

HOMELANDS - KWANDEBELE - GENERAL

1991-1992

# Violence 'hampers talks'

(121)

*CP Press 6/1/91*

THE Chief Minister of Kwandebele, Prince Senzangakhona Mahlangu, has appealed to all political organisations in the country to make 1991 a success as far as negotiations are concerned.

He said he hoped the government would, during its parliamentary session this year, get rid of all laws regarded as obstacles to the negotiation process.

Mahlangu said it was also important that all political organisations, irrespective of their ideology, form a front since they were all faced with common problems.

If violence was not stopped immediately, he said, it would be an obstacle to the negotiation process. - Sapa

# Pretoria aid cutbacks 'to hit KwaNdebele growth'

810am 17/11/91  
GOVERNMENT's budgetary aid cutbacks to self-governing states had put future industrial development in KwaNdebele on hold, a KwaNdebele National Development Corporation (KNDC) spokesman said yesterday. (12)

He said existing industries would not be affected by the cutbacks.

Recently the KNDC said foreign investors continued to put money into its Ekandustria industrial area.

Ekandustria began six years ago and over 100 industries have been estab-

lished there.

Companies in SA, Germany, Italy, Israel and the Far East have collectively invested more than R400m.

In the past financial year about 28 new factories were established, injecting more than R10m into KwaNdebele's economy in salaries and wages.

During a recent visit to Ekandustria, Trade and Industry deputy director-general industry Johan Lamprecht described his first visit to the industrial centre as "a revelation".

# HOMELAND CHIEF ON MURDER RAP

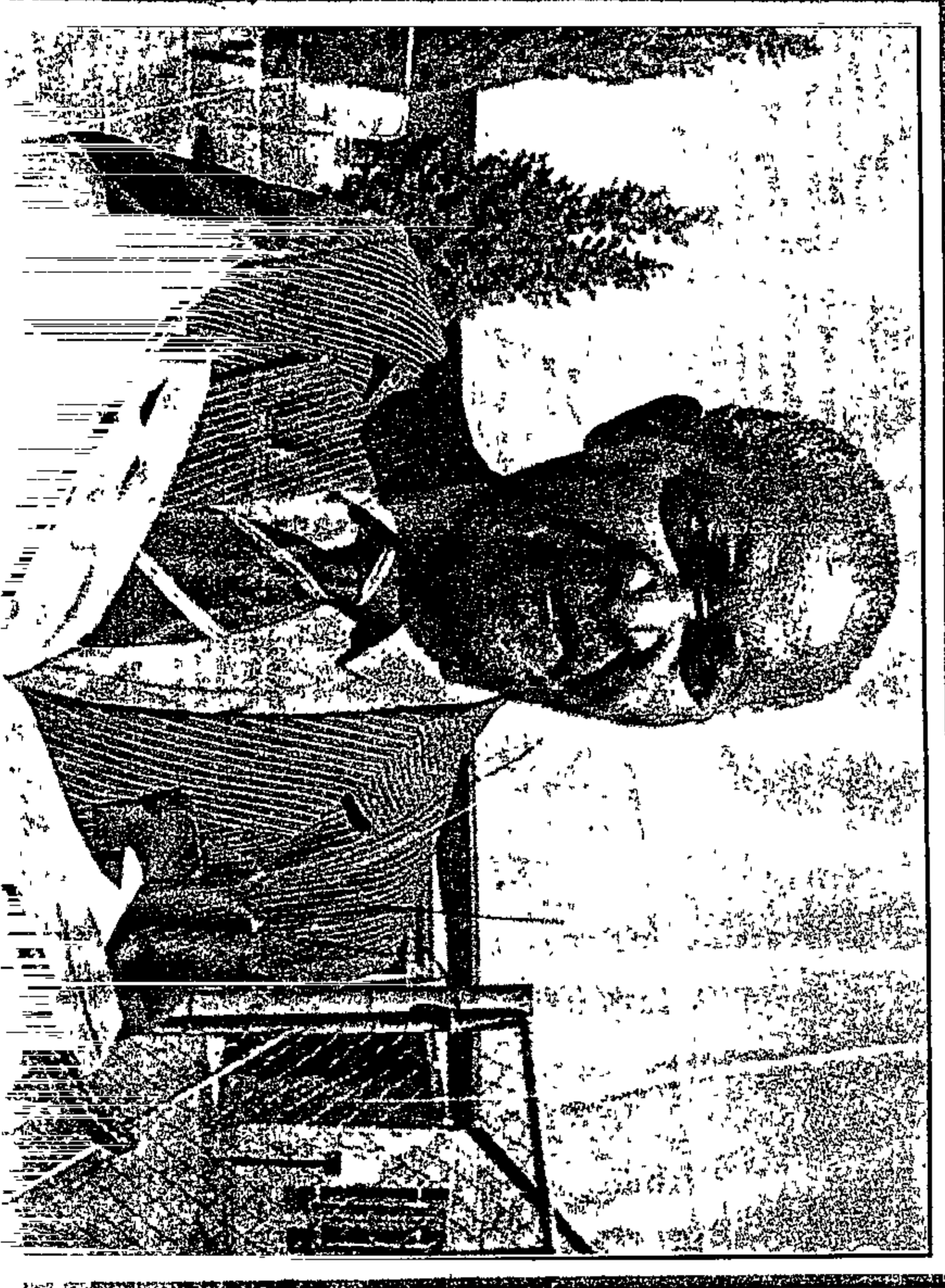
*C/Pres 2/3/91*

*(121)*

**'MI man' alleges he knows chief's killers**

By S'BU MKGAD *(121)*

A MAN claiming to be a SADF Military Intelligence (MI) agent this week alleged he knew the assassins of former Congress of Traditional Leaders of SA (Contralesa) president Chief Mhlabuzima Maphumulo. But the man, who identified himself as Sipho Madlala, disappeared from a Maritzburg hotel before he could substantiate his claims. It appears the man, who had been booked into the hotel by a "security firm", panicked and fled after a fearful Maritzburg journalist failed to show up for an interview.



**'Brigadier told cops to distort statements of victims'**

By MARTIN NTSOENGOE

A HUSHED Pretoria Supreme Court this week heard how former KwaNdebele Chief Minister George Majozi Mahangu allegedly drove around his homeland shooting "comrades" at random. Mahangu, who has since been deposed as chief minister, is facing two charges of murder and two of attempted murder. The crimes were allegedly committed while he was still in office. He has pleaded not guilty and is out on bail of R1 000. In the dramatic hearing which is drawing a lot of public interest - evidence has been led that former KwaNdebele Commissioner of Police, Brigadier HC Lerm, had ordered detectives to "distort" statements made to the police concerning charges against the head of state in order to make prosecution impossible.



**Former Chief Minister Mahangu outside court.**

Manangu, who was deposed as chief minister, is facing two charges of murder and two of attempted murder. The crimes were allegedly committed while he was still in office.

He has pleaded not guilty and is out on bail of R1 000.

In the dramatic hearing - which is drawing a lot of public interest - evidence has been led that former KwaNdebele Commissioner of Police, Brigadier HC Lerm, had ordered detectives to "distort" statements made to the police concerning charges against the head of state in order to make prosecution impossible.

Lerm had been seconded to KwaNdebele from South Africa.

Charges against the former chief minister - who was also leader of the Imbokodo vigilante group - stem from the fatal shooting in 1986 of Johannes Mahlangu near Waterval Boven and Jabulani Malaza at Tweefontein in KwaNdebele.

KwaNdebele resident and state witness Piet Manamela testified before Judge Du Plessis and two assessors that on the night of June 1 that year, he and three friends were on their way from a shop in Waterval Boven when a police Casspir stopped nearby.

They saw the former chief minister alight from the vehicle and run after them. Mahlangu coughed, and there was a sudden volley of gunfire.

Manamela said he tried to run away, but tripped and saw his friend Johannes Mahlangu fall down, fatally wounded.

The former chief minister came to where Manamela was lying, armed with a shotgun. He was dressed in dark clothes and a balaclava, Manamela said, but his face was not covered.

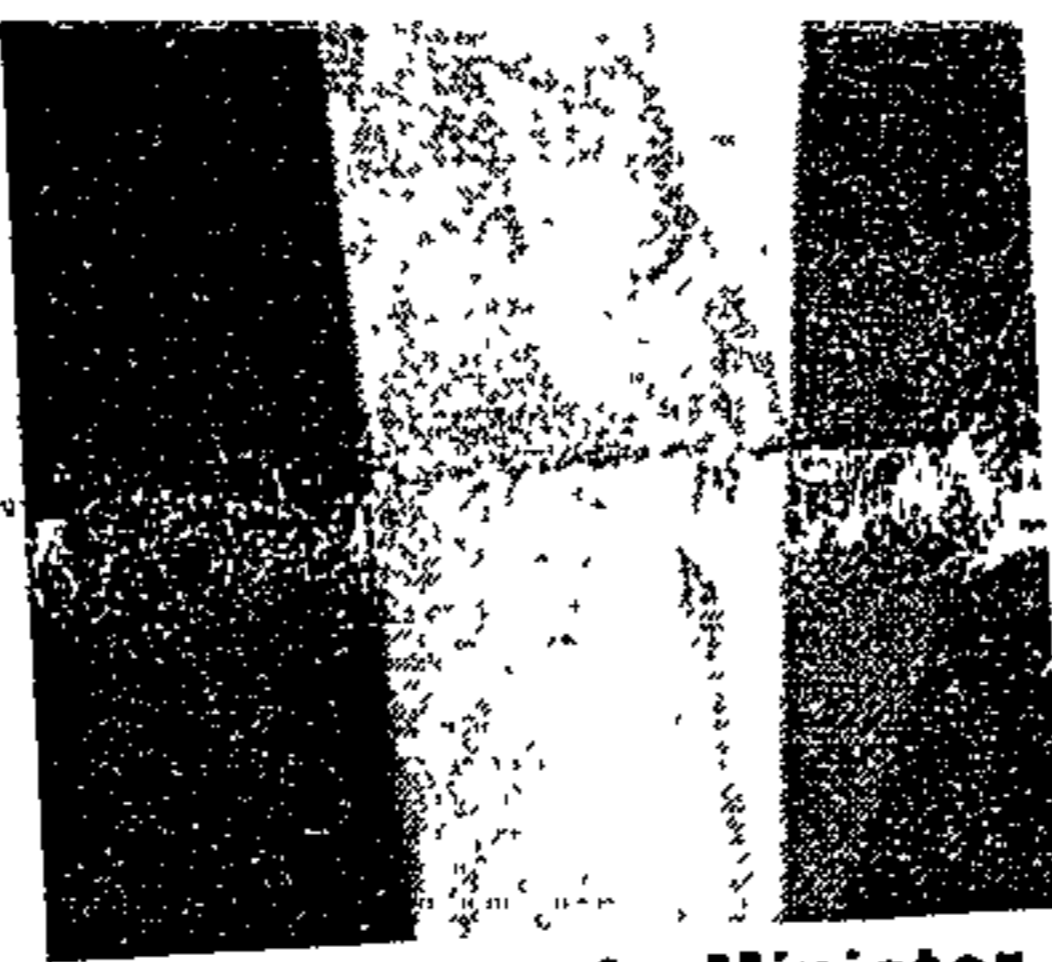
Mahlangu then shot him in the upper leg and buttocks.

On the murder of Malaza, the indictment alleged the deceased was in the company of a Samuel Mahlangu at Tweefontein.

The former chief minister allegedly got out of his car and approached the two with a shotgun in his hands. He shouted "Ja, maComrade" and fired a shot in the direction of Malaza, fatally wounding him.

Another state witness, Detective-Sergeant Johan

■ To Page 2



Former Chief Minister Mahlangu outside court.



## Former chief minister faces murder charges

■ From Page 1 (121)

Stemmet, earlier this week told a stunned court how he was ordered by Lerm to change statements given by Mahlangu's alleged victims.

Stemmet said he had been instructed by Lerm to "investigate" criminal complaints against the chief minister, other members of the Legislative Assembly and members of Imbokodo.

However, he said Lerm instructed him to investigate the cases "in such a way" the accused could not appear in court.

Lerm told him and a Lieutenant Van Wyk to take down additional statements, but to "distort" them so they would

contradict the original statements.

Stemmet said the aim was to "twist" the original statements so the Attorney-General would refuse to prosecute.

Stemmet shocked the packed court when he said his conscience troubled him so much that he wrote and sent a 27-page memorandum about corruption in KwaNdebele to the then State President PW Botha, and to another person in Groblersdal.

He refused to reveal the identity of this other person, saying that another person who knew about the memorandum had been murdered in KwaNdebele.

The trial continues tomorrow.

been furnished to the Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, if so, (a) which section of the Defence Force, (b) to which of these organisations and (c) to what extent,

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

*Hansard 5/3/91*

B363E

#### The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) and (2) As far as the SA Defence Force is concerned, I refer you to the answer given by the State President regarding the National Intelligence Service, which suffices

#### Organisational support to self-governing territories

\*22 Mr J H MOMBORG asked the Minister of Development Aid † *(121)*

(1) Whether, over the past 10 years, any section of his Department or of the governments of the self-governing territories has directly or indirectly given financial or organisational support to any of the cultural or political organisations of the said territories, if so, (a) what sections of the Department or the departments of the self-governing territories, (b) to which such organisations and (c) to what extent, (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

*Hansard 5/3/91.*

B366E

#### The MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AID:

(1) Yes  
 (a) Directorate Social and Ethnological Services  
 (b) Historical Monuments Committee of KwaNdebele  
 (c) An official of the Department of Development Aid is serving, since the establishment of the Department, as member of the Historical Monuments Committee of KwaNdebele where he is rendering expert advice. No financial or further organisational assistance is rendered.

Inquiries were made to the Governments of the self-governing territories in order to reply in full to the question. Feedback is still awaited

*Hansard 5/3/91* whereafter the honourable member will be furnished with a written reply on these questions *(121)*

(2) No A statement is not deemed necessary.

#### Electrification of schools

\*23 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Training *Hansard 5/3/91*

(1) Whether any investigation has been conducted into the electrification of schools falling under his control, if not, why not, if so, (a) when and (b) what was the outcome,

(2) what will be the additional (a) capital and (b) annual operating cost of providing electricity to all schools other than farm schools?

B367E

#### The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

(1) No The provision of additional classrooms, teachers and equipment enjoys priority over the electrification of those schools where electricity has not been provided. Where electricity is available, new schools and schools where extensions are being added to the buildings, are provided with electricity

(2) The information is not available

#### Avoidance of military service: indemnity

\*24 Lt-Gen R H D ROGERS asked the Minister of Defence. *Hansard 5/3/91*

(1) Whether any persons who left the Republic for the purpose of avoiding military service and who have subsequently been granted indemnity by the Government will be subject to conscription by the South African Defence Force upon their return;

(2) whether any other persons returning to the Republic from voluntary exile are to be made subject to conscription,

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

B376E

#### The MINISTER OF DEFENCE.

(1) Such an indemnity covers an instance where an individual has committed the

*Hansard 5/3/91* offence of contravening section 126A(1)(a) of the Defence Act (Act No 44 of 1957) It stand to reason that he can no longer be prosecuted for that offence. The indemnity does not, however, preclude him from being called up again for military service in terms of the Act

(2) Yes

(3) No

#### Ezibeleni Township: water supply

\*25 Mr A E DE WET asked the Minister of Planning, Provincial Affairs and National Housing *Hansard 5/3/91*

(1) Whether the municipality of Queenstown has cut off the water supply to Ezibeleni Township, if so, why,

(2) whether these residents have embarked on a consumer boycott in Queenstown, if so, what were the reasons advanced for this boycott,

(3) whether the cutting off of the water supply had any other effects on the residents of this township, if so, what effects, (4) whether he has investigated the grievances of these residents and the underlying reasons which led to dispute, if not, why not, if so, what were his findings?

B377E

#### The MINISTER OF PLANNING, PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HOUSING:

(1) Yes, Ezibeleni is situated in the Transkei. The water supply was cut off by Queenstown Municipality because Ezibeleni did not pay its account to Queenstown. The water was connected again on 22 February 1991 after negotiations

(2) Yes, the reasons advanced for the boycott are

— Arrear amounts for what must be written off  
 — Two prisoners must be released  
 — The Town Clerk and Mayor of Queenstown must resign

(3) Yes, there was a possibility of a health risk before the water was connected again on 22 February 1991

(4) The matter was investigated from which it became evident that Ezibeleni is situated in the Transkei and it is accordingly the responsibility of the Transkei Government to find a solution, if necessary in co-operation with Queenstown Municipality. *Hansard 5/3/91*

#### Certain person: deportation

\*26 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs: *Hansard 5/3/91*

(1) Whether arrangements have been made to deport a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, if so, (a) when is the deportation to take place, (b) to which country is this person to be deported and (c) what is his name,

(2) whether he has consulted the Minister of Defence or the head of the Civil Cooperation Bureau about the proposed deportation,

(3) whether he will make a statement on this matter?

B378E

#### The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(1) Yes  
 (a) 31 March 1991  
 (b) He may possibly be removed to Ireland as he is the holder of a valid Irish passport. He may, however, at his own expense depart from the Republic to any country of his own choice  
 (c) Donald Acheson  
 (2) No The decision concerning his removal rests solely with the Department of Home Affairs.  
 (3) No

#### Surplus of 1 000 teachers

\*27. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Finance *Hansard 5/3/91*

(1) Whether he recently made the statement that the Department of Education and Culture of the House of Delegates had a surplus of 1 000 teachers, if so, how was this figure arrived at,

*Sowetan*  
**More failures  
in KwaNdebele:**

9/11/92  
(121)  
MORE than 60 percent of  
KwaNdebele's 1991 ma-  
triculation candidates  
failed

A spokesman for the  
KwaNdebele education de-  
partment said only 2 583 of  
8 800 candidates passed,  
with 493 gaining exemp-  
tions. --Sapa.

# Reshuffle in KwaNdebele 121

KWANDEBELE Chief Minister Prince James Mahlangu yesterday announced a Cabinet reshuffle. *Sowetan 3/4/91*

Deputy ministers have also been appointed.

Two ministers serving in the present Cabinet will swap portfolios.

Former minister of internal affairs Mr Solly Mntungwa Mahlangu

will take over the information and citizen liaison department.

The previous minister of that department, Mr Lucas Guy Mthimunye, takes over internal affairs.

Mr Steven Skosana becomes deputy minister for health, and Paradise Mahlangu will be deputy minister for education and culture.

The present deputy minister of internal affairs Mr Jabu L. Mahlangu will become the deputy minister of works and water affairs.

Mr Steve Mabona, formerly a deputy minister in the chief minister's department, will now be more involved in the law and order department. - *Sapa.*

LIBRARY  
ACCOUNTING  
DEPARTMENT OF  
TOWN



The kaNgwane Department of Education and Culture has initiated a monthly newsletter called KaNgwane Education News (Ken).

In this paper the department aims to facilitate communication among the various parties involved in education and the community, according to the homeland's education and culture minister, professor Selby Repinga

The four-page document published its first edition in February and focused on events in the homeland's education arena, learning resources, among other issues. It is distributed free of charge mainly to teachers and pupils with an appeal reading. "Ken is your newsletter, and your contributions will make it interesting".

In the same edition Ken wrote stories about renovation of schools, the opening of South Africa's first environmental school and moves to improve and expand pre-schools in the homeland.

According to the newsletter, the kaNgwane education department was the first in the country to have accepted the 1989 white paper on environmental education as an integral part of its education policy.

### Advise

In its front page article, Ken wrote about the establishment of the kaNgwane Technological Education Working Group (Kate). The group is made up of businesspeople and industrialists from the Lowveld area and will advise the department on the development of technological education.

A pilot scheme has already been introduced at the kaNyamazane Technical Orientation Centre at the standard six level, said the newsletter. It added: "Special technical classes are offered to standard six pupils of the Thembeka High School in kaNyamazane."

Some of the subjects taught in this scheme are technical drawing, woodwork, metalwork, brick-laying, plumbing and electricity. The newsletter said the department was committed to providing "relevant" education and training in view of the fact that "technological education is of utmost importance to the future economic growth of

## Ken to facilitate communication in education

New Nation  
(Learning Nation)

5/4-11/4/91.

(12)

kaNgwane".

The newsletter said an Environment Education Centre was currently being built in the Shongwe Game Reserve.

Environmental education programmes will be established and teachers and students will be welcome to visit the centre and be taken on trails and walks through the reserve, said the newsletter.

### Exciting

Another exciting article in the newsletter is that of the expansion of pre-schools throughout the homeland. Ken reported that an organisation named as kaNgwane Early Learning Association (Kangela) was spearheading the project which gets some form of subsidy from the kaNgwane education department.

The newsletter said the department of education and culture's objectives in establishing these type of schools were to improve pre-school education and encourage community involvement in early education.

It said workshops for pre-school teachers were occasionally run and outside experts in the field were brought in to lead the discussions.

# Plastic maker to spend R34m

S/Times (Bus/T) 2/14/91

121

TRANSPOLY, a plastic manufacturer at Ekandustria, KwaNdebele, is to spend another R34-million in its fourth expansion since it was established in 1985.

Set up with the aid of the KwaNdebele National Development Corporation, Transpoly specialises in plastic packaging and sheeting and produces millions of carrier bags for chain stores each month.

The initial investment of R7-million is now worth R70-million and the site is on 14 000m<sup>2</sup> under one roof. The company employs about 500.

## Business Times Reporter

Transpoly is a subsidiary of JSE-listed Rubenstein Holdings, which came to the market in 1985.

The latest expansion involves the amalgamation with Recyco, another affiliate of Rubenstein's.

In the past year, the company signed contracts worth R60-million for its products. Part of the expansion will involve a four-head plastic extruder, imported from Italy at a cost of R4-million. It also has in-line printers aimed at the

retail packaging market.

Transpoly supplies most of SA's chain stores with check-out bags and is a major supplier of shrink wrapping to the beer, beverage and brick industries.

Transpoly uses large volumes of raw materials, such as polyethylene which is supplied by AECI and Safripol. It also uses about 500 tons of recycled material a month.

In the past year, the plastic industry grew by nearly 10%, while the internal use and export of Transpoly's packaging products increased by more than 40%.

## SCHOOL WATCH

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

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

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

### Dissatisfaction

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

Subsequent to this and other irregularities, the students complained to the homeland administration and a commission of inquiry was appointed to investigate the allegations against the rector and some white staff members. *24/5 - 29/5/91*

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

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

### Failed

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Racism

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

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

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

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

# R19,5-m boost for KaNgwane

THE KaNgwane minister of economic affairs and finance yesterday tabled a R19,5 million budget and spelled out a policy aimed at promoting the territory's economic growth.

BY JOSHUA RABOROKO

Sowetan 28/5/91

121

"In this, our KaNgwane Economic Development Corporation has a prominent role to play. It will be called upon to aid not only new entrepreneurs but also to help existing businesses to expand service throughout the territory," he said.

"We will also use the KEDC as an agent to provide housing for KaNgwane's poor and needy people - a service that is becoming desperately urgent. The most fundamental of human needs is a home, clothing and education."

## Housing branch

The KEDC would make it possible to obtain homes below the R12 500 category and a sum of R3,8 million has been made available for that purpose. To enable the corporation to establish a housing branch, part of the money could be allocated to cover administrative costs.

In his budget speech in the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly, Mr DS Mkhwanazi said his government was negotiating with the South African Government to improve and expand infrastructure, agriculture, commerce and the manufacturing industry.

He called on the business community to join forces to set up retail centres along the main transport routes in order to attract a wider clientele and generate more business and thereby attract development capital.

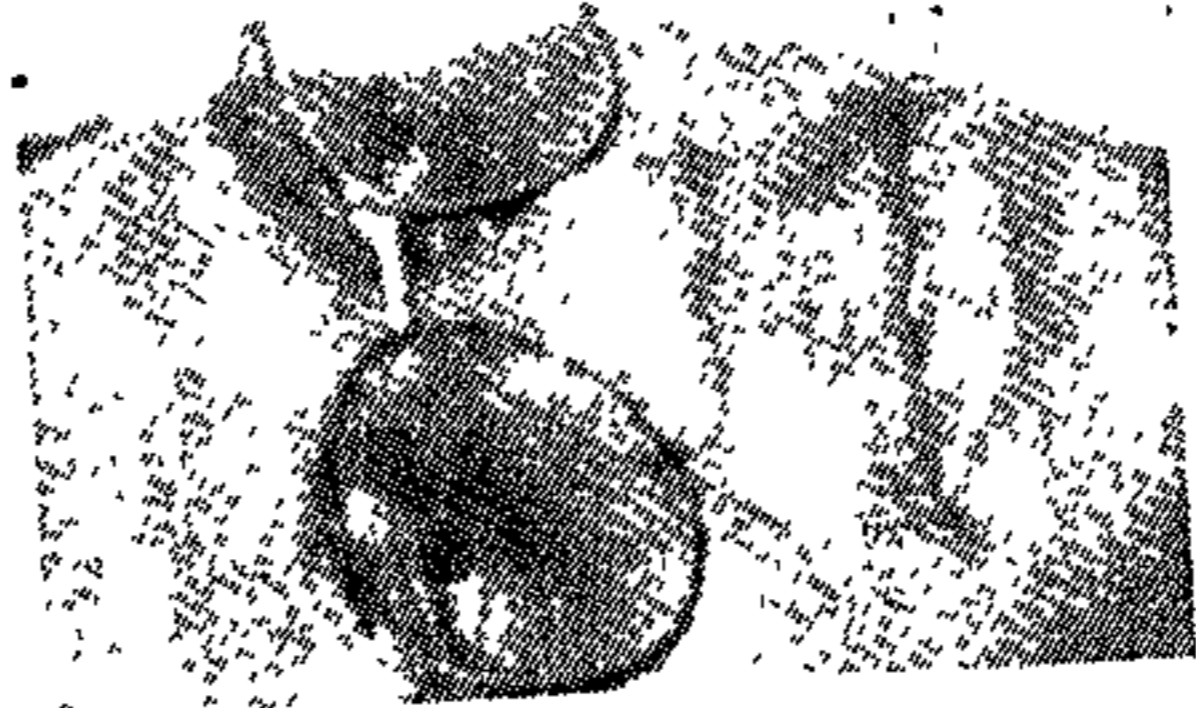
MKHWANAZI

"It must be made clear that low cost houses will not be given away. Buyers will have to make monthly payments to refund the costs. The payments will be determined in consultation with the Department of Home Affairs in a manner that will avoid hardship. The money thus recovered could be put into more housing," he said.

The housing project was specifically meant for the erection of low cost housing to help the low income group and not for the creation of lucrative jobs for the staff.

He said that the homeland was geared towards economic development and in order to achieve that, more business ventures would have to be undertaken.

He believed that tourism had potential. Water resources, roads and other essential services would have to be provided for the sake of economic development.



# SA unfair says KwaNdebele

THE KwaNdebele government, which is unable to build even a hospital for its million people, has accused South Africa of deliberately withholding funds needed to upgrade the homeland.

In a statement released yesterday, the KwaNdebele government said the "unfavourable treatment" meted out to it by the South African Government followed their rejection of independence in 1986.

By MONK NKOMO

"Because we rejected independence, the R260 million which was earmarked for the development of KwaNdebele if it opted for independence was withdrawn," the homeland's statement said.

As a result of the underfunding, education in KwaNdebele was in chaos. It was also unable

to supply sufficient books and stationery to its pupils. There was also a shortage of teachers.

Mr Manuel da Silva, Press secretary for the Minister of Development Aid, Mr Jacob de Villiers, said from Cape Town yesterday that the State President had requested De Villiers to meet the KwaNdebele government to establish their needs and report back to him as soon as possible.

16/1/87  
20/1/87  
20/1/87

(121)

FILED IN ...



# Refugees flood country



Unwanted people with no status...Mozambican civil war refugees relax inside their tent at the Mangweni Transit Camp in Kangwane.



Cousins Sarah Miambo (left) and Rose Miambo exchange smiles after reuniting for the first time since a policeman "helped" them cross the border into South Africa. Rose is living against her will with a policeman in Kangwane

AN average of 700 victims of the Mozambican civil war, described by a volunteer relief worker as "unwanted people with no status", enter South Africa every month.

In April alone, 715 refugees crossed the border - many through a killer electric fence along the Komatipoort border - as the Mozambique National Resistance intensified its attack on civilians

By THEMBA MOLEFE

A youth, now aged 18 years, who crossed in 1988 bears the scar of the fence. He lost an arm when he touched the live wire and stayed in hospital for three years. He now lives in a refugee camp in KaNgwane.

Those who were brave enough to cross the Kruger National Park and survived, tell stories of lions eating other Mozambican refugees.

Volunteer relief

workers in the KaNgwane homeland, which is nearest to the Mozambican border, say more than 20 000 refugees live in several villages across the territory.

On top of being victims of war, refugees upon entering the country become victims of abuse and exploitation. They also face the constant fear of deportation.

Said independent refugee field worker Ms Sally McKibbin: "As the war in Mozambique intensifies, so does the in-

flux of men, women and children fleeing the crisis - human beings who become unwanted people with no status in South Africa."

She said a major problem was that the war victims had no refugee status in South Africa. It was only through the mercy of the KaNgwane government that transit and refugee camps and aid centres were established.

### Relocated

Former Chief Minister Mr Enos Mabuza said in 1989 that any refugee crossing into Kangwane should be helped to reach the refugee centres, where they would be relocated and absorbed into the community until conditions in their country improved.

While Kangwane police do not arrest refugees, the South African Defence Force, with the help of informants,

## But they face life of fear, abuse and exploitation

does

Anonymity, ability to learn a South African black language fast and concealing a "giveaway" vaccination mark on their left forearms (South Africans are vaccinated on the left upper arm) may guarantee not being detected at an SADF roadblock.

On arrival, refugees immediately assume South African names for fear of being detected.

Refugees and residents in KaNgwane said SADF personnel randomly manned road blocks and demanded to see people's

left arms if they did not have any identification.

Many women who managed to cross the border never reach the refugee transit camp at Mangweni village, about 50 km from the Komatipoort border.

### Sold

Some told the *Sowetan* they were sold for as little as R30 as concubines by policemen manning the South African side of the border.

Self-styled guides who help Mozambicans cross the border for a fee of

R200 also ply the business of selling teenage girls.

A 24-year-old woman said she was sold to a 65-year-old drunken man in Tembisa on the East Rand. But she managed to escape and return to the refugee transit camp at Mangweni.

Despite aid the refugees get through voluntary groups sponsored by the British, German and Canadian embassies, many of them try to gain employment on farms around Komatipoort.

"This is where many are exploited because their status or lack of it," said McKibbin.

She said there were many cases where employers called in the police instead of paying workers. The refugees, sent by police back to Mozambique for repatriation, then begin the long trek back to South Africa.

Pic PAT SEBOKO

121

Sowetan 20/6/91

# Homeland claim to be discussed

By Mckeed Kotlolo  
Pretoria Bureau

Minister of Development Aid Jacob de Villiers is to hold an urgent meeting with the KwaNdebele government following the self-governing territory's accusation on Tuesday that the South African Government was financially punishing it for having rejected independence in 1986.

Mr de Villiers' press officer, Manuel da Silva, said President de Klerk had requested his Minister to meet the homeland government urgently over the issue.

Mr da Silva said the Commissioner General of KwaNdebele, J P Kriel, was busy arranging the meeting and hoped it would take place next week.

On Tuesday, the homeland government said

Pretoria was punishing the people of KwaNdebele because it refused to opt for independence.

The KwaNdebele government cited as examples the withdrawal of R260 million earmarked for the homeland's development had it opted for independence and the under-funding of education.

The South African Government had also refused to build a hospital in the homeland despite countless representations by the KwaNdebele government.

The KwaNdebele government said the territory was lacking in basic infrastructure, meaning that the Development Bank of Southern Africa would not lend the homeland money.

The same scenario applied to the Independent Development Trust.

Star 20/6/91

121

# Black passengers demand subsidies

THE KwaNdebele/Moutse Transport Committee has demanded an increased bus subsidy in line with the rail subsidy from the Minister of Transport, Dr PJ Welgemoed.

The community said in a memorandum submitted to the national transport conference held at the CSIR conference centre in Pretoria yesterday, that no other options were available to commuters in the areas except for buses; and the increase would have an adverse effect on the commuters.

In terms of the monthly average income of the area, 22 percent of household income is spent on transport, while domestic workers spent 42 percent, they said.

It said a survey conducted in the area suggested that 5 percent (and an outside maximum of 7,5 percent) is an acceptable portion of monthly income to spent on transport and that the community were not prepared to pay a percent more than they are presently spending on transport.

"Neither does the Department of Transport nor the KwaNdebele government subsidise transport for black scholars"

## Commuters only *Sowetan 15/8/91* (121) option is buses

The memorandum, co-signed by different organisations including civic organisations in the areas, the Transport and Allied Workers Union and the Transport and General Workers Union demand-

ed that a full subsidy must be raised to bring bus fares down to approximately 5 percent of the average income of the commuters in the areas

It also demanded that pensioners and the hand-

icapped receive a subsidy for all their travels within the greater KwaNdebele and Moutse areas.

Minister Welgemoed was given until September 1, the day on which the new Putco fares are due to be implemented, to respond.

The conference was also attended by a cross-section of people for trade unions, the kombi-taxi industry, and union officials.



# Ntuli fears for his life

By ELIAS MALULEKE

THE KwaNdebele regional chairman of the South African National Student Congress, Shadrack Ntuli, 22, is living in fear of his life following an alleged assault by a KwaNdebele minister and a threat to "get" him.

Ntuli, a student at the KwaNdebele College of Education, will seek a court interdict restraining some government ministers and their drivers from harassing him.

Ntuli alleges he is known to the ministers as a student leader at the college and, at the time of the alleged assault, was wearing a Sansco T-shirt. He claims that since the assault on April 12 he has been unable to have a

normal day's schooling because unknown people had been looking for him, threatening him with violence and accusing him of instigating the class boycott in KwaNdebele.

Ntuli alleges KwaNdebele government representatives came to the college on April 12 to address students who were boycotting classes due to a number of grievances.

He said students were ordered to go into the pavilion where a minister was shouted down after he made "derogatory" remarks about students.

"We started to chant liberation slogans and Chief Minister James Mahlagu took over and asked us to be quiet. But he, too, annoyed students

when he ordered application forms to be handed out, saying, 'I want to see if you barking dogs have teeth'."

Ntuli said students again started chanting, tore up the application forms and walked out of the pavilion.

"I was walking out when a minister lunged forward and started to punch and kick me for no reason. His driver and two others also joined in and punched me until I broke free and ran away."

He alleges his assailants and another minister produced guns and chased him, but he escaped into the crowd.

He said that at a public meeting a headman told parents that he was the boycott instigator and

should be dealt with.

"Now my attendance record is poor because I am scared of reporting to school," he said.

Several students confirmed the incident.

The Minister of Police, Steve Mabona, denied the allegations, saying he had been informed Ntuli was attacked by government supporters after students started swearing at the Chief Minister.

He appealed to Ntuli and others who claimed they were assaulted to lay charges with the police, and, if not investigated, to resort to an affidavit through a lawyer.

"My department cannot investigate charges which are not recorded," he said.

121  
CP REP  
14/8/91

# Wanted Rockman

By ELIAS MALULEKE

THE KwaNdebele government has offered a job to Lt Gregory Rockman, 32, the former Mitchell's Plain cop who was dismissed from the SAP last year after rocking the boat

City Press was reliably informed this week that members of the Legislative Assembly agreed on recruiting Rockman and offering him a senior post in the KwaNdebele police force.

The KwaNdebele Minister of Police, Steve Mabona, confirmed that the government had agreed to recruit Rockman but declined to give further details.

Mabona said he was personally negotiating with Rockman, adding that he would not be the first policeman from the SAP to join

## KwaNdebele headhunts Popcru hero

(121)  
J.P. 1/8/91

the KwaNdebele police

The move by KwaNdebele authorities is seen as a direct challenge to Pretoria, which is allegedly troubled by the homeland government's open support for the ANC and is tightening financial grants.

Rockman told City Press in an exclusive interview during the Cosatu National Congress in Johannesburg last month that he was broke and was getting divorced.

The national president of the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popcru) was in the police force for 15 years, before his dra-

matic emergence as a human rights activist for calling his colleagues and senior officers "wild dogs" after they used force to break a peaceful demonstration in Cape Town in September 1989

His headline-catching statements against the police earned him dismissal after he refused to "shut up" or to take a transfer to another police station.

He said: "If somebody is not prepared to speak up and say what is true, then no-one will know."

At the time of going to the press, Rockman could not be reached for comment.



FLASHBACK... Lt Gregory Rockman is carried shoulder high by prison warders after rocking the boat for officialdom. He was later sacked.

# Ndebele rumblings tribal?



**JAMES MAHLANGU ... whispers about his ability to rule KwaNdebele.**

**BY ELIAS MALULEKE**

**BENEATH** an uneasy calm in KwaNdebele is a simmering deep-rooted tribal discord. *CIPRES 25/8/91*

Youths supporting the KwaNdebele government, which is on record as supporting the ANC, are being blamed for violent attacks against Azapo and PAC members and workers' unions not affiliated to Cosatu - while the government is feuding with the local ANC leadership, civics, Sadu, student bodies and civil servants.

Allegations of maladministration and a lack of democracy within the government of Prince Senzangakhona James Mahlangu of the Ndzundza Tribal Authority are at the core of the grievances.

According to the spokesman for the Mnyamana Tribal Authority, TJ Mahlangu, six of the seven homeland paramount chiefs are to petition South African State President FW de Klerk to call new elections, to suspend financial grants to the KwaNdebele government, to probe the territory's financial affairs and to end its self-governing status.

TJ also charged that Prince James dictated appointments.

"Five MP's who were appointed by the Mnyamana Chiefs have been disqualified by Prince James because he wants the chiefs to appoint people he favours," he claimed.

Local political and community organisations, including the ANC, have called on the government to put its house in order.

Ekangala Civic Association spokesman John Mkhovu said conflict developed between the government and the local ANC leadership after Prince James formed the cultural organisation Intando yeSizwe this year.

**(21)** "We have information that some members of Intando yeSizwe - including MP's - tore up ANC membership cards," Mkhovu said.

Local ANC leader Adam Mokwena told City Press the harassment of the organisation was aggravated by the fact it was done by people "who purport to support the ANC".

But the most serious challenge to the government is emerging from the police force, where job security is a major concern.

A policeman interviewed by City Press claimed Prince James was losing support by appointing notorious and unqualified people to ministerial posts.

About 900 policemen have been sacked since Prince James came into power and officials have also been demoted, transferred or dismissed.

A coup attempt by five senior policemen was allegedly exposed and crushed last month.

Other allegations are that senior government officials have employed their wives, relatives and friends while there is also unhappiness about a 50 percent car subsidy for officials.

Commenting on the allegations Prince James denied he was waging a vendetta against opposition members.

He blamed the violence on opposing workers' unions

"The sacked policemen were being underpaid and the government had no money," he said, adding he could not comment on the disqualification of the five MPs as the matter was "sub judice".

Prince James said the car subsidy was instituted to prevent the abuse of government vehicles.

He denied tearing up ANC membership cards and claimed people were trying to sow discord between him and the ANC.

# Planned *save for* bus fare hike is ~~18%~~ *5/9/91* lowered *(12)*

By ALINAH  
DUBE

THE KwaNdebele-Moutse Transport Committee has successfully negotiated the reduction of bus fare increases by Putco between the areas and Pretoria.

A planned 18 percent increase is now only 12 percent following an increase in subsidies.

A spokesman for the committee, Mr Freddie Pilane, said the decision to lower the proposed increases by 12 percent was reached after consultation with the Department of Transport and Putco.

Putco's initial application was for an 18 percent fare increase in the PWV area and Pilane's committee challenged this move on the basis that the Government had to raise its subsidy for the workers.

They argued that commuters in the KwaNdebele-Moutse route travelled more than 80km a single trip each day and that their case deserved special attention.

"After a series of meetings and consultations were held with all concerned parties, the Government agreed to increase its subsidy on weekly and monthly tickets with effect from September 1," he said.

Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Mr E T Matenge, whose ministry is responsible for the Department of Wildlife and National Parks, denied that the party was poaching.

## Rockman in line for KwaNdebele post?

The Argus Correspondent (121) ARG 20/9/91  
PRETORIA. — Dissident former policeman Gregory Rockman may join the KwaNdebele government.

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

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

Mr Mabona said although no decision had been taken yet about his employment, he was highly impressed by the former crime prevention officer.

# Court backs fired KwaNdebele 5

By Mckéed Kotlolo

*Star 1/10/91*  
A Pretoria Supreme Court judge has ordered the KwaNdebele government to reinstate five members of the local parliament who were dismissed last year.

The administration was also ordered to pay legal costs.

Sampson Masango, David Malatji, Lucas Piet Mtshweni, Daniel Mabena and Petrus Skosana, all representatives of the Manala tribe, were dismissed in August last year.

The homeland administration, under the leadership of

Chief Minister James Mahlangu, claimed that the five were not members of the Manala tribe and that they were not properly appointed by the tribe.

Mr Justice de Klerk ruled that the applicants were members of the Manala tribe and that they were properly appointed as members of the KwaNdebele parliament.

He added that they were entitled to their salaries and benefits as members of the KwaNdebele parliament.

One of the applicants, Mr Malatji, said the men's legal representative had already written a

letter to the homeland administration demanding that their salaries be paid retrospectively from last August.

Mr Malatji said of the court ruling that justice had been done and that the government had been brought to its senses. It could not claim to run smoothly while a number of vacancies remained unoccupied for more than a year.

The vacancies were created in March last year when the former Chief Minister, Masana Mabena, was dethroned and a number of MPs resigned their posts.

# 'Hit squad is after my blood'

By Elias Maluleme  
 c/Press 13/10/91



**TARGET ... Former Kwandebele chief Minister George Mahlangu fears for his life.**

**FORMER** Kwandebele Chief Minister George Majazi Mahlangu believes people are out to kill him for his political activities in the home-land.

The claim was backed by **SAVET** Mkh Malatsi, former mayor of Ekangala, and one of five ministers reinstated by the court's into the Kwandebele Legislative Assembly last week. He said gunmen also tried to eliminate him this week. Mahlangu is leader of the Sindawonye party.

He alleges that since **SAVET** was heavily armed men have been seen lurking near his beer lounge in Siyabuswa, asking questions about him. "They are armed. One of them was seen with an AK-47 inside his overcoat," he said. The concealed guns were spotted by his staff at the bar lounge on Monday when the men came looking for him and bought food from his wife. Mahlangu said the gunmen were the same people who came looking for him three times last week and questioned his wife and staff about him. "My family is worried and we go to bed wondering when they will strike," he said.

He did not know who wanted him killed but believed the motives could be political. Malatsi said there was a bid to eliminate him last week when two armed white men posing as policemen raided his house late at night. He was out and only his wife was in bed.

"When she opened the door, she noticed the men had partly covered their faces and had drawn their guns. Fortunately, she had her own gun ready and pointed it at them, demanding to see their police cards. "They had none and she ordered them to leave before closing the door and they shouted that they would return," Malatsi said.



## Violence 'mocks' peace accord

THE wave of violence on the Witwatersrand makes a mockery of the National Peace Accord signed last month, says KwaNdebele's Chief Minister, Prince James Mahlangu. *Sowetan 14/10/91*

Addressing a Press conference at Jan Smuts Airport after his three-week overseas trip at the weekend, Mahlangu said he was disgusted with what was going on on the Reef.

Mahlangu called on all the leaders who signed the Peace Accord to urge their followers to stop the violence.

Concerning the educational and labour crisis in the self-governing state, Mahlangu said the actions were ill-timed.

Mahlangu said KwaNdebele had an open-door policy and those who had problems were free to approach the government.

"I can assure you that I will look into the matter as soon as I have been briefed by my colleagues."

Mahlangu said he was impressed with what he saw during the three-week trip.

He also announced that KwaNdebele had, through the Port Elizabeth Technikon, signed an agreement with De Mans de Alle University in France.

The agreement would enable KwaNdebele students to study at the Port Elizabeth Technikon.

"It will greatly benefit KwaNdebele students who are interested in technical subjects."

The agreement will also enable De Mans de Alle University to send their lecturers to the technikon.



# Minister's movie star lifestyle probed

**C**ORRUPTION in the homelands: Take 200. The scene: kwaMhlanga, capital of the kwaNdebele homeland. A new stadium resplendent in green and yellow stands sentinel at the entrance to the fledgling city. Luxurious houses line the tarred roads. And everywhere one sees the tell-tale black Mercedes-Benzes of ministers and other VIPs.

**Principal actor:** Deputy Minister of Law and Order Steven Mabona.

**The action:** Accusations of corruption and misappropriation against Mabona during a sitting last week of the Parsons Commission of Inquiry into corruption in the homelands.

**The plot:** Mabona is accused of squandering public funds, using public servants as his personal lackeys and sidelining officers who did not toe the line.

The most serious allegation, made by kwaNdebele commissioner of police Brigadier JS Prinsloo, is that Mabona granted a R13-million tender for private security to Springbok Patrols — after other companies had

made much lower tenders, and after *Weekly Mail* allegations of abuses by Springbok Patrols had been drawn to his attention. The commissioner said he had shown Mabona a clipping of one of the reports and had advised him not to hire the company.

Mabona granted the tender. The contract was only supposed to have lasted a year. But Mabona unilaterally extended it to two and a half years. It is now worth R13-million, but the kwaNdebele administration does not have the money to pay out.

And, because of a lack of consultation on privatisation, the kwaNdebele security services were not phased out as originally intended. The homeland is now effectively running two parallel security services.

Brigadier Wilhelm Stofforth told the commission that neither he nor the commissioner of police nor any other senior police officers sat in on planning meetings concerning privatisation of the security services — although he was instructed to request an additional R800 000 from the State Treasury to pay for the pro-

In the poverty-stricken homeland of kwaNdebele the man in charge of law and order demanded a private bathroom in his office, three cars and R20 000 of crockery and cutlery.

**By FERAL HAFFAJEE**

gramme.

Prinsloo told the commission the granting of the contract had been controversial. Mabona had wanted to grant the contract to Springbok as soon as the company submitted a quote. But Prinsloo and others demanded that he use the Tender Board to get a variety of bids for the lucrative contract.

This proved to be a useless exercise: the tenders of companies offering cheaper services were ignored.

Prinsloo said he had suggested the money would be better spent on training kwaNdebele's own security services. At the moment, training takes place in an empty hall, and he said the money spent on Springbok could have built a well-equipped training centre.

Ignoring the kwaNdebele law which states that any public service

contract must go through the state attorney, Mabona passed it himself, Prinsloo said. He added that Mabona also bypassed the police regulation stating that any contract for security services must be authorised by the commissioner of police — ordering a young clerk to write and sign the authorisation in Prinsloo's name.

The Parsons Commission of Inquiry has been instructed to investigate corruption and mismanagement in kwaNdebele before 1988. It has completed its investigations into the Departments of Police, Works and Information and the Office of the Prime Minister. One report has already been submitted to the state president.

Recently, with fresh instances of corruption coming to the fore, the commission's terms of reference were extended to investigate activities after 1988 as well. In other evidence before the commission last Thursday, senior police officers alleged that Mabona had attempted to build a "movie star lifestyle" for himself.

He had demanded a private bath-

room and toilet be built for him in kwaMhlanga's opulent new administration block, where other ministers share cloakrooms. Mabona, who has three cars (two Mercedes Benzes and a Ford Sierra) demanded that crockery and cutlery worth almost R20 000 be bought for him for his ministerial suite, for "entertaining dignitaries".

Not happy with the decor in the ministerial suite, he ordered office furniture worth R72 000, according to testimony before the commission. Additional funds had to be seconded from the Treasury to pay for it, because the budget for the Ministry of Law and Order had long run out.

KwaNdebele's latest budget amounted to almost R3-billion, with the police receiving R19-million.

The commission heard that Mabona sidelined officers who did not agree with him. In official instructions, three senior officers were denied the use of official cars and assigned tasks "which could have been performed by junior clerks". Eventually in September 1990, Mabona gave instructions to senior officers to "fire the bastards".

RE  
SH  
VE  
9

STAR 16/11/92  
**Boost for  
police in  
homeland**

In a move to improve the image of the KwaNdebele police force, the homeland's government has appointed five commissioned black policemen to senior ranks in the force.

Among the policemen is former SAP lieutenant Gregory Rockman, who was dismissed by the SAP in March 1990 for criticising the Mit-



**Gregory Rockman**

chell's Plain riot police's handling of unrest in Cape Town.

The dissident policeman formally applied to the homeland government for employment on July 26 last year.

KwaNdebele Minister of Law and Order Steve Mabona confirmed the appointments yesterday, saying all five had been approved by parliament late last year.

The appointments would come into effect only once parliament had approved the police force budget in March.

He said the appointments were aimed at improving the image of the police force.

SL  
SA  
TOI  
1 P.  
4's

RE  
SH  
VE  
9  
SL  
SA  
TOI  
1 P.  
4's  
RE  
SH  
VE  
9



# Rebel cop is back on top

121  
Sowetan  
16/1/92

MR GREGORY Rockman, the rebel policeman and folk hero who rocked the boat in 1989, is among five officers appointed to "boost the image of the KwaNdebele police force."

The former SAP lieutenant was dismissed in March 1990 for accusing Western Cape riot police of behaving like a pack of wild dogs while trying to stop a peaceful demonstration in Mitchell's Plain, Cape Town.

Rockman applied to the homeland government for employment on July 26 last year.

KwaNdebele minister of law and order Mr Steve Mabona confirmed the appointments.

He said they were supposed to have started duties at the beginning of January but this was delayed due to lack of funds.

Mabona said the appointments would now come into effect once parliament had approved the police force budget in March.

He said the appointments were aimed at improving the police force image.

"We want officers who will work for the improvement of our image - people who live among the communities, care about our people and understand what our people want."

*Sowetan Correspondent.*

# Homeland hot with scandal

By ELIAS MALULEKE

KWANDEBELE government employees have been linked to yet another corruption racket – that of selling identity documents to unqualified foreigners.

Last week City Press exposed a drivers' licence racket in which thousands of people obtained licences without being tested in the homeland.

The KwaNdebele Government Commission said the alleged ID racket would be investigated and action would be taken against the people responsible.

Government Commission Secretary RW Fulton said the government was not aware of the racket.

The Home Affairs Department in Pretoria said it was also launching its own investigations.

Court clerks are allegedly responsible for the issuing of IDs in the homelands, sold to illegal Mozambican, Zambian and Zimbabwean nationals.

Home Affairs spokesman Thomas Dreyer said people who knowingly made false state-

## New ID racket

## follows fast on

## licence dodge

ments in the process of acquiring ID documents faced a R500 fine or six months' imprisonment.

The foreigners who flock to KwaNdebele are allegedly issued with IDs bearing false names, places of birth and residential addresses in KwaNdebele.

Victims of the racket are allegedly made to part with between R400 and R1 000 before they are issued their documents.

According to sources, the foreigners pay the clerks money to process their applications through the same channels as KwaNdebele citizens and re-

ceive temporary documents while Pretoria processes their applications.

Those fortunate enough not to be arrested before their IDs are processed end up being blackmailed by the clerks who demand more money before they will hand over the IDs.

One of the alleged victims is Zambian Alic John Zulu, a squatter at the Mandela Village in Mamelodi, who paid R500 early last year and has not yet received his ID.

Zulu was allegedly approached by a man who then took him to a clerk in KwaNdebele, and after parting with

R500, he was issued with a temporary ID.

He is still holding onto the temporary document which lapsed more than four months ago, and cannot find a job because the clerks allegedly refuse to release his ID until he pays an additional R500.

His uncle, Zacharia Phapa, a shop assistant in Mamelodi, said they went to complain to senior government officials in Pretoria and were told there was nothing they could do.

"They advised us to get the ID from KwaNdebele, get Alic arrested and then point out the people who sold him the ID. This is unfair because at the end they are going to repatriate him," Phapa said.

Meanwhile, the homeland government is planning to introduce strict rules to monitor driving schools and the Traffic Department in a bid to curb the drivers' licence racket.

Colonel S Smit of the KwaNdebele police appealed to people who obtained licences without being tested to report the matter to the police for appropriate action to be taken.

(21)

CIPRES 26/1/92

# Not even the champion's feeling chirpy

W/Week 14/2 - 20/2/92

121

*What do small farmers do when the going gets tough?*

**By RAY NXUMALO**

**N**IKLAAS NGODELA, owner of the farm Vlakfontein just outside Bronkhorstspuit, is regarded as the champion farmer in kwaNdebele. Yet, he feels he is losing this battle.

"In all the years I have been farming — since 1958 — never has there been such drought in the land."

His experience in farming comes from some 36 years employed as a farmworker. He started working for a white farmer at the age of 16.

"He would be working in town while I farmed his land."

Ngodela's big break came when most farming land in the area fell under the jurisdiction of kwaNdebele six years ago. He took over the farm he'd been working — this time as the master. And he proved he could do it by himself, building up a fleet of five tractors in the process. He also has his own farming implements like ploughs, planters and harrows.

But this year has seen a turnaround in his fortunes.

"I may manage to repay a loan I took out for the fertilizers, seeds and the diesel — but there will be no profit for me this year, that's for sure."

Unlike most of his peers, he has four dams on his farm. He has put 20ha of land under irrigation, and he hopes this patch of land will produce the crops he needs to repay the loan.

Ngodela is pessimistic about the chances of his fellow farmers in the Witbank area. "Even if it rains, there is nothing for those people to rejoice about. They are finished there."

**W**HEN the going gets tough for the farmers of kwaNdebele, the farmers get going to the Zijameleni Farmers Co-operative for help.

The organisation is less than nine months old, according to chairman Nico von Hulst, but already it has secured land on a leasehold for numerous black farmers. And through

its guidance as the farmers' business arm, it has given them an additional lease on survival through the drought.

"Black farmers in kwaNdebele are shaping up to the challenges of farming," says Von Hulst. "You see, most of these people have been foremen and labourers in white-owned farms for some time. Now that they are on their own they can only get better."

It does help that the drought has not ravaged the area to the extent that it has in other parts of the country.

"We are sitting in an oasis compared to the western Transvaal. In my opinion that is the hardest hit of all regions," says Von Hulst.

Nevertheless, the black farmers have been hampered at a time when they are only just beginning to find their feet. What they need is time and proper guidance, according to Von Hulst. He thinks 15 years would be appropriate to give them the necessary skills to establish themselves.

But first, the drought has to be overcome.

**N**EARLY the entire community of black farmers outside the eastern Transvaal town of Bronkhorstspuit stopped worrying about the drought for a few hours on Wednesday morning and asked for God's intervention.

The prayer meetings were held in schools, churches and outside in the fields after Duka Mabona, president of the local Farmers Union, went on radio to urge other farmers in the area to observe a call for prayers.

Mabona, owner of the farm Blesbokfontein, himself held a prayer meeting with his neighbours at a hillock called Spookklip.

Promising clouds formed in the sky as they returned from the meeting, but they did not build up to anything beyond a scattered patchwork.

Sitting in his dining room, Mabona clutched his hands together as if in prayer. "One has to have hope all the time," he says. "Farming is a risky business. One moment we can be in a drought and the next day it may rain."

# Man tells of cop attack

Two to be tried over charge office stabbing

By **MONWABISI NOMADLO** 23/2/92 (121)

MARCUS Masanabo, a 25-year-old KwaNdebele civil servant has alleged that a policeman held his arms while a colleague stabbed him near the heart during a scuffle in a charge office.

He says that on February 10 he went to a cafe for a cool drink where he was called over by a policeman.

"When I went up to him he accused me of being too smart and slapped me. The other policeman encouraged him and said: 'beat him because he knows too much.'

"When I tried to retaliate, the policeman who slapped me pulled out a knife and charged at me.

"I ran to the nearby police station with the two policemen in hot pursuit and they caught me in the charge office. That was where I was stabbed. There were five other policemen there, but they did not intervene.

"After the stabbing a sergeant told two policemen to take me to hospital. My wound was stitched and I was discharged two days later."

Siyabusa district police commissioner Maj GD Seswike said both policemen had been suspended. They would face charges of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm and a departmental inquiry had been set up.

Masanabo said he would decide what legal action to take after the court verdict.

# Property



By JOSHUA RABOROKO

*Sowetan* 5/3/92

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

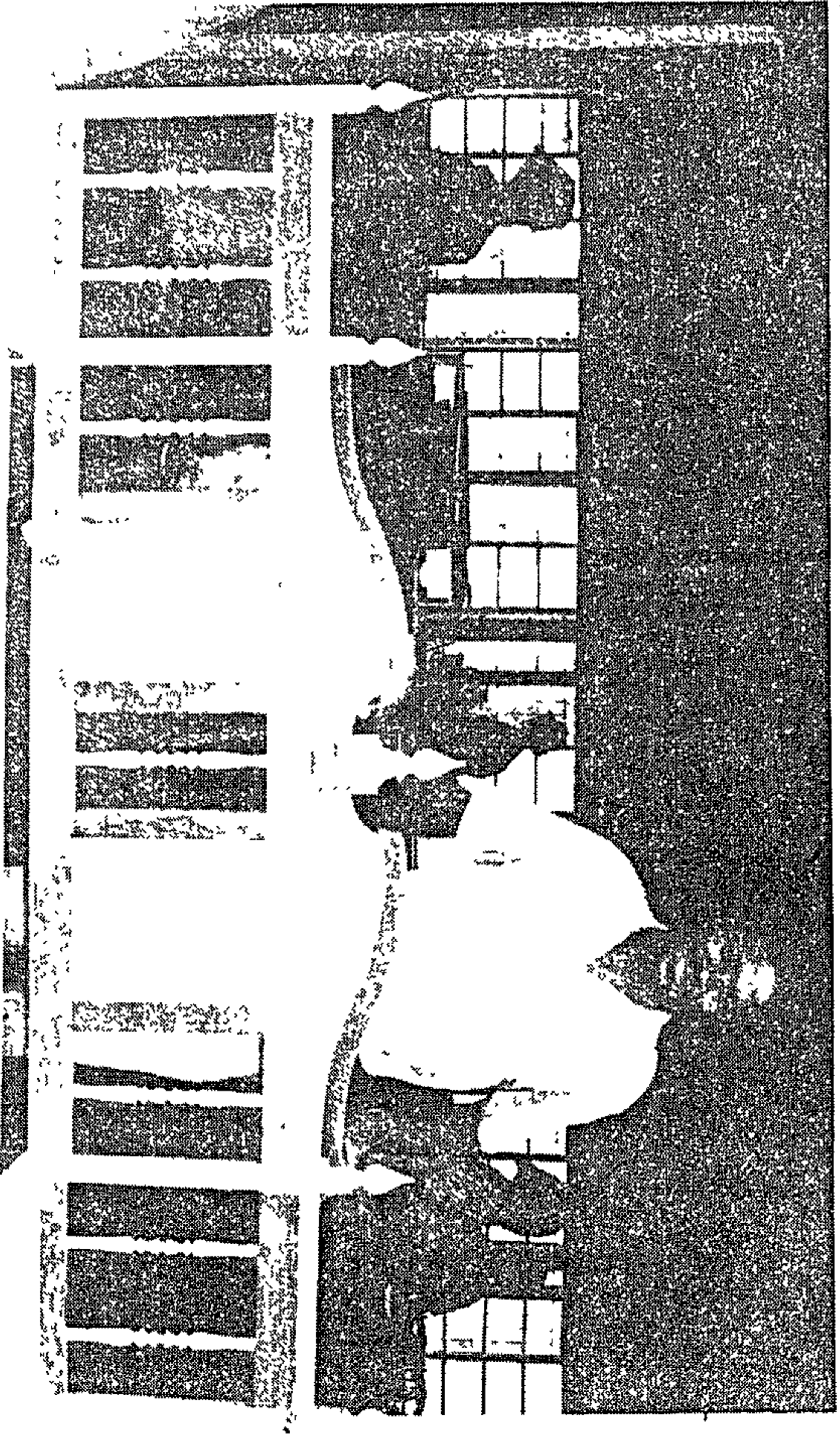
Courses including administration, financial control and bookkeeping are available to the business owners.

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

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

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

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



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

## KwaNdebele gets new water source

By Mckeed Kotlolo (121)  
Pretoria Bureau STAR

2313192  
The acute water shortage experienced in KwaNdebele may become a thing of the past after the recent completion of an R18 million water pipeline project linking the homeland with the tiny eastern Transvaal town of Bronkhorstspuit.

A spokesman for the homeland's Department of Works and Water Affairs said the 43 km-long water pipe from the township of Ekangala to the Tweefontein water reservoir would help provide access to badly needed water supplies.

He said the territory would be able to draw at least 4,000 megalitres of water a year from Bronkhorstspuit.

KwaNdebele Chief Minister, Prince James Mahlangu, presided over the pipeline-opening ceremony at the Loopspruit wine cellars near KwaMhlanga on Friday.

A government spokesman said the new pipeline could result in the lifting of the recently introduced water restriction measures in most villages in the homeland.



# Drive to stimulate business

Suetan 26/3/92

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Govt 'erred' with Moutse

ARG #17192

BY BARRY STREEK

THE government erred when it decided to incorporate the Moutse area into KwaNdebele in 1986, according to the Rumpff Commission, whose report was tabled in Parliament yesterday.

The government appointed the commission of inquiry under the chairmanship of the former Chief Justice, Mr Justice F L H Rumpff, after widespread conflict and violence in the Moutse area.

The report recommended that two parts of Moutse should remain under South African jurisdiction for 10 years. The problem would again be considered after talks with the parties concerned.

Mr Justice Rumpff also described KwaNdebele as a "sick" state which should be given a diagnosis and lengthy treatment.

He proposed that one area, known as Moutse II, be incorporated into KwaNdebele and that boundary descriptions of the self-governing homelands be

## Report describes KwaNdebele as a 'sick' state

included in the Self-Government Territories Constitution Act.

However, the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs, Mr Jacob de Villiers, said the government accepted the recommendations concerning Moutse in December 1990, and it had been decided that all three Moutse areas should remain under the central government.

He said that owing to the changing political cir-

cumstances since the completion of the report, the government decided to include boundary descriptions of self-governing homelands in the act.

Mr Justice Rumpff completed the report on February 22, 1989, but its criticisms of the government's actions were first disclosed yesterday, when it was tabled in Parliament.

It was particularly critical about the unstable conditions in KwaNdebele, the way its borders were drawn and how the government ignored the opposition in Moutse to incorporation as well as the state of emergency in the rest of the country.

Mr Justice Rumpff said at the time KwaNdebele was "internally unstable" and "the possibility of independence caused a great fear to develop among a large part of the residents of Moutse".

He also said: "The internal situation in KwaNdebele was of such a nature that the incorporation of Moutse took place at a highly inopportune time."

Mr De Villiers did not refer to these sharp criticisms in his reaction.

CT 2/4/92

# The places that have been thrown away

STAR 16/5/92

121

**IN MOUTSE III**, a dust-and-desolation community north of Bronkhorst-spruit, there is no clinic for the 155 000 people who live there and the children pack the classrooms 90 at a time.

In Immerpan, about 100 km away near Marble Hall, an entire school stands empty in a bone-dry deserted field, the walls cracking, the thorn bushes slowly closing in.

An hour and a half's drive back towards Pretoria is Rust de Winter — once a showpiece of irrigated agriculture. Now a forlorn cotton crop is barely visible above the waist-high weeds.

All these places were part of a futile plan to consolidate the KwaNdebele homeland in preparation for independence. That meant they all came under the control of the Department of Development Aid, whose incompetence and greed has been detailed in the Pickard Commission report. These places also bear those scars.

## Delusion

This was the plan — and judged even by apartheid grandmaster standards, it was a delusion indeed.

KwaNdebele had agreed to accept independence but demanded more land.

No problem. The 800 000 people in Moutse, of which Moutse III is a part, were mostly Pedit-speakers. Move them to Immerpan and elsewhere and give them to Lebowa. KwaNdebele would give other land in the Nebo area to Lebowa to compensate for Moutse.

And then the wheels came off. The Moutse people refused to move and a 1987 Appeal Court judgment backed them up. Still hell-bent on cutting KwaNdebele adrift, the P W Botha government then forced farmers in Rust de Winter to sell and the DDA took over the land. Botha's present of prime white farming land was all wrapped up but was never handed over — a new regime took over KwaNdebele and decided they did not want independence anyway.

That was the late 1980s. Today, Moutse III battles the odds without help from a government which, residents say, lost interest once it could no longer uproot them.

"This place has been thrown

**MOUTSE, Immerpan and Rust de Winter have one thing in common. They were all part of a futile plan to consolidate the KwaNdebele homeland in preparation for independence. That meant they all came under the control of the Department of Development Aid. Today, they still bear the scars of the DDA's incompetence and greed. Chief Reporter JOHN PERLMAN went to investigate.**



**STILL WAITING:** Deputy chief F.G. Mathebe says the Government has done nothing for Moutse III since the community opposed removal in 1987.

away," says John Mohlamonyane, chairman of the local taxi association.

"Nothing has been done here since 1987, nothing," says F.G. Mathebe, the deputy chief. "We have seen nothing developed in Moutse III."

Mathebe says health care depends on a mobile clinic that visits the area twice a month. Water supply depends on Government water tankers.

"They never bring enough water for the community," he says, "and we have to buy water from dealers who charge R5 for an 80 litre drum". Schools for Moutse's children, he says, have been built by the community.

"The only schools they (the Government) built for us were in places like Immerpan, the

places they wanted to dump us in," he says.

"They wasted millions there for nothing," says Mohlamonyane.

The school in Immerpan, built in 1985 and never used, is watched over by three rather bemused men.

Stretching as far as the eye can see, wooden stumps mark out the plots of land where the Moutse people were meant to rebuild their lives. Holes in the ground indicate where scores of tin toilets had been placed.

Those accusing objects were hastily removed in March this year, perhaps in anticipation of the political ripples that would follow the Pickard Commission disclosures. A few remain on the school grounds, some fallen over, some holding each other

up, none with any manufacturer's mark that would indicate who got rich on this particular deal.

The school itself has 15 big classrooms, lots of office and storage space and a smart little house for a principal who never moved in.

As the Pickard report noted with other DDA projects, some walls already have cracks wide enough to push your fingers into.

But if the DDA's planning and building abilities were questionable, it was nothing compared to their farming skills.

We visited Rust de Winter with a farmer who was bought out in 1988, tried to stay on, and then left in despair at what he saw.

"This used to be my land," he says, his arm sweeping across a dark-soiled field choking on weeds. "Since it was taken from me, a plough has never passed over it."

In a field next door stands a forlorn-looking cotton crop, wreathed in weeds. "This used to yield about 2,8 tons a hectare. They won't get more than 300 kg a hectare from this."

Close by, a large farmhouse has been reduced to rubble. "This used to belong to a friend of mine," he says. "Things were being stolen from this place, so instead of doing something about it they just flattened everything."

The Rust de Winter lands are now under the control of the South African Development Trust Corporation, which many, including Mr Justice Pickard, believe took over the work of the DDA when it was disbanded this year.

Gilles van de Wall, director-general of the DDA until 1989, is now chairman of the SADTC.

He branded an earlier attempt to investigate the DDA as a "witch-hunt".

Farmers who still live in the area are reluctant to talk, although a number did make representations to Mr Justice Pickard. They are mindful of the fact that the hand which failed to feed them still has the power to choke them.

## Crops

But statistics illustrating the consequences of the DDA takeover have been gathered. The farmers in the area used to plant 3 500 ha of summer crops.

The SADTC has about 600 ha under cultivation, despite buying new sprinkler systems at an estimated cost of R500 000. Some 500 permanent workers and their families and another 6 000 on a seasonal basis found employment in Rust de Winter.

It is alleged that nearly 9 km of wire has been stolen from fences around the fields "without them even noticing". It is also alleged that the SADTC has sold water from the Rust de Winter Dam, the cornerstone of the irrigation scheme, to the KwaNdebele government for R2 million in order to make its books look better.

"This is what happens when civil servants farm with the taxpayers' chequebook," says the farmer who went away. "And that is why they don't want us to come back. People would see how it should be done. Then it would be impossible to cover anything up."

# 'Unauthorised' exiles responsible for hijack

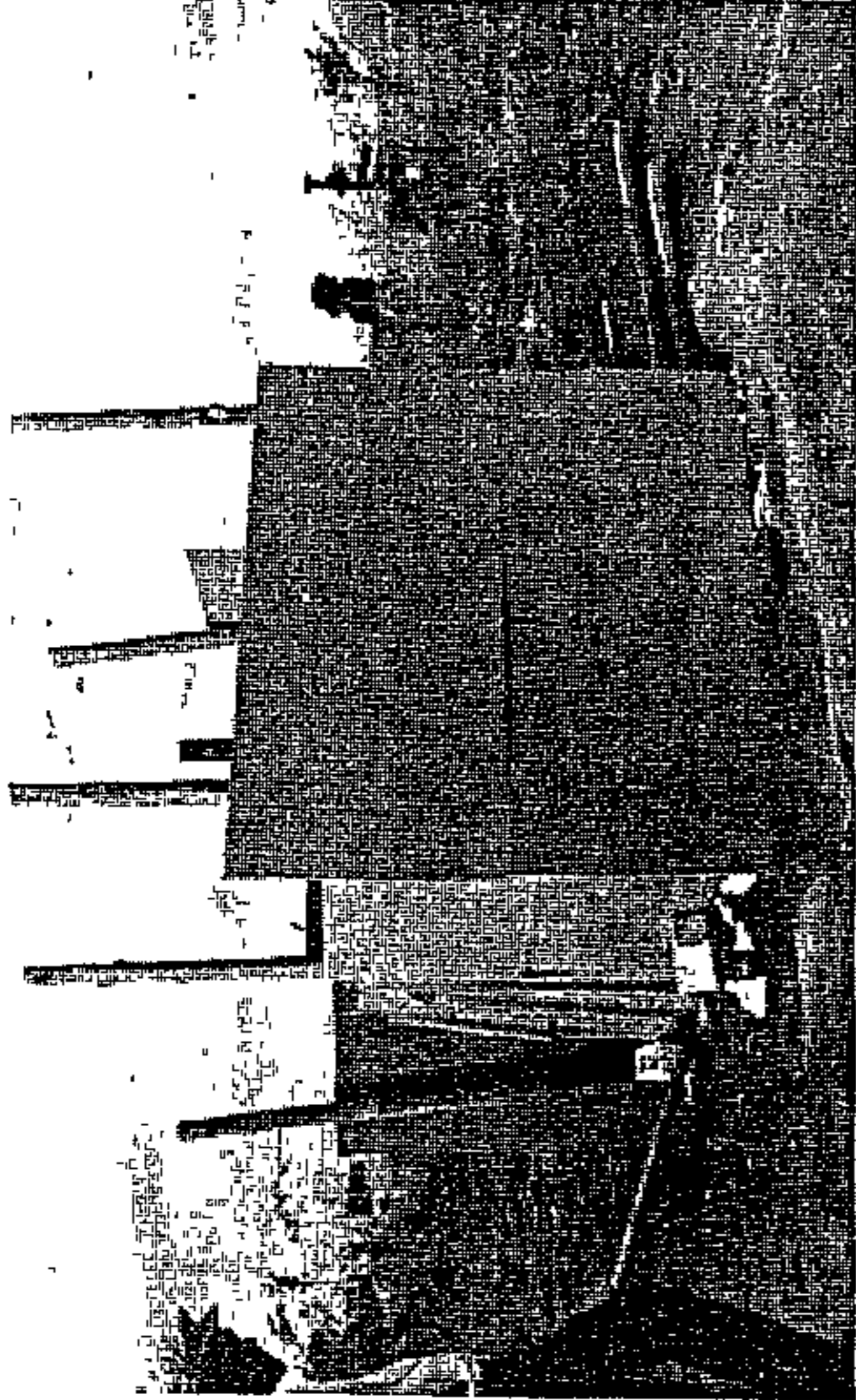
By PORTIA MAURICE  
W/Mail 12/6-18/6/92

MANY of the Soweto youths who hijacked a kaNgwane education centre are returnees from southern African transit camps who skipped the country in search of schooling opportunities.

This emerged this week after police were asked to evict the group of more than 80 "squatters" from the kaNgwane Work/Study Centre in Mthimba near Hazyview.

On Friday the board of the Youth Education Trust (YET), which manages the centre, won an eviction order against the youths, who have illegally occupied the building since March. The parents' committee and YET ex-director Chris Seopesengwe are also restrained from interfering with the project.

Last week, *The Weekly Mail* reported that the centre, brainchild of returned exile educationist Patrick van Rensburg and based on the "education with production" model he developed, had run aground in under a year. In mid-March, a group of 81 youths were bused up to kaNgwane, allegedly on Seopesengwe's initiative. Equipment has since been wrecked, overalls sold and machinery laid to ruin. From affidavits before the Pretoria Supreme Court, it appears at least 50 of the



**Loo with a view ... Cardboard 'toilets' have been erected outside as the original facilities have been vandalised**

youths have been in some form of "unauthorised" exile, most having spent time in the Dukwe refugee camp run by the United Nations in Botswana.

"They had not linked to underground structures before they left, so we had no commitment to them," African National Congress sources said. These students have now returned, and feel entitled to projects set up for returnees like the kaNgwane centre and the Khuphuka Skills and Employment

Project planned for Durban.

About 10 of the squatters, it seems, were part of a group of 160 stuck at the ANC's Chelson Transit Centre in Lusaka last year, having "bought" scholarships to Kenya from people claiming to represent the movement in Soweto. The group was allegedly "recruited" by Soweto prison chaplain, a Reverend Namo, in collaboration with the late ANC national secretary for education, Seretse Choabi. They had paid

more than R25 000 for "transport".

Another section of the trespassing youths, it seems, are on the run from police for criminal activities. ANC repatriation head Jackie Selebi said his department had recommended only five of the squatters for the centre.

The youths' guardians have formed themselves into the kaNgwane Project Parents' Consultative Committee, and have insisted that their charges be given the right to occupy the centre. Some have said their children face "certain death" if not given placements. They allege financial irregularities on the part of the board, but could not be reached for comment.

Selebi said the ANC had undertaken to do everything possible to assist the youths at kaNgwane with schooling, even though they were not bona fide members or exiles. But, he said, their insistence on remaining at kaNgwane bred suspicion that they were "trying to hide" from something. "There are certainly people who don't deserve to be there," he said.

Donors have ceased all funding to the YET since early April, and will only continue assisting the project once the matter has been resolved.

STAR 16/6/92 (121)

## R5,6-m for homeland Cabinet cars

**Pretoria Correspondent**

The current KwaNdebele Cabinet allocated car allowances estimated at R5,6 million in spite of the money not being budgeted for, the Parsons Commission of Inquiry into the 1986 unrest and mismanagement of funds in the self-governing territory heard yesterday.

The commission, which is sitting in KwaMhlanga, heard how the Cabinet agreed in March this year to allocate a R383 167 car allowance to the Chief Minister; R361 909 each to eight Cabinet ministers and R296 019 each to their deputies.

The Cabinet caucus agreed that in case of a

possible termination of the existing government due to constitutional changes, the scheme would be terminated automatically and benefits fall to ministers.

Department of Finance secretary JLP Botha told the commission that his department refused to sanction the scheme.

### Overruled

However, he was overruled by Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs Veli Mahlangu.

Mr Botha told the commission that the Chief Minister was allocated R12 000 a month for the maintenance of the car, Cabinet minis-

ters R8 775 each and their deputies R7 020.

The Chief Minister also receives a R175 000 housing subsidy, each minister R131 000 and their deputies R88 000.

The commission also heard that the police department ordered a number of items, including furniture and stationery estimated to have cost R600 000, some of which was never delivered or disappeared soon after delivery.

Warrant-Officer Francina Vuma, who is attached to the police logistical division, said two former heads of a section authorised the buying and payment of the items.

The hearing continues.

# 10 officials got R5,6-m for vehicles

*Sowetan 17/6/92*  
THE current KwaNdebele Cabinet allocated itself car allowances estimated at R5,6-million in spite of the money not being budgeted for, the Parsons Commission of Inquiry has heard. (121)

The commission is looking into the 1986 unrest and mismanagement of funds in the self-governing territory.

The commission, which is sitting in the KwaMhlanga Magistrate buildings, yesterday heard how the Cabinet agreed in March this year to allocate a R383 167 car allowance to the Chief Minister, R361 909 each to eight Cabinet Ministers and R296 019 each to their deputies.

The money was used to buy luxury German cars for the Ministers.

The Cabinet caucus agreed that in case of a possible termination of the existing government due to constitutional changes, the scheme be terminated automatically.

(3) (a) what was the value of the electronic equipment concerned and (b) what are the further particulars surrounding this matter?

B759E

The STATE PRESIDENT

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

Security information removed from SADF computers

303 Mr W A BOTHA asked the Minister of Defence:

Whether he will furnish information on whether security information gathered in connection with communist bodies and persons was recently removed and/or is at present being removed from computers of the South African Defence Force; if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details?

B760E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

Intelligence records are updated on a continuous basis by including new or removing obsolete information. With the limited information supplied by the Honourable Member, it is thus not possible to reply to the question

Total expenditure: Bloemfontein Regional Services Council

304 Mr W U NEL asked the Minister of Local Government and National Housing:

(1) What was the total expenditure of the Bloemfontein Regional Services Council on (a) internal (i) administrative and (ii) staff matters, (b) electricity infrastructure and (c) sewerage infrastructure for the 1990-91 and 1991-92 financial years, respectively;

(2) what was the total amount in bridging finance received per local authority in the Bloemfontein area owing to a shortage in revenue from their own sources by (a) Mangaung, (b) other Black townships and (c) Coloured residential areas for each of the above two financial years?

B761E

(3) what was the accumulated debt burden of the local authorities of (a) Mangaung, (b) Thabong, (c) Meloding and (d) Maokeng at the end of the 1991-92 financial year?

B771E

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND NATIONAL HOUSING:

- (1) 1986-87 Yes  
1987-88 Yes  
1988-89 Yes  
1989-90 Yes  
1990-91 No
- (2) Yes

(a) Firms of chartered accountants were appointed on behalf of Black local authorities to draw up the financial statements for the different financial years.

The Orange Free State Provincial Administration renders auxiliary treasury services to the majority of Black local authorities.

Investigations in terms of the relevant legislation are continuously conducted to improve orderly financial administration. Rectification measures arising from these reports are instituted.

Orderly training by chartered accountant firms are further provided to Black local authorities to improve their financial administration.

(b) The financial administration of Black local authorities is improving as a result of the continuous training and action taken against councils.

(3) The information is supplied as at 30 April 1992

(a) Mangaung	R.11 725 957,00
(b) Thabong	9 523 982,00
(c) Meloding	5 746 450,00
(d) Maokeng	4 667 572,00

Number of males sentenced to corporal punishment

312 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) How many males (a) under the age of 18

years, (b) aged 18 to 21 years and (c) aged 21 years and over in each race group were sentenced to corporal punishment (i) in 1991 and (ii) during the period 1 January 1992 up to the latest specified date for which information is available;

(2) how many strokes were inflicted in respect of each category of persons during each of the above periods?

B775E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) The required information is not readily available. In an effort to be of assistance to the Honourable Member, the following statistics for the period July 1990 until June 1991 were obtained from the Central Statistical Services:

Total number of persons sentenced to corporal punishment only 32 689

Total number of persons sentenced to corporal punishment and imprisonment 5 511

(2) The required information is not readily available.

Total cost of building KwaMhlanga

314. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs:

(1) (a) What was the total cost to the former Department of Development Aid of building the town of KwaMhlanga in KwaNdebele and (b) (i) what was the nature of each of the projects developed in this town and (ii) what did each such project cost the said Department,

(2) whether similar facilities existed in Siyabuswa at the time; if so, for what reasons were they being duplicated in KwaMhlanga?

B779E

The MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LAND AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) The total cost for the former Department of Development Aid of building the town of KwaMhlanga in KwaNdebele, was R53 926 000

(b) (i) and (ii) The nature and cost of each of the projects developed in this town, is as follows:

PROJECTS	R
Main Post Office	1 654 000
Supreme Court	3 355 000
Independence Stadium	5 069 000
Secondary school	1 831 000
Primary school 1	439 000
Primary school 2	579 000
Show grounds	2 087 000
Upgrading houses Sustershoek	401 000
Radio KwaNdebele terrain identification	12 000
Provision of water and sewerage	1 322 000
Water reservoir	704 000
Main water supply	2 071 000
Structure plan	198 000
Services master plan	185 000
Planning central business area	40 000
Main access road	1 130 000
Water reticulation	498 000
28/11 KV Sub station	1 359 000
Electrical reticulation	1 664 000
Roads and drainage	3 252 000
130 Residences	7 532 000
Computer centre	1 925 000
Legislative assembly and government offices	13 354 000
Philadelphia nurses home	1 856 000
Siyabuswa community health centre	531 000
Tweefontein community health centre	357 000
Vlakraagte community health centre	521 000
The cost quoted above, is 1987 Rand values	

(2) Similar amenities at Siyabuswa, was temporary accommodation for the Legislative Assembly. A school building and hall was used for this purpose and the provision of the Legislative Assembly hall and other structures and services at KwaMhlanga is therefore not a duplication.

#### Number of prisoners: Robben Island

315. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Correctional Services

How many prisoners were being held at the (a) maximum security and (b) medium security

(2) no, the NDP initially attempted to administer the scheme without employing additional staff. The Commission for Administration has now however been approached for a recommendation to employ temporary staff, or staff on contract, additional to the approved establishment;

(3) it must be emphasised that no food is issued to organisations. Organisations have to apply for funds via the regional offices of NHPD, where they are rendering services. The regional committees process the application and make recommendations concerning funding. These committees are furthermore responsible for monitoring the implementation of programmes and for ensuring that food reaches the target group(s).

(4) yes, the only report which the Department has received is in respect of one self-governing territory, where food allegedly did not reach the target group.

(a) the relevant authorities have been requested to furnish particulars with a view to a thorough investigation and

(b) Lebowa

#### Damage to school buildings/equipment: total amount

318 Dr F H PAUW asked the Minister of Education and Training

In respect of each of the latest specified five years for which information is available, what was the total amount of the damage to (a) school buildings and equipment at schools under the control of his Department and (b) building work and material at schools that were still under construction?

B791E

#### The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

(a)	1987 — R11 030 558
	1988 — R20 052 299
	1989 — R 3 454 586
	1990 — R12 239 053
	1991 — R 9 649 588

(b) The information is not available. The Department makes use of private contractors for the erection of buildings and is contractually indemnified against damage or loss during building contracts. Contractors are usually insured against damage or loss. No record of damage suffered by the Department is therefore kept by the Department.

#### Transfer of schools

319. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Public Works

(1) Whether the Department of Education and Culture in the Administration. House of Assembly has transferred any schools to his Department since 1 January 1991; if so, what schools,

(2) whether his Department has decided to which Departments or other institutions these schools are to be made available, if not, (a) why not and (b) when are decisions in this regard expected to be taken, if so, to what Departments or institutions?

B798E

#### The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS

(1) Yes

(2) Yes

Primary School Drakensberg (Nelspruit)  
SA Defence Force

Primary School Nootgedacht (Lichtenberg) SA Defence Force

Primary School Rooiberg (Warmbaths) SA Police

Primary School Die Bron. (Worcester) Dept of Correctional Services

(2) (a) and (b) fall away

#### Financial/development aid to self-governing territories

320 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs

(a) What (i) financial and (ii) development aid was granted by the South African Government to each of the self-governing territories in the



# Goods were delivered

# says KwaNdebele cop

THE former head of the KwaNdebele police logistics division has denied allegations that some of the items ordered by his department were never delivered.

**Sowetan Correspondent**

Captain RH Gibbens on Wednesday told the Parsons Commission of Inquiry into the 1986 unrests and mismanagement of funds in the self-governing territory that he saw some of the items being delivered.

The items include desks, pantyhose stockings, gloves, stationery, a dictaphone, calculators and attache cases and are worth over R400 000.

Evidence before the commission was that payment for the items was executed but some of them were never delivered.

Gibbens told the commission that his department received the goods which were ordered.

Asked why no proper control and supervision was exercised in the logistics division, Gibbens said the people working in that department were not properly trained.

He said he had complained on a number of occasions about this state of affairs but was told that there was no trained personnel.

Gibbens told the commission that he could not exercise proper control and supervision as he was always out of his office.

The commission has been adjourned until August 10.

*Sowetan 19/6/92*

*(121)*

\*\*\*\*\*

former boss, was sentenced yesterday in prison.

Co-defendant Frank "Frankie Loezio, a Gambino family captain, also sentenced to life. They were both fined (about R700 000).

Gotti, 51, was convicted on April 2

# R54m for a capital (72) forestalled

## Political Staff

THE government spent R53,9 million, at 1987 prices, to build a new capital for the KwaNdebele homeland, including R5,1 million on an Independence Stadium.

This was disclosed yesterday by the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs, Mr Jacob de Villiers, when he replied to a question tabled in Parliament by Mr Peter Soal (DP Johannesburg North).

The government ordered the urgent construction of the capital, KwaMhlanga, in the late 1980s when it decided that KwaNdebele would become the fifth "independent homeland".

Resistance, conflict, violence and corruption thwarted the plan.

However, in the process, the government built a parliament, government buildings, a post office, a supreme court, the stadium, show grounds, schools, roads, 130 houses, a computer centre, a nurses' home and three health centres at KwaMhlanga.

JOHANNESBURG  
authorities  
cates  
— incl  
ists, "de  
have g  
eral M  
Fund

Office  
fences  
poel, S  
lieved  
still be

"Our  
stage i  
to cou  
stop th

Of th  
ceived  
stitut  
Swane  
files  
office  
the fir  
missio

RACI  
mand  
p —  
idies.  
blocka

## **KwaNdebele king dies**

STAL 917197  
King David Mabusabesala Mahlangu of Kwa-Ndebele died on Monday after a short illness, the office of the Chief Minister said.

(121)

# Rent-free offer for industry

(121)  
St. Times (bus) 19/7/92

THE KwaNdebele National Development Corporation is offering a rent-free holiday of a year to industrialists setting up manufacturing projects in Siyabuswa and Ekandustria.

Office and production space ranging from 500m<sup>2</sup> to 8 000m<sup>2</sup> is available for businessmen who sign a three-year agreement.

Industrialists already receive an initial establishment allowance and a production incentive based on company tax.

Since 1984, KwaNdebele has attracted investments of more than R519-million, providing jobs for 10 000 people.

# Ease pain, fury by referendum

SPM 14/9/92

(121)

**A**FTER the Bisho bloodshed and renewed attacks on Inkatha members in Natal it is evident the ANC has moved into a new, militant, strategic phase: get the "enemy" homelands.

Many South Africans throw up their hands in despair, unable to comprehend why the ANC should be targeting areas which are expected to disappear in any event. But if one looks at the tactic coldly from the ANC's point of view, it does have a clear purpose. It is aimed at undermining the allies of the ANC's chief adversary, the National Party.

But there is also a belief that the strategy could, in the end, remove some of the causes of the violence.

It is a fact that some of the most peaceful regions in strife-torn South Africa today are homelands — KwaNgwane, KwaNdebele, Lebowa, Venda — and that all these have chosen to place themselves in the ANC's political camp.

A close historical look at one of them, KwaNdebele, explains why the ANC is convinced that by

breaking the stranglehold in "right-wing" homelands, long-term peace will be served.

In 1989 KwaNdebele was wracked by violence. At least 300 people died in three months, in bloodshed that was unexpected and remained inexplicable for a long while. Yet once everything was disentangled, the story was remarkably simple.

It started with a vigilante movement, formed in the early '80s when KwaNdebele was still a dumping ground for forced removals. The "anti-crime" movement was hijacked by the KwaNdebele government and christened "Mbokhoto" (grindstone), and was run by black homeland officials who unabashedly used Mbokhotos as the storm-troopers of independence.

Mbokhoto was presented as a cultural movement, basing its constitution on that of Inkatha, and it became deeply feared as it attempted to gain control over impoverished communities. They went so far as to forcibly mobilise men in the capital, Siyabuswa, for an attack on the Sotho-speaking people of Moutse.

But ordinary Ndebeles had no quarrel with the Sothos, and the youths of both areas, inspired by the rise of the United Democratic Front, started organising themselves against Mbokhoto. A three-month power-struggle ensued, and the youths, with the support of the royal house of the predominant tribe, eventually ousted the Mbokhoto. KwaNdebele has been at peace ever since.

The Mbokhoto operated in similar ways to Inkatha. Both pressed young people into the movement, or used bureaucratic measures — like the issuing of trade or marriage licences — to bolster their memberships.

Mbokhoto's view of "culture" was built on excessive respect for anyone in any position of authority. This was what the westernised Ndebele youths resented the most.

It is often argued that Inkatha's excessive discipline is a reaction to a sustained ANC campaign against KwaZulu. This is belied by the fact that even before the start of the revolt in KwaZulu in the early '80s, the homeland had for

years hosted countless tribal massacres with an annual death rate well into the hundreds. It was here that the Inkatha ethic was born.

Tribal warfare was primarily conducted for supremacy over the meagre resources of the overpopulated, hundred-path-homeland. But the sparks were always real or imagined "honpa" slights, which legitimated the extermination of families, and eventually whole communities.

But the most revealing parallels between the current violence and the KwaNdebele revolt are the reactions of the authorities. A gruesome method developed for Mbokhoto — chasing naked people on a soaped community hall floor and hitting them with lengths of hosepipe, sometimes to death — was described by white officials as "cultural".

A crucial factor in the initial victory for the anti-government forces was the reluctance of the security forces to allow a comeback for Mbokhoto after its dispersal by the Ndebele youth. The enlightened police commissioner, Brigadier Chris van Niekerk, lobbied extensively with the Kwa-

Ndebele government for negotiations with the royal house.

The KwaNdebele story suggests that what eventually sealed peace there, despite the reign of terror, was almost stupefying in its simplicity — an election, after the KwaNdebele government had been declared illegal because women were not allowed to vote.

The elective process in KwaNdebele was as flawed as in any homeland. Only 16 out of 70-odd seats in its legislative assembly were elected, the others were all filled by tribal nominees. That is why the result, a resounding victory for anti-Mbokhoto candidates, did not immediately lead to a change of government.

But the psychological effects were tremendous. The remaining Mbokhoto politicians' support evaporated and it was only a matter of time before they were replaced, peacefully, in the tribal structures.

The most encouraging effect was the almost total absence of any anti-Mbokhoto revenge actions, belying the myth that black communities are doomed to political intolerance per se. A spirit of

forgiveness reigned, symbolised by the withdrawal of a number of murder charges against the Mbokhoto leader, Majoz Mahlangu. An election or referendum in, for example, KwaZulu or Ciskei, could have the effect of defusing deadly tensions. If the incumbents won, they would gain legitimacy; if the opposition gained consideration, it would be clear that the leaders could not claim to speak for everyone in their area. This would deliver a most important psychological dividend in the case of KwaZulu — it would greatly weaken the ethnic hysteria which causes the destitute, paranoic refugees from KwaZulu in the hostels and squatter camps of the Witwatersrand to be scared into violence by the dark forces in our society.

In an atmosphere where hot-headed, belligerent strongmen know they do not have any decisive support, people will think twice before allowing small slights to be blown up into excuses for massacres. □

● Hans Pienaar is the award-winning author of "Die Derde Oorlog Teen Mapoch", a study of KwaNdebele.

## Probe report

3/10/87  
29/9/87  
RAY HARTLEY (2)

THE Parsons commission of inquiry into the 1986 unrest and alleged mismanagement in KwaNdebele has completed a report — nearly four years after it began its investigation.

The report, which was not released to the public, had been referred to the Attorney-General for "investigation and possible prosecution", a joint SA and KwaNdebele statement said yesterday.

The commission took a long time to compile its report because three different judges had been responsible for the investigation at different points, the statement said.

Me

Do yo  
improve

Then  
advisor

ad

Call



Gqozo confirms graft charges

# KwaNdebele hit in shock report

121 CT 12/11/92

By BARRY STREEK  
Political Staff

BISHO. — Charges of serious irregularities in the Ciskei agriculture department were confirmed by the homeland's military leader, Brigadier Dupa Gqozo yesterday. A committee appointed by him to restructure and manage the department had reported "a number of matters which verified my suspicions (of irregularities)", he said in a statement. It had become "extremely obvious during the past year that there were serious problems in the Department of Agriculture and its related parastatals", Brigadier Gqozo said. He and his cabinet had been "misled and betrayed" by the actions of the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development.

THE government is expected to be severely embarrassed today by the release of another report on the financial administration of a homeland — in this case KwaNdebele.

The Parsons Commission report on KwaNdebele is due for release this morning. It follows the damaging De Meyer Commission findings on Lebowa.

Although Pretoria has tried to shrug off responsibility for corruption and maladministration in Lebowa, it will find it more difficult to do so in the case of KwaNdebele.

In KwaNdebele the South African Police were directly involved and the South African

crack of dawn



"It is up to the State President to answer. I challenge him to do so."

He noted that R14 billion has been voted to the homelands this year.

In related developments yesterday:

● Sapa reported from Lebowa that Chief Minister Nelson Ramodike hit out at cabinet colleagues allegedly implicated in corruption and called on them to resign;

● The National Land Committee (NLC) demanded the immediate reincorporation of 380 000 hectares of land given to Lebowa last month, and

● The Consultative Forum on Drought called for a full investigation into drought relief funds administered by Lebowa.

It's difficult to get all the reports of corruption in the paper. Perhaps they should serialise them.

the cabinet was responsible for their activities.

Democratic Party finance spokesman Mr Ken Andrew yesterday slammed the waste of taxpayers' money, asking: "Who takes responsibility?"

S  
ted  
1-98  
sted  
1-98  
sted  
1-98  
98

BUSINESS

ARG 12/11/92

# Scathing report on homeland police (12)

## Political Staff

ANOTHER homeland government was heavily criticised today as the Parsons Commission disclosed serious mismanagement, malpractices or irregularities in the KwaNdebele police.

The 1400-page indictment of the police by retired regional magistrate Mr Burt Parsons followed the De Meyer Commission report which unearthed extensive corruption in the Lebowa government.

The Parsons Commission found the quality of police investigation was poor, it had openly sided with the ruling party and that scores of witnesses testified to crimes by policemen, including assault and obstruction of justice.

Almost all dossiers charging police with crimes had disappeared.

He disclosed evidence of "serious conflict" among seconded

South African security officials in the KwaNdebele government at the height of the mid-80s unrest and found that some of them had openly sided with the hardline government of Mr Simon Skosana against Prince James Mahlangu, the present chief minister.

Mr Parsons found that the National Intelligence Service had been at odds with the SAP and especially the SADF in KwaNdebele and he slammed an "unwise" decision by seconded South African officials to support a raid by government "Imbokotho" vigilantes against comrades, which led to at least six deaths.

Mr Parsons's brief was to examine the causes of the 1986/87 unrest and to investigate alleged maladministration and misconduct.

He ruled that the prime cause of the unrest was a power struggle between the royal Ndzundza tribe of Princes James and Cornelius Mahlangu and Mr Skosana's government.

Mr Parsons rejected the view of the then KwaNdebele government and many seconded South African officials that the ANC/UDF alliance was the prime cause of the unrest.



**PARSONS COMMISSION** SAP should investigate gross excesses of the KwaNdebele police

# Lern accused of

# Vast corruption

*Sowetan* 13/11/92.

(121)

**Sowetan Correspondent**

**FOUL FINDINGS** Parsons Commis-

sion names ex-police commissioner as

key figure in KwaNdebele's rot:

**B**RIGADIER HERTZOG LERN, the controversial former KwaNdebele Commissioner of Police during whose term of office irregularities and maladministration took place, has been named as one of the central figures in the Parsons Commission's report.

Several allegations of assault and intimidation have been levelled against Brigadier Lern, who retired more than three years ago.

Lern has also been accused of ordering the continued detention of a number of anti-apartheid figures who include the current Chief Minister, Prince James Mahlangu, his brothers Cornelius and Andries and the minister of information, Mr Lucas Mthimunyane.

The detentions took place in 1986 and 1987. Many senior police officers who served under Brigadier Lern have also been assaulted and intimidated.

Allegations against Lern include threats on the life of Prince Colin Mahlangu, the younger brother of Prince James Mahlangu.

Brigadier Lern is alleged to have assaulted Prince (Colin) Mahlangu and to have ordered a police captain to bring a tyre and petrol to set him alight.

It is also alleged that Lern assaulted Mr Ben Skhosana and that he was among a group of policemen who set the late Chief David Mapoch's kraal on fire.

The Brigadier is alleged to have ordered that dockets containing allegations of murder, assault and kidnapping be destroyed.

The brigadier has denied all allegations against him.

The commission found that over 400 dockets of assault against KwaNdebele police had "disappeared" from the Dennilton and Elandshoorn police stations. About 1 200 dockets were found in offices at the police stations.

The commission found that junior police officers were promoted too soon, did not have the necessary experience and involved themselves in politics on a daily basis. Several exhibits in criminal cases were missing.

The commission recommended that all allegations against the police be investigated by a team of detectives from the South African Police.

# UDF logo used for false information

■ SA security produced Pamphlets to discredit UDF and its followers in KwaNdebele in 1986/87: (121)

*Sowetan 13/11/92*  
**By Sowetan Correspondent**

SOUTH African security forces in KwaNdebele during the 1986/87 unrest printed and distributed disinformation pamphlets under the logo of the United Democratic Front (UDF), the Parsons Commission found.

## School boycotts

The pamphlet war to counter UDF consumer and school boycotts was launched by the local Communication Committee (Kom-Kom), a joint security management system in which the SAP, SADF and other official bodies served.

It was also to alienate KwaNdebele citizens from opposition leader Prince James Mahlangu and his followers, who opposed the government's policy of attaining independence.

Barry Kleinschmidt of the

KwaNdebele National Development Corporation testified that he printed batches of between 10 000 and 30 000 copies each at home.

He was asked by KwaNdebele police commissioner Brigadier Hertzog Lerm in 1987 and paid about R20 000 by KwaNdebele.

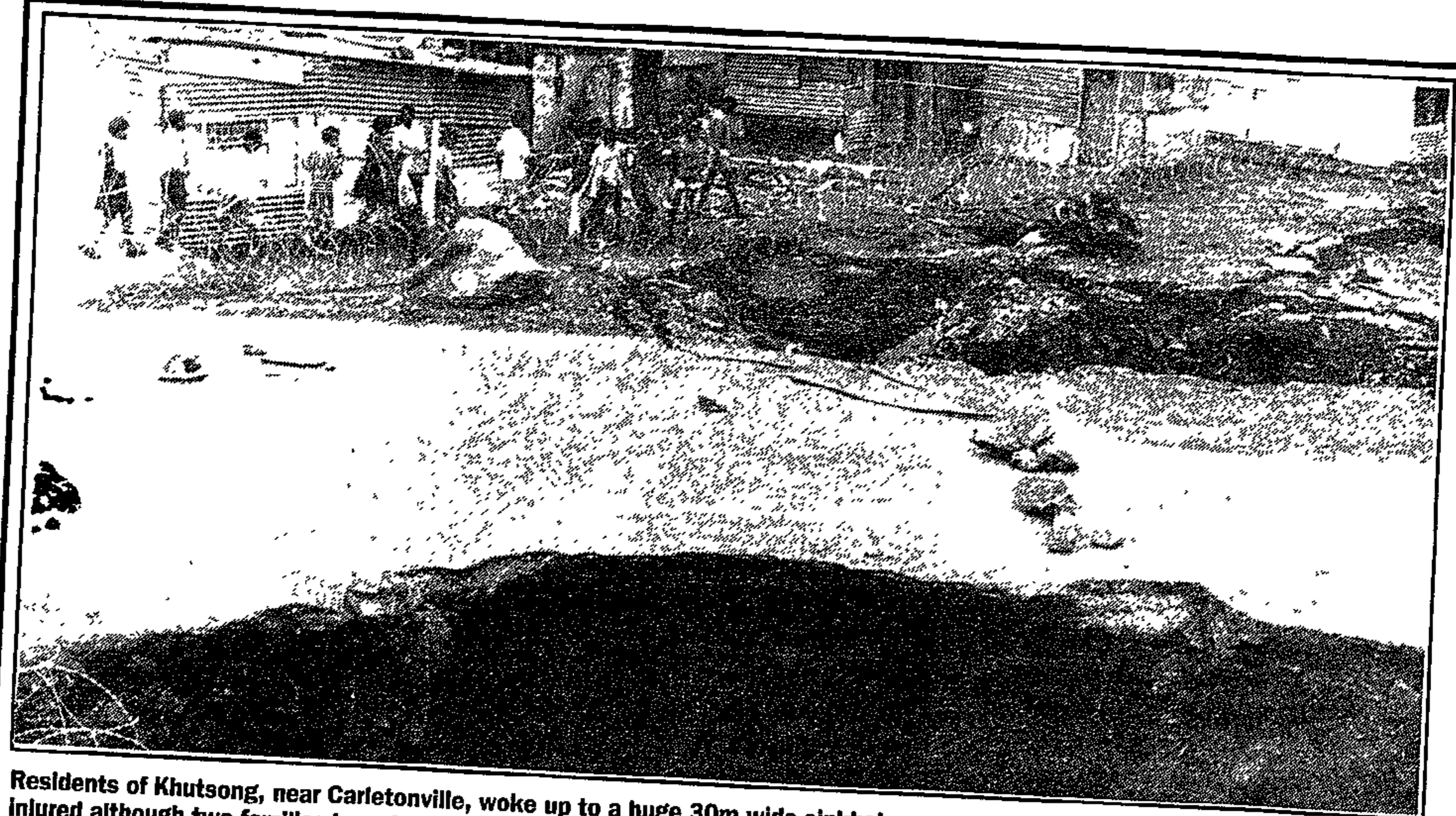
Among them was one with the UDF logo which attacked Mahlangu and his supporters for applying "double standards" by taking part in homeland elections.

## Police vehicles

Sergeant D Loots testified that he was in the Intelligence and Tracking Unit and distributed pamphlets - at night in police vehicles - in August 1987.

Other security force members also testified about their role. Parsons observed that the KwaNdebele police were used to distribute the pamphlets, a political function which had nothing to do with their police function.

# NEWS Widespread corruption in KwaNdebele police - Parsons



Residents of Khutsong, near Carletonville, woke up to a huge 30m wide sinkhole caused by this week's rains. No one was injured although two families have been evacuated from their homes. Five other sinkholes were discovered in the area.

Pic: MBUZENI ZULU.

# Homeland corruption

*Southern 13/11/92*

(12)

Political Staff and Sapa

## ■ POLICE SCANDAL Cops sided with ruling party and actively obstructed justice:

**A** COMMISSION of inquiry yesterday found that another homeland - KwaNdebele - was plagued by extensive corruption that included serious mismanagement and irregularities.

Retired magistrate Mr Burt Parsons disclosed in a 1 400-page report "serious mismanagement, malpractices or irregularities" in the KwaNdebele police.

Parsons found the quality of police investigation was poor, the police force had openly sided with the ruling party and that scores of witnesses testified to crimes by policemen including assault and obstruction of justice

The Parsons Commission recommends that the South African Government investigate the efficiency of State machinery handling conflict between a self-governing territory's government and its seconded bureaucracy.

The Commission further recommends that the evidence of the alleged shooting of two young children on May 14 1986 by members of the Imbokotho Movement, one of whom was allegedly a member of the Legislative Assembly, be referred to the Transvaal Attorney-General for attention.

So should also the allegations concerning serious assaults and the death of Minister Piet Ntuli in a car bomb explosion on July 29 1986.

The latter allegations should be investigated anew in view of the fact that "they can now be verified with the ANC more easily."

Evidence from former Imbokotho members of alleged offences against them or their property should also be referred to the Attorney-General, as well as an allegation of former Chief

Minister M G Mahlangu about the burning down of schools where whites were seen.

Other matters which should be referred to the Transvaal Attorney-General include:

- Allegations of Chief Minister Mahlangu about charges of intimidation during the 1988 election and which allegedly came to nothing due to influencing;
- Allegations regarding a raid on the village of Chief Mapoch and the blowing up of the house of Chief Mathebe of Moutse;
- The various charges under the Internal Security Act of 1982, among others, considered earlier by the Transvaal Attorney-General with regard to Prince James and Prince Cornelius Mahlangu, should be reconsidered in the light of evidence before the Commission. \* See page 6.

# Police must pay

## ■ Misconduct, malpractices and mismanagement investigated:

*Journalist* 13/11/92

(121)

13/11/92  
Serious mismanagement, malpractices and irregularities characterised the KwaNdebele police force and it should be re-incorporated into the SA Police, the Parsons Commission of Inquiry recommended.

This was one of the chief points of its 1 400-page report detailing a four-year investigation into the causes of the mid-'80s unrest in KwaNdebele and allegations of maladministration and misconduct by police.

It recommended that a dossier of allegations of police crimes should be handed to the Transvaal Attorney-General for possible prosecution.

Commission chairman and sole member, retired regional magistrate Burt Parsons, said that in the circumstances of 1986 - the height of the unrest - and the poor infrastructure of KwaNdebele, it had been a "grave error" to transfer the police function from the SAP to the homeland government.

It seemed that charges against policemen were not registered and one witness testified that dossiers involving murder, assault or abduction were automatically regarded as closed.

Parsons recommended a wide range of measures to ensure an impartial investigation of the charges against policemen and an independent monitoring of detention conditions.



Former Chief Minister of KwaNdebele, Simon Sikhosana.

Tales of  
rivalry:  
SADF,  
police  
and NIS

PRETORIA. — Rivalry and bizarre infighting between South African intelligence services in KwaNdebele was described to the Parsons Commission by a former National Intelligence Service (NIS) agent.

The agent, Mr J H Victor, told the commission that he had been involved with KwaNdebele from 1976 to 1986 and opened an office in Siyabuswa in 1984 at the request of the KwaNdebele cabinet.

### Blessing

His task was to provide information on KwaNdebele to its cabinet as well as to his own headquarters.

"It soon became clear that the office did not enjoy the blessing of the SA Defence Force and the SA security police," he said.

There had been "all sorts of talk" about the NIS presence in the territory such as that it was superfluous; that the Defence Force could carry out the task; and that the SA Police and the Security Police could do it better and so on.

### Better equipped

Mr Victor said there was evidence that the Defence Force on occasions woke up the then Chief Minister, Mr Simon Skosana, in the night and asked him to get rid of the NIS.

The SADF spokesman maintained that Military Intelligence was better equipped to do the job.

Victor said that during his time there was no co-ordination of the activities of the various intelligence units.

There was a security co-ordinating body but NIS was not involved in it. — Sapa

# Homeland police blasted

(121)  
CT13/11/92

By BARRY STREEK  
Political Staff

THE police in KwaNdebele, under the control of a South African brigadier, had sided with the ruling group that used violence, intimidation and kidnapping, the Parsons Commission said yesterday.

There was no doubt that "serious mismanagement, malpractices or irregularities" occurred in the administration of the Department of Law and Order in the homeland, the commission said.

This had mainly occurred in the period during which Brigadier H C Lerm was commissioner of the homeland's police.

Brigadier Lerm took early retirement after he was recalled from KwaNdebele and therefore no disciplinary steps could be taken against him, the Deputy Minister of Law and Order, Mr Gert Myburgh, said yesterday.

If he had committed any criminal offence, action would be taken against him.

Both he and the Chief Minister of KwaNdebele, Prince James Mahlangu, said no disciplinary steps had yet been taken against anyone following the release of the commission's report, but Mr Myburgh said disciplinary steps were being investigated against seconded police who served in KwaNdebele at the time, mostly during the unrest in the homeland in 1986.

The 1400-page criticism of the police was compiled by retired regional magistrate and former head of the Industrial Court, Mr Burt Parsons.

The commission found:

- The police became involved in the political aspirations for two former chief ministers, Mr Simon Skosana and Chief M G Mahlangu.

- Detentions under the emergency regulations resulted in a poor image of the police and this led to mistrust.

## Emergency used to 'detain criminals'

PRETORIA. — Evidence before the Parsons Commission has shown that the KwaNdebele Police had seriously abused the state of emergency to detain people instead of charging them under criminal law.

According to Captain J P de Jager, the emergency regulations were used "because in very few cases were there affidavits which could prove any criminal acts".

Many detentions had also resulted from fabrications presented as fact. Others were detained having been pointed out by members of Mbokotho.

A Detective-Sergeant Van Schalkwyk said that the lists of names of arrests under the emergency regulations they were expected to make for about a month were like a "bottomless pit".

The emergency regulations were also misused in the arrests of Prince James Mahlangu and Prince Cornelius Mahlangu "to keep them out of the parliament". — Sapa

- Complaints about food for detainees were ignored.

- The quality of crime investigation was poor and many files were misplaced.

- Many complaints that were lodged were not investigated.

- "Evidence indicates that many offences were committed by police officers."

The commission recommended that a strong South African Police team be appointed to investigate alleged offences and Mr Myburgh said a team had been appointed under the control of an officer.

The Conservative Party said yesterday the electorate had the right to call for the resignation of President F W de Klerk and an urgent return to honest government after the Parsons report on corruption in another homeland.

"Never before in our country's history has a government been so closely associated with the total breakdown of civilised norms — yet they still remain in power," the CP statement said.

- The Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa, in a statement condemning corruption in the homelands, yesterday called on traditional leaders involved in homeland structures to resign.

Defiant

PRETORIA. — There were celebrations, braaiweises and dancing in the streets of KwaNdebele when the territory's bombastic Minister of the Interior, Mr Piet Ntuli, was killed by a car bomb in 1986, a former KwaNdebele secretary of justice told the Parsons Commission.

# Minister's killing (121) CT 11/92 'was celebrated'

refused a cabinet request to close down the offices of a certain tribal authority

Mr Buys said Mr Ntuli took it on himself to approve or reject all trading licences, completely disregarding the law.

Another witness, former KwaNdebele commissioner-general Mr J H T Mills, told the commission that Mr Ntuli had granted licences to favourites and had given himself supermarket, restaurant, general dealer's and liquor licences.

Mr Buys said Chief Minister Simon Skosana eventually became little more than a Mr Ntuli's 'pawn'.

Immediately after Mr Ntuli's assassination the unrest in the territory subsided markedly, said Mr Buys — Sapa

Mr Ntuli was also a leading figure in the Imbokotho vigilante movement.

The former secretary of justice, Mr O J Buys, also said:

● He received repeated reports that members of the territory's cabinet, including Mr Ntuli, were assaulting members of the public.

● The loud-mouthed Mr Ntuli could almost "blast" a person out of his office and

would "shout down" cabinet meetings so that they dissolved in confusion.

● KwaNdebele's Commissioner of Police, Brigadier H C Lerm, told him that he should be "loyal to the government" when he inquired why police were not investigating charges that included kidnapping and murder.

● He himself was summarily sacked one morning and told to get out of the territory without being allowed to collect his personal possessions, after he had repeatedly

Tales of  
rivalry:  
SADF,  
police  
and NIS

(15) CT13/11/92  
PRETORIA. — Rivalry and bizarre infighting between South African intelligence services in KwaNdebele was described to the Parsons Commission by a former National Intelligence Service (NIS) agent.

The agent, Mr J H Victor, told the commission that he had been involved with KwaNdebele from 1976 to 1986 and opened an office in Siyabuswa in 1984 at the request of the KwaNdebele cabinet.

### Blessing

His task was to provide information on KwaNdebele to its cabinet as well as to his own headquarters.

"It soon became clear that the office did not enjoy the blessing of the SA Defence Force and the SA security police," he said.

There had been "all sorts of talk" about the NIS presence in the territory such as that it was superfluous; that the Defence Force could carry out the task; and that the SA Police and the Security Police could do it better and so on.

### Better equipped

Mr Victor said there was evidence that the Defence Force on occasions woke up the then Chief Minister, Mr Simon Skosana, in the night and asked him to get rid of the NIS.

The SADF spokesman maintained that Military Intelligence was better equipped to do the job.

Victor said that during his time there was no co-ordination of the activities of the various intelligence units.

There was a security co-ordinating body but NIS was not involved in it. — Sapa

# Homeland police blasted

CT13/11/92

By BARRY STREEK  
Political Staff

THE police in KwaNdebele, under the control of a South African brigadier, had sided with the ruling group that used violence, intimidation and kidnapping, the Parsons Commission said yesterday.

There was no doubt that "serious mismanagement, malpractices or irregularities" occurred in the administration of the Department of Law and Order in the homeland, the commission said.

This had mainly occurred in the period during which Brigadier H C Lerm was commissioner of the homeland's police.

Brigadier Lerm took early retirement after he was recalled from KwaNdebele and therefore no disciplinary steps could be taken against him, the Deputy Minister of Law and Order, Mr Gert Myburgh, said yesterday.

If he had committed any criminal offence, action would be taken against him.

Both he and the Chief Minister of KwaNdebele, Prince James Mahlangu, said no disciplinary steps had yet been taken against anyone following the release of the commission's report, but Mr Myburgh said disciplinary steps were being investigated against seconded police who served in KwaNdebele at the time, mostly during the unrest in the homeland in 1986.

The 1400-page criticism of the police was compiled by retired regional magistrate and former head of the Industrial Court, Mr Burt Parsons.

The commission found:

- The police became involved in the political aspirations for two former chief ministers, Mr Simon Skosana and Chief M G Mahlangu.

- Detentions under the emergency regulations resulted in a poor image of the police and this led to mistrust.

## Emergency used to 'detain criminals'

PRETORIA. — Evidence before the Parsons Commission has shown that the KwaNdebele Police had seriously abused the state of emergency to detain people instead of charging them under criminal law.

According to Captain J P de Jager, the emergency regulations were used "because in very few cases were there affidavits which could prove any criminal acts".

Many detentions had also resulted from fabrications presented as fact. Others were detained having been pointed out by members of Mbokotho.

A Detective-Sergeant Van Schalkwyk said that the lists of names of arrests under the emergency regulations they were expected to make for about a month were like a "bottomless pit".

The emergency regulations were also misused in the arrests of Prince James Mahlangu and Prince Cornelius Mahlangu "to keep them out of the parliament". — Sapa

- Complaints about food for detainees were ignored.

- The quality of crime investigation was poor and many files were misplaced.

- Many complaints that were lodged were not investigated.

- "Evidence indicates that many offences were committed by police officers."

The commission recommended that a strong South African Police team be appointed to investigate alleged offences and Mr Myburgh said a team had been appointed under the control of an officer.

The Conservative Party said yesterday the electorate had the right to call for the resignation of President F.W. de Klerk and an urgent return to honest government after the Parsons report on corruption in another homeland.

"Never before in our country's history has a government been so closely associated with the total breakdown of civilised norms — yet they still remain in power," the CP statement said.

- The Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa, in a statement condemning corruption in the homelands, yesterday called on traditional leaders involved in homeland structures to resign.

Defiant

# Independence linked to casino rights deal

*Sowetan 13/11/92.*  
■ KwaNdebele cabinet was preoccupied with 'wholesale' peddling of licences: (12)

THE KwaNdebele government's insistence on taking independence was apparently linked to a deadline in a lucrative casino agreement.

This was said by a former Commissioner General of the territory, Mr J H T Mills, to the Parsons Commission.

He also said the KwaNdebele cabinet was peddling concessions for businesses, including casinos, dog and horse racing, an airline and a radio and TV station, even though it had no legal authority to do so.

He had told the cabinet in writing that

all these concessions were of no value because they had no legal authority to give them.

He said that in 1980 the cabinet sold a casino concession to a company named Wesjoy Investments consisting of "relatively unknown people who were not really in the hotel industry" and who had a share capital of only R3.

### Self government

This concession was later sold to Holiday Inns but it was stipulated that a third of the price, R100 000, would only be

paid over on the announcement of the date of KwaNdebele's independence, and that the whole agreement would expire if the territory did not attain self-government by June 1981 and independence by December 31 1984

Mills said the aim of independence was apparently that the KwaNdebele government could then ratify the concessions or contracts.

This threw light on the legislative assembly's decision in June 1983 to take independence on December 7 1984. - Sapa



# 'Open death probe'

■ Commission urges fresh investigation into assassination of KwaNdebele's notorious strongman: (121)

Sowetan 13/11/92

## Sowetan Correspondent

THE Parsons Commission has called for fresh investigations into the assassination of KwaNdebele's former minister of internal affairs and vice-chairman of the notorious Mbokotho vigilante group, Mr Piet Ntuli

Ntuli, who was regarded in many quarters as "a notorious strongman" and the power behind Mbokotho, died in a car bomb at his official residence in Siyabuswa in 1986.

The Parsons commission said in its report released yesterday that "theories abound" in connection with Ntuli's death.

"Since the ANC has now been unbanned, some of these theories can be cleared."

Quoting an article in the ANC's

mouthpiece, *Sechaba* (January 1987), the commission said former Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) chief of staff Mr Chris Hani confirmed that Ntuli's assassination was carried out by one of his units.

Hani is quoted as saying that the intervention of MK in KwaNdebele - "where there was mass movement against bantustan independence" - led to "the elimination of the most notorious of the collaborationist elements Piet Ntuli".

Hani, who is currently the SACP's general secretary, said yesterday those responsible for Mr Ntuli's death could not be prosecuted as they were involved in a war at the time.

Hani said some MK units were deployed in KwaNdebele and they later reported that they were responsible for Ntuli's death.

**parsons**

(121)

**in brief**

**Dispute household matter** 13/11/92

NEITHER the ANC nor the UDF were a primary or contributory cause of the 1986 unrest situation in KwaNdebele, the Parsons Commission found

The whole dispute was without doubt a household matter which had originated within the KwaNdebele borders. There were no underground ANC-UDF cells or UDF meetings. - Sapa. *So wefer*

**Police suppressed dissent** (121)

FROM the outset the KwaNdebele police force had been used to suppress political dissent that did not constitute a threat to the security of the SA or KwaNdebele governments, the Legal Resources Centre of Pretoria told the Commission. - Sapa

**Struggle nipped autonomy** (121)

KWANDEBELE was the first homeland whose plans for independence had been halted by popular resistance, the Lawyers Committee for Human Rights, New York, submitted to the Parsons Commission. It was also the first one whose leaders had been told by the State to prove that its residents actually desired independence. - Sapa.

*So wefer 13/11/92*

# Call for complete overhaul of homeland police force

KWANDEBELE'S police force should be completely overhauled and possibly reincorporated into the SAP, the Parsons commission of inquiry says.

The commission found there was poor policing in the homeland, as well as allegations of police criminality and strong partiality within the ruling party.

The commission's 1 400-page report detailing malpractices, irregularities and mismanagement in the KwaNdebele Law and Order Department was released yesterday.

Commission chairman and retired magistrate Burt Parsons recommended that a strong SAP team, headed by an advocate

Billy Paddock

from the attorney-general's office, investigate allegations against the KwaNdebele police, including torture, abduction and the obstruction of justice.

Parsons found that nearly all criminal cases opened against the police had disappeared.

He strongly criticised the SA government for transferring policing functions to KwaNdebele's government.

He said the establishment of the force in 1986 "was a grave error" given the circumstances of the time and the poor infrastructure.

(121)

The recommendations are likely to be seized upon by the ANC and other groups which have been calling for the security forces of all territories in SA, including the SAP, to come under joint multiparty control.

Parsons said most of the mismanagement, malpractices and irregularities occurred while Brig H C Lerm was KwaNdebele commissioner of police. Lerm and the then chief minister, S S Skosana, were "so thick" it was impossible to differentiate between official and political functions.

He recommended an "intensive inspectorial investigation" be undertaken immediately.

with the assistance of SA experts, into the structure and functioning of the KwaNdebele police force in all its facets.

Parsons also said the command post in the homeland should rather be a deputy commissioner "under the authority of the SA commissioner of police".

It would become evident from his third report, still to be released, that an investigation into the department was necessary because of administrative irregularities.

Parsons also unveiled serious conflict among seconded SA security officials at the height of the unrest, with some sup-

To Page 2

## KwaNdebele

8/10/89  
13/11/92

(121) From Page 1

porting the ruling party and others siding with chief minister Prince James Mahlangu.

There was also serious conflict between the National Intelligence Service of SA, the SAP and the SADF in KwaNdebele, he said.

STEPHANE BOTHEMA reports that in a joint statement issued yesterday, Regional and Land Affairs Minister Jacob de Villiers Deputy Law and Order Minister Gert Myburgh and Mahlangu accepted the recommendations that alleged crimes be investigated.

They said a "strong team" of the SAP had been made available to assist the KwaNdebele police in the investigation.

The Transvaal attorney-general was already in the process of studying the report and would, where necessary, instruct further police investigation, they said.

The recommendation that the KwaNdebele police be incorporated in the SAP was thoroughly considered but rejected. This

decision was supported by the KwaNdebele government.

LLOYD COUITS reports that De Villiers said central government exercised no control over funds allocated to self-governing territories.

Reacting to Auditor-General Peter Wronsky's concern about the handling of more than R6,1bn paid to the self-governing homelands, De Villiers said control over such funds rested fully with the governments of the territories.

Government could not penalise homeland governments in an attempt to combat irregularities or unauthorised expenditure because curtailments on funding would further disadvantage the populations of the territories.

"The fact is that the self-governing territories are instituted by an act of Parliament. This is a fact we will have to live with for some time to come."

See Page 7

# Evidence implicates KwaNdebele police

THERE was prima facie evidence that members of the KwaNdebele police force were responsible for "serious, even extremely serious, offences", the Parsons commission of inquiry found.

The inquiry into the unrest in KwaNdebele during 1986 and into the homeland's Law and Order Department found that serious mismanagement, malpractices and irregularities were commonplace.

In the 1 400-page report spanning four years of investigation, commission chairman Burt Parsons recommended that the allegations of police committing crimes be referred to the Transvaal Attorney-General.

Parsons said: "Evidence indicates that many offences were committed by police officers, including actions that would amount to the obstruction of justice.

"The evidence ... points prima facie to serious, even extremely serious, offences," he said.

The reasons for the mismanagement and malpractices were that the police had become involved in the political aspirations of the S S Skosana and George Mahlangu government and were protecting it. The government had ordered that the pro-government Imbokotho vigilantes be protected and allowed to act against the pro-UDF comrades.

Case files were badly controlled, with many misplaced. At the Dennilton police station 400 were missing.

BILLY PADDOCK

Charges against policemen were never registered and all files with regard to murder, assault or abduction were automatically closed.

Many of the police detentions under the state of emergency were not justified and often even lawyers representing detainees were detained.

The treasury suffered considerable losses because of claims against police that were settled out of court.

The quality of crime investigation was poor. There were not enough experienced police officers, with promotions being made too quickly.

The relationship between the then police commissioner Brig H C Lerm and Chief Minister George Mahlangu was "so thick" that the difference in the official relationship between commissioner as official and chief minister as political functionary was eliminated.

Lerm fell far short in his responsibilities as commissioner.

Parsons recommended a wide range of measures that would help to ensure impartial investigation of charges against policemen and also recommended an independent monitoring of detention conditions.

He recommended that a "strong SAP team be involved ... and that such an investigation take place under the leadership of an advocate of the office of the Attorney-General".

## Independence 'was linked to casino deal'

PRETORIA — The KwaNdebele government's insistence on taking independence was apparently linked to a deadline on a lucrative casino agreement it had entered into, former commissioner-general of the territory J H T Mills told the Parsons commission. *BLOAM 13/11/92*

He also said the KwaNdebele Cabinet had peddled concessions for businesses including casinos, dog and horse racing, an airline and a radio and TV station even though it had no legal authority to do so.

Mills said in 1980 the Cabinet had sold a casino concession to a company named

Wesjoy Investments consisting of "relatively unknown people who were not really in the hotel industry" and who had a share capital of only R3. (121)

This concession was later sold to Holiday Inns but it was stipulated that a third of the price, R100 000, would be paid over when the date of KwaNdebele's independence was announced. The whole agreement would expire if self-government was not attained by June 1981 and independence by December 31 1984. The Legislative Assembly decided in June 1983 to take independence on December 7 1984. — Sapa.

Friday, November 13 1992

7 a

## Power struggle caused unrest

BIDAY 13/11/92

BILLY PADDOCK (21)

A STRUGGLE for control of Kwa-Ndebele between the Ndzundza royal family led by Prince James Mahlangu and the government of Chief Minister S S Skosana was the reason for the 1986 unrest in the homeland.

That was the main thrust of the first report of the Parsons commission of inquiry into the homeland, released yesterday. The second report, also released yesterday, deals with the investigation into the police.

Chairman Burt Parsons rejected arguments that the ANC/UDF were the main cause of the unrest.

He said Skosana's primary objective to foist independence on the homeland using the notorious Imbokotho vigilante movement and incorporating Moutse into the homeland were the chief causes.

The setting up of the Imbokotho by Skosana and Piet Ntuli, killed in a carbomb explosion in July 1986, started the power struggle with the Mahlangu family, with Prince James regarded as the comrades' leader.

Prince James and his brother Cornelius, who "played a sinister role in the struggle", led the fight that ensured the homeland did not take the proffered independence.

The Imbokotho, whose task was to counter and resist opponents of independence, used "highly controversial" methods to enforce the government's authority. Through its "reign of terror" and as a result of Skosana dying shortly after the worst unrest, government became increasingly estranged from its power base.

# SA clings to bad stepchildren

W/maul 13/11-19/11/92

(121)

(121)

**T**HE government appears bent on holding on to the homelands as a future power base despite the publication of two hard-hitting commission reports released this week.

About R1-billion has been lost to graft in Lebowa and the kwaNdebele police force was found to be so dangerous, corrupt and incompetent that the commission recommended it be reincorporated into the South African Police.

The South African government's response has been lukewarm, sparking comments that it cannot come down too hard on homeland leaders it sees as key election partners in the future

Responding to the De Meyer report, Minister of Land and Regional Affairs Jacob de Villiers told a press conference he would neither initiate corruption inquiries in the other homelands, nor guarantee the prosecution of those officials named in reports.

The corruption, he said, was "the failure of administrative follow-through in only some departments of the self-governing territories". He later said on television: "Other than this, the

*The South African government appears to see the homelands as election partners, judging from its feeble response to commission reports of massive corruption in Lebowa and kwaNdebele.*

**FERIAL HAFFAJEE**  
*reports*

self-governing territories are doing a great job."

The reports come hot on the heels of recently announced government plans to transfer about 1,2-million hectares of land to the homelands

The government this week said it has no intention of rethinking the transfer of 380 000 hectares of land to Lebowa. About 52 000ha will be transferred to Qwa-Qwa and 500 000ha will go to kwaZulu

Aninka Claassens, a key land policy thinker, describes the land transfers as a cynical election ploy. Nobody in the

department can explain the transfers, she says

The government responded: "No one is in favour of proceeding with a process towards independence. In fact, we all expect the self-governing territories to be dealt with as part of the RSA in a negotiated settlement."

A member of the National Land Committee, Harald Winkler, believes there will be no effective government action on the corruption charges. Homeland leaders were key to the National Party's election strategy and the transfer of land to sympathetic chiefs was a sign of the government's desire to court homeland leaders

The Parson's Commission report on kwaNdebele, published yesterday, recommends that the territory's police force be reincorporated into the South African Police.

The commission also recommends that the system of *kitskonstabels* be urgently investigated and recommends a "strong South African Police team" look into all offences committed and urgently investigate the functioning of the kwaNdebele police force

During the three years the commis-

sion sat, the police force was shown to be inefficient, under-qualified and often brutal, especially during the political turmoil of 1986.

Detention without trial was rampant and millions were paid out in damages claims to plaintiffs without cases ever going to court.

"The commission is in no doubt that serious mismanagement, malpractices or irregularities occurred in the administration of the Department of Law and Order of kwaNdebele," Parsons writes.

He says that "many extremely serious offences were committed by police officers, including actions that would amount to the obstruction of justice".

The relationship between the kwaNdebele commissioner of police and the chief minister was "so thick" that no differentiation could be made between the political and administrative offices.

The Conservative Party has called for the resignation of the government and Auditor-General Peter Wronsley expressed serious concern over the transfer of R6,1-billion to the homelands in the 1990/91 financial year

Wronsley said he had twice reported the unauthorised expenditure of R1-billion in Lebowa since 1986 to parliament, but nothing had been done.

Neither he nor his predecessors, Stoffel van der Merwe and Gerrit Viljoen, could be held responsible for the corruption in the homelands, said De Villiers. Lebowa Chief Minister Nelson Ramodike blamed seconded South African officials for the corruption in Lebowa.

Responding to the Parsons Commission report, the government said:

●The SAP had already completed an investigation into the kwaZulu Police and their report had been presented to the territory's cabinet.

●The kwaZulu Police would not be reincorporated into the SAP

●All offences reported in the commissions would be investigated by the attorney-general

South African officials will be seconded to Lebowa and kwaNdebele to assist with implementing the commission's recommendations. De Villiers could not say how much the corrective exercises will cost.

# Police to focus on KwaNdebele

Staff Reporter

(121)  
21/11/92

A POLICE task force has been appointed to sift through the Parsons report on KwaNdebele — and the spotlight could fall on Brigadier Hertzog Lerm, former Commissioner of Police in the territory.

The comprehensive report released this week said KwaNdebele police had been accused of assaults and other crimes.

The attorney-general of the Transvaal, Dr Jan D'Oliveira, declined to say yesterday whether Brigadier Lerm would be prosecuted.

However, he did confirm that his office was drawing up lists of "possible offences and offenders" from the Parsons Commission report on unrest in the territory during 1986.

● Brigadier Lerm, a member of the Warmbaths town council, is reportedly the chairman of the local Conservative Party district council. He could not be reached for comment yesterday



# Joy as car bomb ended Ntuli's reign of terror

IN 1985 and 1986, a wave of terror and violence swept over the 350 000ha self-governing homeland of Kwanabele, north-east of Pretoria

It ended on July 29 1986, when Interior Affairs Minister Piet Ntuli was killed by a car bomb — and thousands of people danced in the streets.

Those who celebrated his death were victims of the feared and hated Mbokotho — “the stone that grinds into subservience”.

Founded in 1985 as a cultural organisation, Mbokotho recruited members from the ranks of politicians, businessmen and taxi owners, who were threatened with the loss of their business licences — issued by Ntuli — if they refused to join.

The Parsons commission was told that, on at least two occasions in 1985, Ntuli ordered Mbokotho to destroy shops because the owners had no licences.

When former justice secretary Mr OJ Buys pointed out to the minister that he could not take the law into his own hands, Ntuli responded: “This is Kwanabele,

and here we do what we do. If the police don't act, we will.”

Mbokotho frequently tortured youths. Lieutenant-Colonel D Malan told the commission that in May police rescued 20 youths abducted by Mbokotho. Their captors had forced them to walk over hot coals, clamped their ankles in a vice and held their heads under water while they were sjambokked and questioned.

Another torture session, involving school “strike.s”, was described by businessman Mr JL Mahlangu: “After being dipped in water mixed with powdered soap people were forced to strip naked and beaten with sjamboks as they walked and fell on the slippery floor.”

Mr GJ van der Merwe, commissioner-general from July 1 1985 to September 30 1986, said the whole area returned to normal the day after the car bomb that killed Ntuli.

Police reported that three days after Ntuli's death, there was not a single unrest incident — for the first time since May 12.

(121)

S/mes 15/11/92

# OUR CORRUPT LAND 1: THE PARSONS REPORT

Reports by  
MARLENE BURGER and  
CHARMAIN NAIDOO

RETIRED SAP brigadier Hertzog Lerm, the man the Parsons commission holds responsible for abuse of power by the Kwandebele police, said yesterday he was "merely following Pretoria's orders".

Brigadier Lerm, 60, said he had reported daily to ex-President PW Botha through the State Security Council while commissioner of police in the troubled homeland in the late 80s.

"Nobody complained about me at the time, and they can't do this to me now.

"I have a lot of information to discredit a lot of people. I deny the allegations in the commission's report, but I'm leaving it to the government, whose servant I was, to set the record straight," said Brigadier Lerm.

The commission, chaired by retired regional magistrate Burt Parsons, investigated the 1986 unrest and mismanagement in Kwandebele. After sit-

# Brigadier Lerm: I was just following Pretoria's orders

S/Times 15/11/92

(121)

ting for four years and interviewing 273 witnesses, it presented a shock 1400-page report this week.

Evidence showed that at least four senior SA cabinet ministers knew as far back as 1985 that the homeland was a powder-keg and rife with corruption.

Brigadier Lerm was police commissioner from August 4 1986 until October 31 1988, when he took early retirement rather than accept a transfer to Soweto.

He said yesterday from his home in Warmbaths:

"The commission is trying to blame me for irregularities in the territory, but I did not declare a state of

emergency — President Botha did.

"I had my orders and I carried them out"

He said he succeeded in bringing law and order to the violence-stricken homeland.

In his evidence Briga-

dier Lerm, elected to the Warmbaths town council as a Conservative Party councillor in 1990, said his orders were "to crush unrest in Kwandebele with force and power, and support the homeland government with all my might".

"I was sent by South Africa to ensure and guarantee the security of the state and the population. I saw the Kwandebele government as an extension of the South African government," he told the commission.

# The Corruption Commission

Reports by THEMBA KHUMALO

AS another homeland corruption scandal grows in the wake of the Parsons Commission report on KwaNdebele, tax payers are becoming increasingly concerned.

Are the homeland leaders clinging to power at the expense of their poverty-stricken subjects?

In KwaNdebele, at the height of countrywide unrest, police and SADF officers were seconded to the homeland's security forces to prop up the newly established Law and Order Department in 1986.

The allocation of policing functions, given the poor infrastructure of the force and circumstances at the time, was, in the opinion of the Parsons Commission, a "grave error".

Mismanagement, malpractices and irregularities in the policing func-

## Homeland rulers cling very tightly to the rotten tree

*Clarens 15/11/92*  
(12)

tions occurred mainly in the period during which Brig HC Lerm was Commissioner of KwaNdebele Police," said the report.

The Commission accused the police of involving themselves in the political aspirations of Chief Minister MG Mahlangu and his government.

It said the detentions under the emergency regulations resulted in the creation of a poor image of the police among the public.

The report claimed that people are alleged to have been detained without any reason.

The homeland's treasury was milked of thousands of rands after the detainees challenged

their unlawful detentions and the government paid them large sums of money without acknowledgment of liability.

Evidence before the Commission indicated that many offences were committed by police officers, including actions that would amount to the obstruction of justice.

The report said: "Prosecutions are at the discretion of the Attorney-General and in the criminal court the alleged offences would have to be proved beyond reasonable doubt."

To avert a repeat of the irregularities, the Commission has made recommendations to the SA government.

It said Pretoria should consider the reincorporation of KwaNdebele Police to the SAP, a suggestion that has already been rejected by Deputy Law and Order Minister Gert Myburgh.

Furthermore, the report recommended that a joint investigation by experts should be undertaken immediately under the leadership of an advocate of the office of the A-G.

The Commission further accepted a proposal by the Legal Aid Resources Centre that there should be regular and proper inspections of police cells in KwaNdebele.

Although emergency regulations are no longer in force, the Public Safety Act of 1953 remained in place. Under these regulations, KwaNdebele has provided for the appointment of a special adviser to the Law and Order Minister with regard to detainees.

# 400 days without a trial (121)

AFTER being held for more than 400 days without trial, Kwandebele's veteran detainee Lucas Mthimunya asked Lieutenant P de Jager, commanding officer of the Kwaggafontein police station, please not to arrest him at his house again. *S111192*

His children, he said, were beginning to hate the white men who came regularly to take their father away. *S111192*

When next the lieutenant thought it was time for him to be locked up, Mr Mthimunya suggested, he should let him know, and he would report for deten-

# Police malpractice rampant

THE Parsons commission found that mismanagement, malpractices or irregularities occurred mainly while Brigadier Hertzog Lerm was police commissioner.

The quality of crime investigation and control over case files was poor, and many case files were lost.

It said up to 400 at the Dennilton police station alone were lost.

*5/11/86*  
*15/11/92*  
Complaints lodged with the police "seem not to have been registered" and numerous offences were committed by police officers, including actions that would amount to obstruction of justice.

According to the report, the relationship between Brigadier Lerm and Chief Minister George Mahlangu was "so thick that... Brigadier Lerm fell far short in his responsibilities...

which included control and discipline".

*(12)*  
In a lengthy conversation with Prince James Mahlangu on September 11 1986, Brigadier Lerm described a "comrade" as "... someone who looks as though he just wants to kill... who straightens his hair... they all wear T-shirts... and if you catch a comrade, he's like a water turtle — they all walk that way".

# Swazi princess says cops told her: Consider yourself dead

THE SA Department of Foreign Affairs had to intervene to get the Swazi king's sister out of Kwan-debele when she went into premature labour after spending the night in a prison cell.

The first attempt to rescue Princess Siphila, wife of Kwan-debele's Prince Cornelius Mahlangu, was thwarted by Kwan-debele police who refused to allow a Swazi delegation — escorted by two South African policemen — through a roadblock at Kameelrivier.

It was not until a day later, after further intervention by South Africa, that the princess was driven to Middelburg to meet the Swazi envoys who had responded to her desperate appeal for help.

## Burst

But even though Princess Siphila received medical attention soon afterwards, the son to which she gave birth was "sadly not a healthy child", said the princess.

In a statement to the Parsons commission, she said a group of about 10 policemen armed with rifles — and accompanied by Brigadier Hertzog Lerm — burst into her home on the night of May 12, 1986, and searched the premises for her husband.

When she told them Prince Cornelius was in Swaziland, the police ordered her to the main bedroom.

"Eight of them formed a circle — with me and two policemen inside — and pointed guns at me. One said if I did not bring out Cornelius, I should consider myself dead."

But the death threat was not carried out.

Then, she told the commission, the police woke her children and questioned them. Police climbed into the ceiling

and searched the roof before ordering her to accompany them.

"I was shocked. But I changed my clothes and said goodbye to my children

"My children sobbed as I left," she said.

"The two white policemen directed me to the back of the police van, where there were dogs. I was scared, but they pushed me in. The dogs barked, I screamed, then I realised they were in the cage."

After searching the home of her brother-in-law, Prince James Mahlangu — now Chief Minister of Kwan-debele — the royal kraal and another house, where they arrested a man, the police took the princess to the Dennilton police station, where she was placed in a cell and fell asleep on the cement floor.

At 4.30am she was woken "by a policeman known as Van Wyk" who again asked where her husband was. He accused her of lying. He drove her back to her house an hour later.

At 9am, the princess — who had gone into labour — telephoned her relatives in Swaziland.

## Roadblock

"The Foreign Affairs Department, in conjunction with the South Africa, sent two South African policemen to accompany a Swazi delegation to my place. When they reached Kameelrivier they found a roadblock and were instructed to turn back.

"The SAP tried to explain but they were told that this was Kwan-debele, not South Africa. They turned back."

When she eventually reached Swaziland, Princess Siphila saw a gynaecologist and was immediately admitted to hospital, "where I had to deliver, although it was before time".

Senior South African officials seconded to Kwandebele told the commission they had kept Pretoria fully informed about the deteriorating political situation and the escalating violence.

According to their evidence, the Kwandebele government reacted to criticism by "sending a telex" — which usually resulted in the withdrawal of the officials concerned.

Justice Secretary OJ Buys was not even allowed to remove his personal belongings from his office when he was kicked out of the capital, Siyabuswa, after a seconded magistrate refused to close down a tribal authority office on the orders of Chief Minister Simon Skosana.

“Nobody complained about me at the time, and they can't do this to me now. I have a lot of information to discredit a lot of people”

Witnesses testified that early warnings about irregularities and mounting opposition to the Kwandebele government had been sent to Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis, Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok, Defence Minister Magnus Malan, Education and Development Aid Minister Gerrit Viljoen and National Intelligence head Niel Barnard.

Mr JHT Mills, commissioner-general from October 1981 to June 1985, "frequently spoke to the Kwandebele cabinet about irregularities of the day and reported the same to ... Gerrit Viljoen".

Mr Mills's successor, Mr Gerrie van der Merwe, testified that he reported to Mr Heunis that opposition to the incorporation of Moutse into Kwandebele was mounting and that "the people of Kwandebele are not prepared for independence".

Mr Heunis said from his home in Somerset West yesterday that he had not seen the Parsons report.

"I do not have access to those files, so it would be wrong for me to comment. In any case, my department was responsible for constitutional development and planning, not for administration of the black states."

The Parsons commission found that one of the major causes of the 1986 unrest was the incorporation of Moutse and Ekan-gala into Kwandebele.

General Malan was informed about the deteriorating security situation in homeland by Major-General Hans Moller, officer commanding Northern Transvaal Command, and chairman of the Kwandebele Regional Security Council.

## Refused

General Moller was declared *persona non grata* in Kwandebele after recommending in September 1986 that a commission of inquiry be appointed to look into the volatile security situation.

At a meeting in November 1986, attended by General Malan and chaired by Mr Heunis, the SADF officer was instructed to ignore the Kwandebele eviction and carry on with his duties.

However, when he returned to Siyabuswa, Brigadier Lerm refused to relinquish the security council chair, and a second meeting of South African and Kwandebele government officials was called.

Mr Heunis, Mr Vlok and General Malan all attended this meeting in June 1987, at which Brigadier Lerm's appointment was approved.

General Malan was fishing at Sodwana yesterday and was not available for comment. Mr Viljoen is overseas.

Mr Vlok declined to comment on the Parsons report, referring inquiries to SAP commissioner General Johan van der Merwe who could not be reached.

# Top cop 'was a torturer'

**STRONGMEN** Brig Hertzog Lerm and the late vigilante leader Piet "Skop and Donder" Ntuli held KwaNdebele to ransom and virtually reduced it to a "police state" through their excesses.

This was revealed in this week's Parsons Commission of Inquiry report on corruption and irregularities in the homeland in

the late '80s.

Lerm, now retired, was the KwaNdebele Police Commissioner. Ntuli was Minister of the Interior and also leader of Imbhokodo, a notorious vigilante group.

Ntuli, who was known more for his ruthlessness against opponents than his administrative skills, died in a powerful car bomb blast in 1986.

The report shows how Lerm abused his vast powers - allocated to him in terms of the State of Emergency between 1985 and 1988 - to arbitrarily detain comrades and opponents of Chief Minister George Mahlangu.

It revealed how Lerm detained present Chief Minister Prince James Mahlangu and his brother

Cornelius after they opposed the granting of independence to KwaNdebele and the incorporation of Moutse.

Lerm is alleged to have threatened Cornelius's life by ordering that a tyre be put around his neck. The report claimed he also took part in a raid on Paramount chief David Mapoch's kraal, and set ablaze several houses.

## Answers which lie in a tyrant's grave

**FORMER** KwaNdebele Minister of Interior Piet "Skop and Donder" Ntuli, who died in a powerful bomb blast years ago, went to his grave with answers to many questions that still baffle

the homeland citizens and South African taxpayers.

During his heyday he led the controversial vigilante group which terrorised and killed many youths in the area who were vehemently opposed

to the incorporation of Moutse district into KwaNdebele and the granting of the homeland independence by the SA government.

A former Secretary for Justice in the homeland,

OJ Buys, testified before the Parsons Commission that Ntuli was so powerful and feared by many that he turned the then-Chief Minister George Mahlangu into a pawn in his game.



CORRUPTION <sup>FM 20/11/92</sup>  
**The buck stops nowhere** <sup>(121)</sup>

**Government** apparently has neither the will nor the ability to regain control over billions of rands being pumped each year into corrupt and inept homeland governments.

Regional and Land Affairs Minister Jacob de Villiers — who has channelled more than R8bn into the homelands this year — says proof of use of the funds is required only for special projects funded from the sale of strategic reserves, the food aid programme and drought relief.

"The responsibility to exercise control over expenditure rests fully with the self-governing territory through its government service and legislative assembly."

But in Lebowa, for instance, the De Meyer Commission found that this didn't happen. In some cases, tens of millions of rands were spent without statutory approval.

In essence, De Villiers says there is nothing government can do about it. He and other Cabinet Ministers steadfastly refuse to take political responsibility for the unprecedented level of corruption, maladministration and abuse of police power in Lebowa and KwaNdebele, exposed last week by the De Meyer and Parsons reports.

And the homeland administrations either blame the problems on previous governments or say remedial steps have been taken.

However, no-one in any of the three governments can say whether any official identified as corrupt or unfit for duty, but still in service, has been suspended or prosecuted since the reports were received. There's also no indication that steps are being taken to recover hundreds of millions of rands stolen, misappropriated or overpaid.

The only apparent action so far was the sacking last week of two Ministers by Lebowa Chief Minister Nelson Ramodike, whom De Meyer implicated in fiddling liquor licences but is still in office.

Lebowa Finance Director Nick Stolz told

the *FM* this week that as far as he knew, not a single official identified by De Meyer as being unqualified or incapable of dealing with financial matters had been suspended or transferred to a non-financial post.

KwaNdebele Chief Minister James Mahlangu says the abuses exposed by Parsons occurred under the previous government and were largely aimed at him and his followers who opposed "independence."

All three governments have formed special joint committees to implement recommendations. Joint financial adjustment committees and structural adjustment programmes are also in place or being formed to monitor the "effectiveness" of homeland spending.

The two commissions' reports have also been referred to the appropriate attorney-general for possible prosecution and internal inquiries will be held into the activities of some officials.

However, the SA government's notorious laxity in taking action against corrupt or inept officials has created widespread scepticism about anyone other than possibly a few junior officials carrying the can for the latest scandals.

Former KwaNdebele police commissioner Hertzog Lerm, now a Conservative Party town councillor in Warmbaths, claims the alleged abuses by police under his command were part of a strategy sanctioned by Pretoria. He will no doubt claim immunity from prosecution under the new Further Indemnity Act.

The situation is exacerbated by indications that what was exposed in Lebowa and KwaNdebele and in Ciskei by the "independent" state's own auditor-general (including the "loss" of at least 700 government cars) is only the tip of the iceberg.

SA Auditor-General Peter Wronsley has warned that his pending report on the state of homeland finances will contain a lot more bad news for taxpayers. And more shocks are expected in further reports by the De Meyer and Parsons commissions into corruption in Lebowa and KwaNdebele due over the next few months.

The public's growing belief that all homeland governments are rotten was heightened last week when Lebowa's Ramodike challenged government to appoint commissions of inquiry into the financial affairs of all of them, in effect saying: "I'm not the only one."

The main problem appears to be government's inability to control the flow of funds to the homelands which this year, including the TBVC states, totals more than R12bn.

The allocations are effectively rubber-stamped by a Nat-dominated parliament without adequate debate or information on how the money will be used and with no ministerial accountability.

Department of State Expenditure spokesman Pieter Coetzee says the allocations are calculated based on information from the homelands and channelled through the Department of Regional and Land Affairs

(Foreign Affairs in the case of the TBVC States).

But then they disappear into what are obviously chaotic homeland treasuries and emerge, inter alia, in the shape of luxury motor cars for Cabinet Ministers, palatial legislative assembly chambers and hospitals that stand empty.

Stolz was unable to tell the *FM* how it was possible — as De Meyer disclosed — for funds to have been spent on various occasions without the necessary statutory authority. He said the query had been referred to the "De Meyer Management Committee" formed to "pro-actively oversee correctional steps towards sound and effective government administration."

The committee includes the Chief Minister and the Ministers of Finance, Law & Order, Education, Agriculture, Works and Health. Stolz could not say when the questions would be answered.

Our guess is that if the committee responds, it will follow the example of the SA Cabinet and find someone else to blame. ■

# Restructuring 'will set economic growth back'

BIDM 20/11/92  
PRETORIA — SA's economic growth will be set back many years if existing development agencies are replaced with new structures, says the CEO of KwaNdebele's National Development Corporation Charl du Toit.

In the corporation's 1991-92 annual report he said no matter what shape SA's political future took, development would remain a major concern.

Existing agencies had a workable framework for the upliftment of the most underdeveloped areas.

They had invaluable local knowledge and to replace them would amount to reinventing the wheel, Du Toit said.

In the report Finance and Economic Affairs Minister V S Mahlangu said past policies and the ravages of worldwide recession had

GERALD REILLY

left SA and KwaNdebele economically crippled.

As a government, however, the homeland had adopted a policy of aggressively promoting economic growth throughout the region.

SA would be naive if it believed international investor hesitancy was due only to the present depressed state of the world economy. Investors were afraid of losing their investment because of large-scale labour unrest and strikes.

SA's future lay squarely in a strong and growing free market economy, Mahlangu said.

Industrial development, according to the report, was injecting more than R36,5m into the KwaNdebele economy every year in the form of salaries and wages, and 50 000 people had benefited.

The corporation's strategies had attracted R519,1m into the homeland for industrial growth.

Since this year's referendum, investor interest in the homeland had surged.

# Strangled by the weeds of apartheid

*W/maail 27/11-3/12/92*  
 (121)  
**PW Botha made a gift of prime farmland to kwaNdebele. Now it's a wasteland.**



By  
**PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK**

**T**HE untrimmed red of the bougainvillea grows wildly across the collapsed terrace and the lawn. The cactus has outgrown the rockery. The farmhouse has been stripped of its doors, windows and ceilings.

From the garden of the homestead for kilometres around the Rust der Winter district you see fallow land: 35 000 hectares of prime farming land going to weed. All at taxpayers' expense.

Nothing — not even a farm worker on the road — breaks the eerie, empty picture of ruin. Braam Viljoen sighs and walks back to the car, parked in the middle of the road to avoid travelling over the thorns that grow like weeds along the unused farm tracks.

"It's one big disaster," says Viljoen, who remembers that day in 1985 when PW Botha descended on kwaNdebele in a helicopter.

I remember it too: thousands of kwaNdebele schoolchildren lining the road waving plastic South African flags. The wives of the kwaNdebele cabinet holding on to their hats and clutching at their dresses as the swirling blades of the huge bird circled above them before landing and depositing the big white baas-emperor

So much water has flowed under the bridge since then but Viljoen, farmer, church historian, rebel and story-teller, has memorised it all. How Botha, meeting with the kwaNdebele cabinet in a Siyabuswa classroom, gave the Moutse farms as a gift to the then kwaNdebele government for accepting "independence". And how he went on to Lebowa that day to tell the chief minister, Cedric Phatudi, to forget about Moutse because it had already been given to kwaNdebele

"The 226 000 Pedis who lived at Moutse had to choose: to resettle 80km away in Immerpan — where all the unused toilets were recently shown on television — or to stay on in Moutse under the authority of the Ndebele homeland. It eventually led to real problems in kwaNdebele in which many people died," Viljoen says.

We pass the Rust der Winter irrigation scheme. The centre-pivot system lies unused, its wheels burnt and destroyed by veld fire — hundreds of thousands of rands of equipment wasted.

**T**he plight of the black victims of the homelands system seemed at the time to have little to do with the white farmers of Rust der Winter. "When PW Botha gave Moutse to kwaNdebele, there was deadlock.

"The commissioner general of Lebowa came up with a proposal. He said: If you have to take Moutse away from the Pedi people, then give them the Nebo farms adjacent to the southern tip of Lebowa promised to kwaNdebele.

"Then Botha said: If you have to take the Nebo farms from kwaNdebele to appease Lebowa for losing Moutse, then you need to take more ground from the farmers for kwaNdebele.

"His deputy minister at the time, Beh Wilkens, said: Then we take Rust der Winter. "This was the piece of land where I farm, and which was occupied by about 63 farmers."

We walk to a former homestead reduced to a mound of rubble. "Half of the damage has not been counted," says Viljoen, shaking his head.

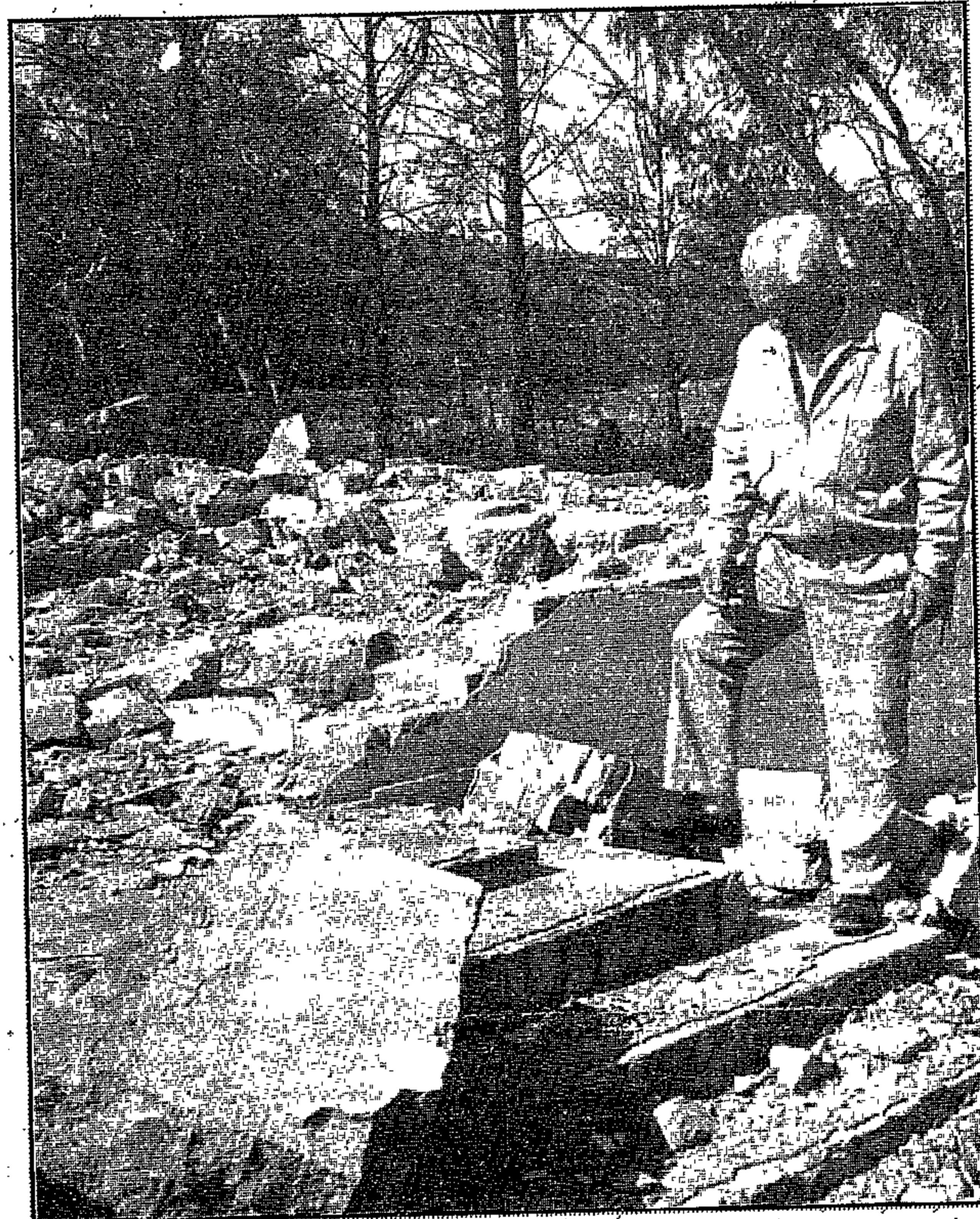
"We warned the government that this is not an ordinary farming area. This is a high potential, highly developed area."

Even though it was prime farming land, some white farmers did want to sell out. "At Rust der Winter there were a number of National Party farmers who were on the verge of bankruptcy. They desperately wanted to get good price to get out of their financial problems."

On September 13 1985, Wilkens invited Viljoen to his office. Viljoen was then chairman of the local farmers' union at Rust der Winter and chairman of the Pretoria district farmers' union.

"He said: Look, I've got bad news for you. We are taking the whole of Rust der Winter to put into kwaNdebele.

"I said: Surely the kwaNdebele issue was finalised two years ago? We have developed. We have electrified. Where do you draw the



**Braam Viljoen amidst the ruin of a homestead in Rust der Winter**

boundaries then? He took a map, in the presence of his director, Pine Pienaar, and he pointed out the new boundaries.

"As he included the farm Kromdraai, I said: So, Mr Wilkens, the mine as well? And he looked at me in a startled way and he said: What mine?

"And I said to him: Vergenoeg mine.

"He said: What are they mining there? Chrome?

"I said: No, fluorspar.

"He said: Is this a serious operation or just a small operation?

"I said: It is the richest fluorspar mine in the southern hemisphere and the ore deposits, according to geological surveys, are enough to last for another 200 years.

"He looked at me again and asked: What do you say? Should we include the mine?"

**T**he minister told Viljoen the deal was final.

"I said: And in the meantime you want me to sell it to the farmers?

"He said: Man, please try to do it for the sake of the old man — meaning PW Botha."

So Viljoen reported back to the farmers who, of course, were up in arms. It was the beginning of a long and bitter struggle with the government.

"It was not so much on the substance of the proposal but because it was a last-moment, unilateral and final declaration without any consultation.

"In the end, we lost the whole battle. Gerrit Viljoen (then minister of constitutional affairs) came to Rust der Winter, and said they were going to *donder* (bulldoze) it through. And they did.

"We reminded Gerrit Viljoen that he had

said there was going to be a new deal. We didn't want to lose our ground if there was going to be a new deal. This was 1987. He told us: You must make no mistake. The homelands policy of the government will go through."

**I**n the end, the land was expropriated; the farmers had to find somewhere else to live.

Two years later, as the area lapsed into decay, Braam Viljoen went to the Pickard Commission into maladministration in the Department of Development Aid to testify about the "sad, unending saga of waste of public money.

"I'm not just talking of the homesteads and the irrigation machinery that went down, and other machinery, the boreholes that were stripped, but also of the loss of production. The farmers left here in 1988 and 1989. It's almost 1993 and there's been no virtually no production."

Farm work was taken over by STK, a semi-state corporation used to maintain the Development Trust areas.

"On the whole it's been a dismal failure," says Viljoen. "These people come at eight in the morning and they knock off at four. Saturdays and Sundays they don't work. There is no way that you can farm in that way."

After testifying at the Pickard Commission last year, Viljoen — who had managed to rent his former farm to graze his herd of cattle — was declared persona non grata and given one month to get out of the area. This was reversed after a special hearing of the Pickard Commission established that he had been evicted for political reasons.

We arrive at Viljoen's farm, where the veld is fresh after the recent rains. "This is genuine

bushveld," he says. "It's very good grazing, it's sweetveld, the best you can get in the Transvaal."

For 20 years, says Viljoen, he had rented this farm from his in-laws. Slowly he built it up. "I wanted something that would give me a place to retire in a more meaningful way than going to sit in an old-age home."

In 1987, spurred by his involvement in the kwaNdebele independence crisis (he allied himself with the royal family and the comrades in the struggle against independence), he resigned as professor of church history at the University of South Africa to stand for the Progressive Federal Party in Waterkloof.

"I felt that while Rome was burning you could not teach church history," he says.

He lost the election, and his job, pension, group insurance and family security. He moved out to the farm, to make a living of it.

"The expropriation of the land caught me very badly because I had become very dependent on the farm."

Viljoen is holding on to the land by his fingernails, but he intends to fight to the end to regain his right to farm in the area: "I see no reason why I, as a citizen of this part of the world, should be transplanted simply because I am white, particularly after the new dispensation in politics."

**H**e sides with both white farmers and the African National Congress which, for different reasons, opposes further transfer of land to homeland governments. Until a new government is in place, he says, the land in question should be leased to farmers, of any colour.

Just 6km from Viljoen's farm is the real kwaNdebele: a poverty-stricken squatter settlement. When the farms were operating, as many as 3 000 workers earned a living on them. Now fewer than 50 are employed.

"The homelands system has dumped people here. Whatever resources could be used for their livelihood have been taken away. Now these people sit in the middle of nowhere."

A few farmers, like Viljoen, eke out a living on their expropriated land in the hope that they will one day be able to farm here again.

Not long ago, a number of them went to the government. They asked for individual black farmers to be established on the farms. The white farmers said that if they were allowed to stay, they would help out.

"At the moment, the proposal is floating between Pretoria and kwaNdebele. In the meantime, the rains have come and, as you know, a farmer that is not on time with his preparation of land will lose out the whole season."

Viljoen's neighbour is now a black man, a senior kwaNdebele cabinet minister who has employed a young white farmer to manage the farm. It is the only land in the entire district that will yield a crop this year.

"Here you see the land, already ploughed. You have an energetic young man, planting until two in the morning, which you will never see with the state people."

Grand apartheid is, allegedly, dead but its ghost stalks the ruins of Rust der Winter. White farmers in the area, willing to work with black neighbours to forge a new South Africa, are denied the use of the land because it is to be consolidated into a homeland. Huge hand-outs of land are continuing, to kwaZulu and to Lebowa.

High on the hill at kwaMahlangu, the capital of kwaNdebele, are elegant government buildings, built at vast expense. The imposing floodlights of Independence Stadium, completed long after independence was stopped in its tracks, loom over the capital.

In the end, the courts ruled that Moutse could not remain in kwaNdebele. The whole basis of the land deal was rendered null and void, but the incorporation of Rust der Winter was never rescinded.

And PW Botha retired to his home, De Anker, in the Wilderness.

# Truth is the first victim

*CP News 6/12/92*

CP Correspondent

'Parsons

**T**HE Parsons Commission's report into the 1986 violence in

KwaNdebele contains misleading conclusions and has skirted around the complicity of key Cabinet members - to such an extent that it borders on a whitewash.

This is alleged by independent author Hans Pienaar, whose study of the violence in KwaNdebele, *Die Derde Oorlog teen Mapoch*, was published last year. The book won the Rapport Prize for Non-Fiction in May.

The commission found that the violence was caused by a power struggle among KwaNdebele factions.

Pienaar says this is a gross distortion of events, the absurdity of which is indicated by the fact that one of the "factions" consisted of 95 percent of the homeland's voting population.

Pienaar adds it would be far more accurate to lay the blame on a white struggle, between two factions in the ranks of the central SA and the KwaNdebele administration, which was controlled by white officials.

He says the violence could have been stopped at an early stage and the lives of hundreds saved if the SA

imprisoning hundreds of opposition members for years in SA prisons.

This could not have happened without the knowledge of Kobie Coetzee, the then Minister of Prisons.

Judging by the minutes of joint meetings of the SA and KwaNdebele Cabinets - which were handed in at the commission and extracts of which appear in Pienaar's book - it is clear that PW Botha, Chris Heunis, Gerrit Viljoen and other Cabinet members had intimate knowledge of Lerm's reign of terror.

But although Botha expressed dismay at the bad publicity it generated, no instructions to scale down police actions and stop mass arrests were given.

Instead, Viljoen informed one meeting that "independence projects" to the value of R40-million would carry on, although numerous reports and polls of the population's anti-independence feelings had already been submitted to his department.

Although Lerm has, on the face of things, committed horrendous deeds and should answer in court, Pienaar believes he is also being set up as the fall guy.

Who for except the SA government, which had constantly given Lerm

probe

ignored

Cabinet

complicity

in Ndebele

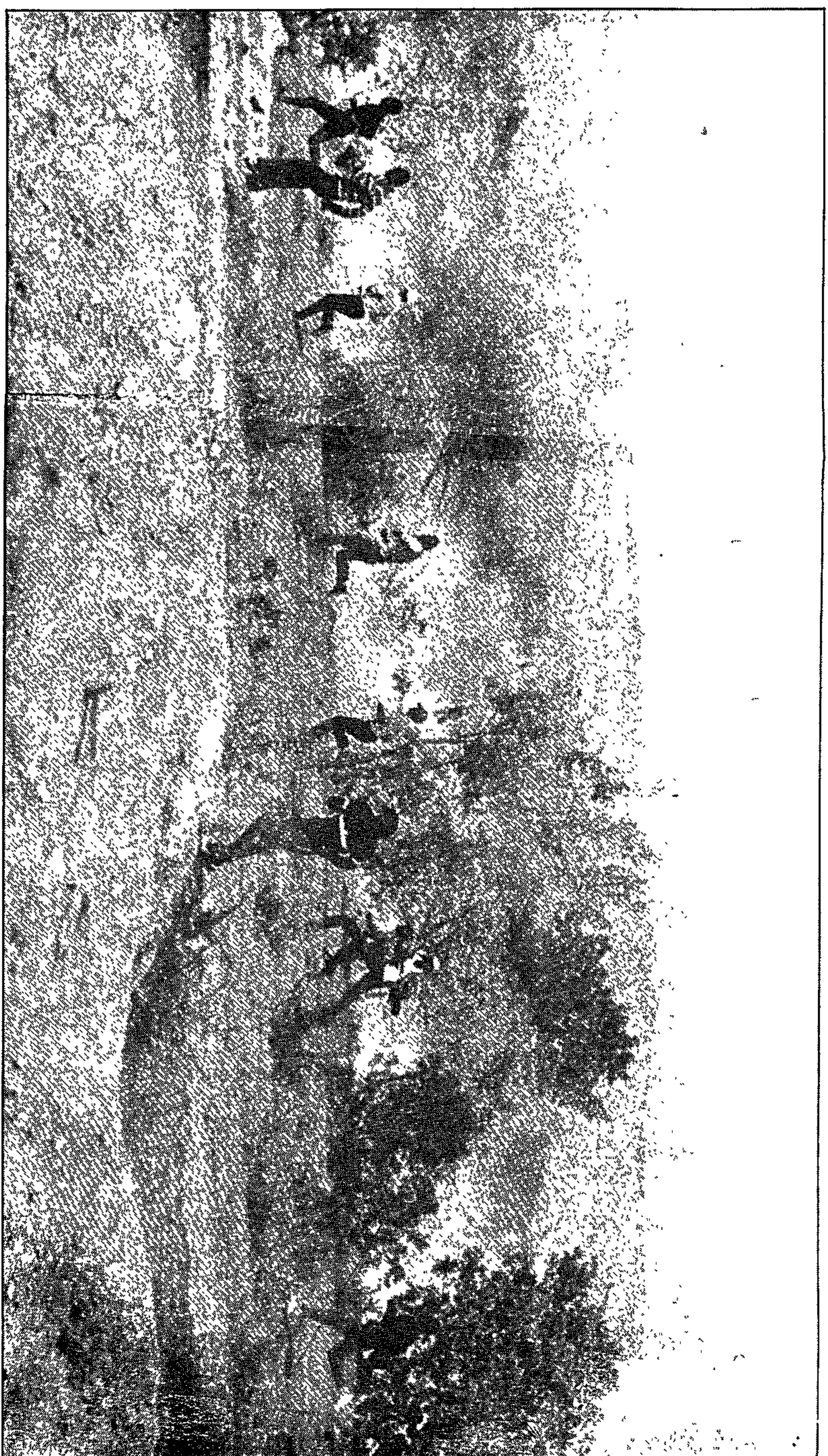
inferno'

Ndebele press-gang youths into its forces. These youths, who were on friendly terms with their Sotho-speaking counterparts, revolted.

Mbokhoto then embarked on a murderous reign of terror. Youths who refused to join or endorse independence for the homeland were brought to community halls and forced to run on the soap-covered floors. They were then severely beaten - a number to death.

Most white officials endorsed the action as "Ndebele culture", in much the same way that Inkatha's use of cultural weapons is endorsed today. The police had supported Mbokhoto.

The youths and civic



**KILLING DISSENT ...** Mbokhoto vigilantes and security forces crushed massive opposition in KwaNdebele in the 1980s. Over 300 died in the war - yet the SA Cabinet simply looked on.

6/12/92

(121)

headed the advice of KwaNdebele's first police chief, Col CM van Niekerk, and other prominent officials. They wanted to negotiate with the Ndzundza royal house, which had the support of the overwhelming majority in KwaNdebele.

But a power struggle between Van Niekerk's faction and other officials - led by RAU professor Simon Gouws, the chief minister's personal adviser, who was described as "the power behind the throne" - scuttled prospects for negotiations. Gouws is a close friend of Gerrit Viljoen, the then Minister of Development Aid.

Although the commission is to be commended for its thoroughness in most areas, Pienaar charges that in order to advance its own interpretation of a power struggle it has downplayed two key events which launched the violence. He alleges that the notion that the violence was a result of factionalism was circulated in government circles before the Parsons Commission was set up.

The first violent event was an attack by vigilante forces on Sotho-speaking residents of Moutse, after its incorporation into KwaNdebele. The vigilante movement, Mbokhoto, tried to

the royal house. On May 12 1986, 30 000 people gathered at the royal kraal to demand the scrapping of plans for independence and for the disbandment of Mbokhoto.

Police opened fire, killing five. The youths went on the rampage and started a three-month "war" during which almost 300 people were killed.

The crucial gathering at the royal kraal was also downplayed by the commission. Yet Pienaar has interpreted this event as an explosion of the people's will which was a far cry from "narrow factionalism".

During the 1986 "war" police and army officers made contact with the royal house and tried to persuade the KwaNdebele administration to negotiate. But the white officials, most of whom had a vested interest in KwaNdebele's independence and who dreamed of a Sun City-like casino, instead organised that opponents of independence be transferred to new posts.

Van Niekerk's successor, Brig Hertzog Lerm, had instructions to keep the KwaNdebele government in power at all costs. During Lerm's reign of terror the SA government helped keep the remnants of Mbokhoto in power by

net also gave Lerm the Southern Cross, making him one of the few non-Defence Force people to receive the prestigious medal. When he was taken to court about his raids across KwaNdebele's borders, the SA government was there to back him up.

He was only sacked after he had fallen out with Viljoen's friend Gouws. From evidence before the commission it appears that the latter was peeved that Lerm was sidelining him as chairman of the KwaNdebele Security Council.

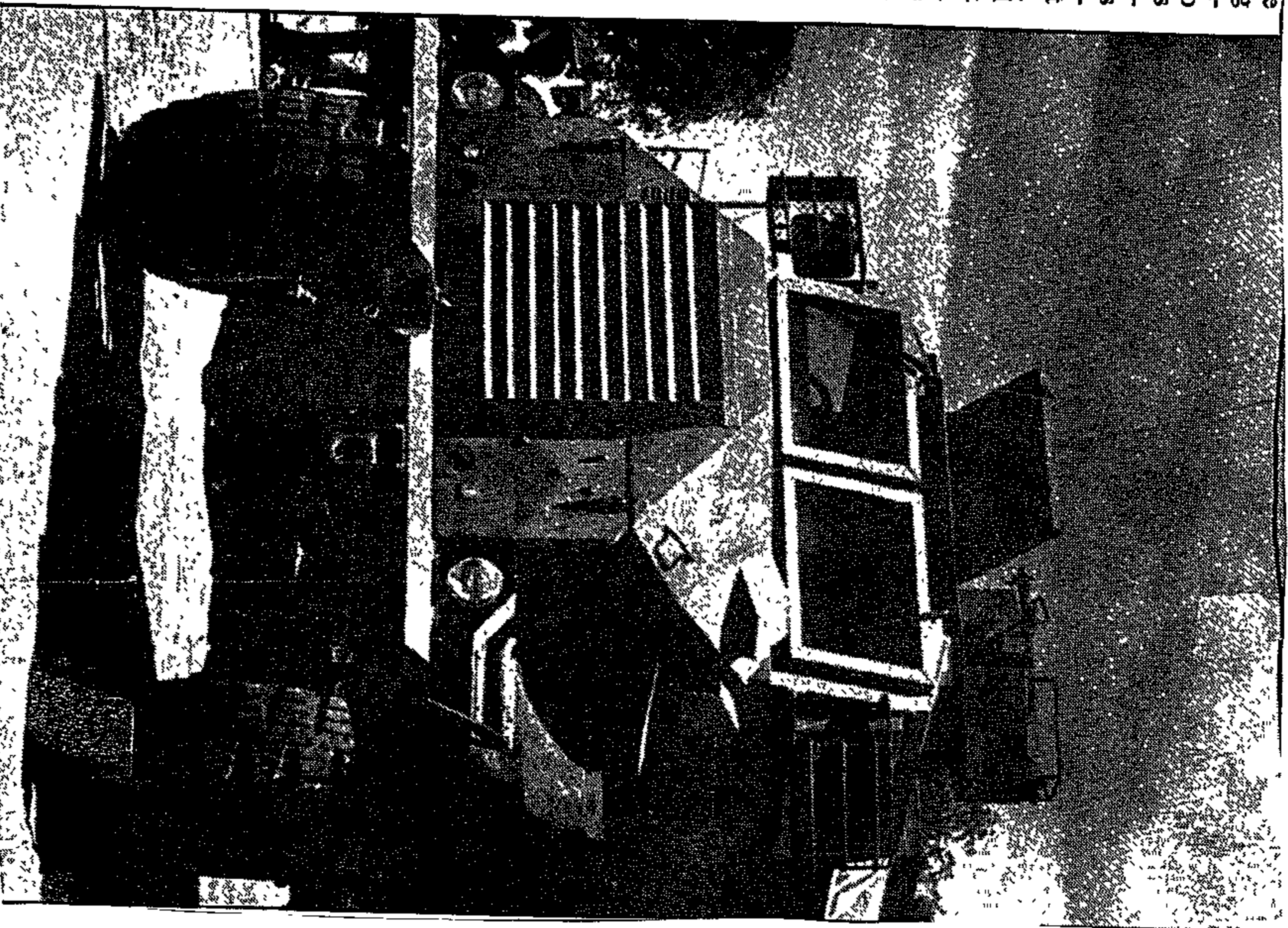
Eventually Gouws was fired by the Chief Minister - and blamed Lerm for it. Gouws instituted legal action for loss of income - he was earning a double salary from the RAU and the KwaNdebele government - but withdrew the action.

Only then was Lerm sacked - after Gouws had spoken to certain Cabinet members, according to Gouws' own evidence.

"Why wasn't Viljoen, Heunis, Botha and other Cabinet members asked to testify?" Pienaar asks.

"The Cabinet knew almost from the start what was going on, yet cynically let the violence continue and people die.

"That is the real scandal. Yet the commission has nothing to say about this."



# New factory in Ekangala

*Sowetan 11/12/92*  
By Joshua Raboroko

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

to establish businesses.

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

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

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

**FREE**  
CONFIDENTIAL  
PERSONALISED  
COUNSELLING

Contact

**L M MOOTA DRIVING SCHOOL**

NOID

WELCOME TRADERS



HOMELANDS — KWANDEBELE — GENERAL

1993 — 1994

*Sowetan*  
**Bid to aid needy** 4/1/93

A KWANDEBELE club has begun a campaign to collect statistics on the needy in the villages of the homeland.

A spokesman for the Super Web Athletic Club, Jerry Mtsweni, said the campaign was aimed at helping the unemployed, the disabled, the deaf and the destitute. The statistics were required by companies wishing to help the club. (12)



B1077  
13/1/93

**ANC to lead** (121)

ANC members were free to join KwaNdebele's ruling party In-tando Ye Sizwe (IYP), provided the IYP accepted the ANC's leadership in the forthcoming elections, ANC PWV spokesman Ronnie Mamoepa said yesterday.

# Coup attempt in KwaNdebele fails

CT26/1193 (121)

**KWANDEBELE.** — An apparent coup attempt yesterday morning against the KwaNdebele government by people described as former vigilantes ended in disarray.

People were stopped on their way to work and buses were forced to proceed to KwaNdebele government offices in KwaMhlanga.

It is suspected former members of the vigilante group Imbokotho — who have formed the Sindawonye Progressive Party — wanted to use the mass presence of people to stage a coup. Residents said KwaNdebele police

turned the buses away from the administration buildings and when it became apparent that the former vigilantes were responsible, "people attacked the group".

The group disappeared when the police arrived. No injuries were reported.

Chief Minister Prince Mahlangu described the incident as a "foolish political event". Promising that the offenders would be brought to book, he said he was elected by the people and it was up to them to tell him when they had had enough of his rule. — Sapa

## KwaNdebele ex-chief held

KWAMHLANGA. — Former KwaNdebele Chief Minister Mr Majozi Mahlangu has been arrested and is being held in terms of the self-governing territory's Internal Security Act. (2)

He will appear in court on Monday with four other people, pending the completion of investigations into the alleged intimidation of commuters, KwaNdebele Minister of Law and Order Mr Solly Mahlangu said yesterday. —

Sapa 07281193

# More arrests to follow coup bid <sup>CIPRES 31/1/93</sup> (12)

By MOSES MAMAILA

ALLEGATIONS of corruption and the unconstitutional desire of KwaNdebele's Intando Ye Sizwe party to cling to power precipitated the abortive civilian coup in the homeland this week.

At the centre of the coup attempt are high-ranking officials of the deposed regime led by former homeland leader Majozi Mahlangu.

The homeland's law and order minister, Solly Mahlangu, confirmed that Majozi and three other men - Solly Skosana, Saaiman Mabena and January Mtshweni - were being held under the Internal Security Act.

The four are expected to appear in court tomorrow,

he said, adding more arrests were expected.

There was drama in KwaMhlanga early this week when "coup plotters" directed buses full of protesters to government offices for a sit-in.

Witnesses told City Press police were called in and the protesters dispersed peacefully.

Officials of the opposition party, Sindawonye Progressive Party, had mobilised people around the recent revelations of corruption and the claim that the ruling party had extended its term of office, sources said.

Describing the coup plotters as "rascals and thugs", Chief Minister Prince Mahlangu said his government was firmly in control of the situation.

come under the attention of the Department of Trade and Industry.

- (2) All cases which come to the attention of the Department of Trade and Industry are, as appropriate, investigated in collaboration with concerns such as the South African Reserve Bank, the Commissioner of Customs and Excise, other departments, the Office for Serious Economic Offences, the Government Attorney and the Commercial Branch of the South African Police.
- Furthermore, external verifications of GEIS claims are undertaken by the Department on an ongoing basis.

- (3) In regard to cases of fraud under the General Export Incentive Scheme, refunds are demanded from claimants who have acted illegally and such cases are handed over to the Commercial Branch of the South African Police for further action. In cases where fraud is proven, exporters are deregistered.

#### Telkom: bad debts

\*27 Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications

- (1) Whether Telkom had any bad debts during the period 1 February 1992 to 31 January 1993; if so, (a) what is the total amount involved and (b) how is this amount made up;

- (2) whether any portion of this amount is due to the premium rate (087) industry; if so, what portion? B104E

**THE MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS:**

- (1) Yes, Telkom had bad debts during the period 1 February 1992 to 31 January 1993.

- (a) As the figures for January 1993 are not as yet available, the figures quoted below are applicable to the period 1 January to 31 December 1992. During this period bad debts amounted to R65,0 million.
- (b) Approximately 98% of the above-mentioned amount represents tele-

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

phone debtors whilst the balance is made up by other telecommunications services.

- (2) Yes Part of the R65,0 million can be attributed to the 087 service. It is not possible to furnish a reliable estimate of the amount involved at this stage as the billing system does not provide detailed information in respect of calls made. There are, however, still a number of cases that are receiving attention but which have not yet been recorded as bad debts and where the amounts obviously include an 087 service component

#### Military Intelligence/self-governing territories:

contact

\*28. Mr J A JORDAAN asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) Whether a previous head of Military Intelligence, whose name has been furnished to the South African Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, at any time established contact with any chief ministers of the self-governing territories; if so, what (a) is the name of such head and (b) was the nature and extent of the contact;

- (2) whether any of his successors as chief of Military Intelligence continued this contact, if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? B105E

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE:**

- (1) No, not while he was associated with Military Intelligence.

- (2) No. This is not a task of the Military Intelligence Division.

--

#### Sentences: correctional supervision

\*29. Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Correctional Services

- How many persons had been sentenced to correctional supervision as at 31 December 1992? B107E

**THE MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES:**

During the period 15 August 1991 to 31 December 1992, 2 523 persons were sentenced to correctional supervision in terms of section 276(1)(h) of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act 51 of 1977).

The number of persons whose sentences of imprisonment have been converted to correctional supervision by the court *quo* or the Commissioner of Correctional Services respectively, in terms of sections 276A(3), 287(4) and 276(1)(i) of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act 51 of 1977) for the period 15 August 1991 to 31 December 1992 is 523.

The total number of persons who have therefore been placed under correctional supervision for the period 15 August 1991 to 31 December 1992 is 3 046.

The hon member is also referred to my reply of 17 February 1993 in the House of Assembly to question number 17 for oral reply (see col 90)

#### Interception and Monitoring Prohibition Act: promulgation

\*30. Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) Whether the Interception and Monitoring Prohibition Act, 1992 (Act No 127 of 1992), has been promulgated; if not, why not; if so,

- (2) whether a judge of the Supreme Court has been designated to consider applications to monitor and intercept communications over telecommunications lines of individuals; if so, which judge,

- (3) whether any applications to monitor any telephone or telecommunications line have been made; if so, how many as at the latest specified date for which information is available? B108E

**THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE:**

- (1) Yes, on 1 February 1993

- (2) Yes, the Honourable Mr Justice M T Stewart has been designated in terms of section 3(1)(a) of the Act.

(3) Yes, for the period 1 to 10 February 1993 two applications were received in terms of the Act.

#### Development Aid: disposal of toilets

\*31. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 7 on 3 June 1992, any of the toilets valued at approximately R15 million purchased by the former Department of Development Aid are not in use at present; if so,

- (2) whether any further plans have been made to dispose of these toilets; if so, what plans;

- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B109E

**THE MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LAND AFFAIRS:**

- (1) and (2) The hon member is referred to the reply furnished to him on Question No 7 on 3 June 1992. As indicated, the original value of the 4 600 toilets which had not been used at that stage, amounted to ± R2 900 000 and not R15 000 000

The toilets concerned on former South African Development Trust land have been disposed of by means of allocation and/or by making them available to bodies for utilization in existing and developing formal and informal residential areas.

- (3) No.

**KwaNdebele: third report of Commission of Inquiry**

\*32 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs:

- (1) Whether the Commission of Inquiry into the 1986 Unrest and Alleged Mismanagement in KwaNdebele has brought up a third report; if so,

- (2) whether the Government has received the said report; if not, why not; if so, when (a) was it so received and (b) is it expected to be made public? B110E

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

The MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LAND AFFAIRS

- (1) Yes 121
- (2) Yes

- (a) 18 September 1992
- (b) As soon as the Government and the Government of KwaNdebele has jointly decided on a date for the release of the report as in the case of the previous reports.

INTERPELLATION

The sign \* indicates a translation. The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language  
*Own Affairs.*

Various school models

1 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) Whether he intends abolishing the various school models that are in existence at present; if not, why not; if so,
- (2) whether he intends effecting changes in terms of which schools will be allowed a choice as to becoming State, State-aided or private types of schools; if not, why not, if so, what changes?

B158E INT

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE: Mr Speaker, the answer is no. The Education Renewal Strategy Report envisages three types of future school models, namely State schools, State-aided schools and private schools. The views expressed in the ERS report are widely shared by key shareholders in education in this country and in others. I have reason to believe that they are also shared by the hon member for Pinetown

Model A is a private school, models B and D are State schools, and model C is a State-aided school. Therefore there seems to be no reason to abolish any models. The present concept of models will merely be taken up in the three envisaged types of school models already mentioned. No racial discrimination will, however, be permitted.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

the DET funds State-aided and State schools totally differently. [Time expired]

\*Mr A GERBER: Mr Chairman, the hon the Minister said quite correctly that the Education Renewal Strategy Report stated that in terms of the Government's planned new education dispensation there would be State, State-aided and private schools. Yet the question the hon member for Pinetown asked this afternoon was a very fair question, because the problem is that the Government has no credibility any more as far as its education policy is concerned. Should the Government at some stage decide to force schools into a certain model, we are now insisting in advance that parents be given adequate opportunity, enabling them to consider it calmly and responsibly, that the Government does not supply them with distorted information and that they be allowed to decide on it in a really democratic way.

I want to appeal to the Government this afternoon to make it easier for the parent communities, and not more difficult, to convert State or State-aided schools into private schools. We in the CP do not regard private schools as a complete solution for the Afrikaner people and others who desire Christian national education for their children. However, since we at present find ourselves under a Government hostile to the Afrikaner and therefore are in a state of emergency as regards education, it is to a certain extent an emergency measure we can use until we are once again governed in our fatherland by a government that is favourably disposed towards us. [Interjections]

\*The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order!

\*Mr A GERBER: We demand State subsidies for private Christian national schools. We also insist that it should not be made difficult for parents who demand this education for their children to establish such Christian national schools.

We believe the parent is the primary educator of his child. We also believe that the parent should be able to determine the philosophy of life which is the basis of the education of his child. It is his privilege, but also his responsibility. [Time expired.]

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE: Mr Chairman, I find myself in a

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

rather difficult position in the sense that certain questions have been asked by the hon member for Pinetown and he wants me to reply. However, my position is that we are on the verge of a complete renewal in education. We are going to rearrange and restructure education completely. This process will have to start within weeks, in fact within days. In order to conduct that process successfully, I shall be needing as much help, co-operation and assistance from all role-players, but the more I tell the House about the plans that I have in mind, the more I shall be blamed for being prescriptive.

Consequently the position is that all I am able to say at the moment is that the whole question of the financing of education will have to be dealt with once we start the process which is due to start. I believe that the initial phase of the process, which runs up to 1 April, is due to start within days. From then onwards all hon members who have a real interest in education will be given an opportunity to take part in the process.

\*I shall come back to the other things the hon member said.

The hon member for Brits asked us not to hamper the conversion of State schools to private schools. The hon member should really listen carefully every time we debate. I have repeatedly told hon members, especially those of the CP, that the future should be one where there are different choices. In that future those hon members will have the opportunity to exercise the choice they demanded for themselves. There will only be one condition. They will no longer be able to exercise the choice to discriminate on a racial basis.

Mr M J ELLIS: Mr Chairman, I believe that the answer that the hon the Minister has given to my colleague the hon member for Pinetown is a rather unimpressive one. I also think that, regardless of what he said in his introduction to this particular debate, he must accept that changes to the setup we have at present in schools falling under his control are absolutely inevitable. I believe my hon colleague has made this clear. [Interjections.] Whether changes will come about because of funding problems, or for other reasons such as admission policies or whatever, changes are going to come about.

I find myself somewhat strangely in support of the hon member for Brits in his calling for

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

— ± 34% of the cases had never previously been found guilty of an offence

These particulars have only been obtained from available data and are not the result of empirical research

The Department has ~~already~~ established contact with the Criminology Institute of the University of South Africa with a view to co-operation in respect of empirical research into the phenomenon of recidivism

As the Department's computerization programme progresses and data which is presently still only available at certain prisons countrywide is centralized, more exact facts will be more readily available

**Train violence: deaths**

\*24. Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many deaths resulted from violence on trains and stations on the Witwatersrand in 1992? B181E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

216 deaths

**Home Affairs: criminal actions against officials**

\*25. Miss M SMUTS asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

Whether, with reference to a statement made by the Director-General of his Department on or about 22 September 1992, investigations have been completed in respect of and/or steps have been taken against (a) two officials against whom departmental disciplinary action and possible criminal proceedings were being considered, and (b) three officials against whom allegations of misconduct in terms of the Public Service Act, 1984 (Act No 111 of 1984), were being investigated, and possible criminal action in terms of the Aliens Control Act, 1991 (Act No 96 of 1991), was being considered, as at the above-mentioned date; if so, (i) when were these investigations completed and (ii) what steps have been taken to date? B185E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(a) and (b)

(i) The last of the investigations was completed in January 1993.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

(b) (i) (aa) Yes ~~Yes~~  
(bb) No. ~~No~~  
(ii) No ~~No~~

The conventions were signed on 29 January 1993. Their ratification will be considered at a later date. Reservations can only be registered at the time of ratification

(2) (a) — the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 1979;

— the UN Convention on the Nationality of Married Women of 1957,

— the UN Convention on the Political Rights of Women of 1952, In addition, South Africa acceded to

— the UN Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages of 1962;

(b) None.

**Parsons Commission: further reports**

\*27. Mr D S PIENNAAR asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs:

Whether the Commission of Inquiry into the 1986 Unrest and Alleged Maladministration in KwaNdebele (Parsons Commission) has submitted any further reports to the State President in addition to those already published; if not, why not, if so, when (a) were these reports so submitted and (b) will they be released for publication? B188E

The MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LAND AFFAIRS:

The Commission of Inquiry into the 1986 Unrest and Alleged Mismanagement in KwaNdebele (Parsons Commission) submitted a third report to the State President on (a) 18 September 1992 and (b) the said report will be made public as soon as the Government and the Government of KwaNdebele have jointly decided on a date for the release of the report as in the case of the previous reports.

Southern Cape RSC: Site KD No 185  
\*28. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Local Government:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 321 on 19 June 1992, the Southern Cape Regional Services Council has instructed its attorneys to restore the title deed conditions of Portion 2 of Site KD No 185, if not, why not; if so, on what date were they so instructed,

(2) whether the matter has been disposed of, if not, when is it anticipated that it will be disposed of;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B191E

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

(1) During December 1992 the Southern Cape Regional Services Council instructed its attorneys to arrange for the registration of the reinstatement of the deleted conditions of title in accordance with the relevant order of the Cape of Good Hope Provincial Division of the Supreme Court in Case No 13359/85.

(2) The rectifying registration was done by endorsement by the Registrar of Deeds on 29 January 1993 thus disposing of the matter (Registrar of Deeds microfilm reference No 93-0107-5061)

(3) No

**INTERPELLATION**

The sign \* indicates a translation. The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language.

*Own Affairs:*

**Disaster drought aid scheme**

\*1 Mr D S PIENNAAR asked the Minister of Agricultural Development:

Whether any special disaster drought aid scheme is applicable to self-supporting economic farming enterprises adjacent to agricultural schools; if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details?

B79E INT  
*out*  
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY



MY ANGELS ... Proud Sibongile with her persecuted little albino girls.

Picture: THULANI SITHOLE

# PIG MENTALITY

By NOMVULA KHALO

HOW horribly race obsessed and prejudiced SA has become!

We're not talking white on black here, we're talking about social cruelty being levelled by black people against a pair of little girls.

The girls' "crime"? They are albinos.

So vicious was the treatment meted out to little Busi, 10, and Rose, 11, that one of them threatened suicide.

Mother Sibongile had to remove them from a primary school in Protea North, Soweto, because they were being taunted and harassed by pupils - and teachers!

Then she tried the local Khuthala Lower Primary - in vain.

In desperation she took away Rose, who wanted to kill herself because she

thought Busi would be better off "on her own".

But it wasn't long before her teacher allegedly refused to correct Busi's homework, and called her "a donkey".

Last week Busi ran home in tears saying she had been told to "move away" from her teacher "because she irritated her".

The next day Sibongile took Busi to the school for a showdown but was told that both teacher and principal were "unavailable" to speak to her.

## The 'K' word cost racist

R42 000

By ELIAS MALULEKE

A RACIST white farmer's foul abuse of the KwaNdebele chief minister and senior government ministers has cost him at least R42 000.

The Pretoria Supreme Court last week ordered Nylstroom farmer Attie Snyman to part with R42 000 and pay legal costs for forcibly evicting them from a "whites only" restaurant.

Snyman was ordered to pay Chief Minister Prince James Mahlangu R10 000 and four cabinet ministers R8 000 each.

Their ordeal started at the Rinzano restaurant in Nylstroom when an Afrikaans-speaking woman ordered them to leave.

When the ministers pointed out that they were senior government officials, she screamed: "F.. julle! Julle bly nog Kaffirs!"

Then Snyman interfered. "The man was like an enraged maniac. He punched and kicked us while insulting us and ordering us to f.. off," said Minister JL Mahlangu.



9 771016 396005



Star 24/3/93

# Minister denies approving casino

By Mckeed Kotlolo  
Pretoria Bureau

KwaNdebele minister of Finance and Economic Affairs, Veli Mahlangu, yesterday denied allegations that he illegally recommended the approval of an application for a casino.

Minister Mahlangu was appearing before the Parsons Commission of Inquiry into the KwaNdebele unrest and alleged government irregularities. The commission is sitting at the Bronkhorstspuit Magistrate's Court.

Asked by Advocate J J Kruger, who is leading evidence, if he knew that casinos were illegal since there was no act legalising them, Mahlangu replied that his government saw casinos as ordinary businesses.

He added that the

local people were in need of such facilities.

Asked if he was aware that the so-called casino licence obtained by Joseph Morgan of the Admiral Leisure City (Pty) Limited, was a fraud, Mahlangu replied that he was not aware because he did not personally see the licence.

## (2) Temporary

He, however, said he saw nothing wrong in granting Morgan a temporary permit pending the enactment of a gambling Bill by KwaNdebele in the near future.

Kruger produced a later document signed by the then Acting Chief Minister Solly Mahlangu on September 7 1992, which granted the applicant sole right to operate casinos in the homeland.

The permission was based on recommendations by Mahlangu (Finance Minister).

Mahlangu together with Ndaweni Mahlangu of Education and Culture; ES Masango of Internal Affairs; Solly Mahlangu of Law and Order and Jabu Mahlangu of the Chief Minister's Department, admitted having received a monthly housing allowance of R6 150 while occupying state houses.

Kruger put it to them that it was illegal since only those using their own houses qualified for the allowance.

The commission also heard that the former Minister of Works and present Ingwenyama (Paramount Chief), Cornelius N Mahlangu, received a rental of R51 212 from the government for using his house

between November 1991 and March 1992.

He and the other ministers received housing allowances totalling R178 350 in back payments to May 1990, when they were appointed.

## Mercedes

Kruger also told the commission that the government had purchased a 300 E-Series Mercedes Benz for each minister as his official car.

He said ministers were paid the full purchase amount of the vehicles but they negotiated discounted prices and pocketed the difference estimated at R7 500 each.

He added that the cars were registered in their names and they are supposed to use them for official work for 18 months only; thereafter the cars were theirs.

# Ministers testify before commission

Star 25/3/93

(121)

By Mckeed Kotlolo  
Pretoria Bureau

KwaNdebele Chief Minister Prince James Mahlangu and three of his Ministers said harassment by the government of Majozi Mahlangu had prevented them from repaying loans from the KwaNdebele National Development Corporation (KNDC).

Most of the loans were obtained in the '70s during the government of Majozi Mahlangu's predecessor, S S Skosana.

The Ministers, testifying before the Parsons Commission of Inquiry into the homeland unrest and government irregularities, said that Majozi Mahlangu's government had victimised them for their opposition to KwaNdebele's planned independence.

Hence it had made it impossible for them to run their

businesses or continue their normal lives.

Prince Mahlangu, who admitted that he owed KNDC R41 948, said local police interfered with his business almost daily and even harassed his customers.

Prince Mahlangu said in 1985 he offered the KNDC his hair salon as settlement for his debts, but the deal failed.

Law and Order Minister Solly Mahlangu, a property developer at the time, said he was also forced to abandon his business and flee his home due to government harassment in the mid '80s.

He managed to reach an agreement with KNDC to take over 17 houses he had completed building as settlement for the full amount he owed the corporation.

Internal Affairs Minister ES Masango admitted being R61 000 in arrears on a loan obtained from KNDC in 1985.

He said he had arranged

with the KNDC to re-schedule his repayments. "I have only received the new contract at the beginning of this year and my lawyer is still studying it," he said.

Minister of Education and Culture, Ndaweni Mahlangu, a former detainee, said he had applied for his R100 000 loan to be written off.

Prince Mahlangu yesterday denied allegations by Kruger that he had defrauded his government of R5 280.

Kruger said the amount was a discount his government received from a leading motor dealer after the purchase of the chief minister's official car last year.

Prince Mahlangu admitted that his government paid R383 167 for his Mercedes Benz but said he personally negotiated a discount of R5 280 on that price.

Mahlangu said that the money was his because he and not the government had negotiated the discount.

(121) 27/6/93

## Ex-minister to appear in court

CIPress 27/6/93

THE former Chief Minister of KwaNdebele, Majosi Mahlangu and three others, appeared briefly in KwaMhlanga Magistrate's Court on Friday on charges of intimidation - the case was postponed to August 12. (121)

Majosi Mahlangu and his colleagues, BJ Skosana, S Mabena and Ketu Mahlangu were not asked to plead.

They were arrested by the police for intimidating commuters on January 25, this year.

It is alleged they intended overthrowing Prince SJA Mahlangu's government.

## Illicit R4m

PRETORIA. — Unauthorised expenditure of R4 million in KwaNdebele has been disclosed in a report by South Africa's auditor-general's office.

(12) CT18/8/93

# ANC helps out in KwaNdebele

Star 26/8/93

■ BY MCKEED KOTLOLO  
PRETORIA BUREAU

Senior members of the ANC, the National Education, Health and Allied Workers Union (Nehawu) and the KwaNdebele government were last night locked in a marathon meeting to try to resolve a strike by 12 000 homeland civil servants.

The ANC's Thabo Mbeki and Matthew Phosa were among the negotiators at KwaMhlanga.

Chief Minister James Mahlangu said his government had invited the ANC and Nehawu national executives because the civil servants appeared not to take regional leaders of Nehawu seriously.

(121)  
His government also did not know what the workers wanted "because we have responded to their initial grievances. We expected them to come back to us if they were not satisfied."

*Accounts overdrawn*

## KwaNdebele in financial chaos

Star 14/9/93

■ BY NORMAN CHANDLER  
PRETORIA BUREAU

KwaNdebele's financial affairs are in such a state that the Auditor-General is unable to vouch for "the reasonableness of the accounts".

The most recent available audit — for the period until the end of March last year — has found many shortcomings because of the non-existence of internal control systems and inadequately trained staff in the homeland.

In some instances, departmental accounts were overdrawn by R8,4 million, private con-

sultants charged millions of rands for shoddy workmanship, and tender board members favoured companies in which they may have had an interest.

The auditors also found that schools had been poorly built, and teachers who had resigned from the local civil service were still being paid months after their resignation.

There was also huge fuel wastage — "in numerous cases, the amount of fuel issued to vehicles exceeded the tank capacity, fuel was issued in large quantities to the same vehicle more than once a day, (and)

small quantities of fuel were issued to vehicles for no apparent or known reason". (121)

■ Heavy breathers in the KwaNdebele civil service are able to breathe again — they got away scot-free with their calls to the outlawed 087-numbers.

"The extent of calls to the 087 numbers cannot be determined because of the non-existence of records or poor record-keeping," the auditors said.

The Department of Law and Order's telephones were used for calls which cost R14 436 "but no serious effort was made to recover the amount".

# The rotten heart of the homelands

(21) W/M 19-25/11/93

Complete disorder caused by mismanagement and corruption has been revealed by commissions of inquiry into the affairs of Lebowa and kwaNdebele.  
By **Mduduzi ka Harvey**

**T**HE latest reports of commissions of inquiry into Lebowa and kwaNdebele reveal a cesspool of corruption and mismanagement which can only accelerate moves to reincorporate them into South Africa.

The fourth and final De Meyer Commission of Inquiry into Lebowa this week ratified the government's decision to take over the finances of that homeland. The revenue office of the homeland was "poorly controlled and managed" and led to "inefficiency in all sections", the report concluded.

There is no final graft tally, but the inquiry found that R4-million was outstanding on the 62 cases it had investigated in the Revenue Office. The third De Meyer report, published a year ago, found that almost R1-billion had been lost through mismanagement in the homeland.

"The commission shudders at the thought of what the total amount outstanding will be found to be if all the files are subjected to an audit, as has been recommended," the report says.

It continues: "To create order out of the existing disorder will require a major effort."

Some order will be restored by the complete overhaul of the system of tax assessment and tax collection. The report suggests that the names of tax offenders be made public and that the government grant a concessionary period to taxpayers to get their affairs in order.

The fifth Parsons report into the affairs of kwaNdebele — also released this week — places blame for mismanagement at the door of then minister of finance David Nguni, and the former chief minister, George Mahlangu.



Blamed ... Former kwaNdebele chief minister George Mahlangu

Nguni did not budget for expenditure incurred, pursued projects without checking whether funds were available and overspent on the budget, the inquiry found. Mahlangu is criticised for forcing decisions on finance officials.

The report says that maladministration was rife in all departments of the kwaNdebele government service because of the total absence of middle management.

The report found that the kwaNdebele Department of Justice was completely disorganised.

Records were continually lost, there was no filing system, appeals did not receive attention and reviews were not sent to the supreme court. No overall control was exercised because of the lack of regular administrative, financial and audit inspections.

Teachers' salaries were paid by

different departments and this gave rise to "losses and malpractices". Thousands of school packages were purchased, resulting in overspending of R162 926.

The report suggested that ministers had an interest in certain book firms and found that the payment of kick-backs for the award of tenders was widespread.

Cases were also noted where people received public service salaries, but also drew pensions.

KwaNdebele, like Lebowa, had also lost large amounts of money in rental and services arrears, the inquiry concludes. The town of Enkangala, for example, had a potential income of R300 000 a month, but only R20 000 was received monthly, leaving the arrears at about R11-m between 1991 and 1992 alone.

## Ministers of mismanagement

KWANDEBELE's ministers have mastered the art of mismanagement. Some of the more hair-raising instances revealed in the final Parsons report include:

- All government departments were made to contribute R10 000 for a welcome party when the chief minister returned from Taiwan in 1988.
- A national day of prayer for rain cost taxpayers R21 000 in 1988.
- Extensions to the Ndebele Teachers Training College cost R28-million, while kick-backs of R1-million had been made to officials by building contractors. Although the education department did not have the necessary funds, it continued with the project, which was ultimately cancelled after losses of almost R92 000 had been sustained.
- Election pamphlets were printed for R38 000.
- Promoting the homeland's image cost R343 000, paid to a consultancy called Unique Communications.
- Failure to adjust rents for government buildings resulted in a R1,5-m loss to the Income Fund, while thousands of rands were lost because large consumers of electricity did not pay their bills. Government buildings had no electricity meters.
- Ministers' taxes were paid from state coffers, while ministers also received housing allowances whether they lived in official houses or not. Between April 1990 and October 1992 alone, over R2-million was paid to 16 officials in housing allowances.
- Almost R20 000 was paid twice to a transport engineer, while an administrative clerk read R16 500 as R165 500 and filled it in as such on the order form. An official in another department read R800 000 for R80 000, resulting in unauthorised expenditure.
- In many cases, cheques were drawn with no documents to justify the expenditure.
- Tenders often went to the highest bidder. In a tender for toilets, the contract went to a company who put in a tender that was almost R31 000 higher than the lowest bidder.



nt in Lebowa and KwaNdebele

# Homelands misspent millions

Sowetan 19/11/93

## INEFFICIENT TRAINING

Many officers did not know their jobs:

**T**HE PARSONS and De Meyer commissions of inquiry into financial corruption in KwaNdebele and Lebowa have shown that millions of rands could not be accounted for in both homelands. In reports released yesterday both commissions indicated deficient control and supervision in the various departments investigated.

In KwaNdebele the Parsons Commission made the following findings:

- Thousands of rands of revenue were lost by the department of interior as many users did not pay for electricity;
- Lease and service charges in arrears at Ekangala were not collected;
- Irregularities were found with regard to loan applications for farming units and with regard to the leasing of land;
- Registers for attendance, pensions, stationery and school furniture in the

department of education and culture were not kept up to date; and

- Offices of the department of justice were in a bad state due to lack of regular administrative, financial and audit inspection.

The De Meyer Commission into Lebowa made the following findings:

- Although about R4 million has been found to be missing in 62 cases, the commission believes that the amount could be higher;
- There was a lack of knowledge on the part of a large number of senior officials with regard to administration and management which led to a further lack of proficiency in the lower ranks;
- Lack of effective control and non-compliance with statutory and other directives; and
- Mismanagement of the decentralised financial administration of the government service of Lebowa.



# Multi-million rand wastage

27/11/93

121

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The government expressed shock yesterday at the staggering multi-million rand level of corruption and mismanagement uncovered by two commissions of inquiry investigating the administrations of KwaNdebele and Lebowa.

Reports published this week by the De Meyer and Parsons commissions indicated that theft, "kick-backs", fraud, maladministration, tax evasion, tender irregularities, needless expenditures and chaotic administrative control existed in virtually every department of the dozens examined.

Regional Affairs Minister Mr André Fourie said government was shocked at the level of mismanagement revealed by the reports and was impatient that the financial affairs of the self-governing territories be corrected.

"At the cost of effective government, it damages the economy and is a waste of taxpayers' money. Corruption and maladministration is wholly unacceptable," he said.

The two commissions were established in 1989 and had previously published reports on the 1986 unrest in KwaNdebele and the role of the territory's police force as well as the initial results of an investigation into the Lebowa Government Service, the Lebowa Development Corporation and the now defunct Lebowa Agricultural Company.

Mr Fourie said corrective steps including criminal procedures, the disbanding of a state department and the institution of improved control were implement-

## Reports outline homeland spending

ed as a result of the earlier reports.

The latest De Meyer Commission report included investigations into the administration of Lebowa's Education department, the Chief Minister's Office, the Receiver of Revenue and the departments of Works, Transport and Water Affairs.

The commission concluded that "mismanagement occurred in all the departments that were investigated".

Similar results were reported from the Parsons Commission examination of KwaNdebele's Chief Ministry and the departments of Justice, Interior Affairs, Welfare and Pensions, Education and Culture, Finance, Health and Civil Liaison.

Rough estimates suggest that at least R50m in "needless expenditures" had been approved by officials from KwaNdebele while R30m in unbudgeted funds had been spent on various projects. More than R17m in expenditure was unaccounted for in the office of Chief Minister Mr M J Mahlangu.

These figures represented a fraction of the millions, and possibly hundreds of millions of



CHIEF MINISTER ...  
KwaNdebele's Mr M J Mahlangu

rands, squandered by the two self-governing territories during the 1980s.

The findings of the two commissions included:

- Kick-backs of R1m were paid to officials in KwaNdebele's education department to encourage decisions on construction contracts;

- Electricity meters were not attached to KwaNdebele government buildings leading to the loss of thousands of rands.

- Luxury vehicles became the property of ministers after 18 months while allowances were adjusted to include tax;

- The issuing of drivers' licences in Lebowa needed urgent investigation, and

- Widespread theft of cotton, irrigation equipment, milk, milk powder and cattle within Lebowa's Agriculture Department.

The De Meyer Commission blamed the financial chaos on politicians who had set up the self-governing territories' structures.

"The politicians involved are to a great extent to be blamed," it said.

# Homelands rife with corruption

ARGUS 19/11/93

(12)

**The Argus Correspondent**  
**PRETORIA.** — Commissions of inquiry into two soon-to-be abolished homelands have uncovered rampant maladministration, corruption and theft involving many millions of rands.

The Lebowa and Kwandebele governments, from chief ministers down to the lowest paid civil servant, as well as public and private companies, have come in for criticism from the De Meyer and Parsons commissions respectively.

Some officials in Kwandebele took a R1 million "kickback" for building work which never got off the ground, while cabinet ministers pocketed money received from disbursements obtained on luxury cars.

The De Meyer Commission which investigated Lebowa — now under further scrutiny by the South African government after a fiasco developed over its budget allocation — uncovered non-payment of taxes by most of the population over eight years, as well as ministerial instructions which helped deplete government funds.

□ **Commissions report on Lebowa, Kwandebele**

In some instances the two commissions have recommended legal action and the recovery of millions of rands of government money.

Minister of Regional and Land Affairs Andre Fourie said in Pretoria last night that "government shares the public's shock and impatience with mismanagement, corruption and maladministration is wholly unacceptable."

The two reports have been issued in the same week as the Negotiations Council at Kempton Park recommended the abolition of homelands and independent states, established by South Africa as part of apartheid policies.

Calling the establishment of the homelands "part of an obsolete policy", Mr Fourie claimed the decision to set up self-governing states was "at the time supported by most white voters".

President De Klerk on February 2 1990 "turned his back on separate ethnic states which at any rate

were not viable. Both central government and the (homeland) governments are in agreement that the present system must be abolished and replaced with a new strong, autonomous regional dispensation."

The De Meyer report on Lebowa says there was a lack of knowledge on the part of a large number of senior officials in regard to administration and management which led to a further lack of proficiency in the lower ranks of the civil service.

"Politicians involved are to a great extent to be blamed for the process through which certain institutions were established. Policy was often formulated without the prior consideration of implications, in particular financial."

There was mismanagement in the Chief Minister's department as well as those of Works, Law and Order, Transport, Water Affairs, and Education.

In one instance, it was found that bales of cotton worth R49 052 "sim-

ply disappeared' from the Sepitso Project Farm and Lebowa Development Corporation (LDC). Staff are said to have committed criminal acts in this connection. The commission has recommended a police investigation.

The LDC came in for sharp criticism, particularly as its board of directors was found to have ignored decisions laid down in a government White Paper, published after an earlier investigation was carried out into the LDC.

The Parsons Commission on Kwandebele — which first sat in 1989 — found that the chief minister at the time, M G Mahlangu, gave instructions which seriously affected financial discipline in the homeland.

A list of the instructions from Mr Mahlangu included a "welcome home function" on his return from a visit to Taiwan and which cost each government department R10 000, a 1988 day of prayer for rain cost R21 000, a million election

pamphlets costing R1 million, the transporting of 1 300 children from Soweto and Atteridgeville to a local beauty spot cost R93 000, and boosting the image of the country and its people cost R343 000.

"Kickbacks" of about R1 million were paid to various people in regard to building work which was to be carried out at the Ndebele Teachers' Training College in 1987. The extensions were cancelled when it was found there were no funds available. Criminal proceedings have been recommended.

The giant housing project at Tweefontein was not budgeted for at all — and eventually cost taxpayers R28 million.

The commission comments: "It is surprising that such an extensive project was launched without prior budgeting for the initial expenditure or determining that funds could be provided over a period."

Work on the project was stopped between February 1990 and July 1990 while investigations were carried out, but salaries were continued to be paid.



Reports reveal rampant maladministration, corruption and theft

# Homeland graft

Star

1985

1985

# Shock

**GOVERNMENTS OF**  
**KwaNdebele and**  
**Lebowa come in for**  
**criticism from the**  
**De Meyer and**  
**Parsons commissions**

(121)

with these states has already been passed by Parliament. Authorities of the two home-lands "presently still accept full responsibility and accountability in the appropriation of funds allocated to them".

Fourie added. In regard to Lebowa, the De Meyer report said there was a lack of knowledge on the part of a large number of senior officials in regard to administration and management, which led to a further lack of proficiency in the lower ranks of the civil service.

There was mismanagement in the Chief Minister's department as well as those of Works, Law and Order, Transport, Water Affairs and Education. The commission said revenue collection in Lebowa was "not an honest and fair system for the collection of taxes, which necessarily militates against the willingness of the public to pay taxes".

The report has recommended that every taxpayer file since 1985 should be audited because files were in total disarray. In one instance, it was found that bales of cotton worth R49 052 "simply disappeared from the Sepisi Project Farm, and Lebowa Development Corporation (LDC) staff are said to have committed criminal acts in this connection. The commission has recommended a police investigation.

The LDC came in for sharp criticism, particularly as its board of directors was found to have ignored decisions laid down in a government White Paper, published after an earlier investigation was carried out. **▶ To Page 3**

**BY NORMAN CHANDLER**  
PRETORIA BUREAU

Commissions of inquiry into two soon-to-be abolished home-lands have uncovered rampant maladministration, corruption and theft involving many millions of rands.

The Lebowa and KwaNdebele governments, from Chief Ministers down to the lowest paid civil servant, as well as public and private companies, have come in for criticism from the De Meyer and Parsons commissions respectively.

Some officials in KwaNdebele, the Parsons Commission found, took a R1 million "kick-back" for building work that never got off the ground, and Cabinet Ministers pocketed money received from discounts obtained on luxury cars and gave "tea-time instructions" in regard to tenders.

The De Meyer Commission which investigated Lebowa — now under further scrutiny by the South African Government after a fiasco developed over its budget allocation — uncovered non-payment of taxes by most of the population over eight years, as well as ministerial instructions which helped deplete government funds.

## Unacceptable

In some instances the two commissions have recommended legal action and the recovery of millions of rands of government money.

Minister of Regional and Land Affairs Andre Fourie said in Pretoria last night: "The Government shares the public's shock and impatience with mismanagement. Corruption and maladministration are wholly unacceptable."

The two reports have been issued in the same week as the Negotiating Council at Kempton Park recommended the abolition of homelands and independent states.

The Revocation and Assignment of Powers of Self-government Territories Act to do away

P.T.O.

# Commissions expose massive corruption in KwaNdebele, Lebowa

PRETORIA — Government yesterday expressed shock at the multimillion-rand level of corruption and mismanagement uncovered by two commissions of inquiry investigating the administrations of KwaNdebele and Lebowa.

Reports published this week by the De Meyer and Parsons commissions indicated that theft, "kick-backs", fraud, maladministration, tax evasion, tender irregularities, needless expenditure and chaotic administrative control existed in virtually every department of the dozens examined.

Regional Affairs Minister André Fourie said government was shocked by the level of mismanagement and was impatient for

the financial affairs of the self-governing territories to be corrected.

"At the cost of effective government, it damages the economy and is a waste of taxpayers' money. Corruption and maladministration is wholly unacceptable."

The two commissions were established in 1989. They have previously reported on the 1986 unrest in KwaNdebele, the role of the territory's police force and the initial results of an investigation into the Lebowa government service, the Lebowa Development Corporation and the now defunct Lebowa Agricultural Company.

Fourie said corrective steps including criminal procedures, the disbanding of a

state department and the institution of improved control had been implemented as a result of the earlier reports.

The latest De Meyer commission report included investigations into the administration of Lebowa's education department, the chief minister's office, the receiver of revenue and the departments of works, transport and water affairs.

The commission concluded that "mismanagement occurred in all the departments that were investigated".

Similar results were reported from the Parsons commission examination of Kwa-

Ndebele's chief ministry and the departments of justice, interior affairs, welfare and pensions, education and culture, finance, health, and civil liaison.

Rough estimates suggest that at least R50m in "needless expenditure" had been approved by officials from KwaNdebele while R30m in unbudgeted funds had been spent on various projects. More than R17m in expenditure was unaccounted for in the chief minister's office.

These figures represented a fraction of the millions, possibly hundreds of millions, of rands squandered by the two self-governing territories during the 1980s.

President P.W. de Klerk told Parliament

## Corruption

ances were adjusted to include tax;

The appropriation of R10 000 from each department, or R180 000 in total, by the KwaNdebele chief minister's office for a welcome-home party;

The issuing of drivers' licences in Lebowa needed urgent investigation; and Widespread theft of cotton, irrigation equipment, milk, milk powder and cattle

within Lebowa's agriculture department.

The De Meyer commission blamed the financial chaos on politicians who had set up the territories' structures.

"The politicians involved are to a great extent to be blamed for the process through which certain institutions were established," it said.

● See Page 4

From Page 1

earlier this year that most of the incidents mentioned in the De Meyer and Parsons reports referred to "corruption and malpractices dating back to the '80s and even earlier".

The commissions' findings included:

Kickbacks of R1m were paid to officials in KwaNdebele's education department to encourage their decisions on construction contracts;

Electricity meters were not attached to KwaNdebele government buildings, leading to the loss of thousands of rands;

Luxury vehicles became the property of ministers after 18 months, while allow-

To Page 2

# 'Ministers may be linked to school books scam'

BIBENY 19/11/93

ADRIAN HADLAND

PRETORIA — The involvement of KwaNdebele government ministers in companies supplying school books to the self-governing territory has been referred to the Transvaal attorney-general for investigation.

In a report published yesterday by the Parsons commission, tending irregularities and possible ministerial interest in book firms were among many examples of maladministration uncovered in the KwaNdebele Education Department.

The commission, which was established in 1989 and is investigating corruption and mismanagement in KwaNdebele, said of the 103 sets of secondary school textbooks ordered for 1992, only 15 were awarded to the lowest tenderer.

For primary school textbooks, 18 of 92 items went to the lowest tenderer resulting in a total overpayment of more than R500 000.

"The possibility cannot be excluded that ministers and officials have an interest in certain book firms," the report said.

The commission also estimated that about 250 000 school books had been lost every year due to a lack of registers or controls.

Thousands of excess stationery packages were purchased, resulting in massive overspending.

The commission also found:  
 A R14m contract for the construction of 716 classrooms had not been honoured. Random sampling by the commission indicated that few of the classrooms had been completed or even erected;  
 Officials received "kickbacks" of R1m each to encourage them to approve construction contracts;  
 A contract for the supply of 200 prefabricated toilets was awarded to the highest tender, resulting in a loss

of more than R50 000;  
 The attendance register for officials was poorly maintained and never checked, leading to high rates of absenteeism; and  
 Resignations since 1987 had not been entered in the pension register.

The commission also uncovered corruption, mismanagement, fraud and incompetence on a massive scale in other government departments.

The De Meyer commission, which was established in 1989 and is investigating administrative abuses in the Lebowa government, also reported yesterday that mismanagement was rife in Lebowa.

Land and Regional Affairs Minister André Fourie said: "In general these reports indicate deficient control and supervision in the various departments investigated."

Corrective steps, including criminal prosecutions and tighter control mechanisms, had already been implemented, he added.

## No redeeming features in control of transport

CAPE TOWN — There was virtually no facet of the KwaNdebele government's transport administration that did not reflect mismanagement, malpractice or irregularities, the Parsons commission found.

The administration had collapsed because there was "no use to exercise control".

It found that:  
 Transport officials assigned log sheets without determining the purpose of, or need for, journeys;  
 Thousands of kilometres were sometimes completed in short periods without any indication of the purpose of the trips; and  
 Officials used vehicles for private purposes.

Damages for accidents that were the result of negligence were recouped only in exceptional cases.

Files relating to accidents were in a "chaotic state" and lack of communication between officials had led to maladministration.

Former acting head of the KwaNdebele Justice Department of Justice C Stander told the commission the department had supplied vehicles to a member of the legislative assembly, K S Mabena, on the instructions of the then Minister of Justice. Mabena, travelling up to 9 000km a month, had damaged four department vehicles in a year, two of which had been written off.

It recommended that SA and KwaNdebele establish joint control over the transport pool and that stricter control be exercised over officials. — Sapa.

## Call to probe licence testing

CAPE TOWN — Independent experts should thoroughly investigate the manner in which people were tested for driver's licences in Lebowa, the De Meyer commission of inquiry has found.

The commission said the balance of probabilities indicated many irregularities in testing for licences.

Driver's licences had been issued to people who were not competent to drive the type of vehicle for which the licence was issued.

"Taking into account the large number of deaths on SA roads, and the enormous amounts spent to promote road safety, it is a shocking state of affairs that there are possibly many drivers on SA

roads who have licences issued in Lebowa while they are not competent to drive a vehicle."

The commission found that until 1991, only people normally resident in Lebowa could obtain learner's and driver's licences in the territory.

However, this stipulation had not been enforced. Magistrates, who had tried to prevent irregularities, faced opposition and threats. Some licensing officials had condoned irregularities by issuing licences to people who did not qualify.

The commission also recommended that roadworthy certificates issued in Lebowa be investigated with police help. — Sapa.

## Justice department 'in a shambles'

CAPE TOWN — The KwaNdebele justice department should be placed under the control of the SA Justice Department to raise its justice system and administration to a more effective level, says the Parsons commission.

According to the recommendation of the commission of inquiry into the 1986 unrest and alleged mismanagement there was considerable doubt as to whether the KwaNdebele government had the manpower and experience to place the judicial system and its administration on an effective and acceptable footing.

Commission findings on the justice department included:

- "Barely a semblance" of a correspondence and completed cases filing system;
- Appeals had received no attention and review cases not sent to the Supreme Court in time — if at all;
- Criminal case exhibit disposal — many of which had been lost — had received no attention; and
- Non-existent liquor and commercial licence registers.

It recommended that efforts be made to promote officials to senior posts on merit only, and discipline, internal control be drastically improved. — Sapa.

# Control of Lebowa revenue, should move to SA office,

Biday 19/11/93

CAPE TOWN — Control of the Lebowa revenue office should be removed to a South African revenue office, the De Meyer commission has recommended.

In its report on alleged mismanagement in the territory released today, it said another option would be to transfer sufficient experts from SA to the Lebowa office to introduce corrective measures.

Sections of the Income Tax Act should also be amended so that particulars of malpractice and tax evasion might be made public, the report says.

"Those who do pay taxes have a right to know whose tax affairs are not in order, which malpractice came to light and that steps are being taken against those who do not meet their obligations or are involved in malpractice."

The commission found the state of the Lebowa revenue office was disorganised and poorly controlled and managed, which led to inefficiency in all sections.

"The loss of income as a result of this must be astronomical, in view of the fact that there is about R4m outstanding on 62 cases alone. The commission shudders at the thought of what the total

amount outstanding will be found to be if all files are subjected to an audit, as has been recommended."

Because of the inefficiency shown by the office, Lebowa's inhabitants "cannot rely on an honest and fair system for the collection of taxes, which necessarily militates against the willingness of the public to pay taxes".

A first priority should be to look at expanding the tax base.

Steps could include:

- Trade licences issued by magistrates' offices should be compared with the existing tax register;
- A similar comparison made between the register and particulars of employees of large institutions, like the Lebowa Government Service, to ensure that PAYE cases are registered;
- Identification of people liable for tax;
- An offer to the public, through the media, of a last chance to get their tax affairs up to date, with no action to be taken in the form of fines or legal steps up to a predetermined date; and
- Personal visits to businesses to determine whether they are registered as employers and what the tax situation of the employees of each business is.

As income tax files had fallen into disarray, every file from 1985 should be audited to ensure all returns had been received; all taxable income had been declared and taxed; all assessments were issued; all assessments issued were correct; balances on accounts and interest were correct; taxpayers' particulars were correct; and that steps were taken to correct outstanding cases.

The practical training and motivation of the staff required urgent attention, and priority should be given to the registration, collection, PAYE, and assessment sections.

An investigation should be launched immediately into establishing a suitable and effective computer system.

The commission said personnel were plodding along utterly demotivated, without knowing what was actually required of them.

A further general impression was that supervisors had little or no contact with subordinates and did not actually know what was happening in departments under their control.

Work was piling up disturbingly everywhere and the situation was deteriorating. — Sapa.

# Ndebele's books cooked

## Commission lifts lid on corruption

*Star 20/11/93*  
**NORMAN CHANDLER**  
 Pretoria Bureau

THE lawmakers of KwaNdebele have turned out to be law-breakers *par excellence*, a commission of inquiry has found.

A devastating report on the homeland's government — made public this week — has lifted the lid on the territory's mismanaged and corrupt government security service.

The Parsons Commission of Inquiry into unrest and alleged mismanagement in the KwaNdebele government was released yesterday after the bulk of the commission's deliberations were made public earlier.

Those documents slammed the entire government, accusing Cabinet Ministers and civil servants of gross mismanagement, corruption and theft.

It now transpires that not only did officials of the KwaNdebele Department of Law and Order financially take things into their own hands, but they also privatised the police force, hired suspected Umkhonto we Sizwe cadres as policemen, and ran up bills without a thought for how they were going to pay.

One account for R300 000 for the purchase of pantihose and buttons led the commission to declare: "There is something very wrong in the logistics division of the KwaNdebele police."

In addition, no one asked for prior authority to spend taxpayers' money — it was only after the deed had been done that permission was obtained.

The commission also found that the training of police officers was inadequate, being based on the notion of "learning from each other".

### Changed financial decisions

It points out that politicians involved — identified as the "Chief Minister, Minister and Deputy Minister" — as well as the the Commissioner of Police and other senior officers "gave orders to subordinates that conflicted with the use and availability of funds".

The Commissioner of Police changed financial decisions "at will" and a so-called economy committee established within the department was, as a result, "a farce and its meetings a waste of time and manpower."

In one instance, cars to the value of R1 million were bought, while the budget was only for R20 000.

The department even established "a type of union" of seven panelbeaters who could be awarded contracts. Everyone else in this business, even if their work was cheaper, was excluded.

The report adds: "In general, the evidence revealed a disturbing situation of misuse of State and subsidised transport by the Deputy Minister, his chauffeur and other officers."

Some of the excesses included:

- The purchase of luxury 3-litre motor cars when 2-litre vehicles were available.

- Every officer — even the Commissioner's chauffeur — had a subsidised car.

- A R15 000 gold chain and medal, known as the KwaNdebele Police Order for Outstanding Leadership, was purchased, even though the country's Treasury objected.

- Law and Order built a conference centre without authorisation, and left the Department of Works having to "conjure" with funds to cover costs totalling R46 492.



look on with concern as the Afrikaner Volksunie delegation at the World Trade Centre objects to new South African constitution was adopted this week. ● Photograph: MYKEL NICOLAOU

## reach working agreement

"a sustainable...  
 gh neither...  
 what had been...  
 at the meet-...  
 believed the...  
 demand for a...  
 at" featured...  
 two men said...  
 ing organi-...  
 had presented...  
 on a number...  
 s and would...  
 to their prin-...  
 other meeting...  
 held soon.  
 ia yesterday...  
 Development...  
 Minister Roelf...  
 it was pos-

### KAIZER NYATSUMBA Political Correspondent

sible to accommodate...  
 the Freedom Alliance...  
 between now and No-...  
 vember 30, when the...  
 interim constitution...  
 will be submitted to...  
 Parliament. Speaking...  
 before the Govern-...  
 ment's meeting with...  
 the FA in Pretoria,...  
 Meyer said if his...  
 team found the FA's...  
 proposals acceptable...  
 it would urge other...  
 parties to seek agree-...  
 ment and amend the...  
 constitution.  
 Meyer rejected sug-...  
 gestions that the in-...  
 terim

document reflected...  
 capitulation by the...  
 Government or a take-...  
 over of power by any...  
 party.

He was responding...  
 to a senior ANC offi-...  
 cial's remarks that...  
 the NP's last minute...  
 concessions ahead...  
 of Wednesday's...  
 plenary session...  
 amounted to "a...  
 complete collapse" of...  
 the Government.

In another develop-...  
 ment, ANC president...  
 Nelson Mandela yester-...  
 day called on his...  
 supporters to turn...  
 out in great numbers...  
 to vote for his orga-...  
 nisation on April 27...  
 — a day he said

would mark the "burial...  
 of the NP".

"We must never hear...  
 of it again," said...  
 Mandela in Durban,...  
 accusing the Govern-...  
 ment of neglecting...  
 the lives of black...  
 workers.

In contrast to the...  
 many believe will...  
 be his boss next...  
 year, President...  
 De Klerk preached...  
 reconciliation in...  
 Cape Town, express-...  
 ing optimism about...  
 next year's elec-...  
 tions and the future.

The election, he...  
 said, would be...  
 about the future...  
 and not the past...  
 about building...  
 and not recrimi-...  
 nation.

## s to lift all remaining sanctions

### LAWRENCE L. KNUTSON

as a result of free, non-...  
 ra elections.

The Bill, the South African...  
 Democratic Transition Act,...  
 approved by voice vote...  
 sent to the Senate.

"We have witnessed dram-

ic events since Nelson...  
 Mandela's release,"...  
 said Harry Johnston,...  
 chairman of the House...  
 Foreign Affairs sub-...  
 committee on Africa.

"Black South Africans...  
 will be granted human...  
 rights and civil rights...  
 including the right to...  
 vote," he said.

Donald M Payne, of the Con-

gressional Black Caucus...  
 said the move to non-...  
 racial democracy in...  
 South Africa was...  
 proof economic sanc-...  
 tions did work.

But the time for the...  
 end to sanctions had...  
 come because "Nelson...  
 Mandela and the ANC...  
 have made it clear...  
 the transition to...  
 democracy will not...  
 work unless the...  
 economy is given a...  
 boost". — Sapa-AP

# Prosecution probe in homelands scandal

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The Transvaal attorney-general's office has been swamped with work following the publication last week of reports on maladministration in Lebowa and KwaNdebele by the Parsons and De Meyer commissions.

Transvaal attorney-general Mr Jan D'Oliveira said the investigation and the opening of criminal dockets would take months rather than years.

But he added that he had limited resources with which to investigate the "multitude of allegations" emanating from the commissions.

The two commissions uncovered irregularities and maladministration in virtually every department they inves-

tigated dating back to the late 1970s.

These included Lebowa's Chief Minister's Office and its departments of education, receiver of revenue, works, transport and water affairs and KwaNdebele's Chief Minister's Office as well as its departments of justice, interior affairs, welfare and pensions, finance and health.

Tens of millions of rands, and hundreds of the self-governing territories' officials were implicated in the commissions' findings.

The unsatisfactory state of Lebowa's receiver had been a source of concern for a considerable time but the size of the problem had been underestimated, Finance director-general Mr Estian Calitz said last week.



# Work on abuses swamped office

B/Day 22/11/93

PRETORIA — The Transvaal attorney-general's office has been swamped with work since publication last week of reports on maladministration in Lebowa and KwaNdebele by the Parsons and De Meyer commissions.

Transvaal attorney-general Jan D'Oliveira said he had limited resources with which to investigate the "multitude of allegations" emanating from the commissions.

The two commissions uncovered irregularities and maladministration in virtually every department they investigated, dating back to the late '70s. These included Lebowa's chief minister's office and its departments of education, receiver of revenue, works, transport and water affairs and KwaNdebele's chief minister's office as well as its departments of justice, interior affairs, welfare and pensions, finance and health.

Tens of millions of rand and hundreds of the self-governing territories' officials were implicated in the commissions' findings.

D'Oliveira said a special investigation team had been created and additional staff taken on by his office to deal with the "very large number" of cases to be looked at.

## ADRIAN HADLAND

The four reports issued by the commissions, which detailed the numerous abuses, ran to almost 1 700 pages.

D'Oliveira said, however, the investigation and the opening of criminal dockets would take months rather than years.

Meanwhile a finance department spokesman said a team from SA's inland revenue office was in Lebowa attempting to place the territory's receiver of revenue office on a sounder financial footing.

The unsatisfactory state of Lebowa's receiver had been a source of concern for a considerable time, Finance director-general Estian Calitz said last week.

New measures, including additional training for Lebowa staff, improvement of administration procedures and the assistance of SA officials, had been introduced.

Receiver of revenue offices in other self-governing territories had been kept under better control. While SA's inland revenue office had been aware of difficulties in Lebowa for some years, until they had taken part in the De Meyer commission investigation they "were not aware of the magnitude of the problem".

# UK military attache takes up duty in SA

LONDON — The first British military attache to serve in SA for eight years, Brig James Parker CBE, a former deputy chief of staff of British forces in Germany, will present his credentials to the Foreign Affairs Ministry this week before officially taking up his embassy duties.

Britain's Foreign Secretary, Douglas Hurd, said in the House of Commons last week: "It is a direct British interest that SA should come through this tunnel of transition safely. Our

## Own Correspondent

dealings with SA have returned to healthy normality. We are working to encourage British investment."

He said Parker would be the first defence attache to be sent to the British embassy in Pretoria for eight years.

"We want SA to return to being an area of prosperity and stability after being, for too long, a source of dissension and disturbance," Hurd said.

# CP and ANC in local govt talks

B/Day 22/11/93 GAVIN DU VENAGE

RIGHT-WING local government representatives and the ANC will meet today to discuss transitional measures that will probably be enacted at the end of the month.

The Transvaal Municipal Association, an organisation representing CP councillors, has accepted most of the provisions in the Local Government Transition Bill, as well as Chapter 10 of the interim constitution. The inclusion of the association was seen as a major breakthrough, as CP councillors have threatened to resist any attempts to integrate white towns with black local authorities.

However, intensive discussions between the association and ANC over the past few months had led to compromises, particularly on the ANC's side. Entrenched in the constitution is a provision that reserves at least 30% of council seats for minorities.

The association provisionally accepted the Bill and Chapter 10, pending the outcome of discussions. Transvaal Municipal Association president Prof Ben van der Berg declined to give details at the weekend as matters were "still very sensitive". However, he was confident the two sides would reach agreement soon.

Once they have finalised discussions, the proposal will still have to be ratified by the Local Government Negotiating Forum management committee, which sits later this week. If the association endorses the agreements in full, the ANC/civic alliance will put pressure on the association to convince its members to go along with the process.

The association will be expected to intervene in councils that have up to now refused to begin discussions on integration.

Meanwhile, the DP has said it would "vigourously oppose" the agreement. DP local government spokesman Jaspar Walsh said the deal was racially biased and would provide "different answers depending on which town you looked at".

T d w v r

# Work on abuses swamps office

B/Day 22/11/93

PRETORIA — The Transvaal attorney-general's office has been swamped with work since publication last week of reports on maladministration in Lebowa and KwaNdebele by the Parsons and De Meyer commissions.

Transvaal attorney-general Jan D'Oliveira said he had limited resources with which to investigate the "multitude of allegations" emanating from the commissions.

The two commissions uncovered irregularities and maladministration in virtually every department they investigated, dating back to the late '70s. These included Lebowa's chief minister's office and its departments of education, receiver of revenue, works, transport and water affairs and KwaNdebele's chief minister's office as well as its departments of justice, interior affairs, welfare and pensions, finance and health.

Tens of millions of rand and hundreds of the self-governing territories' officials were implicated in the commissions' findings.

D'Oliveira said a special investigation team had been created and additional staff taken on by his office to deal with the "very large number" of cases to be looked at.

### ADRIAN HADLAND

The four reports issued by the commissions, which detailed the numerous abuses, ran to almost 1 700 pages.

D'Oliveira said, however, the investigation and the opening of criminal dockets would take months rather than years.

Meanwhile a finance department spokesman said a team from SA's inland revenue office was in Lebowa attempting to place the territory's receiver of revenue office on a sounder financial footing.

The unsatisfactory state of Lebowa's receiver had been a source of concern for a considerable time, Finance director-general Estian Calitz said last week.

New measures, including additional training for Lebowa staff, improvement of administration procedures and the assistance of SA officials, had been introduced.

Receiver of revenue offices in other self-governing territories had been kept under better control. While SA's inland revenue office had been aware of difficulties in Lebowa for some years, until they had taken part in the De Meyer commission investigation they "were not aware of the magnitude of the problem".

# UK military attache takes up duty in SA

LONDON — The first British military attache to serve in SA for eight years, Brig James Parker CBE, a former deputy chief of staff of British forces in Germany, will present his credentials to the Foreign Affairs Ministry this week before officially taking up his embassy duties.

Britain's Foreign Secretary, Douglas Hurd, said in the House of Commons last week: "It is a direct British interest that SA should come through this tunnel of transition safely. Our

### Own Correspondent

dealings with SA have returned to healthy normality. We are working to encourage British investment."

He said Parker would be the first defence attache to be sent to the British embassy in Pretoria for eight years.

"We want SA to return to being an area of prosperity and stability after being, for too long, a source of dissension and disturbance," Hurd said.

# CP and ANC in local govt talks

B/Day 22/11/93 GAVIN DU VENAGE

RIGHT-WING local government representatives and the ANC will meet today to discuss transitional measures that will probably be enacted at the end of the month.

The Transvaal Municipal Association, an organisation representing CP councillors, has accepted most of the provisions in the Local Government Transition Bill, as well as Chapter 10 of the interim constitution. The inclusion of the association was seen as a major breakthrough, as CP councillors have threatened to resist any attempts to integrate white towns with black local authorities.

However, intensive discussions between the association and ANC over the past few months had led to compromises, particularly on the ANC's side. Entrenched in the constitution is a provision that reserves at least 30% of council seats for minorities.

The association provisionally accepted the Bill and Chapter 10, pending the outcome of discussions.

Transvaal Municipal Association president Prof Ben van der Berg declined to give details at the weekend as matters were "still very sensitive". However, he was confident the two sides would reach agreement soon.

Once they have finalised discussions, the proposal will still have to be ratified by the Local Government Negotiating Forum management committee, which sits later this week. If the association endorses the agreements in full, the ANC/civic alliance will put pressure on the association to convince its members to go along with the process.

The association will be expected to intervene in councils that have up to now refused to begin discussions on integration.

Meanwhile, the DP has said it would "vigourously oppose" the agreement. DP local government spokesman Jaspas Walsh said the deal was racially biased and would provide "different answers depending on which town you looked at".

*Parsons Commission releases damning report*

# Illegal casinos set up in KwaNdebele

Star 22/12/93

Cape Town — The KwaNdebele Cabinet allowed three casinos to be set up in its territory even though they were illegal under KwaNdebele and South African law, the Parsons Commission has found.

In its sixth and final report released yesterday, the commission said the Cabinet had granted "temporary approval" for the casinos until such time as "the law is in place".

This issue should be referred to the Attorney-General of the Transvaal for further action, the commission said.

KwaNdebele National Development Corporation

## **GOVERNMENT just as fed up with corruption as general public, says Minister**

(KNDC) chief executive officer C P du Toit said in evidence to the commission that a KNDC director, J Morgan — "who apparently has close ties with members of the royal family/Cabinet ministers" — was granted licences in 1991 to operate food distribution and entertainment businesses in three KNDC buildings.

Du Toit said he subsequently discovered that Morgan was running ca-

sinos there.

Du Toit then applied specifically for a gambling licence which received the "temporary" approval of the Cabinet last year. (121) ~~(121)~~

The territory's Minister of Law and Order, M S Mahlangu, explained to the commission:

"To me it did not look legal. Because it was a Cabinet decision and I had to sign what Cabinet has resolved I had the authority given by the Cabinet authorising me to say this is good."

The report said the KwaNdebele Utility Company (KUC) lost R651 131 in 1988.

The commission said

the KwaNdebele government should consider whether it should be KNDC and KUC policy not to make loans to members of the Cabinet or members of their own boards of directors.

In a press release accompanying the report, Minister of Regional Affairs André Fourie said the Government was just as fed up with corruption and maladministration as was the general public.

It had already taken drastic measures, including legislation enabling the President to take over the functions of a self-governing territory, to prevent a repetition. — Sapa.

# 'Illegal' casinos in Kwandebele

Sowetan 22/12/93

**T**HE KWANDEBELE government allowed three casinos to be set up even though they were illegal under both KwaNdebele and South African law, the Parsons Commission has found. (12)

In its sixth and final report released yesterday, the commission said the Cabinet had granted "temporary approval" for the casinos until such time as "the law is in place".

This issue should be referred to the Attorney-General of Transvaal for further action, the commission said.

The chief executive officer of the KwaNdebele National Development Corporation, Mr CP du Toit, said in evidence to the commission that a KNDC director, Mr J Morgan, ("who apparently has close ties with members of the royal family/cabinet min-

## ■ FURTHER ACTION Issue

to be referred to Attorney-General:

isters") was granted licences in 1991 to operate food distribution and entertainment businesses in three KNDC buildings.

Du Toit said he subsequently discovered that Morgan was running casinos there. The matter was reported to the police, but "I do not know if they took the necessary action". Du Toit then applied specifically for a gambling licence which received the "temporary" approval of the Cabinet in 1992.

The territory's minister of law and order, Mr MS Mahlangu, told the commission: "To me it did not look

legal, because it was a cabinet decision and I had to sign what the cabinet had resolved. I had the authority given by the cabinet authorising me to say this is good."

The report said the KwaNdebele Utility Company (KUC) lost R651 131 in 1988. There was no stock control in the books of the KUC or the KNDC, no creditor system for proper recording, reconciliation and payment of creditors, and finances were in disarray because control accounts were not balanced monthly.

In one case R48 283 was not recovered from a contractor. — Sapa

## Homeland's casinos face investigation

ADRIAN HADLAND

CAPE TOWN — The KwaNdebele cabinet had granted "temporary approval" to three casinos, even though casinos were illegal under KwaNdebele and SA law, the Parsons commission disclosed in its sixth and final report yesterday. **BIDCM**

It recommended that the Transvaal attorney-general investigate the establishment of these casinos. **22112193**

The commission also found that mismanagement and financial malpractice were rife in the homeland, and identified financial disarray, a lack of controls and irregularities in the KwaNdebele National Development Corporation and the KwaNdebele Utility Company.

Regional and Land Affairs Minister Andre Fourie said drastic measures had been instituted already as government was "just as fed up with this as the general public". The measures included the passage of legislation allowing the SA President to take over the necessary executive powers, authorities and functions of self-governing territories if they were deemed likely to collapse. **(121)**

Government could also prevent actions by the territories that would result in unreasonable financial obligations or burdens, while legislation had been passed "which makes provision for the manner in which the autonomy of self-governing territories could be done away with".

Fourie said corruption and maladministration were unacceptable and government would not hesitate to act strongly to protect the interests of the SA taxpayer.

The series of Parsons reports dealt with

**To Page 2**

## Casinos

**BIDCM**

**22112193**

**From Page 1**

corruption and malpractices dating back to the '80s. In the latest report, the commission found no stock control or creditor payment system existed in the KwaNdebele National Development Corporation and the KwaNdebele Utility Company. **(121)**

There was poor decision-making by management, no control over assets and property registration irregularities.

In 1988 the KwaNdebele Utility Company suffered a loss of R651 000. Audits showed that no irregularity could be proved, but there was evidence of poor decision-making by the former management. Between 1987 and 1988 virtually no basic control measures or asset control existed in the companies. In one case, an amount of almost R50 000 was not recovered from a contractor.

# Business as usual at illegal casinos

BIDON 28/12/93

JOHN DLUDLU

THREE KwaNdebele casinos found to be operating illegally in the homeland continued operating last week despite renewed threats of a legal crackdown.

The Parsons commission of inquiry into the homeland reported last week that the Admiral casinos — in Siyabuswa, Kwaggafontein and Ekangala — were operating illegally under both SA and KwaNdebele law.

The commission recommended that further investigation into the casinos be conducted by the Transvaal attorney-general's office.

The final report of the commission quoted KwaNdebele National Development Corporation CE CP du Toit as saying that another corporation director, Joe Morgan, who is also a director of Admiral, was granted licences in 1991 to operate food distribution and entertainment businesses in three corporation buildings.

Du Toit subsequently discovered Morgan was running casinos, which were reported to the police.

He said he did not know if the police had taken action.

KwaNdebele's cabinet last year temporarily approved a gambling licence until such time "as the law is in place".

However, last week it was business as usual at the casinos, which closed only on Saturday and Sunday.

Morgan could not be reached for comment yesterday and attempts to contact the Siyabuswa casino were unsuccessful. (12)

Parliament last week passed the General Law Sixth Amendment Bill, effectively closing the legal loophole which had led to the resurfacing of casinos countrywide following a government clampdown earlier in the year.

Meanwhile, the six-month pay dispute between Admiral casinos staff and management looks set to take an ugly turn if it is not resolved by next week.

Striking workers have threatened to consider other ways to voice their "anger" if next week's last-ditch attempts to resolve the dispute fails.

The KwaNdebele government has arranged a meeting between the workers and the casino management in KwaMhlanga on Monday.

If no resolution is reached, it is understood that strikers will ask the office of the ANC's secretary-general to intervene.

"If all this fails, we'll have no option but to use other means to voice our anger at management reluctance to resolve the issue," a spokesman for the striking workers said.

Although management had agreed to discuss the strike with workers, other people had been employed in their place.

"We understand that these people are not locals, contrary to management's professed policy of appointing locals," the spokesman said.

The strike started early this year when workers asked for increases, which management promised to consider after probation and as soon as income had picked up, but never did.

A source said workers had taken voluntary salary cuts to avoid retrenchment when management complained of falling income.

"This occurred in spite of the opening of two casinos in Ekangala and Nelspruit."

Workers then downed tools, and were subsequently locked out while the two casinos closed down.

According to the source, management was reluctant to resolve the issue and had refused to meet the staff.

## AUCOR

auctioneering group  
Johannesburg Cape Town Pretoria Durban

**BREATHTAKING EXECUTIVE SEAVIEW APARTMENT, LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED HOUT BAY/CAPE TOWN**  
IN THE MATTER TIME HOUSING (PTY) LTD (IN LIQUIDATION)  
MASTER'S REF No: T1797/93  
ON THE SPOT  
APARTMENT 11  
TOGETHER WITH GARAGE AND PARKING BAY  
No 1 CHAPMAN'S PEAK DRIVE  
HOUT BAY  
ON TUESDAY 4 JANUARY 1994  
AT 10.30 AM

Duly instructed by the Joint Liquidators Mr Laurence Pereira of Vorster Pereira Incorporated and Mr Leslie Cohen of Westrust, we will sell by Public Auction apartment 11, together with garage and parking bay, No 1 Chapman's Peak Drive, Hout Bay, as per Title Deed No S78106/92.

This exquisite apartment, fully furnished, has spectacular views over picturesque Hout Bay and is located directly above and adjacent to the sea. It is suitable for the executive or corporate client seeking either vacation or permanent luxury accommodation. In fact this would suit local or international buyers with the most discerning taste. Accommodation comprises large open-plan entrance hall/lounge/dining room, four bedrooms with three bathrooms all fully carpeted and architecturally finished. The gourmet kitchen is fitted with oak trimmed Melamine cupboards and built-in oven and hob. The entire apartment is fronted by a long patio ideal for soaking up the natural beauty. The complex has a most beautiful swimming pool located at sea level for the use of the privileged owners.

FOR FURTHER DETAILS PLEASE CONTACT THE AUCTIONEERS.

VIEW: Monday, 3 January 1994 from 12 noon to 4 pm or by appointment with the auctioneers. Kindly speak to the Auctioneer or Mr Fas-tovsky at Tel (021) 61-1532.

TERMS: 20% deposit (bank or bank guaranteed cheque) on the fall of the hammer. The balance to be paid by suitable guarantees within 30 days of confirmation. Bidders being financed must produce an irrevocable letter of credit for the deposit prior to bidding. All bids are exclusive of VAT.

PLEASE NOTE: Aucor will be providing a shuttle service from the Hout Bay Hotel where there will be parking provided. The above is subject to change without prior notice.

AUCOR (PTY) LTD  
14 Apple Road  
Wendywood  
Sandton  
Tel: (011) 444-5559  
Fax: (011) 444-5551

AUCOR (CAPE) (PTY) LTD  
5 Fisher Avenue  
Epping Industria  
Cape Town 8001  
Tel: (021) 54-4448  
Fax: (021) 54-4777  
336070



## Goniwe's brainchild comes of age at last

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — After 12 years and much hardship, Cradock has finally got its Skills and Training Development Centre thanks to Masizame (Let Us Try) and assassinated former UDF leader Matthew Goniwe.

Masizame spokesman Wilson Soci said the idea had originated in 1981 among a group of Cradock people working in Cape Town. They had initially worked on a "burial society" and an old-age home but in 1988 had settled on building a creche. BIDON

The creche was Goniwe's brainchild. Seven teachers were sent for training at the Early Learning and Training Resources Unit in Cape Town. 28/12/93

During 1988 Masizame trained 18 electricians by raising funds for them to study at Peninsula Technikon, with some of them going on to work for Mossgas. Soci said the electricians had contracted to use their skills as required in the community and most had helped build the community's library in 1991.

Masizame employed two trained consultants who ran skills workshops in fields such as bricklaying, sowing, welding, knitting, weaving and pottery, he said.

The community centre was also running voter education workshops and would be running winter schools.

Soci said talks had recently been held with the Cape Provincial Administration and the Regional Services Council regarding the possibility of building a clinic which would provide a 24-hour service to the Cradock community.

He said the project was surviving on funds received from Swedish and Norwegian church organisations but these were quickly drying up.

Soci said he hoped Cradock's community centre would show other communities that "blacks can rise above their marginalised position and do things on their own".

The centre would also highlight the importance of skills empowerment, which was "crucial for the development of the new SA and will help bring the economy back to our townships", he said.

# TEC blocks KwaNdebele sales

PRETORIA — The Transitional Executive Council has blocked the sale of 300 000 residential stands and an unspecified amount of agricultural land by the KwaNdebele government. *B Day*

Endorsing the decision taken earlier this year by the TEC regional and local government subcouncil, the TEC said this week no state-owned land should be disposed of by local authorities or governments at this stage unless there were "exceptional and pressing circumstances". *24/3/94*

The Durban City Council's proposed sale of 43 sites to the House of Delegates was also halted this week. The TEC agreed that either the state ombudsman or three eminent people would investigate this matter.

A Legal Resources Centre report on the KwaNdebele sale, adopted by the TEC, said that in the pre-election phase govern-

ADRIAN HADLAND

ment bodies should not do things which might lead to allegations of vote-buying or favouring particular people.

Government had accepted that public land was a valuable national asset and should be allocated carefully with a view to changing national development policies, the report said. The National Housing Board was deciding on a new national subsidy policy which would determine the criteria for selecting beneficiaries.

In exceptional circumstances, state land allocations could be made only after an agreed and transparent process. *(2)*

The TEC agreed this week that township establishment could proceed if it did not involve decisions on who would be entitled to occupation or ownership.

Report by A Hadland, TML, 216 Vermeulen St. Pta.

# SAP plans to keep 'a close watch' on KwaZulu Police

THE SA Police would move quickly to "sideline" KwaZulu Police officers manning voting stations if there was any indication they were not performing their jobs properly, SAP Natal regional commissioner Lt Gen Colip Steyn said yesterday.

The SA security forces had also asked for a sizeable reduction in the planned number of voting stations within Natal and KwaZulu government controlled areas due to a shortage of policing manpower.

The KwaZulu Police would be on duty at a number of voting stations in the KwaZulu area, Steyn told a news briefing in Durban yesterday.

Although the Inkatha Freedom Party was campaigning for an election boycott, party leader and KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi had issued a directive to the KwaZulu Police to co-operate in the election process, he said.

Asked what would happen in communities where there had already been objections to the presence of the KwaZulu Police, Steyn said these situations were being

MICHAEL MOON

monitored on a daily basis.

"If it comes to our notice that irregularities could take place we will take action. If there is anything questionable, we will move the KwaZulu Police aside."

Although there might be some KwaZulu Police officers who stepped out of line, he indicated he was confident most would handle the task adequately. There would be sufficient back-up if KwaZulu Police members refused to man any stations.

SAP members could not be used at all voting stations as there were not enough policemen to go around. The minimum number of policemen at a voting station was five, but in some places it would be necessary to deploy up to 25.

Steyn said senior security officers were hoping the IEC would reduce the number of voting stations allocated in Natal. At present 341 stations were pencilled in for KwaZulu areas and the SAP was hoping for a significant reduction in this number.

Report by M Moon, TML, 11 Diagonal St, Jhb.

# KwaNdebele govt fined for misusing publication

IN ITS first ruling, the Independent Media Commission yesterday found the KwaNdebele government guilty of misusing state publications.

The KwaNdebele Information department was fined R3 500 plus costs for an article in its In Progress publication, which quoted Chief Minister James Mahlangu praising the ANC for its support during riots over homeland independence in 1986. Mahlangu urged followers to vote for the ANC in the elections.

The Independent Media Commission Act prohibits the use of state publications and resources to the advantage of any political party during the election period.

Sapa reports from Port Elizabeth that the Independent Electoral Commission tribunal was told yesterday that the Steyn commission report on "dirty tricks" proved the truth of Transkei ruler Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa's charge of vote-rigging by the NP.

MARK ASHURST

Holomisa's legal counsel Silas Nkanuni said the general could not produce the report because it was in President FW de Klerk's hands. He also had to protect his source's identity.

Holomisa lost an application which asked the tribunal to compel the NP to produce the Steyn report. Presiding officer Lex Mpati ruled that he was "not convinced the NP has the power to direct government to make the report available".

The NP lodged a complaint with the IEC against Holomisa after a public meeting on March 29 at which he said the NP planned to rig the ballot and would offer black voters "pap en vleis" tainted with non-poisonous ink.

NP counsel Ben Niehaus rejected the call to release the report, saying it did not deal with the elections.

Report by M Ashurst, TML, 11 Diagonal St, Jhb, and J Saunders, Sapa, 141 Commissioner St, Jhb

# PAC launches media drive

SELLO MOTLHABAKWE

THE PAC yesterday announced a major elections media campaign starting on Thursday.

Speaking from new PAC offices in central Johannesburg, publicity officer Sphiwe Sithole said the campaign had been made possible by a R1,7m grant from the Independent Electoral Commission.

She said it would focus on extensive regional radio broadcasts in all 11 official languages as an important part of a low-profile "below-the-line" approach.

The PAC's PWV region had already placed several ads in freesheets available at taxi and bus ranks.

Several thousand glossy posters featuring PAC leader Clarence Makwetu had been sent to regional offices.

Sithole said a below-the-line approach suited the PAC's aim of appealing to voters who were not urban-based or very literate.

Report by S Motlhabakwe, TML, 11 Diagonal St, Jhb