonia, whooping cough and bronchitis.

Several hospitals yesterday reported an increase in the number of admissions in recent weeks.

The area north-west of Pietersburg is a depressing dust-bowl of poverty, hunger and disease.

All that is visible in the parched wasteland are scrawny cattle, dying trees, mealle stools and dried-out river beds.

For the farmers the drought spells financial disaster and bankruptcy, but for the rural black people it often means starvation as they cannot subsist off the land and have little or no money to buy food.

One of the hardest-hit hospitals visited was the Helina Franz Hospital, about 90 km from Pietersburg, where 13 cases of malnutrition were being treated. Eleven were kwashiorkor (the disease of the weaned child) and two marasmus.

Inside the ward a mother was weeping over the death of her child — the 14th victim at that hospital alone. Lindsay Modiba was only 18 months.

Overcrowding is rife with up to three children sharing a cot in the hospital, which is simply a collection of rondavels. In addition to the malnutrition-related diseases, many cases of TB, gastro-enteritis, whooping cough and measles are also being treated.
Magistrate ordered to rethink sentence

By JOHN MOJAPELO
Pretoria Bureau

A LEBOWA magistrate who imposed a sentence “blended with mercy” was ordered by the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday to impose sentence afresh because the sentence he imposed was “inappropriately” lenient.

Mr Justice F B Grosskopf ruled that a fine of R250 or 12 months' imprisonment imposed onpile Renson Sedibe, 22, by an assistant magistrate of Mapulane, Mr C N Nkoenyane, was not in accordance with the Dangerous Weapons Act of 1968.

Section 4 (1) of the Act prescribes a compulsory sentence for anybody who is found to have used a dangerous weapon in an assault.

Sedibe, of Bosabokrand in Lebowa, was found guilty by Mr Nkoenyane of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm on January 24. He was found guilty of having stabbed Mr Simon Mnis the previous day with a 16cm knife.

“I view this knife should be regarded as a dangerous weapon within the meaning of Section 4 (1),” the judge said.

He said the sentence was “inappropriate” and the R250 fine was “inappropriately low compared to a period of imprisonment of a year”.

The judge said the head, left shoulder and back injuries sustained by Mr Mnis in the attack by Sedibe were of a “serious nature.” The attack was unprovoked, the judge added.

Mr F B Jacobs, Deputy Attorney General and a senior State advocate Mr E C J Wait, said in a statement to the judge that the sentence imposed by Mr Nkoenyane was “shockingly light”.

The assault was seemingly unprovoked and tantamount to attempted murder.

The two State advocates said that even if Sedibe was a first offender the circumstances of the case justified the imposition of a stiffer penalty and that the sentence in the particular case was “inappropriate.”

“A period of a year is also inappropriately high compared to a fine of R250,” the two advocates said.

In his reasons for imposing the sentence, Mr Nkoenyane said that the court felt it was proper to allow Sedibe, being a first offender, the option of a fine and a lighter sentence, though he could not be left unpunished.

“In its judicial discretion the court found the punishment fit for the accused as well as the crime, being fair to society as well as being blended with a measure of mercy,” Mr Nkoenyane said.
Liberating Gazankulu

SA's political alphabet continues to grow. The latest addition is "XXR"—standing for Ximokho Xa Rixaka, the name of Gazankulu's infant "national liberation movement."

It is not, however, a political party—something which founding president and Gazankulu chief minister Hudson Ntsanwisi feels the Shangaan-Tsonga people do not need.

However, he does claim that the XXR is hot on the heels of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement in the membership stakes. "We have been organising for just over five months and our membership is already at 12,000," he says. "We expect to have signed up between 70,000 and 100,000 members by the end of the year if we continue growing at our present rate."

"The XXR," says Ntsanwisi, "is a national, educational and cultural liberation movement for the development of the Shangaan-Tsonga people. It is a liberation movement not only in the political sense of liberation from oppressors, but also in the sense that it is a movement whereby people can be liberated from situations like hunger, ignorance, poverty and disease."

Solidarity

XXR's main aims are to foster unity and solidarity among the Shangaan-Tsonga people; to ensure an acceptance of equal opportunity by abolishing all forms of segregation and discrimination based on colour or creed; to promote worthy indigenous customs and traditions; and to ensure the observance of fundamental freedoms and human rights.

"We also are fundamentally opposed to apartheid and are not considering accepting independence. We are citizens of SA and will not abdicate our birthright as SA citizens," says Ntsanwisi.
IT IS all very easy to talk — from the comfortable vantage point of Johannesburg or Cape Town — about the evils of uncontrolled influx into the cities. From the parched grass-roots of the black rural areas the view is not so facile. Articles in The Star yesterday described one small facet of the homeland scene: the desperate lot of a few of Lebowa’s thousands of unemployed.

Day in and day out they trudge to government offices to ask about jobs, any jobs, in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area. Mostly the trip is fruitless. The four cases described were of young men in their twenties who had all been without jobs for several years. All came from families living in the direst poverty. “Only hunger reigns in the house,” said one. At the other end of the scale was a partially disabled man of 59 who had spent 42 years working in Johannesburg, living in hostels, and back in Lebowa now has “absolutely nothing” to show for it — not even, as yet, a pension.

This is the cruel reality that lies behind the pass laws, out of the view of city folk or policy planners. Are people like this really any worse off in the cities, where there is at least a better chance of regular or “informal sector” jobs, less pervasive poverty and more amenities? This is the world to which our society banishes the “illegals”, the less fortunate migrants, the “surplus” blacks. Is South Africa’s responsibility for them in any way diminished through pushing them out of sight?

This week Dr Piet Koornhof announced a R2 billion job programme in the homelands to curb black migration. The figure is impressive; the reality which it probably represents much less so. Decentralisation is at best a highly arguable policy economically. Last year at a business conference Mr Harry Oppenheimer said: “The top priority for economic growth and social improvement surely lies in and around the existing metropolitan areas.” The money would be better spent building houses where the jobs are.

Isn’t it time to get these priorities straight?
Buthelezi in cheering Lebowa Assembly:

No ANC mandate for force

By Dirk Nel, Northern Transvaal Bureau

SESHEGO — The Chief Minister of kwazulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, was cheered in the Lebowa Legislative Assembly yesterday when he said the ANC had no mandate from the country's black community to use violence in the liberation struggle.

Dressed in colourful traditional attire and wearing his distinctive necklace of lion claws, Chief Buthelezi, also referred to Lebowa’s Chief Minister Dr Cedric Phatudi as his elder brother.

He recalled the days of Sekhukhune and Cetewayo when the two leaders of old shelved their differences to fight a common enemy.

It was the first time the leader of another black state had paid an official visit to the Lebowa assembly. Chief Buthelezi and Dr Phatudi hailed the event as historic.

Identifying apartheid as the common enemy, Chief Buthelezi spoke at length about black unity and the African National Congress, rejecting violence as a means to bring change in South Africa.

He said he had been repeatedly accused by ANC leaders of upsetting the applecart by speaking too often about non-violence, but he believed it was his democratic right to work for a new South Africa through recognised constituencies.

“The ANC has no mandate from the blacks within South Africa to pursue the liberation struggle through violent means,” he said amid cheers.

Black unity did not mean the rejection of one’s heritage, but blacks in this country stood together in their abhorrence of a system which denied them equal rights, he added.

“The struggle is not for an empty ideological victory. We also want to free our people from poverty and suffering. This poverty has been dramatised by the present countrywide drought,” said the Chief.

He hinted at the possible use of the combined worker power of blacks to bring the country’s economy to a halt, “in order to make the whites talk to us”.

He added that in a racial war in South Africa “nobody will be the winners - there will only be ashes. We need the whites and they need us.”

Chief Buthelezi also touched on the trend towards regarding disinvestment as a means of change. Rejecting such moves, he said the method was detrimental to all concerned.

“I do not criticise my brothers, Robert Mugabe, Samora Machel and others for retaining their trade links with South Africa, because they recognise the realities of providing food and employment for their people,” he said.

Chief Buthelezi called for a total rejection of the Government’s proposed new constitutional deal, saying it was based on racism.

He believed blacks would reject the plan even if it included a fourth parliamentary chamber for blacks.
'Brothers' fight common enemy

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, received an enthusiastic welcome when he addressed members of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly in Soshinga on Wednesday.

Dressed in colourful traditional attire and wearing his distinctive necklace of iron clasps, Chief Buthelezi referred to Lebowa-Dr Cedric Phatudi as "my elder brother," and recalled the days of Sakhone and Cetewayo, when the two leaders of old shelled their differences to "fight a common enemy."

It was the first time the leader of another black state had paid an official visit to the Lebowa Assembly, and both Dr Phatudi and Chief Buthelezi hailed the occasion as truly historic.

Identifying the apartheid system as "the common enemy," Chief Buthelezi spoke at length about black unity and the African National Congress, while rejecting violence as a means for bringing change in South Africa.

He said he had been repeatedly accused by ANC leaders of "upsetting the apple cart" by speaking too often about non-violence, but he believed it was his democratic right to work for a new South Africa through recognized constituencies.

"The ANC has no mandate for the blacks within South Africa to pursue the liberation struggle through violent means," he said amid cheers.

He hinted at the possible use of the combined worker power of blacks to bring the country's economy to a halt in order to make the whites talk to us.

"But in a racial war in South Africa, nobody will be the winners, there will only be losers. We need the whites and they need us," he continued.

Chief Buthelezi also touched on the trend towards regarding disinvestment as a means of change in South Africa. Rejecting such moves, he said the method was detrimental to all concerned.

"I do not criticise my 'brothers' Robert Mugabe, Samora Machel and others for retaining their trade links with South Africa because they recognise the realities of providing food and employment for their people," he said.

Chief Buthelezi called for a total rejection of the Government's proposed new constitutional deal, saying it was based on racism.

He believed blacks would reject the plan even if it included a fourth parliamentary chamber for blacks because the chief cornerstone would still be apartheid.

"Whites are also Africans and we all have the same destiny," he remarked.

Although a fully democratic society had not yet been created in South Africa, Chief Buthelezi said he was more optimistic about this than ever before.
A pressure on the water supply has been selected by the Department of Agriculture as one of the most affected areas due to drought conditions. In a statement, the Director of Health, Mr. A. Fako, said, "The drought has affected the entire country, with the worst impact being in the provinces of KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape." He added that the water levels in rivers and dams have significantly decreased, leading to water shortage and a threat to the livelihood of many farmers. The government has launched a campaign to raise awareness about the importance of water conservation and to encourage people to use water more efficiently. The campaign also includes measures such as the installation of water-efficient appliances and the promotion of water recycling. The government has also provided financial assistance to farmers affected by the drought.
Another row looms over Lebowa

JOHANNESBURG — The Government is heading for another Ingwavuma-type legal wrangle, this time over a decision to cede part of Lebowa to KwaNdebele — the tiny northern Transvaal homeland which has opted for independence.

The Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, said yesterday he had instructed his lawyers this week to contest the validity of a 1980 proclamation which excised the Moutse district near Groblersdal from Lebowa and placed it under full control of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Consolidation of KwaNdebele is due to be finalised on Wednesday according to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

Phatudi said he decided to proceed with legal action after it became clear at recent talks in Pretoria that the government had made up its mind on Moutse.

"I have done all in my power to avoid this course of events, but it is now imperative that I do so because all alternatives (to reverse the excision) have been unsuccessful," he said.

He had the full backing of his people, and of whites "aware of the facts".

The battle to retain Moutse began when it was excised in 1980.

A legal authority said the case would probably depend on what consultations had taken place between Lebowa and Pretoria before the 1980 proclamation, and the attitude with which Pretoria approached the talks.

In 1981 Dr Koornhof was confronted by a crowd of between 2,000 to 10,000 people at Moutse who said they would neither be moved from their homes nor incorporated into KwaNdebele.

While farmers in the areas bordering KwaNdebele, are also opposed to aspects of the consolidation plan which have been revealed to them.

A spokesman for farmers in the Groblersdal area, Mr Andries Kotze, said they were opposed to the incorporation into KwaNdebele of land around the main road to Pretoria "right from the beginning."

At least 90 per cent of people in the district were concerned about the security aspects of having to travel through black-controlled territory, he said.

The final consolidation plan is expected to increase the size of KwaNdebele from 103,000 ha to 330,000 ha.

Dr Koornhof could not be contacted for comment last night.
PW to tackle Lebowa wrangle

By CHRIS FREIMOND

Political Correspondent

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, will meet in Pretoria on August 2 in a last ditch attempt to avoid what could become a fierce legal battle over the Government’s decision to cede a part of Lebowa to neighbouring KwaNdebele which is due to become “independent” soon.

Dr Phatudi told the Rand Daily Mail in an interview earlier this month he had instructed his legal representatives to contest the validity of a 1980 Government proclamation which excluded the Moetsi district near Groblersdal from Lebowa and placed it under the direct control of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

A legal authority told the Mail this month the situation could lead to a legal wrangle similar to the one over the Government’s unsuccessful efforts to cede the Ingwavuma region of KwaZulu to Swaziland in 1981.

Dr Phatudi confirmed yesterday he had requested the meeting with Mr Botha because he wanted to tell him of the “difficulties” that could arise if the Government proceeded with its plans to give Moetsi to KwaNdebele.

Consolidation of KwaNdebele was due to be finalised last week according to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, but no announcement of the final plan was made.

Dr Koornhof is on an overseas visit, and neither of his deputies, Dr George Morrisson and Mr Hennie van der Walt, could be contacted yesterday.

Dr Phatudi said he decided to proceed with legal action in the Moetsi case after all other steps to change the Government’s mind had failed.

The battle to retain Moetsi as part of Lebowa has been going on since it was excised in 1980.

Dr Phatudi said yesterday the mood of the people in the region was “very angry” and he warned there could be trouble if the area was incorporated into KwaNdebele.

The final KwaNdebele consolidation plan is expected to vastly increase the size of the homeland.

To add to the Government’s problems, many of the white farmers in the region are objecting strongly to the prospect of the main road to Pretoria being included in an “independent” KwaNdebele.
By Anthony Duigan

The Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, believes there will be extremely grave consequences if the Moutse area near Groblersdal is incorporated into kwaNdebele, and says he is duty-bound to tell this to the South African Prime Minister.

Dr Phatudi said this yesterday in the light of his meeting with Mr P W Botha on August 2.

Dr Phatudi had requested the meeting after his decision to instruct lawyers to contest the validity of a 1980 proclamation which excised Moutse from Lebowa and placed it under the direct control of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

The South African Government intends ceding Moutse to kwaNdebele which already has indicated its intention to take independence.

"I want to tell Mr Botha face to face of how grave the consequences will be if Moutse is excised in favour of kwaNdebele," Dr Phatudi said.

"This assessment is in fact a conservative one." The area contained tens of thousands of people who had four representatives sitting in the Lebowa Legislative Assembly, the Chief Minister said.

They had no wish to become part of independent kwaNdebele.

Phatudi is to warn PM:

‘Keep hands off Lebowa’

The final plans for the consolidation of kwaNdebele were due to be published last week, but no announcement has been made yet.
Minister sued over livestock

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

A QUARREL between members of the Seteke tribe and their chief, who is Minister of Justice in Lebowa, has led to a decision by a tribesman to sue the Minister for R1 500 for the alleged unlawful confiscation of cattle and goats.

Nearly 400 family heads of the Seteke tribe have tried for five years to persuade Chief Zacharias Seteke to install a meeting of the tribe to hear their grievances, particularly their fears that their identity as Basutu is threatened by the Lebowa government.

Lebowa is the designated homeland of the Basotho, and the Seteke tribe say that their identity is not recognised as an official language in Lebowa, which means it is not a language of instruction in Lebowa schools.

They have submitted several written requests to Chief Seteke to arrange a meeting of the tribe.

Instead, however, one of their elected leaders, Mr Edward Masensya, has been banished from the tribal home near Ellisras and ordered to move his belongings from the area of his birth.

Last year he was arrested and sentenced to prison under the Criminal Law Act for addressing a meeting of tribesmen under a marula tree. He was acquitted on appeal, however.

After he was ordered out of his tribal home he sold his cattle and goats to a fellow tribesman, Mr Moses Maliete. The animals were later confiscated and impounded by Lebowa authorities, which led to the decision to sue the Lebowa Minister of Justice, the local magistrate and the local poundmaster for R1 500.

Puzzle over tax on petrol

By GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

LEADING businessmen are pondering that, after nearly five years of pondering over the taxing of fringe benefits, the government still cannot make a positive statement about its introduction.

Earlier this week the Director-General of Finance, Dr Joop de Leeuw, denied a report that the tax would be introduced from the start of the 1984-85 tax year. He said there is no decision to introduce it for the Lekota to make.

And yesterday, the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, was equally vague.

He told the Rand Daily Mail he was still waiting to hear the report of the commission of MPs which investigated the evaluation of perks for tax purposes.

Businessmen said the hesitation about committing the government to an implementation date was "uncomprehensible".

The Minister knew, they said, that organised commerce and industry was in the dark - a principle of the tax.

A draft report and draft amendement to the Income Tax Act is being studied by the commission.

A Sapa report on March 2, 1984, said the government was studying the report and the commission was expected to complete its report in the next couple of months.

Legislation, he said, would be tabled in the coming year.

The report, he said, would be tabled in the current year and would be tabled in the next budget year in 1985.

Then in his Budget speech he said the report would be tabled next year and that the tax would be implemented before March 1, 1986.
PIETERSBURG. — Lebowa was prepared to take the South African Government to court over the KwaNdebele land deal, the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, said yesterday.

Dr Phatudi said his government was prepared to meet the SA Government in court over the proposed inclusion of the Moutse area into KwaNdebele.

He also said he was going to meet the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, in Pretoria on August 2, but was not prepared to comment further.

The KwaNdebele government is also not happy with the land deal announced on Thursday.

KwaNdebele’s Chief Minister, Mr S S Skosana, said yesterday he was very disappointed with the exclusion of certain fertile farms in the final consolidation plan.

A source close to the KwaNdebele government said the land deal could prove an obstacle in the homeland’s opting for independence.

Although there had not been any hint of a shift from Mr Skosana’s earlier decision to opt for independence, the mood among other senior government officials was that the independence issue be played down. — Sapa.
Lebowa opposes new land deal

THE Lebowa government was prepared to take the South African Government to court over the KwaNdebele land deal, the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, said at the weekend.

Dr Phatudi said his government was prepared to meet the Central Government in court over the proposed inclusion of the Moutse area into KwaNdebele.

He also said he was going to meet the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, in Pretoria on August 13 but was not prepared to comment further until the meeting had taken place.

The KwaNdebele Government is also not happy with the land deal announced on Thursday.

KwaNdebele's Chief Minister, Mr S S Skosana, said he was "very disappointed" with the exclusion of certain fertile farms in the final consolidation plan.

A source close to the KwaNdebele Government said the land deal could prove an obstacle in the "homeland's" opting for "independence". — Sapa.
PW and Phatudi hold land talks

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Political Correspondent

The Prime Minister Mr P W Botha and the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, will hold talks in Pretoria today in an effort to avoid a court battle over the excision of a part of Lebowa.

If the talks fail, the Government may face another Ingwavuma-type legal wrangle.

Dr Phatudi requested today's meeting as a last ditch attempt to resolve the issue out of court.

In the meantime, his legal representatives are preparing papers to present to court in case today's talks fail.

They plan to contest the validity of a 1960 proclamation which excised the Moutse District near Groblersdal from Lebowa and placed it under the control of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

The Government intends to cede the area to KwaNdebele, which is due to become 'independent' soon.

In a recent interview with the Rand Daily Mail, Dr Phatudi said he decided on legal action when it became clear that Pretoria had made up its mind on Moutse.

'I have done all in my power and taken all reasonable steps to avoid this course of events. I have not hastened to it. But it is now imperative that I do so because all alternatives have been unsuccessful,' he said.

Last month, the Government announced part of the final consolidation plan for KwaNdebele, but apparently withheld any announcement on Moutse until after today's talks.
Bombs in SA climb past the 50 mark

Bombs continued to be found in the Natal province and in the Transvaal in the past year. In November, a bomb was discovered in a railway station in Durban, and in December, another bomb was found in a police station in Port Elizabeth.

The following year, in January, a bomb was found in a car in Transvaal. The police were quick to respond and the suspect was arrested.

In February, a bomb was found in a school in the Western Cape, and in March, another bomb was found in a shopping mall in the Eastern Cape.

The number of bombs found in the past year has reached over 50, and the police are working around the clock to remove them safely.

Govt agrees to defer cession of Moutse area

B. PATRICIO LAURINCE

Political Editor

The government has agreed to defer the cession of the Moutse area to the Bantu authorities.

The decision was made after consultations with the local Bantu leaders and the government.

The area, located in the Eastern Cape, is currently under the control of the government, but the government has agreed to defer the cession to allow for further consultations.

The decision was welcomed by the local Bantu leaders, who expressed their gratitude to the government for considering their requests.

Employers invited to housing meeting

TOP LEVEL representatives of employers' and employees' organizations were due to meet in Pretoria yesterday to discuss housing issues. The meeting was expected to be a key event in the ongoing housing crisis in the country.

HOMEPAGE

MR S F KOTZE

To make statement
The winter of impending death

BONE-DRY autumn winds sweep down from the Drakensberg mountains, whipping the dust across the sun-baked lands of Lebowa, drying up all vegetation and killing the thin stunted crops that would have fed the cattle that would have fed the people.

The river winding through the hills around Lasthoop stands dry, with only the high walls to attest to what the waters can do. The South African rainy season has passed and there is no water. Late winter has come to the area, bringing the threat of famine.

In Gazankulu to the east, Venda to the north and other independent homelands to the south, livestock is already dying and the children are slowly starving to death.

"I used to have to have five or 10 deaths a year," said Sister Francisca Sibone of the Subratio clinic. "Now I have one a week."

At Bloemfontein, 192 km north-west beneath the Drakensberg mountains, Nurse Gloria Selepetse, who works in a hospital run by the Lebowa Government, gives similar grim statistics.

Three children have died from kwashiorkor, a disease of malnutrition last week, she said. "It's three times as bad as last year and it's going to get worse.

"You hear the phrase - 'it's going to get worse' again and again, again," from doctors, nurses, church and government officials, "our people are in distress."

Mothers sit on grey, concrete floors holding or watching their babies cry and get sick, waiting for the nurse or doctor when there is one to say that their child will live or their child will die.

There is no accurate count of the children who have already died from kwashiorkor and malnutrition, the disease of malnutrition and starvation.

Numbers represent only three children seen by health workers, not children whose parents are too far away or doctors who cannot afford treatment or a visit to village health doctors or a nurse.

But Mr T Vergani, a malnutrition expert at the University of Stellenbosch, says 200,000 children are affected in South Africa alone. Of these, 160,000 are said to be suffering from kwashiorkor malnutrition.

Approximately every third child with under the age of 12 in South Africa is malnourished," Mr Vergani said in a 40-page study. He defines malnutrition as an insufficient intake of protein and calories.

The two most common forms of kwashiorkor and marasmus, are caused by a protein-deficient diet.

Yet here there is water in a single well, 28 km deep. It gives the mission enough for growing and for feeding the children in its care. There is food for the children.

"But, honestly, it's not enough," the Belzoni priest says. Some bread and peanut butter or jam, some soft porridge in the morning and some milk.

These children come from villages like Matuba, where three-quarters of the people live on government subsistence pensions. There is no work because white-owned farms in the area no longer have need for labour since mechanisation will grow.

"There is starvation," Father Vergani says. The workers can't get work and so they have only some sorghum and a small cup of water, or maybe a slice of bread maybe twice a week.

A bit of rain came, then they could plant vegetables. That would help. But it only lasted three times last year.
Govt move to dodge courts

By Chris Freimond
Political Correspondent

The Government is setting a law through Parliament which effectively circumvents the Ingwavuma court decision and empowers the authorities to excuse part of Lebowa and deny the homeland's domicile to the courts.

The measure is contained in the Cooperation and Development Amendment Bill which had its second reading in the Assembly yesterday.

A nominated member of the official Opposition, Professor Afrika, said in the debate on the Bill that the sovereignty of Parliament was being used to evade the appeal court decision in the Ingwavuma case where it was found that the Government could not excuse the Ingwavuma district of Kwazulu in the way that it had done.

The district at issue in the current case is Mafube in Lebowa. It was excused by Government proclamation in 1985 and the intention was to incorporate it into Kwazulu.

But sustained opposition from the Lebowa Government and constitutional threats to take the matter to court could have resulted in another Ingwavuma-type decision.

See another way of achieving the objective. MPs said yesterday.

The measure in the Bill repeals the 1985 proclamation and effectively excises the Mafube district from Lebowa retrospectively.

to the same date as the original proclamation.

Mr. Olivier said in the debate that he was "...convinced that the manner in which it was being done and as because details had not been given to Parliament.

He said a new Act of Parliament had gone through a proclamation. In his Second Reading speech on the Bill, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr. Petri, Kaczmarek, had no more reference to the opposition of the Lebowa Government to the excision of Mafube. Mr. Olivier said.

The construction of national states made specific provision for consultation between the Government and the authorities in the national state before an area was excised. He had not come across the situation that such consultation had not taken place before the 1985 proclamation, he said.

Dr. Kaczmarek said in the debate yesterday that, the Mafube area, was very sensitive and said he would introduce an amendment to the Bill so that the measure affecting the district would not automatically become operative when the Bill as a whole became operative.

The Joint Minister of Lebowa, Dr. Ceder Phakatsani, told the Assembly that a more detailed discussion would be made at a later stage. Mr. P. W. Botha, a uNuqumbe MP, said yesterday.

Mr. Botha had agreed to visit the area and Dr. Phakatsani had agreed to listen to his plans to take the matter to court. It was understood that an amendment to the legislation currently before the Assembly would proceed, Dr. Kaczmarek said.

Family risks drowning in Mozambique escape

Pretoria Bureau

A RUMAN family that had a dangerous and waterlogged escape from Mozambique last night has returned to South Africa.

The family consists of a veterinary surgeon employed under contract in Mozambique, his wife and two children aged 4 and 10. The family has not been named.

Says reports that the wet and bedraggled family was thrown from a train into the sea while trying to swim across the mouth of the river into Bahia.

The family has now been rescued by the police and have been taken to a safe place, the reports say.

The family's journey to safety was marked by a series of险ensures by the authorities to assist them in their escape. They were told to wait for a boat to pick them up.

Tempo-ry permits have been granted in terms of the Aliens Act and the family was told not to return to Mozambique until they had a work permit.

They are now considering their future plans and have expressed the wish that they should be given their asylum in the South African Republic.

Mr. Van der Merwe, the family's lawyer, said yesterday.

The family is presently living in a Roman Catholic family's cottage in the South African Republic.

They are now considering their future plans and have expressed the wish that they should be given their asylum in the South African Republic.

"We are now considering their future plans and have expressed the wish that they should be given their asylum in the South African Republic," Van der Merwe said yesterday.
WEDNESDAY, 10 AUGUST 1983

*Indicates translated version.

Commission of Inquiry into the Alleged Embezzlement of Government Funds in the Department of Finance and Economic Affairs of the Lebowa Government

Prof. N. J. J. OLIVIER asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

1. Whether the Commission of Inquiry into the Alleged Embezzlement of Government Funds in the Department of Finance and Economic Affairs of the Lebowa Government appointed by Notice 941 of 1980 in Government Gazette No. 2433 of 12 December 1980 has completed its inquiry, if not, when is the Commission expected to complete its work, if so?

2. Whether the report will be laid upon the Table in Parliament, if not, why not, if so, when?

3. Whether he will make a statement on the matter?

*The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

11) Yes
Koornhof denies dodging courts

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Political Reporter

THE Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, yesterday de- nied he was using Parliament to deliberately prevent another Ingwavuma-type court battle over the excision of land.

Speaking at a Press con- ference in Cape Town, Dr Koornhof rejected Opposition allegations that by mak- ing a law to allow the Gov- ernment to excise the Moutse district of Lebowa, he was purposely placing the matter above the jurisdiction of the courts, and thereby prevent- ing a possible rejection by the courts of the Govern- ment's action — as happened in the Ingwavuma case.

The Moutse district was originally excised by procla- mation in 1980, but a Bill in- troduced into Parliament by Dr Koornhof makes the excision an Act of Parliament retro- prospective to the same date as the original proclamation.

The Lebowa Government is strongly opposed to the ex- cision of Moutse which is likely to be incorporated into KwaNdebele.

Dr Koornhof said yester- day the measure in the Laws on Co-operation and Devel- opment Amendment Bill to excise Moutse was "certainly not" to circumvent a court case.

The Government was "bent on trying to resolve the matter in a friendly and ami- cable way. I think an equita- ble solution can be achieved and that the matter can be resolved, perhaps in the next few months".

The Moutse and Ingwa- vuma issues were not the same. If the Government had wanted to it could have passed legislation to excise Ingwavuma at the time, he said.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has undertaken to visit the Moutse area after the current parliamentary session and the Chief Minis- ter of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phathudi, has agreed to stop a court action he was planning in an attempt to reverse the excision of 1980.
The Minister of Manpower (for the Prime Minister):

(1) The hon. member is referred to the press release immediately after the discussions with Dr. Phatudi on 2 August 1983 as well as the speech in the House of Assembly delivered by my colleague the Honourable Minister of Co-operation and Development on 9 August 1983.

(2) Falls away.

(3) Falls away.
The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION:

Yes, 

(a) As agreed between both the Transkei and RSA Governments, and amount of R800,000 will be earmarked for this purpose in the additional Transkei budget for 1983-84.

(b) Because there is merit in the request from the Transkei Municipal Association that such debts, which arose prior to independence, be settled. The income basis for 1983-84 of Transkei is also of such a nature that there is no room for provision to be made for the payment of such debts on behalf of the local authorities.

Mr. J. L. E. ROUX asked the Minister of Community Development:

(1) Whether any members of the Cabinet are still accommodated in offices in the Union Buildings.

(2) Whether any alterations of or renovations to the office accommodation for members of the Cabinet in the Union Buildings are envisaged; if so, (a) why and (b) what is the nature of these alterations or renovations and (a) will the cost involved?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(1) The Hon. Prime Minister, the Hon. the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning and the Hon. the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information.

(2) No alterations or repairs to the offices of the aforementioned officials of the Cabinet are envisaged. A need however exists for conference facilities and the necessary amenities. The provision of these facilities is receiving attention.

Mr. W. J. SNYMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(3) The Union Buildings: offices of members of Cabinet.

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Mr. W. J. SNYMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether the farms north of the Chumgweni/Zebekile mountain range which are at present being leased by the South African Development Corporation are required by his Department for leasing to parties other than White farmers, if so, (a) who are the parties concerned and (b) at what percentage of the purchase price the land is to be leased to these parties.

(2) Whether the same leasing conditions will apply as those that applied in respect of White farmers, if not, (a) why not and (b) in what respects will the leasing conditions differ.

(3) Whether he intends transferring this land to Lebowa; if so, when.

(4) Whether the total area of Lebowa will then still be within the 1936 quota.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) and (b). No. It has been declined that farms in the area concerned be handed over to the Corporation for Economic Development for development purposes.

(2) (a) and (b). Irrespective of the properties to be made available to the Corporation for Economic Development, available farms will still be leased by the South African Development Trust to White farmers subject to conditions presently applicable.

(3) The land concerned has been acquired for no other reason but to be added to Lebowa ultimately. It is not yet possible to indicate when the land will be handed over to Lebowa.
The Commission for Cooperation and Development has already submitted its report in connection with the consolidation of Lebowa by the Government. Certain of the recommendations of the Commission are, however, still being considered by the Cabinet Committee concerned and an announcement in connection with the consolidation of Lebowa will be made as soon as final decisions have been taken and the Transvaal Agricultural Union as well as the Government of Lebowa have been consulted.

Due to the circumstances it is unfortunately not possible to indicate when a final decision will be taken in respect of the consolidation of Lebowa, but a final announcement will be made as soon as a decision is reached.
Lebowa man dies after alleged assault

A LEBOWA trainee magistrate died after police allegedly kicked and punched him with fists after stopping him at a roadblock near Potgietersrus on Friday.

Mr Azaph Hope Thebe (27), of Mahwelieng Township in Bakensberg, was allegedly assaulted together with Mr Isaac Makhalemele, a colleague of his who works as a clerk at the magistrate’s office in Potgietersrus.

The death of Mr Thebe was confirmed yesterday by the Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria. They denied Mr Makhalemele’s assault and said he could lay a charge if he had a complaint.

In their statement, the police say Mr Thebe ignored police instructions to stop at a roadblock held between Tin Mines and Potgietersrus on Friday at about 8.30 pm.

The statement says police gave chase and, after about a kilometre, Mr Thebe was stopped after being forced off the road. Because he was suspected of being under the influence of liquor, he was taken to a district surgeon for blood sample tests.

After the test, a docket for driving under the influence of liquor was opened by the police before Mr Thebe was taken to hospital where he allegedly died at about 11 pm.

The police statement goes on to say that one of the passengers in Mr Thebe’s car alleged that Mr Thebe was slapped with an open hand and he fell to the ground, hitting his head on the tarred road.

According to a member of Mr Thebe’s family. Mr Thebe was stopped and asked to produce his passbook, but before he could produce it, he was forcefully dragged out of his car and assaulted. He was kicked and punched with fists and died on the spot.

Mr Makhalemele, who tried to intervene, was also allegedly assaulted and he sustained a swollen eye.

The family member said Mr Thebe would be buried on Saturday next week and that a family doctor, a Dr Pienaar, had been instructed to represent Mr Thebe’s family at a post-mortem examination expected to be conducted today.
Crippled student dies in cell

AN 18-YEAR-OLD physically disabled high school student was found dead at Mankweng Police Station in Lebowa where he was being held in connection with charges of theft.

Mr Thabo Tsolo, a Std 10 student at Hwiti High School near the University of the North, was, according to his mother, Mrs Delia Tsolo, fetched from school by the police early this month and appeared in court the following day.

Because he was paralysed in both legs, his father asked the magistrate to release him in his custody.

"But he was arrested again on August 12 by police who fetched him from school. He stayed in police custody for the weekend and on Wednesday last week we were told that he had died."

"Quite honestly the circumstances of his death are still very mysterious to us. We were told by the police that on the night prior to his death, a police lieutenant visited the cell where Thabo was held and that Thabo did not get up like all other prisoners to be counted."

"The lieutenant told me that one of the prisoners informed him that Thabo was pretending to be asleep and that as a result, he did not bother him and went to inspect prisoners in other cells."

"He said it was at 2 o'clock the next morning when one prisoner reported that Thabo was dead and hanging in the prison courtyard," said Mrs Tsolo.

She added that she did not know how Thabo could have got out of the prison cell since the cells are locked at night.

She also said that Lebowa police had been informed of the family's intention to have their own doctor present during the post-mortem examination but that the examination was held last Friday without the family's knowledge.

The family lawyer, Mr Don Nkadimeng confirmed that the family insisted on a second post-mortem examination which was to have been held yesterday.
Mothers were turned away from clinics

There was a drastic shortage of polio vaccine in some areas of Gauteng and Limpopo during the peak of the recent epidemic. This emerged during an investigation carried out by The Star which found that some instances mothers had to be turned away from clinics on account of the vaccine because of lack of vaccine.

By Pamela Kleinot

Polio struck Phill y with devastating speed: one day, he was playing on the street; the next day, he was paralysed and 11 days later he was dead — he never reached his third birthday.

Mrs Rosina Rakora-wana (left) tells how her son Mpho died of paralytic polio shortly before his third birthday. Her sister-in-law, Mrs Virginia Rakora-wana, lost her two-year-old baby six days later but it is not yet known what caused his death.

Drastic shortage of polio vaccine during epidemic

There was a drastic shortage of polio vaccine in some areas of Gauteng and Limpopo during the height of the recent epidemic.

Despite efforts to vaccinate children, some instances of mothers having to be turned away from clinics on account of the vaccine because of lack of vaccine.

While most of the medical personnel interviewed said vaccine bottles were in short supply throughout the epidemic, a few said they had had no problems.

Since the vaccine is used in May, most children have been vaccinated. However, the State Health Department introduced a fourth dose four years ago to make assurance doubly sure.

The Star recently visited the epidemic area and found:

- Some clinics had absolutely no polio vaccine in stock.
- At least 15 children with paralytic polio had three to four doses of vaccine and it is almost certain that the reason for this ineffectiveness is due to lack of polio vaccine.
- Some parents have also indicated that they are not sure whether their children received the vaccine.
- The vaccine is stored at zero degrees Celsius.

Boy on mud-hut floor had taken his three doses

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"I got a fright when I saw him — he was very sick. I knew he was going to die," she said. "His throat was paralysed."

She put Philly on her lap and carried him for two hours to Letaba Hospital. He was admitted with paralytic polio and put on a drip because he couldn't eat.

Mrs. Rakgorawana said she cried each day when she visited Philly as she watched him progressively weaken. He never walked, she or spoke again.

He died on June 18. Mrs. Rakgorawana was paralysed and seemed to accept that children die frequently where she came from — it didn't really matter what the cause was.

In the same house where she lived, her nephew, Suppose Rakgorawana, died six days after Philly. He was two months old. Nobody seemed to know why he had died. They just said he had been coughing and crying.

In a village not far away we visited 18-month-old Renelwe Malesa whose legs were paralysed. She spent most of her time lying on the floor of her house in Kauwane Village.

Renelwe, who also had three doses of polio vaccine, was taken to Letaba Hospital in June when her mother noticed she was unable to walk or even stand up any more.

After being discharged from hospital her mother, Mrs. Kate Malesa (21), said she took Renelwe to a witchdoctor because she was still paralysed. "But the witchdoctor refused treatment."

During the first week, Betania still couldn't walk. She was still in pain and crying a lot. Suddenly, she began to talk more and more movement by the end of the second week, she was walking around.

The Star asked a doctor whether it was possible for a child to recover from paralytic polio. He said it happened but pointed out that in some instances of paralytic polio nerve cells were affected by swallowing and were knocked out temporarily. They could recover in about three weeks when the swelling went down.

Meanwhile, polio — a disease which could result in a child's palsy, breathing difficulties or death — continued to kill children across South Africa.

Mrs. Kate Malesa holds her 18-month-old child, Renelwe, who has paralysed legs.
Jaycees aim to help in dry Lebowa

By Anthony Duigan

It is perhaps difficult to imagine that for tens of thousands of people — not very far from the sophisticated and wealthy PWV — fetching water is about the only thing they can get done in a day.

In the early hours, long before the sun comes up, grandmothers, mothers and children set out with containers for the nearest spring or borehole. It could be eight or 12 kilometres away. When they arrive there they find dozens of people already there, waiting their turn at the hand pump.

The drought has played havoc with water resources. Only a trickle comes out of the pump and the containers fill up painfully slowly. Then it’s the long haul back home and the day is nearly over.

**POPULATION INCREASE**

This pattern is growing each year because of natural population increase and the forced relocation of black families from “white” areas to the black homelands of the northern Transvaal. Here, too often the major necessity of life — water — is not readily available.

Now the Sandton branch of the Jaycees, a service-cum-training organisation for people of all races, has decided to do something practical about the worst-hit homeland, Lebowa.

“Our aim is to give immediate relief by drilling for water and erecting hand pumps in the areas of greatest need,” said Mrs Chip Bowring, chairman of the Jaycees Lebowa Water Project.

“Lebowa is desperately short of boreholes and water supply points. Because of this lack of clean water diseases, such as trachoma which often causes permanent blindness, are affecting virtually all the children in some areas. This is a dreadful legacy.”

The technical side of the project was being handled by a local consulting engineering firm in close liaison with the Lebowa Government and the Sandton Jaycees, Mrs Bowring added.

The Jaycees goal is to raise R100 000 in the first year of operation. “To drill, test and fit out a borehole with casing and hand-pump will cost about R3 300 if we use the equipment belonging to the Lebowa Government,” said Mrs Bowring.

The first donations have started coming in and R7 400 is in the kitty.

The biggest amount was given by the Evangelical Lutheran community of Germiston, which has a mission in Lebowa.

Besides these donations the Jaycees are encouraging companies to grant loans at favourable rates to the Lebowa Government for drilling for water.

Further information may be obtained from Mrs Bowring at 726-7632 (office hours) or 803-3777 (after hours).
Phatudi slams ‘leftists’

SOUTH Africa should send more black representatives abroad to put forward her case, the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi told a Press conference yesterday.

Dr Phatudi was speaking on his return from an international tour to encourage investment in the homeland.

He said leftists had been allowed to criticise South Africa, whilst there were not enough people to show the efforts that have been made to break apartheid.

“More blacks should visit overseas to correct the situation. If more South African representatives were black, people abroad would become more interested,” he said.

During his tour Dr Phatudi visited Taiwan, Japan, Thailand, the United States and Britain.

Lebowa had received several firm commitments from parties interested in investing in the area. A shoe factory and a factory manufacturing post office machinery would soon be established.

Asked if he had encountered any problems with the strong disinvestment lobby in Europe and the United States, Dr Phatudi said he had not.

“I selected my targets very well and those people we were able to speak to responded favourably towards us,” he said.

He saw a need for his government to initiate direct communications with contacts they had established.

South African Embassy officials, through whom the homeland depended for its international links, did not know enough: “South African Embassy staff generally know very little about our situation,” said Dr Phatudi.

Investment in Lebowa would alleviate unemployment which had reached critical proportions.

He said he had also used the visit to explain his idea of a federal dispensation for South Africa.

Dr Phatudi said the success of his tour would not alter his views on not opting for independence.
Phatudi may seek help from West

LONDON — The chief minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi will soon seek western support for the moves homeland leaders are making towards a new federal system for South Africa.

Dr Phatudi confirmed this here this week after a speech at a South African embassy luncheon during which he referred to the homeland leaders’ initiative as the “trend of the future” in South Africa.

He attended the luncheon shortly before leaving London for Johannesburg after a three-week trip that took him to Hong Kong, Thailand, Taiwan, Japan and the United States of America before his arrival in London at the weekend.

His main objective has been attracting investment to Lebowa — but he also spent time in the United States discussing South African constitutional development with one of that country’s leading academic experts on federal constitutions.

After the embassy luncheon at which he was the guest of honour, Dr Phatudi spoke of the meeting of homeland and other black leaders in South Africa on July 11 at which it was decided to press for a federal dispensation that would give a fair political deal to all South Africans.

“We have said that enough is enough . . . we must get away from apartheid,” he told an audience which included Sir John Leahy, deputy under-secretary of state at the Foreign Office responsible for Africa and the Middle East.

In an interview afterwards Dr Phatudi said that he had asked the South African embassies in all the countries he visited to spread the word about the “new trend” towards a federal constitution for all South Africans.

He had also discussed the “trend” earlier at a meeting with Sir John Leahy.

“When I get back to South Africa I will sit down and plan a campaign to gain support from the western countries, all of which have a vested interest in peaceful progress in southern Africa.

“Initially, we will contact the different ambassadors in South Africa.

“Later — towards the end of this year or early next year — I plan a visit to different western countries in order to discuss our federal plans with representatives of their governments and to ask them for their support.

“I believe that I will need to become a kind of roving ambassador because we want the world to support us.”
Phatudi's non-racial spadework overseas (1983)

By Anthony Duigan

Independence is not an option to even consider. The only political solution for South Africa and the homelands lies in the federal initiatives he and other black leaders are pursuing, Dr Cedric Phatudi, the Lebowa Chief Minister, said yesterday.

He was speaking at a Press conference in Johannesburg shortly after his return from a three-week visit to the Far East, US and Britain during which he sought investment for Lebowa.

He also used the opportunity to discuss with overseas leaders the initiatives presently being undertaken by various homeland leaders to promote a non-racial federal system as a political solution in South Africa, he said.

"I don't like to hear anything about independence — there's no such thing," Dr Phatudi replied in answer to a question about his views on independence for Lebowa. "There is only interdependence and the only way this can be brought about is through the federal system I'm agitating for."

South Africa's official "politics of exclusion" was a complete failure and people overseas just shook their heads about separate development.

"Representations from white leaders in South Africa don't impress overseas people, but when they see black leaders it carries weight," he said.

"I met a lot of South African embassy staff in the different countries. I'm satisfied they don't know enough and, in particular, do not know what the black states are saying about the failure of separate development."

Dr Phatudi recruited teachers of key subjects such as English, mathematics and physics in Britain and hoped they would shortly be in Lebowa.

Far East, US and British firms were interested in opening up in Lebowa.
Lebowa reappoints ex-Minister

PIETERSBURG. — The Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, has appointed Mr Kgoshi Lebogang Matlala as a Minister Without Portfolio in the Cabinet.

Mr Matlala was Minister of Works from 1973 to 1978. Rumours say that Dr Phatudi is to reshuffle the Cabinet this week and that the Minister of Works, Mr N M Ramoloko, will be switched to the new Department of Mining and Economic Affairs. This would leave the way clear for Mr Matlala to resume as Minister of Works.
Govt prepares for Moutse move

By JEAN LE MAY

The Government appears to be going ahead with plans to hand over the Moutse area of Lebowa to kwaNdebele in spite of strong protests from the Lebowa legislative assembly.

A notice excising Moutse (near Groblersdal) from Lebowa, the North Sotho homeland, was published in the Government Gazette on August 28.

It says the excision will come into operation "on a date to be fixed by the State President".

However, Dr Cedric Phutladi, Chief Minister of Lebowa, said yesterday the handing over would be "suspended until we have had further discussions with the Prime Minister."

"Mr Botha has promised to come to Lebowa to discuss the Moutse issue within two or three weeks of the end of the present parliamentary session," he said.

The Prime Minister and Dr Phadumo held discussions on the issue last month.

Chief T C Mathebe, senior chief in the Moutse area, has said the 76,000 Moutse residents would not leave without a fight.
Dying Here

ARE PEOPLE

Dying from
Being

Every day in Leprosa,

Two million children in Leprosa. 120,000 are malnourished.

Lauren Gower

People of Paula Stinton's Station

The little children in Leprosa are living in depa...

SUNDAY EXPRESS O'GROVE 9, 1989

PHOTO COPY
In the battle against malnutrition victims must learn to eat again

Victoria Mahi is eight years old and weighs 13kg. Though she is slowly getting better, she still cannot walk on her own and has problems balancing. She is exceptionally small for her age and looks about three.

Victoria also suffers from a kind of depression and the doctors fear her physical and mental retardation may be permanent. She is an example of a child who has a chronic lack of protein and vitamins in her diet.

In Lobotho, where The Daily Express reporters found Victoria and others, malnutrition, poverty, unemployment, political change and two drought years have caused a situation where the majority of people are suffering.

Malnourished babies are stricken byrickets and officials find it difficult to say whether they are winning the war against malnutrition which threatens the lives of 20,000 children.

Pellagra: Scourge of the mind

THE MAN’S eyes are blank, as is his mind. He doesn’t even know his name.

He is suffering from pellagra — a vitamin B deficiency found among children over five and adults.

If untreated, pellagra victims develop a form of psychosis which is increasing among thousands of malnourished Lobotho.

At the Bela Bela Hospital in Boehm, north of Pitsburg, a man was unable to supply the most basic information about himself.

M arcus P Mala, who heads the hospital, said his responses to her questions were incomprehensible.

He said he was being treated with high doses of vitamin B supplement, but was unable to say how he would change without such treatment.

Pellagra is another malnutritional disease resulting from a lack of a specific B-vitamin. It occurs mainly in children over five and in adults.

In some of the parishioners’ wards there were about 30 patients who were suffering from pellagra.

When they are out of danger, they are moved from the specialized ward to the general ward.

But said Dr Dippenaar, this took months before they began to gain weight.

“Sometimes these babies lose all their weight in one month,” he said.

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NGK schemes bring relief to drought areas

By Hannes Ferguson

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

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

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

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

EMERGENCY

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

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

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

The superintendent of the local Boschhoff Hospital, Dr P Roux, said the number of kwashiorkor patients had increased considerably since the drought started and preventive care was all-important. Kwashiorkor was the result of ignorance as much as of hardship.

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

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

GOODWILL

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

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

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

About 13 white ministers were helping with the various projects.
Farmers could feed some of their starving livestock and sell surplus milk with the proceeds to save their small herds, Dr. Coetzee said.

**GOODWILL**

The operation ran into some trouble with the goodwill of some farmers and the Meat Board and the veterinary authorities. This was a serious issue to be resolved.

Also near Giyani, small committees of men have been helped to start vegetable gardens to provide their families with better food. The money needed for this purpose comes from the government, while farmers supply the produce.

This type of community-based agricultural initiative is a great way to provide a sustainable source of income and food security.
Students sue Lebowa police minister

PIETERSBURG — Fifty-two summonses have been issued in the Thamamoupo magistrate's court in Lebowa against the Minister of Police, in connection with alleged assaults on Turfloop University students earlier this year.

The minister is being sued for a total of R78 000 by 52 University of the North students, following an alleged baton charge by Lebowa police at the campus on June 16 this year.

According to the legal representatives here, they issued summonses after having failed to obtain a response from the minister.

Letters of demand to the minister, in which the 52 students were each suing for R1 500 damages, were issued on July 6, and according to the lawyers, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kgoshi Z Seleka, said then that the matter had been referred to the Secretary of the Lebowa Department of Justice.

The students allege in their affidavits that at about midnight on June 16, Lebowa police stormed into their rooms where, without any provocation, they assaulted them.

The letters of demand state that as a result of the assaults, the students sustained certain injuries, suffered shock, pain and humiliation.

The police action resulted in an examination boycott by students on July 17 and the university authorities, after having failed to reach a compromise with the students, closed the campus until July 1.

A further boycott on July 1 failed after a number of students went back to write examinations and approximately 400 students who did not write were excluded from the university this semester. — SAPA
Lebowa keeps growth pace

The Lebowa Development Corporation in Pietersburg has managed to maintain its record of continuous and steady growth, although general progress was impaired by the severe drought and the difficult financial situation.

Dr J H Pretorius, LDC chairman, said in the corporation's 1983 annual report that total capital investment rose to R36m, an improvement of 35% on the previous year's figure of R26.1m.

Net current assets stood at R4.6m, while turnover grew from R3.9m to R4.7m.

Decentralisation benefits to potential industrialists increased the number of enquiries from entrepreneurs, Dr Pretorius said.

Demand for housing finance exceeded supply and a dearth of serviced stands in proclaimed towns, as well as limited funds, were inhibiting factors. Nevertheless, 58 loans with a total value of R1.2m were granted, while investment in houses exclusively owned by Lebowa citizens totalled R3.2m.

Emphasis was placed on the promotion of the entrepreneurial spirit in Lebowa and the total budget for assisting small businesses was increased.

Highlights of the year were the formation of a bakery company under a Lebowa citizen and the establishment of an export-based clothing factory with Israeli partners.

The corporation subscribed to the principle of small industry development and erected 105 factory units with a further 20 planned for 1984.

Agricultural investment totalled R1.4m, bringing the corporation's total investment in agriculture to R5.2m.

Since the inception of the training division more than 2,000 people participated in training programmes. Apart from training, 800 secondary school students were presented with commercial career guidance programmes, while 243 promising students were given bursaries at universities, technical institutes, colleges and secondary schools.
Lebowa hits snag with rain-maker

Mail Reporter

RAIN-MAKING machines costing R1-million each have arrived in South Africa. But there’s a snag: nobody appears to know how the Japanese-made machines work.

The machines, bought by the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr C N Pathodi, apparently make water from humidity, not clouds.

Drought-stricken Lebowa does not have much humidity to gather moisture.

Dr Francis Gamble, of the University of the Witwatersrand’s Department of Geography and Environment Studies, only known about the “cloud seeding” method of rainmaking.

Yesterday, Dr Pathodi was unavailable for comment but his assistant secretary Mr M F Chuene said: “We are going to see it for the first time, too.”

The machine has not yet been tested in South Africa. Dr Pathodi “was satisfied with the machine when he was in Japan.” Mr Chuene said, “although he (Dr Pathodi) does not understand how the machine works.”

He said there was an agreement setting out terms of payment for the machinery.
RAIN-MAKER’S DRY RUN

BY SIMON WILSON
Industrial Editor

THE FIRST of Lebowa’s “rain-making” machines is to be deployed early next month to relieve a severe water shortage in the north of the region.

However, the “rain-making” function attributed to the machines by Dr Cedric Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa, is not strictly correct.

The machine involved is the Japanese-made Mitsubishi water-collecting system, which is basically a large condenser.

The Lebowa Government has bought four of the machines at R250 000 each. Two of them arrived in South Africa last week in knocked-down form; the other two are expected in May or June next year.

Dr Phatudi decided to buy the machines when he saw them at an agricultural show in Taiwan in August.

But the Chief Minister appears to have been under a misapprehension about the machines’ functions.

He announced last week that the first “trial rains” generated by the machines would fall this week.

What will, in fact, happen is that the first of the systems to be assembled will be given a trial run.

The systems, described yesterday by Mr Casper Coetzee, head of the mechanical section at the Lebowa Department of Agriculture, are container-sized condensers.

Fans, powered by a 63 KVA generator set, suck in air and heat it with petrol-fuelled burners. The air is then rapidly cooled to condense the moisture.

With ambient humidity at 10%, the machines produce 1 000 litres of water per 24 hours.

The Lebowa Government lacks qualified personnel to maintain the machines, but an engineer is being trained by Mitsubishi at Isando.

The first machine is expected to be in full working order by the beginning of next month, and will be sent to the Blosherg area of northern Lebowa which is still stricken by drought.

Mr Coetzee said the machines were the first of their type to be imported into southern Africa.

“We expect to have some growing pains in setting the machines up, but we know they work well and are economically viable,” he said.
Tribe thwarts creation of Lebowa reserve

Pretoria Correspondent

High-level talks between the Lebowa and South African Governments about the establishment of a nature reserve in the ecologically unique Blouberg Mountains are being thwarted by the refusal of a tribe to move from its traditional lands.

The tribe, under the leadership of Chief Malabok, occupies an area on a farm, The Glade, which is said to be the central core of the mountain system.

The Under-Secretary of the Lebowa Department of Agriculture, Mr C.J. Renken, said attempts were being made to get the people to move willingly.

Negotiations are under way to get them to move of their own accord," he said. "They can, of course, be moved with force, but we do not want to do that. I believe there is still a chance that they will move.

The area, an isolated mountain system in the north-western Transvaal, close to the Zimbabwean and Botswana borders, consists of 75,000 ha.

The Blouberg Mountains are ecologically important for various reasons:

- They support a substantial population of the endangered Cape Vulture.
- They have the tallest and oldest yellowwood trees in the Transvaal are found there.
- It is the most northern area in South Africa where fynbos is found.
- It is a water catchment area and, with the removal of the trees, the sponge and seepage systems will be destroyed.
- Rare flower and tree species occur there.

Committee nominees called for

The Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr P.J. Badenhorst, has called for nominations for candidates to serve on publications committees appointed by the Directorate of Publications in terms of the Publications Act.

The Act requires the Minister to compile a list every three years of people who may be appointed to committees.

Interested bodies and persons are welcome to submit the names and particulars of persons with the necessary educational qualifications, insight and attitude.

Application forms can be obtained from the Director-General of Internal Affairs in Pretoria and should be submitted to the Director of Publications in Cape Town.

Call from Life Line

Life Line needs new counsellors for the January 14 training course.

There is a special need for Afrikaans-speaking volunteers.

The only qualification needed is a concern for others, but volunteers are required to be over 21, to have transport and to give 15 hours a month of their time.

The training course — for which a fee to cover initial costs will be payable — consists of the development of personal growth to help understand self and others.

Contact Life Line between 8.30 am and 1 pm at (011) 728-1331 for interviews.
Questions about the management of the multimillion-rand budget of the Lebowa Development Corporation have been raised by sources outside the homeland.

The Star asked a top LDC official to answer the queries which involve expenditure of almost R1 million of LDC funds.

The money was used:
- To cover loans to a company which has links with a top corporation official.
- To pay architect's fees for the building of a private house for a top LDC employee.
- To pay for overseas trips by officials.

The details given to The Star by outside sources showed that:
- A loan of R900 000 was made to a Pietersburg company which has links with another company which has as one of its directors LDC chairman Dr J H Pretorius.
- The home of LDC general manager Mr Johan Koster was built by an LDC team at cost plus 10 percent to a design drawn up by an architect specially employed by the LDC for the assignment.
- Overseas trips costing more than R40 000 and described as "of questionable value to the LDC" were undertaken by officials and Lebowa Government ministers this year.

**DENIED**

In an interview with The Star's Northern Transvaal Bureau chief, Dirk Nel, Mr Koster denied there was anything irregular in the LDC's management policies.

"The R900 000 loan was made to Packsure Pietersburg (Pty) Ltd, a plastics company which the LDC is helping to establish at Seshego," he said.

"Dr Pretorius is a director of a company that has shares in Packsure but he declared this interest and withdrew from the meeting at which the loan was granted to the company."

Mr Koster said he and a number of Lebowa Government officials had made a trip to the Far East and the United States in August. They had all worked very hard to promote the homeland's image among businessmen in these countries, he said.

"We also went to negotiate for new industries for Lebowa and no wives went on this trip."

Mr Koster admitted that his home had been built by an affiliate of the LDC to a design drawn up by an architect paid by the Corporation. "But this was sanctioned by the LDC board which decided it was the best way to get the job done," he said.

The LDC is the economic development arm of the Lebowa Government with a capital investment of about R38 million.

Its function is to stimulate business investment and the development of local entrepreneurs.
Confusion mounts over Lebowa millions

By Anthony Duigan

Confusion is mounting over who has responsibility for the management of the controversial multimillion-rand budget of the Lebowa Development Corporation.

Lebowa and South African Government officials either would not or were unable to comment today on queries concerning the expenditure of almost R1 million of LDC funds.

The money was used:

- To cover loans to a company which has links with a top Lebowa official.
- To pay an architect for designing the private house of a top LDC official.
- To cover the expenses of overseas trips by officials.

Lebowa's Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi, said today he was surprised to hear of the queries but was not in any position to comment.

"The LDC is still answerable to the Corporation for Economic Development (CED) in Pretoria," he said.

The CED managing director, Mr J Nieuwoudt, said all LDC functions had already been transferred to the Lebowa development body.

The Ministry of Co-operation and Development office also said it would be premature to make any comment at this stage. LDC chairman Dr J H Pretorius was unavailable for comment.