

HOMELANDS. -LEBAWA
GENERAL

1977-1978

RDM 25/4/78

Phatudi hits at investment bans

Staff Reporter

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

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

"Lebowa is the richest homeland in this country regarding minerals and agriculture, and is therefore an integral part of Transvaal. If you take Lebowa

out of Transvaal, mineral-wise you are left with nothing," he said.

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

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

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

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

"We do not particularise. I was in BophuthaTswana last week on the same mission."

pp 1-2



III



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

STAATSKOERANT

VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

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Vol. 154]

PRETORIA, 19 APRIL 1978

[No. 5993

PROCLAMATIONS

*by the State President of the Republic of
South Africa*

No. R. 94, 1978

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

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

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

N. DIEDERICHS, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

C. P. MULDER.

(File R207/7/3)

PROKLAMASIES

*van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van
Suid-Afrika*

No. R. 94, 1978

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

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

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Twaalfde dag van April Eenduisend Negehoenderd Agt-en-sewentig.

N. DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

C. P. MULDER.

(Lêer R207/7/3)

No. R. 95, 1978

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

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

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

70709—A

No. R. 95, 1978

LEBOWA.—VERKIESING VAN LEDE VAN DIE
WETGEWENDE VERGADERING—HERROEPING
VAN PROKLAMASIE R. 357 VAN 1977 TEN
OPSIGTE VAN DIE KIESAFDELING SEKHUKHUNE-
LAND, IN LEBOWA

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

So is dit dat ek hierby, kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 39 van Wet 46 van 1946, gelees met artikel 61 van Proklamasie R. 226 van 1972, Proklamasie R. 357 van 1977 herroep vir sover dit die kiesafdeling Sekhukhuneland, in Lebowa, betref.

5993—1

No. 96, 1978

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE LEBOWA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—FIXING OF DATE OF ELECTION

Whereas a nominated candidate for election as a member of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly in the general election which was held in Lebowa on 15 March 1978, in each of the electoral divisions of Mokerong and Sekhukhuneland died prior to the holding of the said general election, the election in the said two electoral divisions could not take place on the said date;

And whereas it is necessary that the election of members of the said Legislative Assembly in respect of the said two electoral divisions shall take place;

Now, therefore, under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 38 of the Lebowa Election Proclamation, 1972 (Proclamation R. 226 of 1972), read with sections 9 (2), 3 (2) (b) and 7 (2) of the Lebowa Constitution Proclamation, 1972 (Proclamation R. 225 of 1972), I hereby determine that, if a poll is to be held in terms of section 10 (c) of the said Proclamation R. 226 of 1972, an election of members of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly in respect of each of the electoral divisions of Mokerong and Sekhukhuneland shall be held on Wednesday, the 12th day of July 1978.

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

N. DIEDERICHS, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

C. P. MULDER.

(File R207/7/3)

No. 97, 1978

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

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 8 of Proclamation R. 226 of 1972, I, Cornelius Petrus Mulder, Minister of Plural Relations and Development, hereby—

(a) fix Friday the 12th day of May 1978, as the day on which nomination courts shall sit to receive nominations for candidates for election as members of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly for each of the electoral divisions mentioned in the first column of the Schedule hereto;

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

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

(d) determine that if a poll is required to be held in accordance with the provisions of section 10 (c) of the said Proclamation on 12 July 1978, polling shall—

(1) in those polling districts where there are more than one polling station commence at 07h00 and close at 21h00 of the said day; and

(2) in those polling districts where there is a polling station at the seat of the returning officer only commence at 08h00 and close at 16h30 of the said day.

C. P. MULDER, Minister of Plural Relations and Development.

No. 96, 1978

VERKIESING VAN LEDE VAN DIE LEBOWA-WETGEWENDE VERGADERING.—BEPALING VAN DATUM VAN VERKIESING

Nademaal 'n genomineerde kandidaat vir verkiesing as lid van die Lebowa- Wetgewende Vergadering in die algemene verkiesing wat op 15 Maart 1978 in Lebowa gehou is, in elk van die kiesafdelings Mokerong en Sekhukhuneland oorlede is voordat die verkiesing gehou is, kon die verkiesings in die genoemde twee kiesafdelings nie plaasvind op die genoemde datum nie;

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

So is dit dat ek, kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 38 van die Lebowa-verkiesingsproklamasie, 1972 (Proklamasie R. 226 van 1972), gelees met artikels 9 (2), 3 (2) (b) en 7 (2) van die Lebowa-grondwetproklamasie, 1972 (Proklamasie R. 225 van 1972), hierby bepaal dat, indien 'n stemming ingevolge artikel 10 (c) van genoemde Proklamasie R. 226 van 1972 gehou moet word, 'n verkiesing van lede van die Lebowa- Wetgewende Vergadering ten opsigte van elk van die kiesafdelings Mokerong en Sekhukhuneland op Woensdag, die 12de dag van Julie 1978, gehou moet word.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Sewentiende dag van April Eenduisend Negehoenderd Agt-en-sewentig.

N. DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

C. P. MULDER.

(Lêer R207/7/3)

No. 97, 1978

LEBOWA.—VERKIESING VAN LEDE VAN WETGEWENDE VERGADERING — BEPALING VAN DATUM EN PLEK VAN NOMINASIEHOWE EN URE VAN STEMMING

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 8 van Proklamasie R. 226 van 1972, bepaal ek, Cornelius Petrus Mulder, Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling, hierby—

(a) Vrydag, die 12de dag van Mei 1978, as die dag waarop nominasiehowe sitting sal hou om nominasies te ontvang van kandidate vir verkiesing tot lede van die Lebowa-Wetgewende Vergadering vir elkeen van die kiesafdelings in die eerste kolom van die Bylae hiervan gemeld;

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

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

(d) dat indien 'n stemming ingevolge die bepaling van artikel 10 (c) van genoemde Proklamasie op 12 Julie 1978 moet plaasvind, die stemming—

(1) in daardie stemburios waar daar meer as een stemburo is om 07h00 moet begin en om 21h00 van gemelde dag moet eindig; en

(2) in daardie stemburios waar daar 'n stemburo slegs by die setel van die kiesbeampte is om 08h00 moet begin en om 16h30 van gemelde dag moet eindig.

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

SCHEDULE			BYLAE		
<i>Electoral division</i>	<i>Place where nomination court will be held</i>	<i>Number of members to be elected</i>	<i>Kiesafdeling</i>	<i>Plek waar nominasiehof sitting sal hou</i>	<i>Aantal lede wat verkies moet word</i>
1. Sekhukhuneland..	Magistrate's Office, Sekhukhune	Seven.	1. Sekhukhuneland..	Magistraatskantoor, Sekhukhune	Sewe.
2. Mokerong.....	Magistrate's Office, Mahwele-reng	Six.	2. Mokerong.....	Magistraatskantoor, Mahwele-reng	Ses.
File R. 207/7/3			Lêer R. 207/7/3		

111 DA 22/3/98

Lebowans in Inkatha?

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

Chief T. J. Mothapo, of the Lebowa People's Party, and Chief A. S. Molepo,

of the Black People's Party, said they would do away with independence.

Chief Mothapo also said they would do much for the development of the homeland and align themselves with any party with the same policy as theirs. — SAPA.

PROKLAMASIE*van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika*

No. R. 55, 1978

LEBOWA—VERKIESING VAN LEDE VAN DIE WETGEWENDE VERGADERING.—HERROEPING VAN PROKLAMASIE R. 357 VAN 1977 TEN OPSIGTE VAN DIE KIESAFDELING MOKERONG, IN LEBOWA

Nademaal Salatiel Leseba Madisha, 'n behoorlik genomineerde kandidaat vir verkiesing as lid van die Lebowa-Wetgewende Vergadering in die kiesafdeling Mokerong, in Lebowa, op 26 Februarie 1978 oorlede is;

So is dit dat ek hierby, kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 39 van Wet 46 van 1946, gelees met artikel 61 van Proklamasie R. 226 van 1972, Proklamasie R. 357 van 1977 herroep vir sover dit die kiesafdeling Mokerong, in Lebowa, betref.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Tieste dag van Maart Eenduisend Negehonderd Agt-en-sewentig.

N. DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

C. P. MULDER.

(Lêer R207/7/3)

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

No. R. 55, 1978

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

Whereas Salatiel Leseba Madisha, a duly nominated candidate for election as member of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly in the Electoral Division of Mokerong, in Lebowa, has died on 26 February 1978;

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

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

N. DIEDERICHS, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

C. P. MULDER.

(File R207/7/3)

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING

Oppervlakte verskaf

Waarde aan boer:

Water (jaarlikse koste aan boer)

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

(f) Klerer: artikels verskaf deur boer (jaarliks)

Koste aan boer:

(g) Bonus (jaarliks)

(h) Geskenke (jaarliks: artikels)

Koste aan boer:

(i) Ontspanningsgeriewe verskaf:

Koste aan boer (jaarliks):

(j) Gesondheidsdienste:

Jaarlikse koste aan boer van: doktersrekeninge betaal
medisyne
vervoer na en van geriewe
ander

(j) Totale mediese koste

(k) Pensioenbydrae deur boer (jaarliks)

(l) Versekeringsbydrae deur boer (jaarliks)

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

gebruik



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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PRETORIA, 8 DECEMBER
 DESEMBER 1978

[No. 6239

PROCLAMATIONS

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. R. 324, 1978

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

Whereas the Lebowa Legislative Assembly was established by Proclamation R. 156 of 1971, with effect from 1 July 1971 (hereinafter referred to as the fixed date), in respect of the area described in the Schedule to that Proclamation; and

Whereas the Lebowa Legislative Assembly is, in terms of the provisions of the Black States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), with effect from the fixed date, empowered to make laws with regard to the matters referred to in Schedule 1 to that Act; and

Whereas Area 1 of the District of Sekgose in the Province of the Transvaal, as defined in Schedule 1 to Government Notice 894 of 26 May 1972 (hereinafter referred to as the Area), formed part of the area in respect of which the Lebowa Legislative Assembly was established; and

Whereas the portion of the Area mentioned in Schedule 1 and the portion of the Area mentioned in Schedule 2 have, by Proclamation R. 126 of 1977 and Proclamation R. 217 of 1978, respectively, been excised from the area in respect of which the Lebowa Legislative Assembly was established; and

Whereas all laws, which were in force in the Area immediately prior to the said excision, continue in force in the Area by virtue of the provisions of Proclamation R. 195 of 1977 and the Black Laws Amendment Act, 1978 (Act 12 of 1978), as the case may be; and

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

PROKLAMASIES

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. R. 324, 1978

BEPALINGS BETREFFENDE DIE TOEPASSING EN HERROEPING VAN SEKERE WETTE TEN OPSIGTE VAN GEBIED 1 VAN DIE DISTRIK SEKGOSSE IN DIE PROVINSIE TRANSVAAL.

Nademaal die Lebowa-Wetgewende Vergadering met ingang van 1 Julie 1971 (hieronder die vasgestelde datum genoem) by Proklamasie R. 156 van 1971 ingestel is vir die gebied beskryf in die Bylae van daardie Proklamasie; en

Nademaal die Lebowa-Wetgewende Vergadering met ingang van die vasgestelde datum ingevolge die bepalings van die Grondwet van die Swart State, 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971), bevoeg is om wette te maak oor die aangeleenthede in Bylae 1 van daardie Wet bedoel; en

Nademaal Gebied 1 van die distrik Sekgose in die provinsie Transvaal, soos omskryf in Bylae 1 van Goewermentskennisgewing 894 van 26 Mei 1972 (hieronder die Gebied genoem), deel uitgemaak het van die gebied waarvoor die Lebowa-Wetgewende Vergadering ingestel is; en

Nademaal die gedeelte van die Gebied in Bylae 1 vermeld en die gedeelte van die Gebied in Bylae 2 vermeld, onderskeidelik by Proklamasie R. 126 van 1977 en Proklamasie R. 217 van 1978, uit die gebied waarvoor die Lebowa-Wetgewende Vergadering ingestel is weggeëem is; en

Nademaal alle wette wat in die gebied van krag was onmiddellik voor genoemde wegneemings, ingevolge die bepalings van Proklamasie R. 195 van 1977 en die Wysingswet op Swart Wetgewing, 1978 (Wet 12 van 1978), in gelang van die geval, in die Gebied van krag bly; en

Nademaal dit dienstig reëg word dat die posisie met betrekking tot enige wet betreffende die instelling en jurisdisie van en verrigtinge in laer houe, en aangeleenthede wat daarmee in verband staan, in die Gebied in ooreenstemming gebring word met die posisie wat elders in die Republiek buite 'n gebied waarvoor 'n wetgewende vergadering ingestel is, geld;

Now, therefore, under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 25 (1) of the Black Administration Act, 1927 (Act 38 of 1927), read with section 21 (1) of the Development Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act 18 of 1936), I hereby—

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

(b) repeal the Lebowa Establishment of Magistrates' Courts Act, 1973 (Act 5 of 1973), in so far as the provisions thereof apply in the Area.

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

B. J. VORSTER, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

P. G. J. KOORNHOEF.

SCHEDULE 1

The farm Leauwkraal 492 LS in the District of Sekgoese in the Province of the Transvaal.

SCHEDULE 2

The farms Kliphok 767 LS, Uitkyk 768 LS, Matok 491 LS, De Kaffiesdriif 510 LS, The Grange 471 LS, Marjiesgoudfontein 513 LS, Ramapoetspruit 514 LS, Evacatie van Ramagoep 774 LS, Deelkraal 515 LS, De Gladde Klipkop 763 LS, Biesieslaagte 509 LS, Klipplaatdriif 508 LS, Tarentoedraai 493 LS, De Onderste Waendroef 464 LS and Baaransspruit 494 LS in the District of Sekgoese in the Province of the Transvaal.

DEEDING AND SETTING APART OF THE TOWNSHIP OF MARODI, LYDENBURG DISTRICT, TRANSVAAL PROVINCE

I, Willem Adriaan Geyser, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, hereby on behalf of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development by virtue of the powers vested in him by regulation 4 (1) (a) of Chapter I of the Regulations for the Administration and Control of Townships in Bantu Areas published under proclamation 27 of 1962, do hereby and in my own name for the name of the Marodi township hereby set apart the Schedule area as a township for the purposes, residence and other reasonable requirements of Bantu.

W. A. GEYSER, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs. (59; T60/4/1545/5)

SCHEDULE

A certain area of land, to-wit: 110,128 0 hectares, situate in the Town of Marodi, Gebou 222 427, District of Lydenburg, province of Transvaal, as shown on the plan of the area of 110,128 0 hectares, approved by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development and the Minister of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Stock Raising and Game, of the Republic of South Africa, is hereby set apart as a township for the purposes, residence and other reasonable requirements of Bantu.



DEEDING AND SETTING APART OF THE DORP GABO, DISTRICT OF LYDENBURG

I, Willem Adriaan Geyser, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake, doen hierby af, namens die Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling krag van die bevoegdheid wat verleen by regulasie 4 (1) (a) van die Regulasies vir die Administrasie en Bestuur van Dorpe in Bantoegebiede, afgekondig by Proklamasie 27 van 1962, onder die naam Gabo, die gebied beskryf in die Bylae hiervan as 'n dorpie vir die doeleinde van bewoning en ander redelike vereistes van Bantoes.

W. A. GEYSER, Adjunk-minister van Bantoesake. (Lêer T60/4/1545/5)

BYLAE

'n Omskepte gebied, groot 110,128 0 hektaar, geleë op die plaas van Gebou 222 427, distrik Lydenburg, provinsie Transvaal, soos getoon op Algemene Plan BA49/1976, is hierby as die Dorpie van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling aangekondig en in sy kantoor bawaart word, en verleen is alreeds beskikbaar is in die kantoor van die Minister van Bantoesake.

111

DEPARTMENT OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

No. R. 2564

23 December 1977

**ESTABLISHMENT OF A TOWNSHIP COUNCIL, —
LEBOWAKGOMO, LEBOWA**

I, Willem Adriaan Cuyvaagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, acting on behalf of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development by virtue of the powers vested in him by regulation 1 (1) of Chapter 3 of the Regulations for the Administration and Control of Townships in Bantu Areas, published under Proclamation R. 203 of 1972, hereby establish a township council for the township of Lebowa, Lebowa.

W. A. CUYVAAGEN, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs,
(File 160/5/1977/9)

DEPARTEMENT VAN BANTOE-ADMINISTRASIE EN-ONTWIKKELING

No. R. 2564

23 Desember 1977

**INSTELLING VAN 'N DORPSRAAD, —
KOGOMO, LEBOWA**

Ek, Willem Adriaan Cuyvaagen, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, handelende namens die Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling deur die magte wat in my gevestig is deur die Regulasie 1 (1) van Hoofstuk 3 van die Regulasies vir die Administrasie en die Bestuur van Bantoe-gebiede, afgedruk onder Proklamasie R. 203 van 1972, stel hierby dorpsraad Kogomo, Lebowa.

W. A. CUYVAAGEN, Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs,
(File 160/5/1977/9)



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
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VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

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PRETORIA, 15 DECEMBER 1977
15 DESEMBER

[No. 5829

PROCLAMATION

*by the State President of the Republic of
South Africa*

No. R. 357, 1977

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

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

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

(b) I hereby determine—

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

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

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

N. DIEDERICHS, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

M. C. BOTHA.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

**DEPARTMENT OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION
AND DEVELOPMENT**

No. R. 2550

15 December 1977

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

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 8 of Proclamation R. 226 of 1972, I, Michiel

66624—A

PROKLAMASIE

*van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van
Suid-Afrika*

No. R. 357, 1977

LEBOWA.—ONTBINDING VAN DIE WETGEWENDE VERGADERING, BEPALING VAN DATUM VIR DIE AANWYSING VAN DIE LEDE VAN DIE WETGEWENDE VERGADERING EN BEPALING VAN DIE DATUM VAN 'N ALGEMENE VERKIESING

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikels 3 (i) (a) en 7 van die Lebowa-grondwetproklamasie, 1972 (Proklamasie R. 225 van 1972)—

(a) ontbind ek hierby die Lebowa- Wetgewende Vergadering met ingang van Woensdag, die vyftiende dag van Maart 1978;

(b) bepaal ek hierby—

(i) dat die aanwysing van lede van die Lebowa- Wetgewende Vergadering deur die kapteins genoem in artikel 3 (2) (a) van genoemde Lebowa-grondwet proklamasie, 1972, voor of op die negende dag van Januarie 1978 moet geskied; en

(ii) dat 'n algemene verkiesing vir die verkiesing van lede vir die Lebowa- Wetgewende Vergadering op Woensdag, die vyftiende dag van Maart 1978, gehou moet word.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Sewende dag van Desember Eenduisend Negenhonderd Sewe-en-sewentig.

N. DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

M. C. BOTHA.

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS

**DEPARTEMENT VAN BANTOE-ADMINISTRASIE
EN -ONTWIKKELING**

No. R. 2550

15 Desember 1977

LEBOWA.—VERKIESING VAN LEDE VAN WETGEWENDE VERGADERING — BEPALING VAN DATUM EN PLEK VAN NOMINASIEHOWE EN URE VAN STEMMING

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 8 van Proklamasie R. 226 van 1972, bepaal ek, Michiel Coenraad

5829—1

Coenraad Botha, Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, hereby—

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

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

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

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

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

(File R207/7/3)

SCHEDULE

<i>Electoral Division</i>	<i>Place where Nomination Court will be held</i>	<i>Number of members to be elected</i>
1. Sekhukhuneland.	Magistrate's Office, Sekhukhune..	Seven.
2. Thabamopo....	Office of the Station Commander, South African Police, Mankweng	Four.
3. Seshego.....	Magistrate's Office, Seshego.....	Four.
4. Mokerong.....	Magistrate's Office, Mahwelereng	Six.
5. Naphuno.....	Magistrate's Office, Lenyenyene.....	Two.
6. Nebo.....	Magistrate's Office, Nebo.....	Five.
7. Sekgosese.....	Magistrate's Office, Sekgosese....	Two.
8. Bolobedu.....	Magistrate's Office, Ga-Kgapane...	Three.
9. Moutse.....	Magistrate's Office, Moutse (farm Elandsdoorn)	Two.
10. Mapulaneng....	Magistrate's Office, Bushbuckridge	Two.
11. Phalaborwa....	Office of the Superintendent, Namakgale	One.
12. Bochum.....	Magistrate's Office, Bochum.....	Two.

Botha, Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling, hierby—

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

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

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

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

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

(Lêer R207/7/3)

BYLAE

<i>Kiesafdeling</i>	<i>Plek waar Nominasiehof sitting sal hou</i>	<i>Aantal lede wat verkies moet word</i>
1. Sekhukhuneland.	Magistraatskantoor, Sekhukhune..	Sewe.
2. Thabamopo....	Kantoor van die Stasiebevelvoerder, Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie, Mankweng	Vier.
3. Seshego.....	Magistraatskantoor, Seshego.....	Vier.
4. Mokerong.....	Magistraatskantoor, Mahwelereng	Ses.
5. Naphuno.....	Magistraatskantoor, Lenyenyene...	Twee.
6. Nebo.....	Magistraatskantoor, Nebo.....	Vyf.
7. Sekgosese.....	Magistraatskantoor, Sekgosese....	Twee.
8. Bolobedu.....	Magistraatskantoor, Ga-Kgapane	Drie.
9. Moutse.....	Magistraatskantoor, Moutse (plaas Elandsdoorn)	Twee.
10. Mapulaneng....	Magistraatskantoor, Bosbokrand..	Twee.
11. Phalaborwa....	Kantoor van die Superintendent, Namakgale	Een.
12. Bochum.....	Magistraatskantoor, Bochum.....	Twee.

FIN. MAIL 3/6/77
JOBLESS FUND (110)
Tswanas get the chop

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

Like migrant Transkeians, they will cease to be entitled to Unemployment In-



Lucas Mangope . . . R300 000 to feed his jobless

insurance Fund (UIF) benefits. Instead, the SA government proposes to grant BophuthaTswana a lump sum of R300 000 towards starting its own fund.

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

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

The lump sum grant is clearly a good

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

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

* Blacks outnumber Coloureds by vary:

It will be noted from the table that a about one quarter of the total regular 46% of Black farm employees in the Cap

Source: Agricultural C

Race Group	Eastern Cape	- Eastern Cape
Whites	908	4 679
Coloureds	3 700	86 616
Asiatics	4	27
Blacks	44 075	50 992
TOTAL	48 687	142 314

Table 1: No of regular farm labourers Cape Province and South Afr

The total number of farm employees in was 48 687 of which 90% were Blacks w 8 % Coloureds. This contrasts with Cape Province where Coloureds are in table gives an indication of the size Cape in relation to the Cape Province

ARGUS 6/4/79

'More babies than food' being produced in Lebowa

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

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

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

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

Last year's budget of R47 000 000 had been spent largely on education, he said, but the educational emphasis was wrong.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Homeland wants big platinum mine

RDM
4/4/77

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I am told that the Bantu Mining Corporation aims at maximum exploitation so that the 35-million ton orebody is mined

UG2 Reef, which is below the Merensky Reef, occurs in the Rustenburg area as well as Lebowa.

"In order to learn more about it and the associated problems of mining and recovering metals from it, we have established a small pilot plant at Driekop.

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

The attraction of the UG2 is that it is not only richer in platinum but in rhodium, which is \$450 an oz compared with platinum at \$162 an oz and is expected to be in such demand for three-way car exhaust catalysts in the United States soon that supplies from South Africa will have to be limited to the proportion found in the Merensky Reef — that is 5.6 per cent of the amount of platinum mined. There is thus an incentive to mine the UG2 if possible either in the Rustenburg area or in Lebowa or both.

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

COMMENT: While Dr Hanekom is anxious to see a mine established at Maandagshoek, the platinum companies are set a tricky problem.

Rustenburg Platinum Mines bought the Elandskulle platinum property north of Rustenburg at a high price of R16-million from Amcor but is not working it because of the well-supplied platinum market, in which Russia is a competitor.

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

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

Another company opening a mine would be a market embarrassment.

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

mean a milling rate of more than one-million tons a year — a big mine and employer and big money-spinner for the Lebowa independent state, if it has taken independence by the time the mine opens.

This would be at least five to six years from now if a mine is established.

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

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

111

REDE VAN
SY EDELE W.A. CRUYWAGEN, L.V.,
ADJUNK-MINISTER VAN
BANTOESAKE
VAN DIE
REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA,
BY GELEENTHEID VAN
DIE AMPTELIKE OPENING VAN DIE
VYFDE SESSIE VAN
DIE TWEEDE LEBOWA- WETGEWENDE VERGADERING
OP MAANDAG,
28 MAART 1977,
TE
SESHEGO

UITGEREIK DEUR DIE DEPARTEMENT VAN INLIGTING
OP VERSOEK VAN DIE MINISTERIE VAN BANTOE-
ADMINISTRASIE EN -ONTWIKKELING EN VAN BANTOE-
ONDERWYS

KAAPSTAD

15h30 OP MAANDAG
28 MAART 1977

REDE VAN SY EDELE W.A. CRUYWAGEN, L.V., ADJUNK-MINISTER
VAN BANTOESAKE VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA, BY GE-
LEENTHEID VAN DIE OPENING VAN DIE VYFDE SESSIE VAN DIE
TWEDE LEBOWA- WETGEWENDE VERGADERING OM 14h00 OP MAANDAG,
28 MAART 1977, TE SESHEGO

Meneer die Speaker en Agbare Lede van die Wetgewende Ver-
gadering -

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

Die opwindende verwagtinge van vrugbare besprekinge en

2/...

-2-

konstruktiewe arbeid wat die opening in vooruitsig stel,
word in groot mate gedemp deur die skielike afsterwe van
mnr. G.P.C. Bezuidenhout, Kommissaris-generaal vir die
Noord-Sotho-volkseenheid, op Saterdag, 29 Januarie 1977.

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

3/...

Dit is jammer dat so 'n toegewyde dienaar Lebowa en Suid-Afrika moes ontval, maar u kan sy gedagtenis paslik huldig deur voort te bou op die fundamente wat hy gelê het.

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

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

4/.....

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

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

eie voordeel bedryf word.

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

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

6/...

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

Wend ons ons tot 'n bespreking van landbou dink mens onwillekeurig daaraan dat daar reeds 'n wêreldwye voedseltekort heers. Wetenskaplikes het beraam dat, tensy 'n aansienlike

7/...

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

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

Die bestaan van die huidige 1,24 miljoen mense van

8/...

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

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

9/...

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

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

Die Departement van Landbou en Bosbou het 'n voorligtingsorganisasie in die veld wat wetenskaplike boerderypraktyke

10/...

propageer by elke boer en by elke stam in Lebowa.

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

Die Departement van Werke van u Regeringsdiens speel 'n hoofrol in die daarstelling van die basiese infrastruktuur waarsonder geen ontwikkeling kan plaasvind nie. Die bou van paaie en brûe en die verskaffing van krag en water is prioriteite, terwyl behuising en alle soorte skole vir die gemeenskap van die uiterste belang is. Dit is groot ondernemings wat veral deur die tekort aan fondse vertraag word.

11/...

Besondere aandag behoort geskenk te word aan maniere om die inkomste uit u eie bronne te vermeerder en te verseker dat sodanige essensiële projekte nie op die lange baan geskuif word nie.

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

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

12/...

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

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

13/...

Die getal ambagskole het ook toegeneem. Die Maake-ambagskool is in 1976 geopen en die C.S. Barlow-ambagskool het vanjaar te Motetema, begin funksioneer terwyl die Sir Val Duncan-ambagskool in 1978 in gebruik geneem sal word. Onderrig in 'n groot verskeidenheid ambagte sal dus aangebied word.

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

Die aandag wat volwasse-onderwys begin geniet het verdien spesiale vermelding. 'n Organiseerder van Volwasse-onderwys is teen die einde van 1975 aangestel, en sedertdien het meer as 700 volwassenes ingeskryf. Mag hierdie

14/...

stap die graad van geletterdheid in Lebowa verhoog.

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

Op 1 April verlede jaar is gesondheidsdienste vanaf die Sentrale Regering na u Regering oorgedra. Op daardie datum was nege van die 20 hospitale wat binne Lebowa se gebied geleë is, asook vier welsynsinrigtings onder die beheer van u Departement van Gesondheid geplaas. Sedertdien het hierdie Departement bestendig gegroei en vandag is reeds 14 hospitale en vyf welsynsinrigtings onder u beheer, terwyl 116 klinieke ingeskakel is by die omvattende gesondheidsdiens wat van hospitale uitgaan. Daar sal vanjaar nog drie hospitale onder u beheer geplaas word, wat die totale

15/...

getal hospitale onder u beheer op 17 te staan sal bring, met 5 675 hospitaalbeddens tot u beskikking. Uit bo- genoemde gegewens moet ek aflei dat u in Lebowa baie goed daaraan toe is wat basiese gesondheidsfasiliteite betref. Ek weet dat dit een van die ideale van u Departement van Gesondheid is om sy dienste na die mense te bring en nie andersom nie, en dat u dus meer klinieke en gesondheidsentra wil oprig. Dit is egter ook so dat hierdie Departement saam met die Departement van Onderwys meer as 60% van u totale begroting insluk en die vraag kan gestel word of dit billik is dat die ekonomies aktiewe groep mense die kragte en middele moet verskaf terwyl die jongmense en die ou mense al die voordele pluk. Dit is dus belangrik dat stamme en gemeenskappe self die inisiatief neem en fondse

16/...

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

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

17/...

hulle skep om hulle praktyke hier in hulle eie geboorteplekke te kom vestig en hulle eie mense te dien.

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

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

18/...

het en dat onderhandelinge aan die gang is vir die instelling van 'n streekhof. Wanneer dit gebeur het, sal u 'n verdere belangrike stap in die administrasie van u sake gedoen het. Ek verneem ook dat besondere pogings aangewend word om, wanneer moontlik, toegewese Blanke amptenare deur Lebowa-burgers te vervang. Vier magistraatskantore en een subkantoor word reeds uitsluitlik deur Lebowa-amptenare beman. Dit het vir die huidige die beskikbare ervare mannekrag in die range van Magistraat, Assistent-magistraat en Eerste Klerk uitgeput, maar as daar in ag geneem word dat slegs 21 poste uit 425 nog steeds deur Blanke amptenare beklee word, dit wil sê, maar net 4%, asook die kort tydperk waarin die vervanging bewerkstellig is, is dit duidelik dat die vordering uitstekend is.

19/...

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

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

20/...

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

Meneer die Speaker, geografies lê Lebowa langs die grootste dorpe van Noord-Transvaal, naamlik Pietersburg, Potgietersrus, Tzaneen en Groblersdal. Trouens, u is bure en, na ek verneem, nogal baie goeie bure. Dit is verblydend om te verneem dat hierdie goeie buurskap blykbaar nog verder bevorder word deur gereelde samesprekings wat deur die Kommissaris-generaal gereël word tussen die Lebowa-kabinet, die verskillende stadsrade, Bantoesake-

21/...

administrasierade, "chambers of commerce and industries," Afrikaanse sakekamers en distrikslandbou-unies.

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

22/...

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

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

23/...

Ek verklaar nou hierdie Vyfde Sessie van die Tweede
Lebowa- Wetgewende Vergadering behoorlik geopen.

Hansard 14 10 May 1978.
Question 5 Cols. 443 & 744.

(1) 111

(2) ~~111~~

Official investigation of border between
Lebowa/Gazankulu

*5. Mr. W. M. SUTTON asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

- (1) Whether there was an official investigation of the border between Lebowa and Gazankulu during 1977; if so, (a) by whom was it investigated and (b) at whose request;
- (2) what were the findings of the investigation;
- (3) whether the Governments of Lebowa and Gazankulu are in agreement with the findings.

†The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1)(a) and (b) At the request of the Governments of Gazankulu and Lebowa the then Minister of Bantu Administration and Development appointed a Committee consisting of a Chairman nominated by him and six members of whom three were nominated by each of the Governments concerned to inquire into and report on the acceptability of boundaries between Lebowa and Gazankulu in the vicinity of Bushbuckridge, Phakborwa, Naphume and Bolobedu and to make recommendations in regard to future boundaries at the places

10 MAY 1978

where the inquiry was undertaken with a view to implementing the recommendations of the committee the Minister made a decision on the long-term border between the two Governments.

- (2) Recommendations were made in respect of certain narrow boundaries as well as in respect of the main boundaries. In some cases boundary disputes were handled.
- (3) No. Further reports were submitted to me by the Government of Lebowa and the Government of Gazankulu. The recommendations of the committee were unanimously accepted by the representatives of the two Governments concerned. The Government of Lebowa and the Government of Gazankulu advised me that they were in agreement with the findings of the committee.

4

SUB. TRIB. 9/7/78

Independent black staffs could pose threat, says Dr Phatudi

Tribune Correspondent

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

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

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

"Should these States decide to establish diplomatic ties with the Cubans or Russians they would be free to do so.

"Such an eventuality could ultimately lead to the communists gaining a foothold right in our midst," he said.

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

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

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

Regarding white fears of being "swamped" by

the blacks, Dr Phatudi said:

"The rights of all minority groups would have to be guaranteed.

"There is more goodwill among the blacks than most whites realise. The Soweto riots have taught us that militancy among blacks is not widespread — if this was a fact the wave of unrest would have continued."

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

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

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

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

"Salaries and incomes in such integrated States would have to be determined by the ability of the individual regardless of his colour."

STAFF 12/17/73

Alliance

may go it alone.

SAYS LEON

Own Course... of the Government... out-accept... Black... for... change... will... and... and...
 entered... early leader... Mr. Leon...
 The... of... the... by...
 will... by... Black... and... to... Government.

The alliance... of the... Party, the... Party and... the...
 We... the... and

if the whites do not want to talk to us about the country's problems we will forget about them and solve the problems our own way," said Mr. Leon in an interview.

SHARE

"No political system will work in South Africa without the cooperation of all groups and we want to share in the responsibility of leadership."

"We have a right to tell the Government what we want and the Government should listen to us as time is running out."

Mr. Leon had talks with the Lebowa leader, Dr. Cederic Phatudi, in Pieterburg at the weekend and Dr. Phatudi has agreed to attend the alliance's Durban meeting.

Mr. Leon said Dr. Phatudi had agreed with the Labour Party's rejection of the Government's new constitutional proposals. "They cannot work because the urban blacks are not included," said Mr. Leon.

He claimed most colour of people supported the Labour Party and its links with the SA Black Alliance.

• The annual conference of the Inkatha cultural movement will begin in Durban tomorrow. It is expected to discuss membership and other issues.

RAM 11/7/78

Phatudi leans towards ties with alliance

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5th June

Forma

By GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

the Durban meeting of the alliance if he could be convinced that it was not a sectionalist organisation, but one that would include all races.

liamentary system because it excluded blacks outside the homelands, and "because it leaves our second class citizenship unaltered."

- 1) Ev
- 2) A
- 3) Th

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

"I am waiting for further information and when I receive it I will decide whether or not to attend the Durban meeting," he said.

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

Works

Mr Leon said he had discussions at the weekend with the Lebowa leader, Dr Cedric Phatudi.

Mr Leon, the leader of the Labour Party, said the alliance hoped to attract South Africans of all races interested in a solution which promised equality in all fields.

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

W.J.

He had agreed that, for any constitution to work in South Africa, all South Africans of all races had to be involved.

He emphasised that the Coloured Representative Council and the SA Indian Council had rejected the Government's triple par-

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

I. Ge

Speaking from Seshego, Dr Phatudi said in an interview he would attend

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

A.J.

Mayer, 'Internal Causes of War in Journal of Modern History, Vol. 41,

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

P.

Loewenberg, 'Arno Mayer's "Internal 1870-1956" - an Inadequate Model of National Conflict and Historical Ch Modern History, Vol. 42, No 4, 1970

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

M.R.

Gordon, 'Domestic Conflict and th World War: the British and German C Modern History, Vol 46, No 2, 1974.

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

L.C.F.

Turner, 'The Russian Mobilisati of Contemporary History, Vol 3, No

N.

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

J.

Steinberg, 'The Kaiser's Navy and G Present, No 28, 1964.

I.

Geiss, July 1914

F.

Fischer, Germany's Aims in the Firs

L.

Albertini, The Origins of the War o

H.W.

Koch, The Origins of the First Wo

A.J.P.

Taylor, The Struggle for Master

T.

Wolff, The Eve of 1914

L.C.F.

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Chauffeur is now in the business

By GEOFF DALGLISH
Chief Reporter

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

Announcing his momentous move, a delighted Mr Black Rametse said: "For 36 years Dr Wessels and I lived in harmony. I'm sorry to leave his personal service but, of course, I remain in the family business."

Yesterday Mr Rametse became the first black sub-dealer in the Toyota dealer network with the open-

ing of Rametse Motors at Seshogo, near his birthplace in the Northern Transvaal.

Mr Rametse joined Dr Wessels, the chairman and founder of Toyota, in 1942 soon after his arrival in Johannesburg for the princely sum of R3,20 a week.

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

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



Teaming up again . . . chauffeur-turned-garage proprietor Mr Black Rametse and millionaire industrialist Dr Albert Wessels.

Connie for Lebowa

3/8/78
DD
SESHEGO — The Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Mulder, will open the Lebowa Legislative Assembly here next Tuesday.

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

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

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

STAR 8/18/78 (111)
Phatudi scrapes home

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

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

Two ballot papers were

spoiled and there were two absentees.

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

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

4. What factors prevent you from employing more Africans as technicians than you indicated in the previous question?
 Is it because of any of the following? Indicate the 3 factors which you see as being the most important.
- a) Fear of reactions of white employees.
 - b) Apprenticeship Board restrictions.
 - c) Separate offices/toilets/canteens required by law.
 - d) Trade Union/Industrial Council restrictions.
 - e) Red tape associated with employment of Africans.
 - f) Assumed illegality of placing Whites under Africans.
 - g) Job reservation.
 - h) Assumed legal restrictions.
 - i) Fear of friction and hostility among different African groups.
 - j) Reactions of customers or public.
 - k) Africans unqualified/inexperienced.
 - l) Africans not regarded as capable/correctly orientated.
 - m) Other (please specify).
5. Should an African Technical College offer courses in language and communication to its students?
- Urgent 1 2 3 4 5 Not Urgent

Pressure on Phatudi

Star 8/18/78

(11)

DR CEDRIC PHATUDI'S very narrow victory in the Lebowa leadership stakes highlights the delicate balance between the "city" men like Dr Phatudi and the traditionalists, such as Chief Matlala, who came within four votes of unseating

him. Some of the tribal leaders have taken a stronger line on opting for independence than Dr Phatudi, who has been decidedly lukewarm. Their all-but-successful challenge may hasten Lebowa's decision to accept independence.

4. What factors prevent you from employing more Africans as technicians than you indicated in the previous question? Indicate the 3 factors which you see as being the most important.

- a) Fear of reactions of white employees.
- b) Apprenticeship Board restrictions.
- c) Separate offices/toilets/canteens required by law.
- d) Trade Union/Industrial Council restrictions.
- e) Red tape associated with employment of Africans.
- f) Assumed illegality of placing Whites under Africans.
- g) Job reservation.
- h) Assumed legal restrictions.
- i) Fear of friction and hostility among different African groups.
- j) Reactions of customers or public.
- k) Africans unqualified/inexperienced.
- l) Africans not regarded as capable/correctly orientated.
- m) Other (please specify).

5. Should an African Technical College offer courses in language and communication to its students?

Urgent 1 2 3 4 5 Not Urgent

Star 8/8/78



Mulder opens Lebowa session

Political Correspondent

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

Opening the first session of the third Lebowa Legis-

lative Assembly, the Minister said he had no intention of placing obstacles in the road to full independence.

After discussions he had had with Chief Minister Dr Cedric Phatudi in July on the decision to abandon the Internal Autonomy Bill, he had informed the Cabinet that he would

rather talk about the transfer of further functions in terms of existing legislation.

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

cal and scientific advances."

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

4. What factors prevent you from employing more Africans as technicians than you indicated in the previous question? Indicate the 3 factors Is it because of any of the following? Indicate the 3 factors which you see as being the most important.
- a) Fear of reactions of white employees.
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 - i) Fear of friction and hostility among different African groups.
 - j) Reactions of customers or public.
 - k) Africans unqualified/inexperienced.
 - l) Africans not regarded as capable/correctly orientated.
 - m) Other (please specify).
5. Should an African Technical College offer courses in language and communication to its students?
- Urgent 1 2 3 4 5 Not Urgent

RDM 11/8/78

(11)

Lebowa to raise taxes, Govt pay

SESHEGO. — The Lebowa Government yesterday announced its intention to raise taxes and various state fees in the coming financial year.

Introducing Lebowa's R73-million budget for 1978/79, the Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs, Mr Sadness Mamiane, said he intended introducing legislation to raise the country's special tax from March 1 next year.

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

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

Mr Mamiane said the R72 900 000 budget did not nearly represent government requirements.

The budget allowed for R72 470 000 to be voted for the various departments.

Of this, only R20-million was expected to be provided by the Lebowa Government from its own revenue resources.

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

Family No. of
Size Members

9G - FOLLSHOOR

1	1.
2	14.
3	9.
4	9.
5	3.
6	3.
7	4.
8	1.
9	0.
10+	4.
Totals	48.

9H - AIRPORT

1	1.
2	18.
3	9.
4	12.
5	8.
6	8.
7	2.
8	8.
9	4.
10+	7.
Totals	77.

9I - LOURDES FARM

1	3.	
2	20.	1
3	50.	1
4	48.	1
5	56.	1
6	41.	1
7	32.	1
8	26.	2
9	15.	2
10+	17.	2
Totals	308.	1

Government Pensioners

Age No. of known Income of house R/M

1.00	34.00
1.14	60.75
1.33	70.50
1.56	96.14
1.67	72.40
1.00	106.67
1.00	74.00
1.00	115.00
-	-
3.50	87.50
1.46	78.80

1.00	65.00
1.06	63.84
1.56	66.57
1.25	77.73
1.37	80.00
1.75	103.79
1.00	65.00
2.62	87.76
2.75	100.64
3.43	81.42
1.71	81.39

1.00	48.33
1.35	74.74
1.34	82.37
1.48	85.11
1.54	80.77
1.83	79.27
1.81	77.31
2.19	70.65
2.00	84.80
2.94	82.04
1.70	79.72

16/8/78 (11) AD

Phatudi rejects independence

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

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

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

"In this regard, the Lebowa Government will co-operate with all parties

concerned," Dr Phatudi said.

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

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

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

"The construction of such a railway line would provide the necessary infrastructure for industrialists and related bodies." — SAPA.



CHIEF PHATUDI

PROKLAMASIE

van die Waarnemende Staatspresident van die
Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. R. 217, 1978

WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIE R. 156 VAN 1971.—UITSNYDING VAN SEKERE PLASE UIT DIE GEBIED TEN OPSIGTE WAARVAN DIE LEBOWA-WELEGWENDE VERGADERING INGESTEL IS

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 1 (2) van die Grondwet van die Swart State 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971), wysig ek hierby, met ingang van 1 September 1978, die Blye van Proklamasie R. 156 van 1971, deur subparagraaf (e) van paragraaf (1) deur die volgende subparagraaf te vervang:

“(e) Sekgosese (met uitsluiting van die plase Leeuwkraal 492 LS, Klipbok 767 LS, Uitkyk 768 LS, Matok 491 LS, De Kaffirsdrift 510 LS, The Grange 471 LS, Matjiesgoedfontein 513 LS, Ramapoetspruit 514 LS, Locatie van Ramagoep 774 LS, Deelkraal 515 LS, De Gladde Klipkop 763 LS, Biesieslaagte 509 LS, Klipplaatdrift 508 LS, Tarentaaldraai 493 LS, De Onderste Wagendrift 464 LS en Baviaansspruit 494 LS);”.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Agtiende dag van Augustus Eenduisend Negehoonderd Agt-en-sewentig.

M. VILJOEN, Waarnemende Staatspresident.

Op las van die Waarnemende Staatspresident-in-rade:

C. P. MULDER.

PROCLAMATION

GG 6/39
25/8/78
by the Acting State President of the Republic of
South Africa

(111)

No. R. 217, 1978

AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATION R. 156 OF 1971.—EXCISION OF CERTAIN FARMS FROM THE AREA IN RESPECT OF WHICH THE LEBOWA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED

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

“(e) Sekgosese (excluding the farms Leeuwkraal 492 LS, Klipbok 767 LS, Uitkyk 768 LS, Matok 491 LS, De Kaffirsdrift 510 LS, The Grange 471 LS, Matjiesgoedfontein 513 LS, Ramapoetspruit 514 LS, Locatie van Ramagoep 774 LS, Deelkraal 515 LS, De Gladde Klipkop 763 LS, Biesieslaagte 509 LS, Klipplaatdrift 508 LS, Tarentaaldraai 493 LS, De Onderste Wagendrift 464 LS and Baviaansspruit 494 LS);”.

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

M. VILJOEN, Acting State President.

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

C. P. MULDER.

Abolish all racist laws, Govt urged

(11)

16/9/78 R Am

Political Staff

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

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

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

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

Ethnic grouping was a danger to both white and black unless it was completely wiped out, the re-

sults would be catastrophic, Dr Phatudi said.

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

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

"For the last 300 years leadership has been entirely in white hands, and blacks were merely followers.

"We have to normalise the situation by power-sharing and participation in all matters. If a pass is good for a black it should

be good for a white. If the whites feel they cannot carry passes, they should not impose them on us," he said.

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

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

"For the black man to produce and market, he needs roads, bridges and railway lines to span a homeland."

Dr Hartzburg's speech, read by Dr R McLachlan,

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

During the past year Lebowa's R1-million income came from agricultural production and plans were being made for about 75% of Lebowa's agricultural land in 1979, Dr Hartzburg said.

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

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

while away their time in the sun for hours on end watching their wives scoffling and hoeing the fields and repairing the huts while providing the menfolk with ample food and beer.⁴⁸

In order to try and test these hypotheses we first tried to establish the time period that workers wished to spend between their contracts in the country. We asked: "When you go on leave, or when your contract expires, how long would you like to stay in your home in the country?" Their responses are presented in Table 28. It indicates that most of the workers with rural ties wished to spend a rather short period at their homes. Almost half wanted to stay for only up to two months while more than two-thirds wished to spend only 3 months or less in the country.

47. e.g. D.H. Houghton (1973): "At home they (migrant labourers) are primitive agriculturalists or pastoralists conforming to the traditional economic pattern and dwelling in the social environment of their tribe". (p.85). Also see C. Orpen (1976), ch.6, "Western and Tribal Black Workers".

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

Brain-drain hampers homelands — Phatudi

RDM 29/9/78 (11)

Labour Correspondent

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

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

Unemployed people pla-

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

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

Government policy tried to change this by relocating economic activity. BophuthaTswana and KwaZulu were being helped, but Lebowa had been neglected, he said.

LANCET/...

SIR KNIGHT OF DENMARK, HERO BOLD?

DEPARTMENT OF PLURAL RELATIONS
AND DEVELOPMENT

No. R. 2003

6 October 1978

REDEFINITION OF THE NAMAKGALE
TOWNSHIP, LEBOWA

I. Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development, acting on behalf of the Minister of Plural Relations and Development under and by virtue of the powers vested in him by regulation 4 (1) (b) of Chapter 1 of the Regulations for the Administration and Control of Townships in Black Areas, published under Proclamation R. 293 of 1962, hereby—

(a) redefine the Namakgale Township by amending Government Notice 756 of 1969 by the substitution for the Schedule thereto of the accompanying Schedule; and

(b) withdraw Government Notice 1425 of 1973.

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

(Lêr T60/4/1520/1)

SCHEDULE

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

(1) A certain piece of land, in extent 508,527 8 hectares, indicated on Diagram BA70/1968.

(2) Unit C, in extent 196,918 1 hectares, indicated on Diagram BA99/1973.

(3) Unit E, consisting of portions in extent 2,753 7 hectares, 1,804 8 hectares and 1,500 0 hectares, indicated on General Plan BA180/1972, General Plan BA325/1977 and Diagram BA271/1976 respectively.

(4) Unit D, consisting of portions in extent 14,068 0 hectares, 10,056 8 hectares, 49,663 5 hectares and 55,379 5 hectares indicated on General Plan BA275/1976, BA279/1977, BA49/1978 and BA64/1978 respectively.

There are four levels at which people involved in the dairies se

- a) From their houses locally in the village.
- b) At local village centres, cafés, bus depots etc.
- c) Idolophu shops.
- d) Contract at a big centre e.g. the Idolophu hospital contract, Bloemfontein creamery contract.

a) The problem with selling locally is that because of restricted hawkers licenses people have to wait until customers arrive at the Thus there is no proper advertising and no centralised sure supply buyers. The most often cited problem is poverty at the village

b) Selling at village centres: Teddy Mhlauli and Ncomonde Nkalit at Amathole manage to sell a fair amount of milk by hawking it out shops and at bus stops. This is illegal and it also requires the should make hawking a pretty full-time job. Where the person is selling a small amount, hawking does not justify the labour spent The main problem is again the limited market. In all of the three where people hawk milk they say it is difficult to sell, especially summer.

c) The Idolophu shops are supplied with milk by a white man in Idc by a Free State town. The small co-ops cannot compete with this r supply. The people at Amathole used to sell to Idolophu but the s refused to buy, saying their quality was bad and the supply irregul. In both Inkomo and Amathole we worked out that transport costs (if could find transport) would be too high unless they were supplying amounts of milk.

d) Both the Amathole people and the people who's milk N.M. will not tried to establish a contract with the other hospital in Umhlaba. could guarantee to deliver it. The type of contract with the Bloem co-op requires travelling and high level liaison to be established.

In the situation where production is low people cannot afford the travel costs to send their milk to big centres. In Inkomo after N.M. refused t transport members milk they tried to sell locally to shops and from a cen in the location. This involved hiring a vehicle to bring the milk from dairy which then cancelled all their profits. Everyone then reverted to

DEPARTEMENT VAN PLURALE BETREK-
KINGE EN ONTWIKKELING

No. R. 2003

6 Oktober 1978

HEROMSKRYWING VAN DIE DORP
NAMAKGALE, LEBOWA

Ek, Wilhelm Laubscher Vosloo, Adjunk-minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling, handelende namens die Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by regulasie 4 (1) (b) van Hoofstuk 1 van die Regulasies vir die Administrasie en Bestuur van Dorpe in Swart Gebiede, afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 293 van 1962—

(a) heromskryf hierby die dorp Namakgale deur Goewermentskennisgewing 756 van 1969 te wysig deur die Bylae daarvan deur bygaande Bylae te vervang; en

(b) trek hierby Goewermentskennisgewing 1425 van 1973 in.

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

(Lêr T60/4/1520/1)

BYLAE

Die grondgebied bestaande uit die volgende stukke grond geleë in Lebowa op die plaas Makushane Location 28 LL, distrik Letaba, soos aangedui op ondergenoemde kaarte en planne wat deur die Sekretaris van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling goedgekeur is en in sy kantoor bewaar word en waarvan afskrifte beskikbaar is in die kantoor van die Dorpsuperintendent:

(1) 'n Sekere stuk grond, groot 508,527 8 hektaar, aangedui op Kaart BA70/1968.

(2) Eenheid C, groot 196,918 1 hektaar, aangedui op Kaart BA99/1973.

(3) Eenheid E, bestaande uit gedeeltes, groot 2,753 7 hektaar, 1,804 8 hektaar en 1,500 0 hektaar, onderskeidelik aangedui op Algemene Plan BA180/1972, Algemene Plan BA325/1977 en Kaart BA271/1976.

(4) Eenheid D, bestaande uit gedeeltes, groot 14,068 0 hektaar, 10,056 8 hektaar, 49,663 5 hektaar en 55,379 5 hektaar, onderskeidelik aangedui op Algemene Planne BA275/1976, BA279/1977, BA49/1978 en BA64/1978.

RDM 24/10/78

UN must supervise the poll, says SWAPO

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

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

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

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

people of SWA. (11)

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

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

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

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

— Sapa.

RAM 24/10/78 (11)

Development millions

'MAIL' AFRICA BUREAU
MASERU. — The general manager of the Commonwealth Development Corporation, Mr P Meinentzha-gen, says his corporation has spent 370-million in development projects in 43 developing countries over the past 30 years.

Speaking on the eve of his departure for Swaziland after two days of talks with the Lesotho Government

last weekend, Mr Meinentz-hagen said when the corporation was established 30 years ago about R1 000-million was earmarked to assist developing countries to strengthen their economies.

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

R15m project to house 2 000

#111
31/10/78

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

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

The first 32 of an eventual 1 000 houses recently

Foskor by the Lebowa Development Corporation, which was the lowest tenderer for the R1,5-million first phase of the project. Hostel accommodation for the remaining 1 000 single workers is to follow shortly, as well as schools, a shopping complex, parks and other amenities.

The workers will commute the 12 kilometres between Namakgale and the mine at Foskor's expense. According to the corporation's external relations manager, Mr J.

cost Foskor about R500 000 a year.

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

Each house consists of a living room, three roomy

bathroom with twin showers, separate toilet and a storeroom. Electricity, hot and cold running water and water-borne sewerage are provided.

According to Mr Scholtemeyer, the total cost of a fully furnished house is about R6 700 and provision is being made for workers to buy the houses they occupy. For those who do not wish to buy or live in the homeland permanently, the monthly rental and service charges will be a

Provincial health services department, Bantu Affairs.

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September 7, 1978 11

Claim State forced farmers to go



Mercury Correspondent

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

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

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

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

Revalue

"We obviously demanded to have our land re-evaluated said Mr. Marius van der Vyver, property owner and chairman of the Schalk Farmers' Community.

"This has not been done — many of us had until the beginning of the month to move out."

Last week, Mr. van der Vyver, who feels he cannot fight officialdom, sent a telegram to the Department of Plural Relations saying:

"I accept the offer — no other choice — thank you very much — for nothing."

Mr. van der Vyver was offered R32 000 for his property, which he personally values at nearly R50 000.

"I have spent more than R25 000 on developing the farm alone," he said.

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ricans as technicians. The

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

Farmers bitter at valuations

By CHRIS MARAIS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

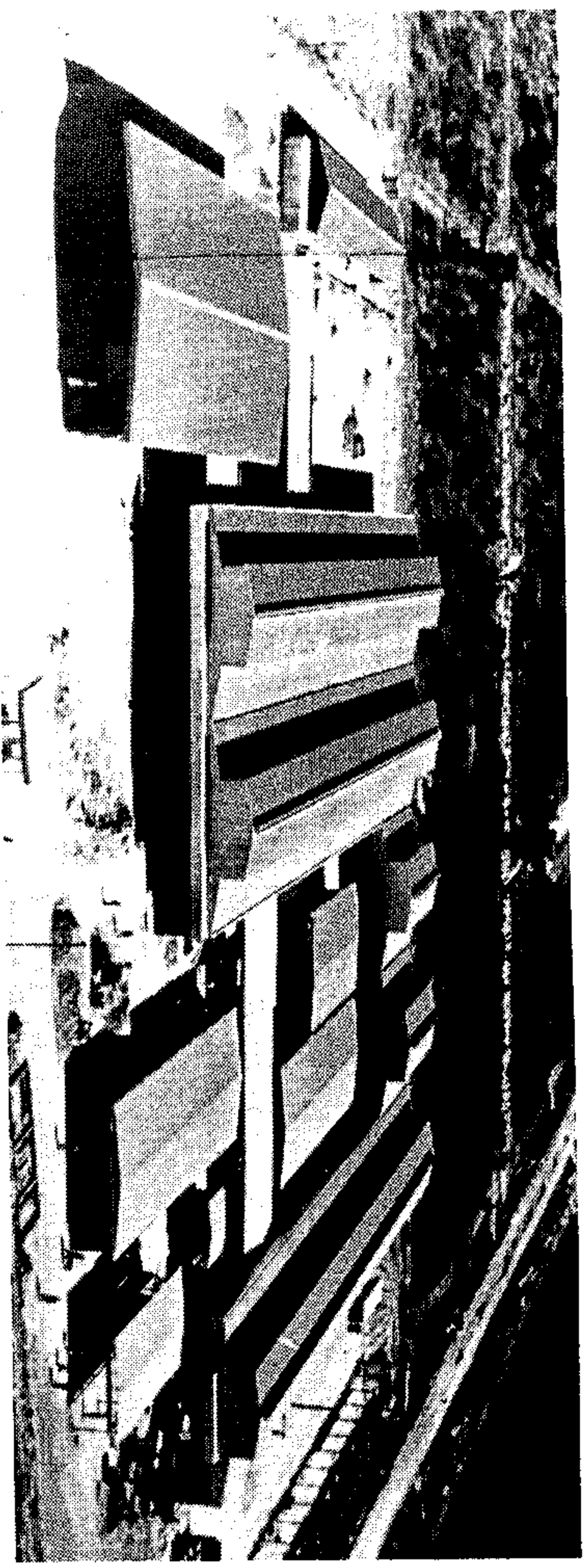
"I can't think why the homesteads were not protected. Had the authorities kept them intact, they could have moved black families in later."

Vlegtuie vol na opening.

III

Ryk swarte belê

R1 milj. in Lebowa



DIE reuse-sakekompleks van mnr. Habakuk Shikwane in Lebowa — 'n miljoen is belê waar nog geen ontwikkelings is nie.

VLEGTUIE is gister gebruik om 'n swart sakeman se eregaste na Lebowa te bring vir die opening van sy reuse-fabriek en sakesentrum.

Mnr. Habakuk Shikwane het vanjaar meer as 'n miljoen rand geleen om man-alleen hierdie groot sake-ondernemings tot stand te bring by die tuisland se aangewese hoofstad, Lebowakgomo. Dis vlak by die plek waar hy as arm kind van 'n plaaswer-

dominating all the rest statistically, summed a 1980-output level equal to that output of gold has fallen during the te of 4,4 per cent per annum - though, of he price of gold the value of gold produced

By sy sakekomplekse suid van Zebediela, waar hy nou self vir krag- en watervoorsiening sorg, sê mnr. Shikwane dat hy die geld wat hy by die Ekonomiese Ontwikkelingskorporasie geleen het, binne twee jaar sal terugbetaal.

Naby die plek waar sy plaasarbeider was en waar vandaan hy weg is om as dagloner in Johannesburg te gaan werk, kom sy vyftien slaapkamerhuis. Vooitopig woon hy in 'n drieslaapkamerhuis wat deel is van sy huisskema van R150 000 vir sy werkers by sy sakegeboue. Mnr. Shikwane, 51, is die eerste sakeman wat in die gebied, sowat 250 km noord-oos van Pretoria, geld belê om van te praat.

Hy verwag dat ander sake-manne en nywertraars nou makliker sal desentraliseer en dat Lebowakgomo 'n tweede Babelegi sal word. (Babelegi is 'n reuse-nywerheidsgebied in Bophuthatswana, noord van Pretoria.)

Dit het moed gekos om van 'n plek na-aan sy arfgebied na Lebowa te verskuif. Lebowakgomo, waar hy nou die reuse-geboue opgerig het, was ses maande gelede, wat sake betref, 'n kaal doringbos-wêreld met donkiekarretjies en bokke. Om sy meubelfabriek van R750 000 en winkels, wat saam meer as R250 000 kos, te bou, het hy 'n steenmakery begin.

Hy het ook sy eie bou-onderneming gestig om die werk aan sy fabriek, die ander sakegeboue en sy behuising-skema afgehandel te kry.

Vandag word daar nie meer skuins gelay nie as hy sê Lebowakgomo kan Lebowa en die Verre-Noord-Transvaal word wat Babelegi

vir Bophuthatswana. Wiatersrand is 'n Deel van die by die fabriek verhoenderd van kuk-rottangmen gemaak word, winkel. Hier ka derd swart wer doen.

Sy oudste se 26, werk vandag geboue as sy h Sy vier ander ki en drie dogters see. Sy oudste chemie-student tweede jaar in jongste seun s ekonomie in An

Mnr. Shikwane sy kinders nog moedig om oc studeer (ook di het). Dit was o van „die werke wil wegkry, sê h „Dis ongelu land so dat in sy manier stomp raak vir hede wat die bied. Ek was daar verby te wou nie met r kans waag nie.

„Maar een Dit is vandag belangrik da terugkom. Da ek so veel a bereik vir hull te kom.



MNR. HABAKUK SHIKWANE . . . nog 'n groot sakeonderneming om vir sy kinders iets te gee om na terug te kom.

first-half) data is available it suggests output will pull up the average 1970-76 iron ore (dramatically), chrome, coal t be much affected, but since 1977 output l be below the 1976 levels their rates

Lebowa probes pension scheme (111) for abuses

Own Correspondent

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

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

In an interview Dr Cedric Phatudi, the Lebowa

Chief Minister, said it was not healthy for a developing people to rely so heavily on welfare.

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

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

There is fear among senior Labour officials that essential health services will suffer if the department's pension scheme is not revised.

HOMELANDS - Lebawa -
General

4-1-79 - 31-12-79

111

X

Technical change, or a change in the mix of technologies employed, was expected to raise labour productivity in the cases of 4 minerals viz. iron ore, chrome, manganese and coal - and hence to slow the rise of employment behind that of output. Of these only coal is a substantial employer - and there labour productivity has grown somewhat more slowly than projected (3,7 per cent per annum against a range of 4,9 per cent to 6,1 per cent per annum), although the deceleration is concentrated in 1975 and 1976. For the rest iron-ore is doing much as predicted, manganese is experiencing productivity gains somewhat greater than predicted, and chrome markedly less than expected. (In the case of chrome, if Etheredge's output projections are correct and output more than doubles by 1981, and if the current productivity performance - roughly constant or falling - continues, than chrome could well be employing somewhat over 20 000 workers by that date).

In five other cases - all important employers - little or no productivity-raising change in techniques ... we do not know what has happened and diamonds have registered quite sharp reduction in (gold) However both copper and diamonds per-worker description for so increases recently (in 1976, By contrast the growth of labour seems to have been significant since 1955) - though there has been (1970-73: 4,6 per cent per annum; 1970-75: 4,0 per cent per annum) In all three cases we are not able to say whether labour - productivity - is the same state. In all three rising levels of productivity forcing rate-or-growth-of-output slowly than projected.

In the case of gold mining the gold output per worker - (as we have noticed) has been ... presumably in line with the ...

Output ... at each other. ... as being worked with

... explain the recent changes, ... likely to return ... to decelerate to ... to experience ... influences rein- ... to grow more

... during the 1970's ... (at least ... the mining of asbestos ... 1975-76, for copper). ... sharp productivity ... by the constant-output- ... per cent per annum; ... per cent per annum).

... gold has shown a ... copper, asbestos ... appears that ... the case of platinum ... little or no productivity-



'Education for blacks unrelated to their lot'

Staff Reporter

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

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

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

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

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

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

Phatudi calls for reforms — end to discrimination

Staff Reporter

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

Opening a symposium on educational priorities at the University of the North, Dr Phatudi said the denial of free and compulsory education for blacks seriously impaired inter-group relations.

"However, any future system based on the policy of separate development should be avoided. We do not merely have double standards in this country

— standards are multiple," he said.

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

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

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

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

181-2

111



STAATSKOERANT

WAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

PRYS 200 PRICE

As a Guide to the Public

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PRETORIA, MAART 1979
MARCH 1979

No. 6333

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT VAN PLURALE VERHOUDINGS- EN ONTWIKKELING

DEPARTMENT OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

No. 482 9 March 1979

No. 482 9 March 1979

HEROENSKRYWING VAN 'N OORDEEL IN 'N SAKE VAN 'N VERHOUDING TUSSEN 'N AM- EN 'N SWANES-ABOENKIND

DEFINITION OF THE LOCAL LIMITS OF THE DISTRICT OF SEKGOSESE AND INCIDENTAL MATTERS

Kragtens die bevoegthede wat verleen is by artikel 2 (1) (a) en (d) van die Wet van 1944 (Magistrates' Courts Act, 1944) (Act 32 of 1944) soos verander deur die Wet van 1972 (Magistrates' Courts Amendment Act, 1972) (Act 103 of 1972) en artikel 2 van die Wet van 1979 (Magistrates' Courts Amendment Act, 1979) (Act 104 of 1979) maak ek hierby kennis dat ek die volgende bevestig:

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 2 (1) (a) and (d) of the Magistrates' Courts Act, 1944 (Act 32 of 1944), as amended by section 2 of the Magistrates' Courts Amendment Act, 1972 (Act 103 of 1972) and section 2 of the Magistrates' Courts Amendment Act, 1979 (Act 104 of 1979), I hereby give notice that with effect from 9 March 1979, I—

- (a) bevestig die lokale grense van die Distrik van Sekgoseses in ooreenstemming met die Skedule by hierdie kennisgewing;
- (b) terugroep die aanstelling van Ramooson 774 LT as 'n plek vir die houer van 'n periodieke hof vir die Distrik van Sekgoseses; en
- (c) terugroep die kennisgewing 894 van 1972 ooreenkomstig.

- (a) define the local limits of the District of Sekgoseses in accordance with the Schedule to this notice;
- (b) withdraw the appointment of Ramooson 774 LT as a place for the holding of a periodical court for the District of Sekgoseses; and
- (c) withdraw Government Notice 894 of 1972 accordingly.

Die Minister van Plurale Verhoudings- en Ontwikkeling

D. G. F. KOORNHOF, Minister of Plural Relations and Development.

SCHEDULE

SCHEDULE

SEKGOSESE

SEKGOSESE

Bevestiging van die lokale grense van die plaas 581 van die Distrik van Sekgoseses. Die plaas 581 is geleë in die noordelike deel van die Distrik van Sekgoseses en grens aan die noordelike kant met die plaas 108 van die Distrik van Sekgoseses, aan die oostelike kant met die plaas 178 van die Distrik van Sekgoseses, aan die suidelike kant met die plaas 156 van die Distrik van Sekgoseses, en aan die westelike kant met die plaas 153 van die Distrik van Sekgoseses. Die plaas 581 is ook geleë in die noordelike deel van die Distrik van Sekgoseses en grens aan die noordelike kant met die plaas 108 van die Distrik van Sekgoseses, aan die oostelike kant met die plaas 178 van die Distrik van Sekgoseses, aan die suidelike kant met die plaas 156 van die Distrik van Sekgoseses, en aan die westelike kant met die plaas 153 van die Distrik van Sekgoseses.

Bevestiging van die noordelike grense van die plaas 581 van die Distrik van Sekgoseses. Die plaas 581 is geleë in die noordelike deel van die Distrik van Sekgoseses en grens aan die noordelike kant met die plaas 108 van die Distrik van Sekgoseses, aan die oostelike kant met die plaas 178 van die Distrik van Sekgoseses, aan die suidelike kant met die plaas 156 van die Distrik van Sekgoseses, en aan die westelike kant met die plaas 153 van die Distrik van Sekgoseses. Die plaas 581 is ook geleë in die noordelike deel van die Distrik van Sekgoseses en grens aan die noordelike kant met die plaas 108 van die Distrik van Sekgoseses, aan die oostelike kant met die plaas 178 van die Distrik van Sekgoseses, aan die suidelike kant met die plaas 156 van die Distrik van Sekgoseses, en aan die westelike kant met die plaas 153 van die Distrik van Sekgoseses.

LT, groot 53,801 7 ha, en Gedeelte 12 (Kaart LG A5040/58, Gedeelte 1 (Kaart LG A7537/66) van die plaas Kogelfontein 183 LT, die plase Grootfontein 164 LT, Myngenoegen 166 LT, Klipkraal 176 LT, Diepkloof 173 LT, Rietloop 341 LT en Goudplaats 340 LT, tot by die suidelikste baken van laasgenoemde plaas; daarvandaan algemeen noordwaarts met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs sodat hulle in hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde plaas Goudplaats 340 LT, die plase Bierkraal 175 LT, Uitspan 172 LT, Vlaklaagte 169 LT, Boschbokhoek 170 LT, genoemde plaas Myngenoegen 166 LT, die plaas Voorspoed 132 LT, Gedeelte 3 (Eersteling) (Kaart LG A85/16) van die plaas Setali 131 LT en die volgende gedeeltes van die plaas Rietvlei 130 LT: Gedeelte 6 (Kaart LG A1068/34), Gedeelte 5 (Kaart LG A1067/34) en die restant van Gedeelte 10 (Kaart LG A2066/35), groot 195,824 6 ha, tot by die noordwestelike baken van laasgenoemde gedeelte; daarvandaan algemeen ooswaarts met die grense van die volgende eiendomme langs, sodat hulle in hierdie gebied ingesluit word: Genoemde Gedeelte 10 van die plaas Rietvlei 130 LT, die plaas Setali 122 LT, Gedeelte 1 (Kaart LG A83/16) van genoemde plaas Setali 131 LT, die plase Voorspoed 132 LT, Paardekraal 135 LT, Bontfontein 136 LT, Koedoesfontein 113 LT, Zeermooi 110 LT en Schaaplaagte 108 LT, tot by die noordoostelike baken van laasgenoemde plaas, die beginpunt.

in extent 53,801 7 ha, and Portion 12 (Diagram SG A5040/58), Portion 1 (Diagram SG A7537/66) of the farm Kogelfontein 183 LT, Grootfontein 164 LT, Myngenoegen 166 LT, Klipkraal 176 LT, Diepkloof 173 LT, Rietloop 341 LT and Goudplaats 340 LT, to the southernmost beacon of the last-named farm; thence generally northwards along the boundaries of the following properties so as to include them in this area: The said farm Goudplaats 340 LT, the farms Bierkraal 175 LT, Uitspan 172 LT, Vlaklaagte 169 LT, Boschbokhoek 170 LT, Myngenoegen 166 LT, Voorspoed 132 LT, Portion 3 (Eersteling) (Diagram SG A85/16) of the farm Setali 131 LT, the following portions of the farm Rietvlei 130 LT: Portion 6 (Diagram SG A1068/34), Portion 5 (Diagram SG A1067/34) and the remainder of Portion 10 (Diagram SG A2066/35), in extent 195,824 6 ha, to the north-western beacon of the last-named portion; thence generally eastwards along the boundaries of the following properties so as to include them in this area: The said Portion 10 of the farm Rietvlei 130 LT, the farm Setali 122 LT, Portion 1 (Diagram SG A83/16) of the said farm Setali 131 LT, Voorspoed 132 LT, Paardekraal 135 LT, Bontfontein 136 LT, Koedoesfontein 113 LT, Zeermooi 110 LT and Schaaplaagte 108 LT, to the north-eastern beacon of the last-named farm, the point of beginning.

No. 483

9 Maart 1979

KOMMISSARISHOF, PIETERSBURG

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

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

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

Goewermentskennisgewing 892 van 1972 word dienoreenkomstig gewysig.

No. 483

9 March 1979

COMMISSIONER'S COURT PIETERSBURG

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

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

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

Government Notice 892 of 1972 is amended accordingly.

INHOUD

No.		Bladsy No.	Staatskoerant No.
Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling, Departement van Goewermentskennisgewings			
482	Wet op Landdroshowe (32/1944): Heroms krywing van die plaaslike grense, Sekgosese.....	1	6333
483	Swart Administrasie Wet (38/1927): Kommissarishof, Pietersburg.....	2	6333

CONTENTS

No.		Page No.	Gazette No.
Plural Relations and Development, Department of Government Notices			
482	Magistrates' Courts Act (32/1944): Redefinition of the local limits, Sekgosese.....	1	6333
483	Black Administration Act (38/1927): Commissioner's Court, Pietersburg.....	2	6333

Quality is crucial, Lebowa advised

THE SENIOR Education Research Officer at the University of the Witwatersrand, Dr K. B. Hartshorne, said yesterday Lebowa must pay more attention to the quality than the number of its teachers. Speaking during an education symposium at the University of the North, Dr Hartshorne, a former Director of Bantu Education, said the time had come for preference to be given to teachers with senior certificate qualification.

He said about 30,7% of lower primary school teachers were professionally unqualified.

"Unless young people's confidence in the education system is restored by breaking its isolation, bringing it into the main stream of South African education, and giving it the resources that rightfully belongs to it, Lebowa would continue to struggle for a higher standard of education."

Dr Hartshorne said if a new educational spirit and approach was to be achieved in the homeland, urgent attention had to be given to the position of the teacher and his academic background, professional training and further development, conditions and salaries.— Sapa.

Centre for African Studies,
of Cape Town.

Development Programme
Programme

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enabling Dr.

We are grateful too, to the Harry Oppenheimer Institute for African Studies at the University of Cape Town for a grant received through Southern Africa in which this paper is based.

enabling Dr. Reynolds to Saldru for three months, June - August, 1977. Foundation, India for its generosity in seconding Dr. Saldru wishes to express its grateful thanks to the Ford

Lebowa to spend R1m on farming

(11) DA
29/3/79

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

said the amount included loans to farmers, co-operatives and the Lebowa Agricultural Company.

An important project now in its initial stage was a coffee growing estate near Tzaneen where about 100 ha would be developed at a cost of roughly R930 000. The project would employ 240 Lebowa citizens initially.

Delivering his budget speech in the Legislative Assembly, Mr Mamiane

RBC
27/3/79
111

Top-level visit for Lebowa land talks

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

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

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

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

The Chief Minister said black and white industrialists should help each other in developing the homeland. — Sapa.

'clandestine' migrants' back into Southern Rhodesia, carried 1 019 persons in 1941 but only 532 persons in 1945. Whilst it was thought at the time to be uneconomic to maintain this service, it was in fact continued because of a fear that its withdrawal would lead to further 'clandestine migration'.

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

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

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

/R.N.L.S.C.

XI. CONCLUSIONS

The implantation of a formal contract labour system for South African mines has transformed Rhodesia into an exporter of mine labour for its dominant partner in the Southern African economic complex. Earlier policies of 'internalisation' of (local) labour supply mechanisms, only a temporary

The Rhodesian foreign labour-exporting industry is seeking to attract wage jobs on a broad stabilisation of the unemployment

The state has a role to play in the economic development of Southern Africa. Prospects of 'fresh' investment in Rhodesia, one cause of prior investment in Rhodesian labour for expansion in industry to relative 'labour shortages' in South Africa has a subsidiary impact of reducing the level of demand that would be placed on black labour in the urban-industrial complex. It also further 'denationalises' African labour force.

Black businessman buys last white property

///
8/10/79

Lowveld Bureau
The last white-owned property at Bushbuckridge in the Lebowa homeland was sold to a Soweto businessman for R500 000 this week.

Mr Senong Mashego bought the 13 ha complex from Mrs Mary Blair, whose family have lived at Bushbuckridge since 1922.

DELIGHTED

The complex, which comprises a general dealer's store, garage, post office, two banks and three houses, has belonged to whites since the 1880s.

Mr Gustav Kleingbiel, the estate agent who spent two years negotiating the transaction said the property was not expropriated. Permission had, however, to be obtained from the State President for it to change hands.

Mr Mashego, who owns two supermarkets in Soweto, was delighted about the deal.

He said: "To me this means coming home after 20 years in Soweto. I was born and bred in the area and it's going to be wonderful being back."

Mr and Mrs Blair were sad: "We've lived here all our lives and it's going to

take some getting used to being away."

The transaction was financed through the Lebowa Development Corporation.

The exodus of workers to South Africa has also made continued fact and form of job-tenure of foreign workers in Rhodesia. This has implications for the countries of origins of these (various) /nationals

Mine land in private hands

Step 1/1/2/2

By Tony Davis

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

This finding is discussed in a report released recently

The report was produced by an international firm of consulting engineers with the objective of attracting local and overseas capital for Lebowa.

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

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

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

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

The report goes on to state that the prospecting and development of Lebowa's mineral resources is "hampered" by private

companies and individuals who own large areas of land in Lebowa.

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

- Mineral rights owned by individuals or companies,

- Mineral rights administered by the South African Bantu Trust for individual groups or chieftains,

- Public prospecting areas, and

- Areas under the control of the Departments of Forestry or Water Affairs.

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

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

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

Both platinum and nickel are mined from the Merensky Reef in Lebowa. Amosite asbestos is produced at the Penge Asbestos Mine and 95 percent of the asbestos mined there is exported overseas.

Chrome is produced at Winterveld, Groot-hoek, Hendriksplaats and Jagdlust.

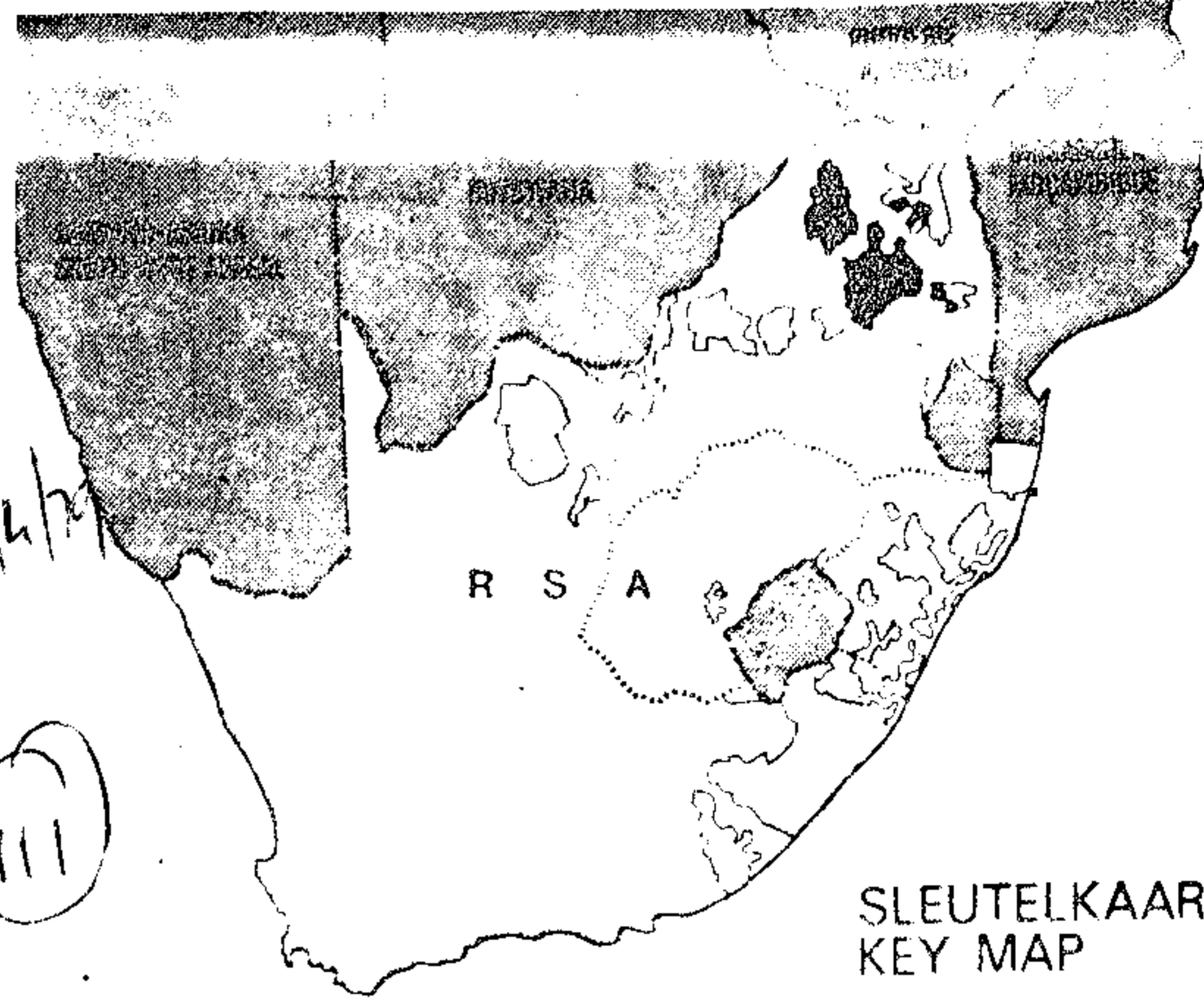
The report notes that 60 percent of the

costs of the chrome industry in Lebowa is beyond the homeland government's control, being taken up in transport and handling costs.

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



The Lebowa homeland is situated in the Northern Transvaal and is largely concentrated in two areas. Mineral wealth is exploited throughout it



SLEUTELKAART
KEY MAP

0 200 400 600 km



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Vol. 168]

PRETORIA, 27 JUNE 1979
JUNIE

Nd. 6553

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

**DEPARTMENT OF PLURAL RELATIONS
AND DEVELOPMENT**

No. 1447

27 June 1979

MODIFICATION OF THE BOUNDARIES OF THE AREA OF THE BAKGATLA-BA-MOCHA TRIBE UNDER ACTING CHIEFTAINNESS R. L. MOEPI AND THE BAKGATLA-BA-MOCHA TRIBAL AUTHORITY IN THE DISTRICT OF MATHANJANA, IN THE PROVINCE OF THE TRANSVAAL

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

(File F53/1247/16)

“SCHEDULE

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

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

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

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

12293—A

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

**DEPARTEMENT VAN PLURALE BETREK-
KINGE EN ONTWIKKELING**

No. 1447

27 Junie 1979

VERANDERING VAN DIE GRENSE VAN DIE GEBIED VAN DIE BAKGATLA-BA-MOCHA-STAM ONDER WAARNEMENDE KAPTEINE R. L. MOEPI EN DIE BAKGATLA-BA-MOCHA-STAMOWERHEID IN DIE DISTRIK MATHANJANA, IN DIE PROVINSIE TRANSVAAL

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

(Lêer F53/1247/16)

“BYLAE

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

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

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

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

6553—1

Phatudi: we're offered carrots

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

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

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

"We find that as soon as any of these states accepts

independence, the treasury coffers of the central government suddenly open as if by magic, and there is no lack of funds for infra-structural works, parliament and government buildings and ministerial residences — all the trappings of the so-called independence game.

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

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

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

Group could have lived off, and, each group had the potential to act as a nucleus for further expansion, the present model can account for divergent lines of evolution within a tradition.

In the description of the two models used in the present study, it was pointed out that Group fission could have resulted from two different processes: (1) social stress as a result of overcrowding, and (2) increased mortality and lowered reproductive fitness due to the scarcity of a particular resource. Group fission would appear to have been associated with social conflict fairly often (Legassick, 1969; Monnig, 1967; Turner, 1954). This association

III
3/7/79
Stai

Lebowa pensions are still frozen

June 1977.
The Secretary of the Lebowa Department of Health, Dr Crouf, said that the preliminary investigation should be completed by July 12 and a report submitted to the Cabinet for review. "It could take up to three months before anything is done," he said.

At least 7 400 people have had their pensions suspended pending the outcome of the Lebowa Government's inquiry into irregularities in the Department of Welfare and Pensions. The investigation was instituted in December last year, but the applications for all social pensions were frozen from

an resource scarcity determined when fission cannot provide an accurate archaeological test between the groups spread model employed ecological however it is possible that and not ecological stresses. Cultural fission among the Ndembu (Turner, 1954) possible. It would seem that the up fission should also be assessed

s paper that groups must be spatially every styles. A discontinuous spread would have promoted rapid differentiation movement have been associated with 1969; Monnig, 1967). Totems indicate Huffman, 1972; Schapiro, 1962) changes in pottery. If totemic be associated with a rapid change ent evolution. This suggestion

should also be tested against the archaeological record. The analysis of the radiocarbon chronology indicated that the fluted and bevelled complex dispersed rapidly although individual cultures showed a slower rate of spread. A number of problems are associated with the analysis and

the results cannot be used as an absolute confirmation of the validity of the discontinuous spread model.

The major problem with the radiocarbon chronology is the small sample size. Only four Silver Leaves sites have been dated and one of these Filand is a specialised activity area (Evers, 1975). Kvale and Urewe have more dated sites but again samples are very small. In the discontinuous spread model it was suggested that the overall rate of spread would have been faster than the expansion of an individual culture. Therefore, the regression for the overall rate of spread was calculated from the earliest known dates for each culture and this reduced the sample size. It is possible that the sample sizes are so small that they do not reflect the real population of dates. Because of the sample size problem an independent evaluation of the two mechanisms of dispersal is necessary.

The data used in the present study were derived from only one tradition, the fluted and bevelled complex, and therefore the analysis would seem to be tied to the validity of a particular culture-historical reconstruction. While this is true, the rapidity of spread associated with the simulation of the discontinuous spread model would seem to indicate that this is the most likely mechanism of dispersal.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank Professor T.N. Huffman for reading and commenting on the numerous drafts of the paper. Miss C.S. Harcourt helped edit the manuscript and Mrs J. Howard-Tripp typed the final drafts.

I would like to express my special thanks to Dr D.S. Wilson who introduced me to evolutionary ecology and helped to debug the programme.

settlement talks (11)

The Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, will discuss the intended resettlement of about 66 000 Batlokwa tribesmen with South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, next month.

Dr Phatudi said yesterday he was totally opposed to the resettlement.

The Batlokwa, under Chief George Ramokgopa and Chief Lethebe Machaka, are due to be moved from the Sòekmekaar area near Pietersburg to Bochum.

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

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

Dr Koornhof said he found himself in an invidious position because of a Government proclamation last year which had provided for the resettlement.

Detention adds fuel to Lebowa's fire of tribal dispute



Mr William Mateta without his jacket pockets....

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

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

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

He referred all questions to the Chief Minis-

ter of Gazankulu, Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi.

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

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

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

- They are being forced to take up Gazankulu citizenship;

- They are victims of police raids — some at dead of night;

- Scores of them have had to pay fines up to R90 or 90 days in jail for "squatting"; and

- They have had to spend nights in the tribal cells.

Mr Mateta said that he was arrested at the home

of Mrs Elsie Mkhulubuthu last Sunday morning.

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

Mr Mateta, a 39-year-old father of four, alleges that the floor of the cell is bare cement.

SHIVERED

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

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

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

"I was not told what

the charges against me were, but on my release, I was told I must get my pass stamped so I could remain in Gazankulu."

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

- Last week, five men alleged to be Chief Mhlaba's tribal police, were acquitted in the Ritavi Magistrate's Court on charges of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm. They were alleged to have assaulted a Mosotho headman, Mr Brown Maenetja (57).

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

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

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

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

The Sothos refuse to move and they also refuse to renounce their allegiance to Lebowa.



Dr Cedric Phatudi . . . attacks Jesse Jackson.

THE Lebowa Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi, said yesterday that it was unfortunate that he had not been able to meet American Civil Rights campaigner, the Rev Jesse Jackson, during his recent visit, because he would have told him to get off South Africa's back.

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

Addressing the annual conference of the Lebowa Education Inspectors Association at Pietersburg, Dr Phatudi said Rev Jackson's statements on the South African situation had been "irresponsible" and did not fit with his status. He said the American Society had many ills that Rev Jackson could help correct without coming to South Africa to

vent his anger and meddle "in our affairs. For Heavens sake we know how to go about solving our problems," he said.

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

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

Ten slotte is dit met innige genoë dat ek my verpligtinge

Ek wil weereens die Carnegie Corporation en die Algemeen Diakonaal Bureau van die Gereformeerde Kerken van Nederland bedank vir hulle gulle ondersteuning van die Konstruktiewe Program wat ons in staat gestel het om meer personeel aan te stel en om publikasies en werkgroepe te finansier. Ek wil ook graag weereens die ondersteuning deur plaaslike skenkers, firmas en trusts noem, kort nadat die Program gestig is. Hulle hulp het dit moontlik gemaak om etlike publikasies gratis te versprei onder almal wat in die bevordering van 'n oop samelewing belang-

Die Sentrum word beheer deur 'n Beheerraad waarvan die Prinsipaal van die Universiteit van Kaapstad, ex officio is, en die Adjunk-Prinsipaal ex officio

Die program van die Sentrum staan onder die toesig van 'n Akademiese Advieskomitee wat in 1978 bestaan het uit die Direkteur (Voorsitter), die Prinsipaal van die Universiteit van Kaapstad, Sir Richard Luyt, die Adjunk-Prinsipaal, professor M.F. Kaplan, professor W.H.B. Dean, professor G.F.R. Ellis en mede-professor D.J. Welsh.

AKADEMIESE ADVIESKOMITEE EN RAAD VAN BEHEER

Die hoofdoel van die Sentrum is om navorsing na die onderlinge groepsverhoudinge in Suid-Afrika te bevorder en te lei, in die besonder oor verhoudinge tussen rasse- en taalgroepe.

Post 6/8/79

Phatudi shuns 'independence'

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

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

Dr Phatudi said there was no independence for homelands to opt for,

and this was not practical.

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

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

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

Thugs knife teacher

By Moeti Molekoa

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

Mr Leeuw was reportedly attacked by thugs who demanded money from him, after leaving a shop where he had gone to buy a newspaper. It is believed he had just left the shop

when he was stabbed to death on Thursday about 6.30 pm.

He was a teacher at Thota-Gauta Secondary School.

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

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

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6/8/79 Post (111)

School? If and how the weather permits

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

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

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

At Mokalapa Primary school in the Masemola area, the 326 pupils have only two roofed and three half-built classrooms. Sub-Standard A's 79 children in the age-range of six

and seven years have double sessions in an open veld near some bushes.

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

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

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

A lady principal, Mrs Mildred Mamakganyane, said they changed their open air classroom according to the weather. When it rained they all go into the church and wait until it stops. The school has fewer than 15

benches which are used by the Standard 1 class. There are only two staff members and no toilet for the pupils. The alternating Sub A and B pupils sit on the ground and use a small portable blackboard when weather conditions permit.

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

PLANKS

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

He said the acute shortage of facilities and staff was a major factor in poor performance of the pupils and the high dropout rate. He said the community had collected about R1000 to provide additional class rooms but did not know when work will start.

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

He said the Government only builds schools in the "urban areas and a few State schools". For rural communities, he said, the Government used the R1 for R1 system, whereby if a community build two class rooms the Government is obliged to build another two — if and when funds permit.

... die testament van Sir Abe Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandeelkapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

Star
(111)
01/8/79

JAARVERSLAG
1978
SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES
The Abe Bailey



A developed property of one of the Batlokwa locations at Soekmekaar. They ask whether they will be fully compensated for any moves.

PM to discuss Lebowa tribal move

The resettlement of 66 000 Northern Transvaal tribesmen will be one of the issues discussed when the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, meets Lebowa homeland leader, Dr Cedric Phatudi, today.

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

But tribesmen under Chief Ramokgopa and

Chief Machaka said they opposed a move of any kind.

Officials of the former Department of Plural Relations in Pretoria gave assurances that resettled tribesmen would receive "adequate compensation."

Services would be provided before any removals were carried out and transport would be available to take property and cattle to the new site at

Bochum, about 100 km away in Lebowa, they said.

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

Spokesmen for the Department of Co-operation and Development said the Bochum area had not been developed because the scheme was still in its early stages.

(241) (111)

RDM 14/8/77

CHIEF RAMOKGOPA is a youthful 66. He neither smokes or drinks and is built of whipcord in the mould of a jockey. He tackles steep steps and kopjes like an eager teenager and spends hours each day walking among his people, chatting over their problems.

Dressed in his red golf cap, seaman's jersey, black slacks, heather socks and fawn suede sneakers he stands with me now — master of all he surveys on a huge boulder on a kopje overlooking his picturesque 1 699-ha settlement Soekmear, 50km north of Pietersburg.

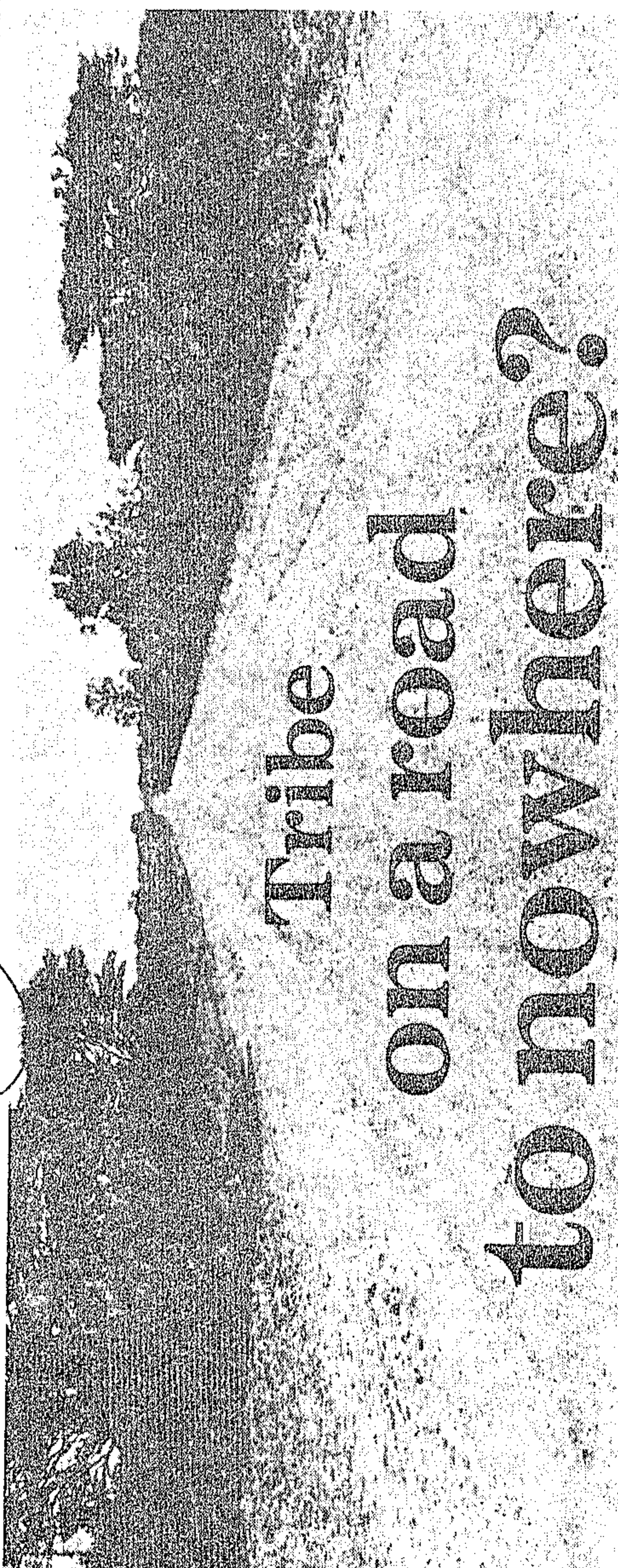
He says softly: "This is our land. Part of it was given to us by President Kruger. The rest we have bought. We shall not leave, unless they bring in the guns. We have nothing to defend ourselves with."

The view that meets our gaze speaks for itself — and for the chief. Tastefully decorated bungalows, a few double-storey houses, traditional rondavels and ancient and modern arches exude their distinctly different charms. The land is bush-looking and cultivated. Healthy Afrikaner cattle, sheep and goats abound. Flowing rivers sparkle in the sunlight.

Chief George Ramokgopa, a part-time school teacher, is the chief of the intensely proud and hard-working Batlokwa — a combination of the chief's own 45 000-strong tribe and that of the neighbouring 1 000-strong Machaka tribe. Between them they live on 728ha of arable land.

The two chiefs are related in many ways. But for many decades the tribes have operated autonomously. Now, ritually, they have been drawn together under the same banner as the result of the 1976 African Government's decision to remove them to a separate, parched area between Chum and Vivo just over the border in the north-west.

As a result, leaders of the



Tribe ON a road to NOWHERE?

Part of the sandy scrubland earmarked for the resettlement of the Batlokwa tribe north of Pietersburg.

terms of the South African Government's master plan for the consolidation of the homelands, the removal of the offending "black spot".

From the Government's standpoint the excision has two obvious advantages, in theory anyway: to neatenthe boundaries of Lebowa and to make available thousands of hectares of good farming land to white farmers.

In fact rumours are circulating among the Batlokwa that already white farmers are inquiring about buying sections of the tribal land.

These rumours, according to Batlokwa elders, are angering the tribesmen but at the same time hardening their resolve to stay put.

Within a few months of the proclamation of excision, rumours of the impending removal of the Batlokwa people were rife.

BOS MITCHCOCK, Race Relations Correspondent, has spent several days conducting an on-the-spot inquiry into the predicament facing 80 000 Batlokwa tribesmen threatened with removal from their beloved land north of Pietersburg — an area that has been their home for the past 200 years. He warns that if the South African Government carries out the threat there could be unnecessary distress. He describes the site of the proposed resettlement as "one of those places that remind you of the end of the world".

African Government. Last week the charge was withdrawn.

On July 4, the Batlokwa addressed a memorandum to Minister Koornhof requesting that Proclamation R217 be withdrawn and that a halt be called to plans for the tribe's removal. His reply to that memorandum was that he would give the matter his "deepest thought".

No official removal notice has yet been served on the tribe. The elders of the tribe point out that apart from sentimental reasons, there are a number of

He pauses, looking me straight in the eye. "The area is completely reclaimed. All we need is assistance with modern farming techniques and the installation of electricity to encourage industries."

Chief Ramokgopa moves over to the family piano. He plays, quite professionally, a soulful hymn. "We pray to stay here," he says as he plays. "This is a religious community with many denominations, all thriving."

Above him on the wall hangs a painting depicting in group form four generations of Batlokwa chiefs, all of whom spent their lives in this area of the Northern Transvaal.

"To move us," Chief Ramokgopa says, "would be a kind of madness. We don't believe it will happen. We believe that in the end sanity will prevail."

Why did he believe that "Look at Crossroads, says." Look at Alexa Township. Minister Koo saw that sanity prevailed eventually. Why not her Batlokwa?"

Next morning we set off the 100km drive to the area which the Batlokwa are said to be destined for resettlement the north-western Transvaal. Far from the network of tarred roads, along dirt roads thick and treacherous with sand and stones, we found a village of Bochum. It comprises little more than a post station, a few houses, a provisions store, a bottle store and beerhall.

More than 20km away had pointed out to us the proposed new home of the Batlokwa — an area notable for grand-scale desolation, its extent and stony scrubland, its excessive heat and lack of water. One of those places that minds you of the end of the world.

"It's a road to nowhere," informant remarked.

Even the trees looked like burnt-out skeletons. And, as if as we could ascertain, even the rainy season the rainfall scanty.

Not surprisingly, there are no flowing rivers in the area. And it seems highly unlikely from what the locals say, that the underground water supply could guarantee the survival of a population of 80 000 and the livestock.

Any professional observer would be distressed by the thought of a community like the Batlokwa being forcibly moved to such a hellish spot. And one can only hope that the Government will indeed, as Dr Koornhof said, give this tribe the predicament its "deepest thought".

Because the distressing fact is that if the right decision is not made, Batlokwa might become another South African tragedy.

RDM

14/8/79

111

The young Chief Edward Machaka was badly hurt recently when he was knocked down by a car and is in hospital in Pietersburg. So the full weight of Batlokwa affairs now rests on the shoulders of Chief Ramakgopa and the inter-tribal committee.

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

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

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

It all started in 1977 when the Botlokwa area was excised by South Africa from Lebowa.

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

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

As the tribe's Johannesburg attorneys point out, by excising the settlement from Lebowa it automatically becomes a "black spot" in a white area — a situation warranting, in

ister, Dr Cecile Mafuti, at Seshego. He made it clear that he virulently opposed the removal of the Batlokwa. He informed the leaders that he had already pleaded with the South African Government to permit the tribe to remain on their ancestral land.

The next development came two weeks later when the Chief Commissioner for the Northern Transvaal, Mr J Pieterse, summoned Chief Ramokgopa and Chief Machaka to his office in Pietersburg.

According to sources close to the Batlokwa who were present at the meeting, Mr Pieterse was terse and unfriendly. He instructed the chiefs that they and their people were to be removed. The implication was that the removal was cut and dried. "It is futile to discuss the matter," he told them.

The chiefs requested Mr Pieterse to invite a senior official of his department to address the Batlokwa. They pointed out that the date of the meeting should suit the majority of heads of families who are employed in urban areas, some of them up to 500km away.

The latter request was not met. On November 15 last year Deputy Secretary Serfontein addressed a meeting on the removal issue consisting mainly of women of the Batlokwa. Nevertheless, Mr Serfontein appeared to be sympathetic and promised to forward a memorandum to Dr Koornhof.

Some months later, Chief Ramokgopa was again summoned to a meeting in Pietersburg by a South African official. The chief asked what was to be discussed. The official declined to tell him. As a result of the official's attitude, the chief refused to attend the meeting. He was later charged under the Bantu Administration Act with refusing to obey a lawful order given by an official of the South

Batlokwa should remain where they are:

• The tribe is at present 50k from both Pietersburg and Louis Trichardt. Many of the heads of households work in Pietersburg, travelling daily by bus on a relatively cheap monthly or weekly ticket. They would not be able to travel daily from the Borchum-Viv area, thus creating an additional migrant-worker syndrome and resulting in family disruption and resentment against the authorities.

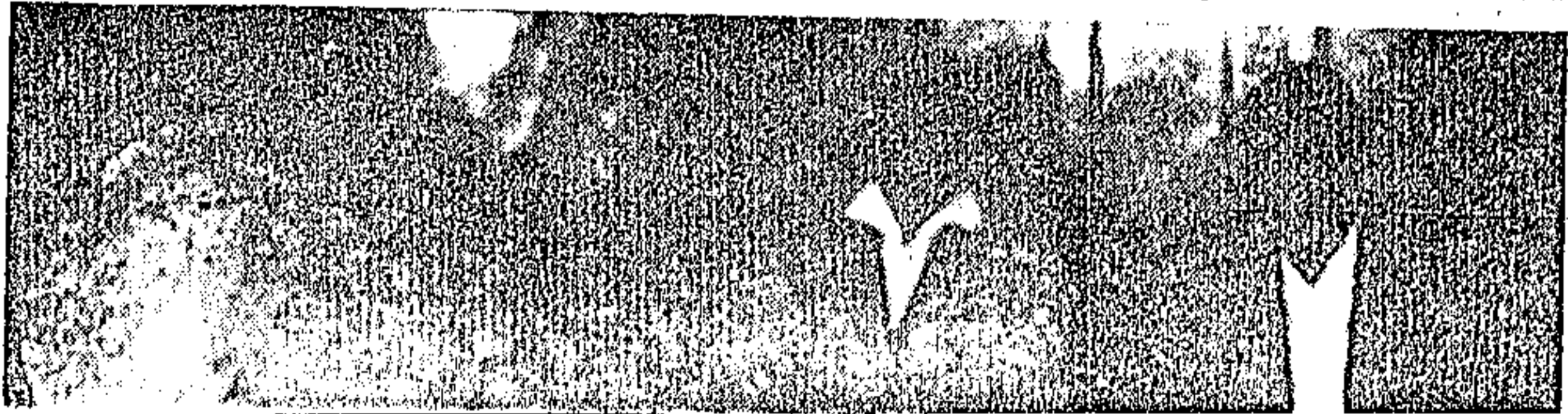
• The standard of living of the Batlokwa would decline severely in the resettlement area, while the cost of living would rise dramatically due to the area's remoteness.

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

• The Batlokwa people have been removed twice before, in 1945 and 1958. Though these moves were only a matter of a few kilometres in the name of the Government's Betterment Scheme, the tribe suffered considerable losses, including the demolition of their churches and schools and the confiscation of their donkeys — and not a cent was paid in compensation.

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

When we arrived at Ga-Ramokgopa the chief was listening to the news on the English programme of the SABC. He sat on the stoep of his new home, wearing that red golf cap with "8 Birdie" inscribed on the badge, his ear glued to the expensive transistor that



22/8/79 (11) Post.

Raise salaries first then bus fares--calls

By MATHATA TSEDU

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

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

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

Mr Esrom Manamela (29), of Zone 2, Seshego, said: "Our salaries are never increased by 50%, but the fares are increased by over 50%. If they are not go-

ing to cancel the increases, then they should improve the service and have buses drop people in town and not at the far-placed bus rank which is two kilometres from the centre of town."

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

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

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

Dr Phatudi was not available for comment yesterday. He was said to be in a Cabinet meeting throughout the day.

Planned bus boycott finds full support

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23/8/79

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

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

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

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

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

Mr Sy Boshomane of the Bovenga Press said people should unite and boycott the "BIC-owned buses. Harris (owner of Hamba Buye) is a black man and

By MATHATHA TSEDU

he would have sympathy for us because he understands the black man's position".

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

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

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

Mennonite Central Committee se Konferensie oor: 'Die Rol van Geskiedkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone, Botswana. Verhandelingsvoorgelê oor: 'The Role of Churches in Promoting Justice in Southern Africa' (Oktober).

Konferensie van die Afrikaanse Calvinistiese Beweging, Potchefstroom (Oktober).

(c) Deelname aan Welsyns- Professionele en Openbare Organisasies

Die Direkteur het aktief gebly in die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasse-Verhoudings as 'n lid van die Weskaap-Distrikskomitee, die Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee en van die Raad.

Hy is Voorsitter van die Quaker Service Fund in die Kaap, die diensafdeling van die Godsdienstige Vriendekring (Quakers), wat gemeenskapontwikkeling op die platteland en in die stadsgebiede bevorder.

Die Direkteur is gekies as lid van die Raad van die Vereniging vir Sosiologie in Suidelike Afrika. Hy is ook 'n lid van die Suid-Afrikaanse Sosiologiese Vereniging en van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging. Hy is aangestel as die Suid-Afrikaanse afgevaardigde in die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging vir die tydperk 1978-1982.

WAARDERING EN DANK

Ek is altyd dankbaar vir die geleentheid wat die jaarverslag bied om my waardering te betuig aan lede van die Akademiese Advieskomitee en die Beheerraad vir hulle leiding, aanmoediging en belang in die aangeleenthede van die Sentrum.

Die Universiteit van Kaapstad het benevens 'n bydrae tot die bedryfskoste van die Sentrum, ook vir die Sentrum sedert sy stigting in kantoorruimte voorsien. Met die uitbreiding van personeel het ons die huisie op die laer

BY MATHATHA
TSEDU

THE anti-bus fare increase meeting scheduled for the Seshogo Stadium yesterday did not take place. An hour after the meeting was due to start, with only a handful of people at the stadium, heavy rains started falling which lasted for more than five hours. None of the orga-

Bus fares meeting stopped by rain

While the meeting could be contacted. The new fares come into effect today. Meanwhile the two students who were seriously injured last Thursday evening when Seshogo students attacked buses are still in hospital. Mr Jerry Tshichidzo and Mr Ehijah Pitusa were stabbed when Mohlakaneng students attacked Kwenamoloto students after Kwenamoloto had beaten them 1-0 in a schools league game. Damage estimated at R5 300 was caused to Lebowa Transport buses and buildings of Kwenamoloto Training College. Seven people were detained for questioning by police, according to Captain P Mojela of the Seshogo Police.

Friends (Quakers) en van die American Friends Service Committee deurgebring. Hy het 'n aantal konferensies in verskillende dele van die land bygewoon, baie vergaderings toegesprek en senior beamptes van die Carnegie Corporation, van Community Relations Services van die Departement van Justisie van die Amerikaanse regering, van die American Friends Service Committee en kollegas verbonde aan verskeie universiteite besoek.

Gedurende Augustus en September het die Direkteur Engeland, Nederland, Switserland, Swede, Israel en Zambië besoek. Hy het vooraanstaande joernaliste, Suid-Afrikaanse diplomaate, senior amptenare van die Suid-Afrika-Stigting en verskeie regerings betrokke by Suid-Afrikaanse belange ontmoet. Hy het besprekings gevoer met stigtings, trusts en opvoedkundige verenigings. As gevolg van sy besoek aan Nederland het hy 'n toelae vir die Konstruktiewe Program ontvang van die Algemeen Diakonaal Bureau van die Gereformeerde Kerken in Holland.

- Mnr K. Bosman
- Professor A. Cupido
- Mnr N. Daniels
- Mnr Achmat Davids
- Professor R.J. Davies
- Professor J.J. Degenaar
- Mnr René de Villiers
- Dr I.D. du Plessis
- Professor J.J.F. Durand
- Professor J.B. du Toit
- Mnr A. Fiederman
- Professor R.F. Fuggle
- Mnr G.J. Gerwel
- Eerw. D. Guma
- Professor A. Paul Hare
- Dr Gertrud Heydorn
- Mnr F.A. Jacobs
- Mnr H.M. Jimba
- Mnr H.W. Middelmann
- Eerw. M.T.L. Moletsane
- Professor A.D. Muller
- Sheik A. Najaar
- Mnr Victor Norton
- Professor N.J.J. Olivier
- Mnr L. Phillips
- Professor H.P. Pollak
- Mnr W.J. September
- Mnr Franklin Sorun
- Mnr P.M. Sonn
- Regter J.H. Steyn
- Mnr R. Tobias
- Professor R.E. van der Ross
- Professor J.H. van Rooyen
- Mev. S. Walters
- Professor F.A.H. Wilson

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navorsings-Fellows het aansienlik tot die Sentrum se program bygedra: dr Sheila T. van der Horst, afgetrede mede-professor van Ekonomie, U.K., en professor J.L. Boshoff, gewese Rektor van die Universiteit van die Noorde.

LIDMAATSKAP

... die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies

Phatudi
rejects
Alliance

THE Lebowa Chief Minister, Dr C N Phatudi, has rejected the idea of a Black Alliance and said it could not be a solution to South Africa's problems.

Speaking at a Lebowa Chamber of Commerce banquet on Saturday evening, where certificates of merit and other prizes were given to members, Dr Phatudi said exclusive alliances "like the Sons of England, the Black Alliance and Broederbond" have in them the very seeds of discord that would kill this country."

He said what was needed was the recognition of a man's worth and not his colour. Other speakers included Mr Sam Motsuenyane of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce, and Leboco president, Dr M S Makunyanane.

Professor E.V. Anderson
Professor J.F. Beekman
Professor J.F. Brock
Mr C.S. Corder
Professor W.H.B. Dean
Dr J.P. Duminy
Professor G.F.R. Ellis
Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn
Mr E.V.E. Howes
Professor M.F. Kaplan
Ds. W.A. Landman
Mr G.K. Lindsay
Sir Richard Luyt
Professor S.J. Saunders
Professor H.W. van der Merwe
Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
Professor Monica Wilson

III
27/8/79

111

Disease fears in water crisis

By JOE THOLOE
RESIDENTS of Motema, a Lebowa homeland township near Groblersdal, who have been short of fresh water for four months, fear they may be hit by an epidemic of diseases.

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

The houses in the township have inside toilets,

and these are not flushed all day and night, until the next run of water in the morning.

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

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

available container with water.

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

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

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

BOREHOLES

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

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

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

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

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



Children carrying buckets of water from the reservoir at the one end of Motema Township.

Logiese vereniging is die amptelike afgevaardigde van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

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Gedurende die verskeie Sentrum die volgende

A. Mobiliteit en Po

Hierdie projek is 'n soek onder die kleureiland is onderneem.

278

Youths face bus stoning charge

SEVEN youths have been charged with public violence following the stoning of four Lebowa Transport buses and a school building in Lebowa, on August 23.

The seven are Solly Mabitsela (19), Komape Marumo (21), Johannes Rabodiba (17), Joseph Geina (no age given), Jack Ledwaba (18), Richard Makgobotloane (18) and Peter Sephofo (20).

They will appear in court again on Monday.

CHARGE

The charge follows the fracas on August 23 when Mohlakameng High School students attacked the Kwenamoloto Training College after losing a school league game.

Damage estimated at R5 300 was caused to Lebowa Transport buses and the training college buildings.

Two students were seriously injured in the incident and were admitted to hospital for a week.

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1. What is the balance on deferral of the plant at 31.12.19.7, a
 - a) deferral method
 - b) liability method?
 2. Show how the tax charge will income statement for the year assuming
 - a) deferral method
 - b) liability method

(assume there are no other items causing timing differences)
 3. How will the answer to 2. be affected by the existence of an extraordinary gain on disposal of a division of the company, amounting to R70 000, all of which was taxable, in the 19.7 financial year?
 4. How does the answer to 3. change if the R70 000 is now a deductible loss, which can be set off against the taxable income from other sources of R50 000? Draw up the income statement assuming the deferral method is used.
 5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.
- Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under
- a) liability method
 - b) deferral method
- Assume the tax rate remains 42%

Gatsha slams Phatudi

INKATHA president and chairman of the South African Black Alliance, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, yesterday launched a bitter attack on Lebo-wa Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi, labelling him a "pawn in the government game of divide and rule".

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

Chief Buthelezi said it

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

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

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

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

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



Dr Cedric Phatudi

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

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

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

Water crisis health scare

By JOE THLOLOE

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

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

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

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

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

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

This week residents said the shortage was worse. There were now houses that did not get even the two hours of water.

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

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

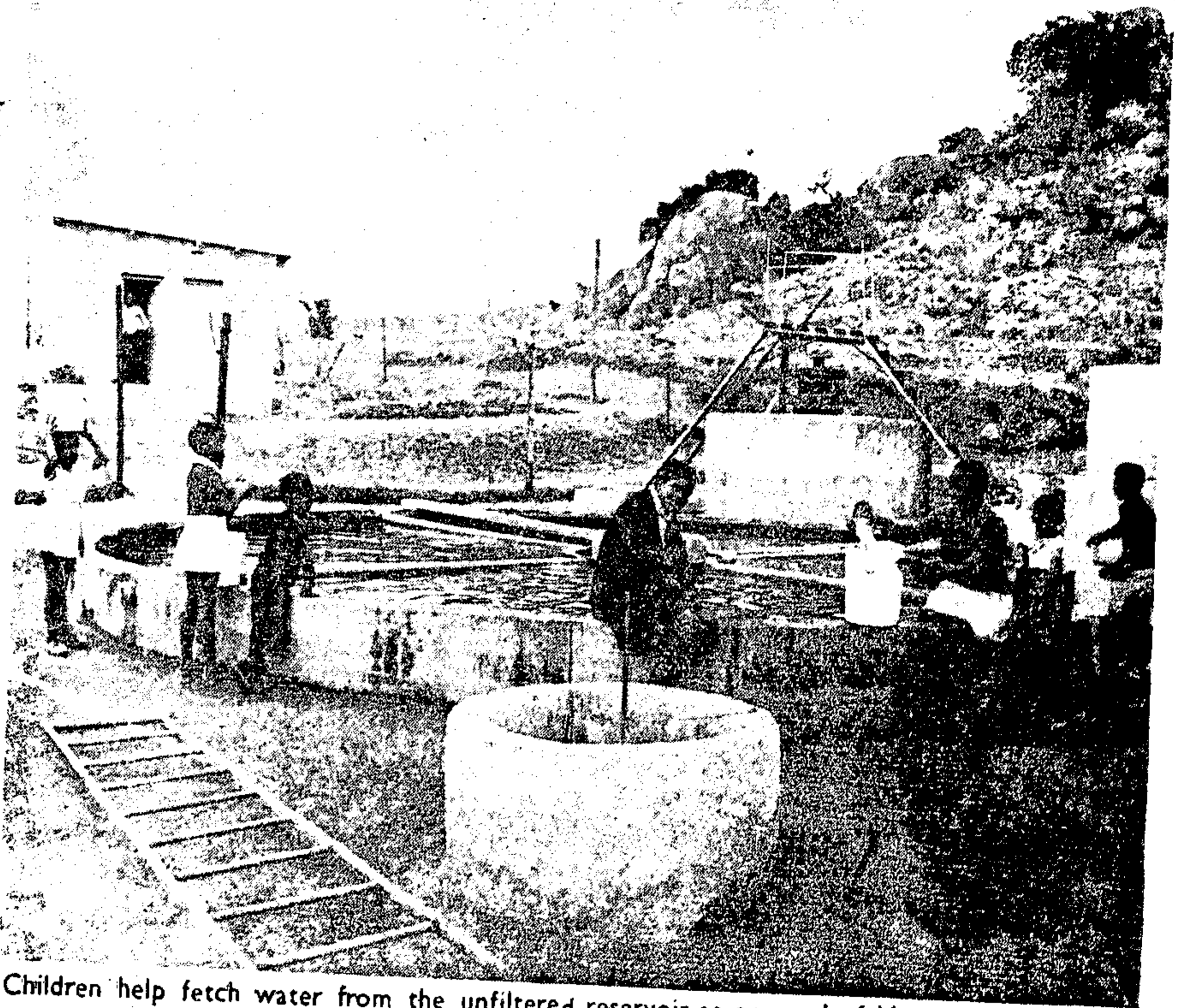
"The third borehole has now been dug and we have had some rain," Mr Marishane said yesterday. "So residents are getting more water, from five to 10 o'clock in the morning."

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

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

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

Mr Marishane: Work is proceeding on the erection of a dam near here.



Children help fetch water from the unfiltered reservoir at one end of Motetema township.



Phatudi's reply to criticism



Dr Cedric Phatudi
"conference of all lead-
ers."

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

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

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

OBSTACLE

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

Dr Phatudi was, howev-

By MATHATHA TSEDU

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

Another opposition member, Mr M W Chueu, said the alliance served black solidarity. It is intended to be a political power base to accommodate all the dispossessed people

who are against apartheid. It is very ridiculous for him to reject the alliance."

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

Hundreds

GENERALLY

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QUESTIONS

DEFERRED TAX

escape removal

Star 5/10/79
III
277

A. Alpha Limited on 1 May 19.6. straight line. tax purposes, balance. Tax and taxable in respectively, and 19.7

1. What is the balance of the plant and equipment
a) deferred tax
b) liability

By Graham Fysh and Dirk Nel

Pietersburg

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

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

2. Show how the tax is treated in the income statement assuming

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

disclosed in the period ended 31 December 19.7,

a) deferred tax
b) liability

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

other items causing

3. How will the tax be treated in the income statement of an extraordinary company, amounting to R70 000 in the 19.7 financial year?

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

affected by the existence of a division of the company, all of which was taxable,

4. How does the tax treatment of a deductible loss from other income affect the income statement?

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

What if the R70 000 is now a set off against the taxable income of R10 000? Draw up the deferral method is used.

5. Further to Not Profit Before Tax

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

What if the company has a set off of R60 000 in 19.8.

Draw up the income statement under

Opposition

a) liability
b) deferred tax

The village, which housed 3 000 people, consists largely of thatch roofed mud huts and the occasional brick house.

For the 19.8 financial year

Assume the tax

It is neat, clean and the gardens are well kept with the occasional neatly trimmed hedge.

Chief Makgatho agreed to the removal of his people from Dwarsrivier, near Matoks, in the Soekme-kaar area, to Kromhoek, near Vivo, but most of the tribe are against the plan.

The other two Batlokwa chiefs, Chief Machaka and Chief Ramoggopa are opposed to any resettlement moves.

This week, Lebowa's

Lebowa villagers flee to avoid removal

▶▶ From page 1

Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi, added his voice of protest, and called for a total reviewing of the entire resettlement issue, in the same manner as those in the Cape and elsewhere.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof has said several times that he is not in favour of moving people against their will.

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

Many of the people fled into the veld and it has now been established that they are living in crude shacks in the Machaka area, a few kilometres from their former homes.

Meanwhile, active resistance by the remaining tribesmen appeared to crumble yesterday, as a large fleet of trucks bearing GG registrations shuttled between Dwarsrivier and Kromhoek.

The vehicles carrying people and their belongings each returned empty in quick succession, and the removals continued unabated all day.

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

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

Rivers in the area are dry, and the water supply to the tent villages is coming from boreholes. On the credit side, the grazing looks promising, but this is obviously a short-term asset.

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

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

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

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

Forced village

QUESTIONS

DEFERRED TA

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Star 6/10/79

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

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

2. Show h
income
assumi

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

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

- a) Yesterday, hundreds of the villagers fled into the surrounding bush with all their goods. There they set up temporary homes in shacks, at the local soccer stadium or under thorn trees.
- b) are no other items causing

3. How wi
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Mr Wentzel said he believed those who had fled would eventually move of their own accord once the momentum of the resettlement, expected to take some weeks, was under way.

2. be affected by the existence
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70 000, all of which was taxable,
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4. How do
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He gave the assurance that no force would be used. Police on the scene were there to maintain order and not to carry out the removals, he said.

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

5. Furthe
profit

The resettlement was taking place with the full co-operation of the tribal authority. Mr Wentzel said. In any community, there would always be "perverse people" who acted against the authority and who caused problems by differing with other tribesmen.

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Land plea

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

back if it was not used for resettlement.

He added that two other tribes in the area were not prepared to move. Negotiations with them were still proceeding.

"It is our standpoint that in the case of all removals, agreement must be reached in negotiation with tribal authorities," he said. He appealed to white politicians not to interfere with tribal authorities in the making of their decisions as it was a delicate matter in tribal society if a chief's authority was undermined.

The villagers admit Chief Makgatho agreed to the move, but said they did not agree with it and had not been consulted.

When the resettlement move began on Monday, some of the villagers went along peacefully. But on Tuesday there was resistance and the police were called in to assist. Some of the villagers resisted violently and were arrested.

Bitter

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

Yesterday, no removals took place.

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

Fifteen of the arrested villagers are to appear in court at Bantelerskop on October 18 charged with assault, malicious damage to property and trespassing.

6/11/79

VILLAGERS RESIST

None taken by 'scruff of neck'

MOVE AND IT STOPS

Weekend Argus Correspondent

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

This assurance was given today by the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Mr Greyling Wentzel, following resistance to the scheme.

Mr Wentzel said tribesmen who wished to move could be taken to the re-

settlement area — in the heart of Lebowa — but no one would be 'taken by the scruff of his neck.'

Yesterday hundreds fled into the bush.

Would move

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

Resettlement was taking place with the co-operation of the Tribal Authority, Mr Wentzel said.

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

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

Agreement

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

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

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

Hundreds of bitter villagers carted their belongings into the bush and to villages controlled by Chief Machaka and Chief Ramokgopa, who had defied the plan.

A commission

No removals took place yesterday. The conflict came at a time when a commission under Mr Henrie van der Walt, MP, had produced far-reaching consolidation proposals.

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

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Moves: tribe defiant

Sunday Post

7/10/79

271

SUNDAY POST Reporter

HUNDREDS of families of the Makgato tribe are still defying Government attempts to move them from their home at Dwarsrivier in the Northern Transvaal to Kromhoek 100 km away.

Though about 220 of the 614 families have already gone, two of the tribe's three chiefs and their people have refused to budge.

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

And now the local Commissioner for Co-operation and Development for the area, Mr J S J Pieterse, is threatening the refugees with prosecution.

He said his department was

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

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

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

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

Chief Makgatho agreed to the removal of his people from Dwarsrivier, near Matoks, in the Seekonk area, to Krom-

hoek, near Vivo, but most of the tribe are against the plan.

The other two Batlokwa chiefs, Chief Machaka and Chief Ramokgopa, are opposed to any resettlement moves.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, has said on several occasions that he is not in favour of moving people against their will.

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

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

Rivers in the area are dry and the water supply to the tent villages is coming from boreholes.

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD
1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots

tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

43

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SPRING GREEN SALAD
1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley

1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

44

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

CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD

2 lbs sliced green beans
2 chopped onions

1 d salt, level
2 cups water

Mrs Fuller, East London

Boil the beans (elbeed) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.

Sauce:
1 1/2 cups sugar
1 d curry powder

1 heaped T flour
1/2 bottle vinegar

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Eat it.

APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

1 medium head lettuce, torn in bite-size pieces (4 cups)
2 cups sliced apple
1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) tartarin orange sections, drained
1 6 1/2 oz can tuna, drained and broken in large chunks

1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
2 t soy sauce
1 t lemon juice

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

No. R. 230, 1979
WYSIGING VAN DIE LEBOWA-GRONDWET-
PROKLAMASIE, 1972 (PROKLAMASIE R. 225
VAN 1972)

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 2 (3) van die Grondwet van die Swart State, 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971), wysig ek hierby, met ingang van 1 Oktober 1979, artikel 13 van die Lebowa-grondwetproklamasie, 1972 (Proklamasie R. 225 van 1972), deur subartikel (1) deur die volgende subartikel te vervang:

“(1) Die Kabinet, waarvan minstens vier lede kapteins moet wees, bestaan uit die Hoofminister en sewe ander Ministers.”

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Bloemfontein, op hede die Vier-en-twintigste dag van September Eenduisend Negehonderd Nege-en-sewentig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

No. R. 230, 1979 1110 66-6677
AMENDMENT OF THE LEBOWA CONSTITU-
TION PROCLAMATION, 1972 (PROCLAMATION
R. 225 OF 1972)

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 2 (3) of the Black States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), I hereby amend, with effect from 1 October 1979, section 13 of the Lebowa Constitution Proclamation, 1972 (Proclamation R. 225 of 1972), by the substitution for subsection (1) of the following subsection:

“(1) The Cabinet, at least four members of which shall be chiefs, shall consist of a Chief Minister and seven other Ministers.”

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

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

(111) 8/10/79

The agony behind 'resettlement': A tribe defies its chief and Government When they come for us we shall not be here

By Graham Fysh
All day and all night they streamed across the dusty road.

A woman balanced a 40-gallon water drum on her head.

Behind her came a young girl pushing a wheelbarrow piled with wooden stumps

Not far behind, a young boy walking alongside his mother bore a kettle, a pot and food in a large brown paperbag.

"We don't want to move," said a wrinkled elder tribesman, leaning on his stick. "So we are making sure that when they come again to take us respectively, for and 19.7

us a way we won't be here."

By Friday afternoon, the village in which the people of Chief Solomon Makgatho had lived was deserted.

The tribal village is at Dwarstree, 5 km off the Great North Road that runs up to Zimbabwe Rhodesia. It is in the corridor that runs between the two pieces of Lebova and that the Government seems likely to want to keep in South African hands.

Chief Makgatho agreed to the removal of his people to a site 100 km away in Lebova. "But the chief didn't discuss it with us," roared a short, squat villager. "We discussed it in our village shot."

"The police came with dogs," the short man said. "They even fired a warning shot."

"We are fed up with this arrangement."

At the weekend, the tribe was reprieved. When the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Mr Greyling Wentzel, said there would be no forced removals. Only those who wanted to go would be taken.

But whether the people will now return to their village is not certain. They say those who did not want to move last week were grabbed and their goods loaded on to the Government vehicles.

Lebovan villagers worked day and night to remove their belongings from their homes so they could not be taken to a resettlement area 100 km away.



1. What is the balance of the plant at 31 December 19.7
 - a) deferral
 - b) liability
2. Show how the tax income statement for the year ended 31 December 19.7, assuming
 - a) deferral method
 - b) liability method

(assume there are no other items causing timing differences)
3. How will the answer to 2. be affected by the existence of an extraordinary gain on disposal of a division of the company, amounting to R70 000, all of which was taxable, in the 19.7 financial year?
4. How does the answer to 3. change if the R70 000 is non-taxable?

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EXCISION OF CERTAIN LAND FROM RELEASED AREA, DISTRICT OF PIETERSBURG, AND SUBSTITUTION THEREFOR OF CERTAIN OTHER LAND

Whereas I am satisfied that it is in the public interest that the land described in the accompanying Schedule A, of an extent of 590,5401 hectares, which forms part of the Released Area in the District of Pietersburg, Province of the Transvaal, should be excised from the Released Area;

And whereas land in the District of Pietersburg, described in the accompanying Schedule B, of an extent of 584,3187 hectares, being land referred to in section 10 (2) (d) of the Development Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act 18 of 1936), as amended, has been acquired by the South African Development Trust in substitution for, and is of a pastoral or agricultural value at least equivalent to, the land described in the said Schedule A;

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

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

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

SCHEDULE A

The following property in the District of Pietersburg: Portion 8 of Portion 2 of the farm Nootgedacht 913 LS, 590,5401 hectares in extent.

Print

WEGNEEM VAN SEKERE GROND I GESTELDE GEBIED, DISTRIK PIETERBURG EN VERVANGING DAARVAN DEUR ANDER GROND

Nademaal ek daarvan oortuig is dat dit in bare belang is dat die grond beskryf in die Bylae A waarvan die grootte 590,5401 hek deel uitmaak van die Oopgestelde Gebied in Pietersburg, provinsie Transvaal, uit die Gebied weggeneem word;

En nademaal grond in die distrik beskryf in bygaande Bylae B, waarvan 584,3187 hektaar is, synde grond waarva 10 (2) (d) van die Ontwikkelingstrust en 1936 (Wet 18 van 1936), soos gewysig, mel is, deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Ontwikkeling is in die plek van en van minstens 'n gel of landbouwaarde is as, die grond beskryf Bylae A;

So is dit dat ek, kragtens die bevoegdhe by artikel 2 (2) van genoemde Wet, hierby die grond beskryf in genoemde Bylae A geneem word uit die Oopgestelde Gebie vervanging daarvan die grond beskryf Bylae B toegevoeg word tot die Oopges

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seel van van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede twintigste dag van Augustus Eenduisend Nege-en-seventig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

BYLAE A

Ondervermelde eiendom in die distrik Gedeelte 8 van Gedeelte 2 van die plaas 913 LS, groot 590,5401 hektaar.

SCHEDULE B

The following properties in the District of Pietersburg:

Portion 18, Remainder of Portion 11 and the Remainder of Portion 12 of the farm Majebaskraal 1002 LS, 584,3187 hectares in extent.

BYLAE B

Ondervermelde eiendomme in die distrik Pietersburg:

Gedeelte 18, Restant van Gedeelte 11 en die Restant van Gedeelte 12 van die plaas Majebaskraal 1002 LS, groot 584,3187 hektaar.

... into programmes is an art. Pole, an econo- of Health, writes: ...iveness of a given amount of money when spent ...ives, so that choices can be formulated in ...atives we might afford - so many geriatric ...so many child welfare clinics, etc. ...t traditionally arranged on this basis but in ...as', 'transport', 'medicines', etc. A separa- ...ture on different disease groups or age groups

...uld, in my view, be mainly determined ...taking of which one wishes it to con- ...uggest that where decisions are primarily ...r moral judgement - of determining basic ...want the activities to be compared to ...grammes - the mentally handicapped against ...ere it is a more technical question of ...es can best be achieved - drug therapy ...rapy - one would want the activities to ...n a particular programme. This distinc- ...onomic jargon of slightly older vintage - ...d cost-effectiveness; and through that ...eoclassical welfare economics, which attempts ...etween the choice of the composition of the ...he choice of the set of resources from ...be produced. The former is, in a broad ...stes, values, or utilities; the latter is ...". ...an easy matter to make a hard and fast ...nical matters and matters of values or ...services. From one point of view, the ...nt schizophrenics in hospital or in the ...one. Which is the cheaper way to fulfill ...'s requirements for the treatment of this ...are originally became fashionable as a ...The practitioners are very apt to muddle ...arguments when it suits them, and the ...rators equally so when it suits them, ...ern is to keep them separate".

and those in which the role of the public through political

No. R. 247, 1979

111

AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATION R. 156 OF 1979--AREA IN RESPECT OF WHICH THE LEBOWA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 1 (2) of the Black States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act

No. R. 247, 1979

WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIE R. 156 VAN 1979--GEBIED TEN OPSIGTE WAARVAN DIE LEBOWA- WETGEWENDE VERGADERING IN- GESTEL IS

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 1 (2) van die Grondwet van die Swart State, 1971 (Wet

GG 6699

21 of 1971), I hereby amend the Schedule to Proclamation R. 156 of 1971—

(a) by the substitution for paragraph (3) of the following paragraph:

“(3) the area of the Mapulana Regional Authority, as made known by Government Notice 1867, dated 9 November 1962, excluding the portion of the farm Greenvalley 213 KU north and east of the line indicated by beacons A, V, U, T, S, R, Q, P, N, M, L, K, J, H, G, F, E, D and C on Diagram SG A112/79;” and

(b) by the addition of the following paragraphs:

“(6) the portion of the farm Acornhoek 212 KU south of the line indicated by beacons A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, A1, B1, C1, D1, E1, F1, G1, H1, J1, K1, L1, M1, N1, P1, Q1, R1, S1, T1, U1, V1, W1, X1, Y1, Z1, A2, B2 and C2 on Diagram SG A2173/79; the portion of the farm Okkernootboom 211 KU south of the line indicated by beacons A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, P and Q on Diagram SG A110/79; the portion of the farm Buffelshoek 216 KU south and west of the line indicated by beacons A, Z, Y, X, W, V, U, T, S, R, Q, P, N, M, L, K, J, H, G, F, E, D and C on Diagram SG A113/79;

(7) the farm Dwarsloop 248 KU, excluding Portion 1 thereof (Diagram SG A249/79); and

(8) the farms Oakley 285 KU, and Alexandria 286 KU, and Portions 1 of the farms Marite 287 KU and Xanthia 253 KU (Diagram SG A250/79), Portion 2 of the farm Burlington 217 KU (Diagram SG A2314/79) and the remaining extent of the farm Dingleydale 229 KU.”

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Fifth day of October, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-nine.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

21 van 1971), wysig ek hierby die Bylae van Proklamasie R. 156 van 1971—

(a) deur paragraaf (3) deur die volgende paragraaf te vervang:

“(3) die gebied van die Mapulana-streeksowerheid, soos bekendgemaak by Goewermentskennisgewing 1867 van 9 November 1962, met uitsluiting van die gedeelte van die plaas Greenvalley 213 KU noord en oos van die lyn aangedui deur bakens A, V, U, T, S, R, Q, P, N, M, L, K, J, H, G, F, E, D en C op Kaart LG A112/79;” en

(b) deur die volgende paragrawe by te voeg:

“(6) die gedeelte van die plaas Acornhoek 212 KU suid van die lyn aangedui deur bakens A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, A1, B1, C1, D1, E1, F1, G1, H1, J1, K1, L1, M1, N1, P1, Q1, R1, S1, T1, U1, V1, W1, X1, Y1, Z1, A2, B2, en C2 op Kaart LG A2173/79; die gedeelte van die plaas Okkernootboom 211 KU suid van die lyn aangedui deur bakens A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, P en Q op Kaart LG A110/79; die gedeelte van die plaas Buffelshoek 216 KU suid en wes van die lyn aangedui deur bakens A, Z, Y, X, W, V, U, T, S, R, Q, P, N, M, L, K, J, H, G, F, E, D en C op Kaart LG A113/79;

(7) die plaas Dwarsloop 248 KU, met uitsluiting van Gedeelte 1 daarvan (Kaart LG A249/79); en

(8) die plase Oakley 285 KU, en Alexandria 286 KU, en Gedeeltes 1 van die plase Marite 287 KU en Xanthia 253 KU (Kaart LG A250/79), Gedeelte 2 van die plaas Burlington 217 KU (Kaart LG A2314/79) en die Resterende Gedeelte van die plaas Dingleydale 229 KU.”

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Vyfde dag van Oktober Eenduisend Negehonderd Nege-en-sewentig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

232

the effectiveness of a given amount of money when spent on different objectives, so that choices can be formulated in the alternatives we might afford - so many geriatric centres, so many child welfare clinics, etc. centres are not traditionally arranged on this basis but in 'salaries', 'transport', 'medicines', etc. A separate expenditure on different disease groups or age groups expenditure into programmes is an art. Pole, an economist of Health, writes:

ture should, in my view, be mainly determined by the taking of which one wishes it to contribute to the taking of which decisions are primarily financial or moral judgement - of determining basic objectives would want the activities to be compared to present programmes - the mentally handicapped against but where it is a more technical question of objectives can best be achieved - drug therapy or mental therapy - one would want the activities to be within a particular programme. This distinction between an economic jargon of slightly older vintage - benefit and cost-effectiveness; and through that stream of neoclassical welfare economics, which attempts a distinction between the choice of the composition of the outputs and the choice of the set of resources from which they are to be produced. The former is, in a broad sense, the choice of tastes, values, or utilities; the latter is "techniques".

It is not an easy matter to make a hard and fast distinction between technical matters and matters of values or health services. From one point of view, the art to treat schizophrenics in hospital or in the community is a technical one. Which is the cheaper way to fulfil the society's requirements for the treatment of this community care originally became fashionable as a technical itself. The practitioners are very apt to muddle economic arguments when it suits them, and the administrators equally so when it suits them, and the administrator's concern is to keep them separate".⁹

then, entails the attempt at this separation, sort of multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on administrative or economic, together with medical-technical in which the role of the public through political

Stranded students to be taken in

By MATHATHA TSEDU

THE 740 Makgato pupils who are without schools due to the forced removals in the area are to be accommodated in local Botlokwa schools starting today, according to the Botlokwa African Youth Organisation (Bayo).

The Bayo executive said in an interview at the weekend that the instructions to register the students were given by the area's circuit inspector, Mr P Segoo, to the principals of the Kgaragara High School and Botlokwa Higher Primary School, where the stranded pupils are to assemble for registration and distribution to schools.

Neither the circuit inspector, nor the two school principals, could be contacted for comment but the assistant secretary of the Lebowa Education Department, said on Friday that no decision had been taken on the matter as yet. He also said the Bayo petition, which called for action to help the stranded students, had not yet reached his office. The petition was sent by mail.

In the interview Bayo said they were satisfied with the "positive steps" taken by the circuit inspector after their big march last Monday which brought together over 3 000 students. They had, in their petition, demanded school accommodation for the Makgato students and release of some detained students.

They said they would now strive for the release on bail of the students who have been charged as a result of the removal, so that they could write their examinations.

REMOVAL

Meanwhile, removals from the Makgato area have stopped. The village is deserted and only a few houses still stand intact. Amongst them is the school principal's Mr Francois Makgato, a brother to the pro-removal Chief Solomon Makgato. The principal refused to move.

Some of the more than 400 families who have refused to move have built shacks in the Mashaka Village while others have gone as far as Ha-Dikgale, Moletjie and neighbouring white farms to settle.

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

1 fresh green medium size
cabbage
onions
carrots

tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

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

43

SPRING GREEN SALAD

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley

1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

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

CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD

2 lbs sliced green beans
2 chopped onions

1 d salt, level
2 cups water

Mrs Futter, East London

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.

Sauce:
1 1/2 cups sugar
1 d curry powder

1 heaped T flour
1/2 bottle vinegar

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

1 medium head lettuce, torn in
bite-size pieces (4 cups)
2 cups diced apple
1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin
orange sections, drained
1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained
and broken in large chunks

1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad
dressing
2 t soya sauce
1 t lemon juice

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

44



Mr Archie Mogwe, Botswana Foreign Minister . . . spelling it out.

Makgato 740

Not signed in'

By MATHATHA TSEDU

LEBOWA education officials have denied issuing instructions for the registration of the 740 Makgato students in Motlokwa's schools.

The Batlokwa African Youth Organisation (Bayo) had said at the weekend that instructions were given to two principals, of Kgahara High School and Botlokwa Higher Primary School, to register the

stranded people for examinations.

They said the instructions came from the circuit inspector, Mr P Segooa.

But Mr Segooa said yesterday that he had not issued such instructions and added that only the senior department offi-

cial could make such a decision.

The principal of Kgahara, Mr N Moeng, said the Makgato students had assembled at his school yesterday morning, but were not being registered.

He said he had not made any call for the students to come and had no instructions from the circuit inspector to do so.

STRANDED

The Assistant Secretary for Education, Mr D Kobe, said yesterday that his department was awaiting the Bayo petition and said no decision had been made on the 740 students as yet.

He said the inspector would have acted irregularly if he had called for their registration.

The students were left stranded after the demolition of their school during the forced removal in the area.

Bayo officials, who had made a call to the department to make arrangements for the destitute to write their examinations, could yesterday not be reached for comment.

43

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots

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

GIRMAN POI/TIC SALAD

boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
mayonnaise

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

EGG SALAD

hard boiled eggs
salanaise

Cut eggs in half and lay on down. Pour over salanaise.

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

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

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

French dressing:

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

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

chopped onion
salt and pepper

1 cup cucumber, finely sliced
1 cup cooked green peas

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STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

- 1 fresh green medium size cabbage
- onions
- carrots

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

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GERMAN POTATO SALAD

- boiled potatoes
- cooked bacon
- mayonnaise

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

EGG SALAD

- hard boiled eggs
- salanaise

Cut eggs in half and lay on a t down. Pour over salanaise.

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CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

- 1 cup cooked chicken, diced
- 4 T finely chopped walnuts
- french dressing/mayonnaise
- lettuce

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

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

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SPRING GREEN SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

- 1 medium size lettuce
- 2 onions
- parsley

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

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CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD

Mrs Futter, East London

- 2 lbs sliced green beans
- 2 chopped onions

Boil the beans (sliced) with
1 d salt, level
2 cups water

MPs (111) put
subpoena
put off 23/10/79

THE case in which a Lebowa member of Parliament, Mr M J Duba, was subpoenaed to disclose sources of his information in connection with alleged embezzlement of funds in Lebowa, has been postponed indefinitely.

Mr Duba was to have appeared yesterday at the Seshogo Magistrates Court, but the clerk of the court said the case had been postponed indefinitely. He did not know the reason for the postponement but said instructions had come from Lebowa government.

The subpoena related to Mr Duba's allegations in the homeland's Legislative Assembly early this year when he claimed there was a wide ranging corruption, fraud and theft in the finance department.

Police visited him later and demanded his source of information but he declined on grounds of parliamentary privilege. He was later subpoenaed and was to have appeared yesterday.

Department of Justice officials in Lebowa denied knowledge of the order to postpone the case.

1 t lemon juice
1/2 can tuna, drained
and broken in large chunks

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

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processes is essential; and the division will have to be more fine the more discriminating public decisions can be. 10

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2.2 Progra

Methods of where the d processes v precise met in advance analysed b
2.3 Looki

Relief fund for Makgato tribe

SESHEGO. — A relief fund to help destitute Makgato tribesmen in the northern Transvaal was established at the weekend, a spokesman for the Black Academy Staff Association of the University of the North said yesterday.

The chairman of Basa, Mr Sam Motsologane, said the fund had been established by the association and the northern Transvaal region of the Writers' Association of South Africa.

- The fund was aimed at:
- Helping needy people who fled their homes rather than be moved from Dwarsrivier to Kromhoek recently;
 - Buying books and offering special tuition to students whose families had fled; and,
 - Helping to provide legal aid for the tribesmen.

Mr Motsologane called on

teachers to arrange lessons for the estimated 740 Makgato students presently without schools because of the removals.

Meanwhile, the Chief Commissioner for the Department of Co-operation and Development in the Northern Transvaal, Mr J S J Pieterse, said the question of school examinations and accommodation in the area was in the hands of the Lebowa Department of Education. — Sapa.

that on another, one can do better by with...
programme and increasing expenditure on the first. By simply looking at a breakdown of the budget between programmes, the amounts spent on each may be compared with our intuitive notions of how much 'ought' to be spent on these things. Our judgement will depend on what we consider the benefits of expenditure under each programme to be, a process which cost-benefit analysis seeks to formalise (see below). For example, if it can be shown that expenditure on preventive medicine constitutes approximately 2% of all expenditure on health, it may be felt that the benefits from this kind of provision warrant an increase in the share of the budget allocated to it.

Unfortunately, such intuitive processes can pick out only the grossest incongruities which are recognised by all, whatever criteria of 'value' are used. The optimum level of expenditure on a particular objective is, from the point of view of intuitive judgement, highly uncertain, because of the wide variation in benefits attributable to a particular type of spend-

ing. This is partly due to a deficiency in information on the results of the programmes which can be resolved by recourse to appropriate data. Nevertheless, there will also be differences of judgement which cannot be resolved without prior agreement on the relative valuation of different benefits which have to be fed into the analysis; and in the intuitive process, these two factors may not be differentiated.

A very large proportion of decisions are now taken with no further analysis than this. Any further steps involve a way of systematically valuing the benefits of different programmes to render them comparable to one another.

2.4 An Informal Method for Setting Objectives

The following method for guiding the choice of priorities has been described by John Bryant. It has been used by medical and nursing students in Thailand, and one of its advantages is that it can be used where no numerical data is available. It, therefore, lends itself to discussion, to draw on the experience of a group of people.

Potential health problems are first listed, and then given a score (from one to four pluses) under each of four headings:

Diagram 1: A method of ranking health problems

Problem	Prevalence	Severity	Community concern	Vulnerability to management	Total
Large & poorly spaced families	++++	++++	+++	++	96
Inadequate antenatal & obstetric care	++++	++	++	+++	48
Malnutrition	+++	+++	++	++	36
Need for medical care	++	++	++++	++	32
Specific diseases:					
V.D.	++	++	++	++	16
Dental problems	++++	+	++	++	16
TB	+++	+++	+++	++	54
Common cold *	++++	+	+	-	0
Yaws *	-	++	+++	++++	0

* Added to test scoring method

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size
cabbage
onions
carrots

tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

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

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GERMAN POTATO SALAD

Ethne Beard, Port E

boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
mayonnaise

chopped onion
salt and pepper

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

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EGG SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgew

hard boiled eggs
salanaise

salt and pepper
paprika and parsley

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

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CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

S. Drury, East London

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

1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced
1 cup cooked green peas

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

French dressing:

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

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SPRING GREEN SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley

1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

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

Lebowa tries to offset 'home crisis'

By Mathatha Tsedu

THE Lebowa Department of Interior, which is responsible for housing in the homelands' townships, is presently engaged in negotiations with private companies to help offset the serious housing shortage.

This was disclosed yesterday by the Department's secretary, Mr J H du Bruin, when he reacted to a weekend resolution by the Seshego Village Committee (SCC) which called on the Lebowa Government to "do something about the serious housing shortage".

Mr du Bruin said his Department was aware of the problem and was doing everything in its power to help. "We do not have funds but we are negotiating with the Lebowa Development Corporation and other companies to come in and help. We also appeal to employers to help their employees with loans so

that they can buy stands and build their own houses. The infrastructure is there," he said.

The SCC chairman, Rev M P Malatji, said this week that they were sending a letter to the department calling for action on the housing "crisis".

Mr Malatsi said the Seshego population has increased tremendously. Our children have grown and married and we cannot stay with them in these matchboxes.

PEANUTS

"The government should build houses and stop telling us to build our own. Where do we get the money from with the peanuts we are paid. If they cannot build, they should call private companies to do so and we should pay rents to the companies," he said.

The organisation will hold another meeting at the Seshego Stadium on November 11 to discuss the government's reply to their letter.

24/10/79
bet

and broken in large chunks

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

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processes is essential; and the division will have to be more fine the more discriminating public decisions can be. 10

The results of programme budgeting may be valuable in themselves, although the mere procedure does not necessarily ensure that better decisions will be made. Their potential is realised only if there follows an assessment of the value of expenditure in each programme.

2.2 Programme Evaluation

Methods of evaluation range from simple procedures for looking at costs, where the conclusions are left largely to intuition, to highly complicated processes which present more or less clear-cut solutions. For these more precise methods, most of the value judgements have to be made explicitly in advance. Some points on the spectrum between these two extremes are analysed below.

2.3 Looking at Expenditure

Basically, one is looking for inconsistencies. It was noted that a logical axiom, basic to economics, is that a rand should yield approximately the same value in whichever programme it is spent. If the net social benefit from the marginal expenditure on one programme much exceeds that on another

programme a breakdown may be compared on these three fits of expert analysis seek that expenditure of provision

Phatudi praises harmony

SHESHEGO. - Mutual trust and co-operation was now prevailing between blacks and whites despite the laws of the country, the Lebowa Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi, said in Sheshego yesterday.

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

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

"Lebowa is a land of opportunity and we want to show the whole world that we want peace. This should not be prejudiced by the South African Government's policy of separate development.

"How can you maintain a division of races, especially of blacks, and think that you will convince the world that there is co-operation in your country?" he asked. - Sapa.

Unfortunately, such intuitive processes can pick out only the grossest incongruities which are recognised by all, whatever criteria of 'value' are used. The optimum level of expenditure on a particular objective is, from the point of view of intuitive judgement, highly uncertain, because of the wide variation in benefits attributable to a particular type of spend-

ing. This is partly due to a deficiency in information on the results of the programmes which can be resolved by recourse to appropriate data. Nevertheless, there will also be differences of judgement which cannot be resolved without prior agreement on the relative valuation of different benefits which have to be fed into the analysis; and in the intuitive process, these two factors may not be differentiated.

A very large proportion of decisions are now taken with no further analysis than this. Any further steps involve a way of systematically valuing the benefits of different programmes to render them comparable to one another.

2.4 An Informal Method for Setting Objectives

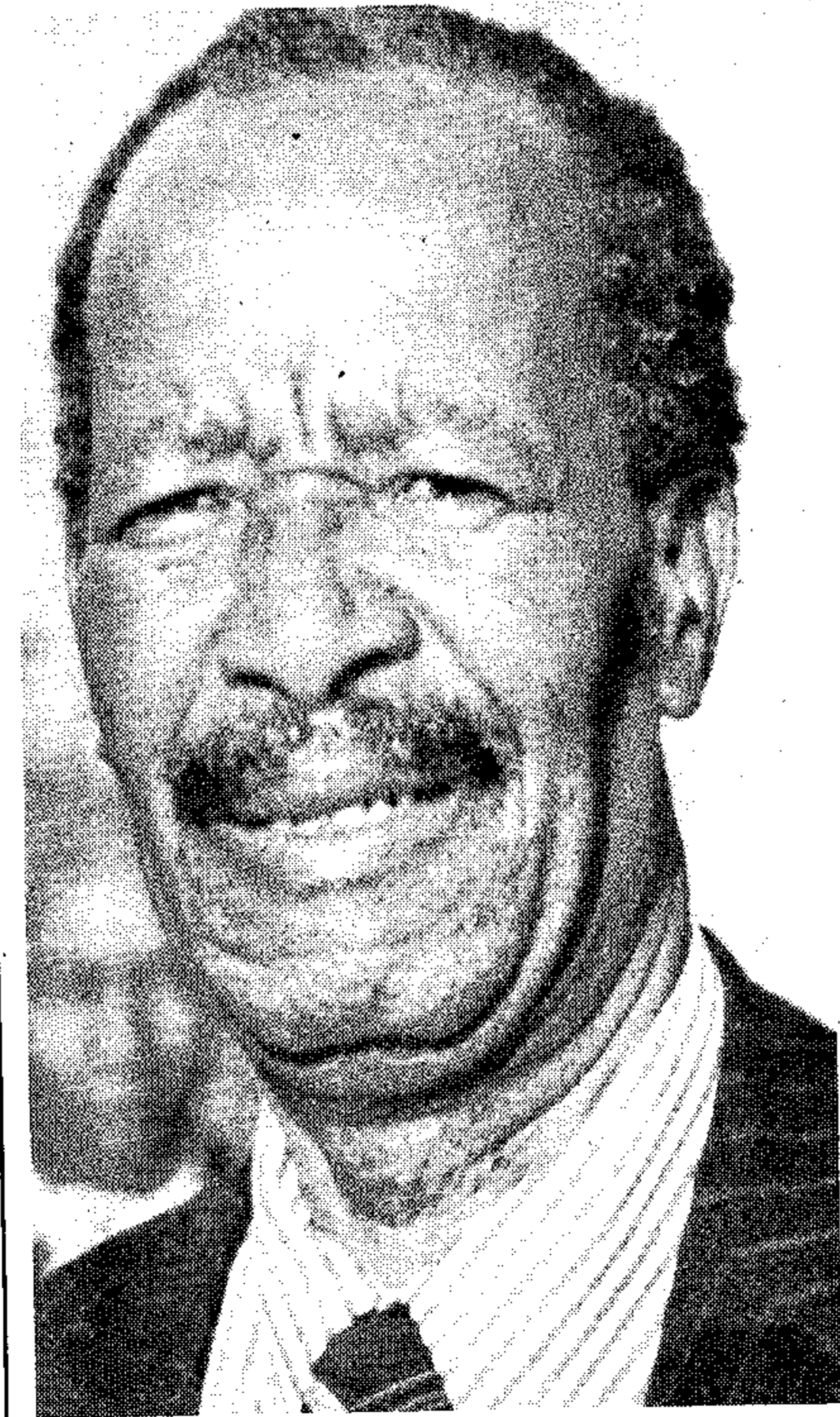
The following method for guiding the choice of priorities has been described by John Bryant. 12 It has been used by medical and nursing students in Thailand, and one of its advantages is that it can be used where no numerical data is available. It, therefore, lends itself to discussion, to draw on the experience of a group of people.

Potential health problems are first listed, and then given a score (from one to four pluses) under each of four headings:

Diagram 1: A method of ranking health problems

Specific diseases:	Prevalence	Severity	Community concern	Vulnerability to management	Total
3 Poorly families ate ante-obstetric citation or medical	++++	++++	+++	++	96
V.D.	+++	++	++	+++	48
Dental problems	++	++	+++	++	36
TB	+++	++	+++	++	48
Common cold *	++++	+	+	-	32
Yaws *	-	++	+++	++++	54

* Added to test scoring method



Chief Minister Phatudi

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

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

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

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

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

—Sapa.

Lebowa drive to create work for jobless

Argus Correspondent

SESHEGO. — The Lebowa Government is expected to announce a budget of more than R100-million for the coming financial year.

Substantial loans from foreign investors have made possible several major development projects. The homeland's Department of Works is to spend R12-million, while the Department of Agriculture will put R7-million into new schemes.

'These figures indicate our determination to provide more job opportunities for our people,' Lebowa's Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi, said. Unemployment was still his Government's biggest problem.

MANY JOBLESS

Mr Andre de Villiers, economic adviser to the Lebowa Government, said there could be as many as 50 000 unemployed in Lebowa. In 1977 there were 33 000 job-seekers — this was 17 percent of the homeland's economically active population.

The percentage in other black states in South Africa was only 12,4 during that period, according to the Lebowa Department of Finance and Economic Affairs.

The Advisory Development Council for Lebowa has estimated that the labour force increases by 16 000 every year. Only 40 percent of them can be accommodated in Lebowa, while 17 percent will become commuters. The remaining 43 percent must find employment as migrant workers.

The development of the homeland's mining and agricultural potential are priorities at present. There are 20 working mines in Lebowa, which employ a total of 10 600 people. The Basotho were previously reluctant to go underground.

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Following a concerted recruiting drive.

The homeland has rich resources of chrome, asbestos, platinum and manganese, which are to be mined on a large scale in future. A large company is conducting research into Lebowa's mineral potential.

IN PIPELINE

A major irrigation scheme for the drought-stricken southern area, a R2,1-million agricultural high school and a coffee industry, are among the projects envisaged by the Department of Agriculture.

The Zebediela Citrus Estate is expected to play an increasingly important role in Lebowa's economy, especially if citrus products can be produced locally.

The Department of Agriculture already operates about 100 agricultural projects throughout the homeland. However, industrial growth has been slow, and only 42 industries have been established.

Lebowa also has a continual struggle to feed thousands of hungry people in remote areas. The South African Government's Department of Co-operation and Development has been asked to subsidise the price of maize meal, so that more people can buy it.

Temporary help is available to those who are completely destitute. They may apply at any magistrate's office for supplies or a small allowance.

'We are gearing our manpower training programme to our needs. This is part of a systematic development plan for Lebowa,' Chief Minister Phatudi said.

GUIDE LINES

A white paper on Lebowa's development policy, believed to be the first by a black state in South Africa, was tabled in the Legislative Assembly this year.

The paper provides guidelines for all agencies involved in the homeland's development, and supports a system of free enterprise. It also promotes a labour-intensive strategy.

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

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Lebowa Turf Club big swindle

SHOCKING revelations about reckless spending of thousands of rands, dishonest transactions and love affairs in hideouts by two white men have emerged after the collapse of the much-publicised scheme to establish a racecourse in Lebowa.

The Lebowa Turf Club (Pty) Limited, the non-existent company that was to run the course, was to have contributed R250 000 towards the construction of the course and a motel, about 15 kilometres from Pietersburg.

The Lebowa government, in anticipation of the "Big Economic Boom", passed legislation in the homeland's Assembly establishing the club earlier this year.

But faster more than a year it has now emerged that the alleged directors of the club, both from Pretoria, were frauds who have swindled a number of white businessmen in the Northern Transvaal of large sums of money.

A businessman in Haenertsburg, near Tzaneen, who asked not to be named, said the two bogus directors had stayed at his luxurious cottage for some weeks during which fellow "directors" visited them with girlfriends.

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They were always drinking, he said, and this had cost him R12 000 which he does not hope to get back.

He said the men, one of whom is said to be a Canadian, had told him that the Lebowa Development Corporation was involved in the scheme and was providing the balance of the total money needed for the venture. The LDC has, however, denied any involvement in the scheme.

A former sportswriter in a daily newspaper, Mr John Glenning, who was the company's PRO, was never paid for the two months he was supposed to be working. The manager of the "company" was paid one month's salary.

A senior Government official in Lebowa's Department of Economic Affairs has said that according to the original estimate, the race course pavillion, stalls and restaurants would have cost R7.5-million.

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DISCUSSION

The crude death rates and the standardised mortality rates for whites, Asians and 'coloureds' and urban Africans are presented in Fig. 1. The interpretation of these figures is confounded by the differences in the underlying structure of the population. The population pyramids of the various groups were pictured in Part I with the exception of the urban Africans, which appears in Fig. 2. This population shows an excess of healthy working males and lack of elderly persons as a result of the migratory labour situation.

The standardised mortality rate provides a single figure for the mortality experience of a population which can only be fully expressed in terms of a series of age specific death rates. The SMR is calculated by multiplying all the age specific mortality rates in the observed population by the corresponding numbers in the standard population, adding the number of deaths so obtained and dividing the total standard population. While this figure is independent of the age structure of the observed population, the choice of the standard population will affect the weighting given to the deaths in the various age groups. The choice of an underdeveloped population as a standard will give great weight to infant deaths and little weight to deaths among the elderly, while a developed standard population will reverse the position. The choice of standard population affects the ranking of the mortality between the observed groups. There is no 'true' answer. As the Duke of Wellington said: 'There are lies, damned lies, and statistics'!

Infant mortality rates are summarised in Fig. 3. Once again, difficulty is experienced in obtaining data for Africans. Birth statistics for Africans are not published by the central government. The various medical officers of health⁹ have estimated the infant mortality rates for their urban areas. These show considerable variation. (See also ref.15). A mean figure and the range are given in Fig. 2. These de facto figures should be interpreted with caution as sick infants are often brought to the cities from rural areas. An indication of the situation in the rural areas is given by a sample survey carried out in Cape Town and Transkei among Xhosa-speaking Africans.¹² An increase in infant mortality was observed with decreasing urbanisation, the figure for the completely rural areas being of the same magnitude as those parts of the world devoid of medical services. Fig. 4 summarises the age specific mortality rates of

rural areas or cause of deaths' according to the Bantu Reference Bureau (Personal Communication). At least 50 000 deaths among Africans were not registered.

MR

Drought Killings of Lebowa stock

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RDS

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The By Mathatho Tsebu

1. A SERIOUS drought exists in many parts of the Lebowa homeland and more than 5 000 cattle have already died.
2. Although no people have died as a direct result of the drought, the situation is "very serious" with the possibility of an epidemic breaking out in the affected areas, according to the homeland Secretary for Health, Dr J Crous.

There is hardly enough water for people in most of the settlements with none at all for the livestock.

Chiefs in some areas have had to close down for lack of water.

This situation is unlikely to improve for the next two months and more cattle are expected to die, said Mr Flick.

"The situation is very serious and there is very little relief that we can offer besides what is being done now. But if the little rains that have fallen in the past few days can continue, the situation might improve in the next six weeks," he added.

Dr Crous' committee is presently helping with:

- Special drilling equipment to bring water to the surface.
- Heavy instruments to dig canals to carry water to certain critical areas.

Cattle auctions are being held in an effort to remove cattle from the stricken areas.

Emergency grazing is being found and used.

Special and expensive hay is being bought and distributed.

Dr Crous said about R500 000 was being spent on a water scheme in Phuthudi township (Lebowa Kgomo).

Dr Crous appealed to the people to eat enriched maize meal which was available in all shops in the homeland.

"It contains the necessary minerals to fight malnutrition," he said.

He said malnutrition cases usually increased in summer.

He urged people not to leave dead cattle to rot in the veld but to skin them and sell the skins and bones.

The spec inte has 1970 group
Dr Crous is chairman of an emergency committee that is providing relief. The South African Government has donated more than R1.5-million to help offset the drought. Areas hardest hit are Sekhukhuni, Nebo, Moke-rong, Bocham, Seshego and Segosese where, according to the Secretary for Agriculture, Mr N H Flick, more than 5 000 cattle have already died.

For Africans, a different procedure was adopted as a population figure for only part of the country was required. The 1970 age distribution¹⁰ by magisterial district was used, the numbers being adjusted by the 1974 gross population estimates by economic region.¹¹

PM's indaba missed point, says Phatudi

Pretoria Bureau

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

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

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

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

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

The Government's policy offered no choice to blacks.

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

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

At first, he said, the differentiation was horizontal, with the barriers separating the "white dog" as the "top dog" from the "black dog, the underdog". This was known as apartheid.

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

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

"But unfortunately they are not consulting us on how to remove these barriers. Blacks have been excluded from the decision-making process but have been called upon to co-operate," Dr Phatudi said.

"Dr (Piet) Koornhof is to be congratulated for renaming his Department the Department of Co-operation and Development. This tallies with what I have

been advocating — co-operative development.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The enthusiastic audience which packed in to hear Dr Phatudi's address included the black community's civic leaders, businessmen and professional people.

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Lebowa has big housing slump

By MATHATHA TSEDU

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

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

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

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

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

added.

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

Another scheme was to encourage people to buy stands and ask for loans from employers and building societies so that they build their own houses.

Asked whether houses built by LDC would not be too expensive for most of the workers in areas like Pietersburg. Mr de Bruin said the LDC had 10 models ranging from a R5 000 house to as high as R20 000.

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

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

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Phatudi sees trust

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

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

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

"Lebowa is a land of opportunity, and so we want to show the whole world that we want peace. This should not be prejudiced by the South African Government's policy of separate development.

"How can you maintain a division of races, especially of blacks, and think that you will convince the world that there is co-operation in your country," he asked.

Dr Phatudi said he appealed to blacks and whites to fight for justice in the country, Sapa reports.



Dr Phatudi.

THE Lebowa Legislative Assembly yesterday held a special session to pass an additional appropriation Bill totalling over R15m.

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

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

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

The R15 152 000 pas-

**R15-m
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sed yesterday, brings the total budget for the homeland for 1979/80 financial year to R104 710 000.

The breakdown of yesterday's allocation is as follows:

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

The story of the house with all the mod-cons

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SUNDAY POST Reporter

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

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

The residents claim that Mr Mothiba:

- Used his position as a Cabinet Minister to get water and electricity in his house, bottle store and garage.

- Used government labourers to connect the electricity and dig trenches to take water to his garage.

- Had street lights installed in his street while the ill-equipped clinic in the township hardly has water.

- Bypassed the township council when he had negotiated for all these.

- They claim that when they applied for water connections to their houses, they were told that the water pressure in the township was weak and was not sufficient to supply individual householders.

Mr Mothiba has refuted these allegations. He said it was coincidence that the workers who connected his electricity were employed by his department. He claims he has paid for all services.

LEBOWA MINISTER IS

ONLY RESIDENT WITH

LIGHTS AND WATER

He admitted using Government labourers and equipment to drill toilet pits at his new garage but said he had leased the machine from the Government.

On the question of the street lights in front of his house, he said he did not know why they were there. He said he did not ask for them.

He said he had had water from the BIC borehole before, and had only been connected to the main supply when it was laid.

He dismissed the allegation of negligence, saying that since he had come to Sebayeng in 1975 he had:

- Improved the water situation in the township.
- Negotiated for a school

in the township.

- Had the area proclaimed as a town and got the residents a town council.

- Negotiated for a train service from Solomondale to Pietersburg for the workers.

An official at the Superintendent's office told SUNDAY POST that they had not been informed about the provision of electricity and water to Mr Mothiba's house nor about the placing of the street lights.

Nor had they handled any application from Mr Mothiba for these.

They confirmed, however, that the workers who had dug the trenches for Mr Mothiba's garage had been Government labourers.

Cops hold 56 after chief's home bombed

By MATHATHA
TSEDU

LEBOWA police have detained 56 people following the petrol bombing and stoning of Chief B K Matlala's home at Hamatlala in the Northern Transvaal on Friday.

The men and women, among whom is a relative of Chief Matlala, are being held at the Seshego police cells.

The attack was the work of an angry crowd who claimed their livestock was confiscated by Government officials after they had refused to have it vaccinated.

The damage to the house was estimated at R25 000, and the Chief's guard was injured.

This was the second such attack within a week and was a culmination of a long-standing feud between some Lebowa residents and the Government.

These people have refused to recognise the authority of any Government agency in the area, and live outside the demarcated residential areas.

They are known in the area as the "Congress people" and, according to Chief Matlala, who is a member of the Lebowa

Legislative Assembly, they have maintained their anti-Government stand for more than 20 years.

He said they refused to pay taxes, to dip their cattle and to be resettled in the demarcated areas.

The present outbreak of violence was caused by the refusal of the "Congress people" to have their sheep and goats vaccinated against a feared outbreak of disease.

Twelve day ago, Government officials started rounding up all the unvaccinated goats and sheep and took them to the Seshego pound, where they are still being held.

On the night of December 13 a group of people attacked the Chief's house with petrol bombs and stones and broke windows.

A guard was injured in the attack, although he later refused medical treatment. The Chief's family fled, some escaping through windows.

This weekend's attack

took place in broad daylight, and furniture, clothes and other property were damaged.

POST visited the trouble-torn area and found the Chief's house gutted.

Efforts to trace the families of the "Congress people" were fruitless, as most homes were deserted.

Other people were suspicious and would not speak to strangers.

A senior police officer at Seshego confirmed that 56 people were being held at the police station in connection with the attack. He declined to give further information, saying that the police were still busy with the investigation.

Among those detained is a close relative of Chief Matlala, Mrs Erkelina Kga-bo Matlala, who was described by Chief Matlala as "the leader of the Congress people."

Chief Matlala said the "Congress people" were against the homelands and did not comply with any Government directive.

Court order sought

By MATHATHA
TSEDU

ATTORNEYS representing the "Congress People" of Ha-Matlala, Northern Transvaal, intend seeking a Supreme Court order restraining supporters of Chief B K Matlala from harassing their clients following the incident on Boxing Day when a woman was dragged from her home under threats of death.

This was disclosed yesterday by their attorney, Mr D Z Tantsi, who also said the woman, Mrs Arkelinah Matlala, who nearly died in the incident, has gone into hiding after further

threats. Some people were seriously injured on the same day, he said.

Mrs Matlala is one of the 56 people charged with public violence following the alleged petrol bombing of Chief Matlala's house more than a week ago. Damage was estimated at R25 000.

ATTACK

The group will make another court appearance on January 8.

The attack was a result of the confiscation of the militant "Congress People" goats and sheep by Government officials after the former's refusal to have their cattle vaccinated against a feared outbreak of animal disease.

The confiscated goats and sheep were still at the Seshego pound near the magistrate office yesterday.

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H'LANDS- Lebowa- General

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ANOTHER POLICE STATION ATTACKED

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THREE MEN armed with automatic rifles and hand grenades attacked Soekmekaar police station in Lebowa at about 7 pm on Friday night.

The men escaped by car.

No one was injured in the seventh guerilla attack in South Africa since the Soweto uprising in 1976.

A police spokesman said two armed black constables were sitting on the veranda of the police station when the attack occurred.

"The three men walked past the police station and watched the two armed black constables, who were sitting on the stoep of the station building," said the spokesman.

"Both constables were armed. Then the three men turned and walked back towards the police station.

"As they reached the front of the building they opened fire with their AK-47 rifles. The two constables dived behind the balcony

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6/1/80

men threw three grenades.

"Two exploded without causing much damage. The third did not go off because it had not been armed. The pin was intact."

A white policeman, who was in the barracks, heard the explosions and came running to see what was happening.

"When the men saw him they stopped shooting and fled," said the spokesman.

"They jumped into a car and drove away before anyone could give chase."

Abandoned

Investigations revealed that the car had been stolen from a teacher in Duiwelskloof. Detectives later found the car abandoned near where it had been stolen.

The police spokesman said the Security Branch and the CID were engaged in the search for the three attackers.

The strike against the Soekmeaar station is the third since the November attack on a police station in Soweto where two people were killed.

EDUCATION NEWS

Wanted: cash for a school

By LEN KALANE

THE BATLOKWA people are planning to build a secondary school in the district of Makgato village where families had recently been removed in the Lebowa homeland.

People at the Ramokgopa village form part of those who refused to be resettled

when the Makgato people were removed.

The villagers now stay in Maswatleng and are under Chief Ramokgopa.

Mr Nephtel Malatjie, chairman of the School Building Fund, said it had been the main desire by the Ramokgopa people to build a secondary in the area.

Earlier attempts to erect the school were foiled by the Makgato removals which were threatening by then.

Mr Malatjie said Chief Ramokgopa has given them the go-ahead to erect the school. The obstacle now was finance.

He said they were organising a fund-raising meeting in Alexandra on Sunday. Mr Malatjie urged all the Batlokwa people on the Reef and elsewhere to attend.

The meeting will be held at Third Avenue and starts at 9 am.

He said funds raised in the meeting would help build the Tabodi Secondary School at Maswatleng. About R580 has been collected so far.

van die Merinolandskaapgenootskap van Suid-Afrika, aanvaar op die Algemene Jaarvergadering van die Genootskap gehou op 31 Oktober 1978, met ingang van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing, goedgekeur het.

H. S. J. SCHOEMAN, Minister van Landbou.

No. 127

25 Januarie 1980

WYSIGING VAN DIE KONSTITUSIE VAN DIE KARAKOELTELSGENOOTSKAP VAN SUIDE-LIKE AFRIKA

Kragtens die bepalings van artikel 5 van die Wet op Registrasie van Stamboekvee, 1957 (Wet 28 van 1957) maak ek, Hendrik Stephanus Johan Schoeman, Minister van Landbou, hierby bekend dat ek die wysigings van die Konstitusie van die Karakoeltelersgenootskap van Suidelike Afrika deur die Algemene Jaarvergadering van die Genootskap gehou op 23 Oktober 1979 aanvaar, met ingang van die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing, goedgekeur het.

H. S. J. SCHOEMAN, Minister van Landbou.

DEPARTEMENT VAN MYNWESE

No. 134

25 Januarie 1980

VERKLARING VAN WERK IN NASIONALE BELANG

Die Minister van Mynwese het kragtens artikel 9 (1) (f) van die Wet op Myne en Bedrywe, 1956 (Wet 27 van 1956), verklaar dat die verrigting van sekere werk, waarvan besonderhede in die Bylae verskyn, by die volgende myn na sy oordeel vir die tydperk 1 Januarie 1980 tot 31 Desember 1982 in die nasionale belang nodig is.

Die myn, bekend as Bosjesspruit Steenkoolmyn, op die plase Brandspruit 318 IS, Bosjesspruit 291 IS, Goedehoop 290 IS, Kafferskraal 289 IS, Twistdraai 285 IS en Middelbult 284 IS, geleë in die landdrosdistrik Hoëveldrif, provinsie Transvaal, wat tans deur Bosjesspruit Steenkoolmyn, Posbus 3, Secunda, 2302, ontgin word.

BYLAE

Alle konstruksie- en vervaardigingswerk by die aanleë van die myn bekend as Sasol II en Sasol III.

DEPARTEMENT VAN SAMEWERKING EN ONTWIKKELING

No. 136

25 Januarie 1980

INSTELLING VAN 'N DORPSRAAD.—SHATALE, LEBOWA

Ek, George de Villiers Morrison, Adjunk-minister van Samewerking, handelende namens die Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling, kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by regulasie 1 (1) van Hoofstuk 8 van die Regulasies vir die Administrasie en Bestuur van Dorpe in Swart Gebiede, afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 293 van 1962, stel hierby 'n dorpsraad in vir die dorp Shatale, aldus bepaal en afgesonder by Goewermentskennisgewing 213 van 1970.

G. DE V. MORRISON, Adjunk-Minister van Same-werking.

(Lêer T8/6/12/S91)

10/12/79

effect from the date of publication of this notice, the Amendment to the Constitution of the Merino Land-sheep Society of South Africa, accepted by the Annual General Meeting of the Society held on the 31st October 1978.

H. S. J. SCHOEMAN, Minister of Agriculture.

No. 127

25 January 1980

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE KARAKUL BREEDERS' SOCIETY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

In terms of the provisions of section 5 of the Registration of Pedigree Livestock Act, 1957 (Act 28 of 1957), I, Hendrik Stephanus Johan Schoeman, Minister of Agriculture, do hereby make known that I have approved with effect from the date of publication of this notice, the amendments to the Constitution of the Karakul Breeders' Society of Southern Africa accepted by the Annual General Meeting of the Society held on the 23rd October 1979.

H. S. J. SCHOEMAN, Minister of Agriculture.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES

No. 134

25 Januarie 1980

DECLARATION OF WORK IN NATIONAL INTEREST

The Minister of Mines has, in terms of section 9 (1) (f) of the Mines and Works Act, 1956 (Act 27 of 1956), declared that in his opinion the performance of certain work, details of which appear in the Schedule, at the following mine is necessary in the national interest, for the period 1 January 1980 to 31 December 1982.

The mine, known as Bosjesspruit Steenkoolmyn, on the farms Brandspruit 318 IS, Bosjesspruit 291 IS, Goedehoop 290 IS, Kafferskraal 289 IS, Twistdraai 285 IS and Middelbult 284 IS, situate in the Magisterial District of Hoëveldrif, Province of Transvaal, and at present being worked by Bosjesspruit Steenkoolmyn, P.O. Box 3, Secunda, 2302.

SCHEDULE

All construction and manufacturing work at the plants of the mine known as Sasol II and Sasol III.

DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

No. 136

25 January 1980

ESTABLISHMENT OF A TOWNSHIP COUNCIL.—SHATALE, LEBOWA

I, George de Villiers Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation, acting on behalf of the Minister of Co-operation and Development by virtue of the powers vested in him by regulation 1 (1) of Chapter 8 of the Regulations for the Administration and Control of Townships in Black Areas, published under Proclamation R. 293 of 1962, hereby establish a township council for the Shatale township, so defined and set apart by Government Notice 213 of 1970.

G. DE V. MORRISON, Deputy Minister of Co-opera-tion.

(File T8/6/12/S91)

10/12/79

Rees argues that since medical services do, for the most part, satisfy the conditions of excludability (there are no spillovers) and no economies of scale 'It is immediately clear that most aspects of the medical market are efficiently handled by the private sector'. He admits a few exceptions - control of infectious diseases and sanitation for example - where spillovers imply that there is a case for public provision or additional incentives for acquiring health care. For medical care in general, he holds that subsidy will lead to an expansion of demand leading to either a fall in quality and/or unsystematic rationing by queues, or provision of more facilities than people would choose to purchase if left to make individual decisions. These would be financed through additional taxes which they would otherwise have used for something else.

He excludes considerations of redistribution on grounds of equity through publicly provided health care at less than full cost. He argues that the criterion of equity cannot be sufficiently defined and that any preference for one distribution over another is purely a matter of personal preference.

However, none of the medical participants felt unhappy about the fact that value judgements are involved in the determination of policy, and Raine (Ch.15) and Westcott (Ch.11) point out that this is inevitable. A decision not to alter the existing allocation of medical care is also a value judgement.

It is also noted (Archer, Ch.9 and Natrass, Ch.10) that some people desire that others may have access to health care, even though this may have no material impact on their own state of health. The presumed prevalence of altruism in health matters would mean that there is still a case for subsidy or other intervention in the market mechanism.

Rees agrees with Natrass however, that market conditions are not such as to favour efficient distribution. Information is likely to be very imperfect and consumers are not in a position to shop around for the best buy, or even to know after the event whether the treatment they had was good or not. The problems arising from incomplete information for consumers and even for doctors are particularly apparent in the case of the ethical drug market as Brodie (Vol.2) and Polb (Vol.2) indicate. Moreover, although the number of doctors is large, entry to the market as a seller is not free so that numbers are restricted and therefore higher prices can be charged.⁷ Rees hints that constraints on the number of students entering medical school (including extremely high academic standards) and legal restrictions on the tasks performed by nurses and other workers may segment the market and

reduce the returns to substitute workers services and their price high. Archer concern over professional monopoly, with discriminating, wealth maximising car whether they are salaried or operate receive income from capitation fees.

The defects of a market distribution and Archer, are:

- (i) the intensity of individual in relation to purchasing power
- (ii) the lack of information of exercise discrimination among the potential for the exist practitioners, whose explanation from the effects of his individual entry to preserve high individual benefits and costs often transaction (the frequency would benefit from the cost duals would choose under the tendency of costs to to private insurance);
- (vi) the absence of some desirable preventative and rehabilitation

Interestingly, some of these are Commission on a National Health Commission argued that health care

needs rather than to supply and demand, that there is on cure and lack of a comprehensive approach; and that externalities (e.g. loss of production) would make it worthwhile for the state to intervene to increase preventive measures. Various alternatives to the market are discussed. Rees is sceptical about all of them, and suggests that reliance on voluntary organisations to fill in the gaps (as in the collection of blood) is likely to be more effective than government provision. He recommends that only those aspects of medical care in inelastic demand (i.e. those least prone to 'moral hazard') should be subsidised or provided free: serious illnesses would qualify first.

Lebowa plans RI-in turf club

Lebowa plans RI-in turf club

A R1-million racecourse — the first in the homelands — is being planned for Lebowa, the Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi, said yesterday. The idea of establishing a "luxury" turf club in Lebowa was suggested more than 18 months ago, said Dr Phatudi. Representatives of the Lebowa Turf Club had discussions with executives from the Jockey Club of SA. "It was mainly a fact-finding mission," said Mr

G Morrison, general manager of the club. "They asked us for our advice and we told them to draw up a feasibility study. I last heard from them about five months ago." Dr Phatudi said plans for the turf club were "still in the melting pot." "We are considering this as a serious proposition. We want the club to be as attractive as possible. We do not want a toy, we want something substantial."

The turf club could be well situated in "romantic surroundings" about 9 km east of Pietersburg. The Chief Minister said the club should prove to be an attraction to Transvaalers. "The roads are good and there are daily flights between Johannesburg and the town," he said. There is speculation in Lebowa that the turf club will be part of a multi-million rand complex that could include a luxury hotel and a casino.

INDEX

- Erasmus Commission, 33ff.
 see Industrial Health.
 esoteric diseases, 218.
 evaluation,
 of Day Hospitals, Ch.15.
 of need, 199, Ch.10.
 of services, 140.
 see Gluckman Commission.
 programme, 233, 242.
 see Cost-Benefit and Cost-Effectiveness.
 executive check-ups, 37.
 see Industrial Health.
 expectations of life,
 see Life Expectancy.
 expenditure,
 see Health Expenditure.
 factories,
 Act, 38, 391.
 health team in, 37.
 legislation, 34.
 see Industrial Health.
 faith healers, 17.
 see Indigenous Healing.
 family planning,
 17, 22, 28, 29, 31, 158, 212, 222, 234, 272, 274, 282, 290, 347, 381.
 Depo Provera, 31.
 tubal ligation, 343.
 see Maternity.
 family welfare educators,
 Botswana, 32.
 see Health Education.
 farming areas, health, Ch. 12.
 18, 22, 24, 282, 262.
 diseases of women, 282.
 labourers and health services, 252ff, 280ff.
 see Rural Areas.
 fees
 Provincial hospitals, 39.
 see also Costs.
 Fehrson, S., 11.
 finance for health care,
 see Health Expenditure.
 Fincham, Rob, 18, 19, 22.
 first aid, 150ff, 179, 289.
 see also Noodhulppliga,
 Red Cross,
 St John's Ambulance.
 faecally transmitted diseases, 95.
 Folb, P., 7, 54.
 food,
 see Nutrition.
 France, 191, 193.
 Frankish, John, 12, 18, 23, 41, 383.
 free enterprise, 208.
 see Market Mechanism.
 Fuchs, V., 145.

INDEX

- Gale, G.W., 182.
 gastro-enteritis, 82, 90, 128, 343ff, 349ff.
 mortality from, 66ff.
 see Malnutrition
 Cazankulu, 20, 30, Ch.13.
 see Homelands.
 general practitioners,
 see Doctors.
 genito-urinary system,
 diseases of, 90.
 geriatric care, 29.
 see Aged.
 Germany,
 West, 191, 193.
 Gluckman Commission, 8, 16, 143, 150.
 Gluckman, Dr H., 171, 176.
 Gomez classification for malnutrition,
 see also Malnutrition.
 Good Shepherd Hospital, Swaziland,
 Graaff-Reinet, 19, 20, 22, 23, 324.
 Grahamstown, 324.
 Grassy Park,
 Day Hospital, 338ff.
 health centre, 180.
 Green, Pippa, 33ff.
 Grootte Schuur,
 attendance statistics, 361.
 costs, 329ff.
 location, 339.
 obstetric flying squad, 346.
 outpatient department, 322, 328,
 waiting time, 338.
 gross national product (G.N.P.), 10.
 Guguletu,
 Day Hospital, 322ff, 331ff.
 midwife obstetric unit, planned,
 handicapped, 194.
 measurement of disability, 110.
 Hart, J.T., 5, 113, 148, 155.
 Heaf tests, 23.
 see Tuberculosis.
 health
 definition of, 161.
 primary health care, definition, 162.
 health needs, 1ff, 18ff, Ch.7, 234, 252ff, 264ff.
 see Health Indicators.
 value of, 237, 239ff.
 health centres,
 Ch.8, 150, 267ff.
 see also Pholela Health Centre,
 Care-Groups,
 Institute of Family and Community Health (Clairwood).
 concept, 323, 325ff.
 in U.S., 326.
 in U.S.S.R., 325.

Violence in Lebowa

POTGIETERSRUS. — Police are investigating the incident in which at least one man died and seven were injured when several houses were razed by members of the Matlala tribe near Potgietersrus in Lebowa on Tuesday.

Lebowa's chief of police, Major P Moloto, said the fight started on Monday when tribesmen objected to the seizure of their cattle by Chief B K Matlala.

Chief Matlala said the tribesmen had refused to have their livestock vaccinated.

The dead man is Mr S Boshomane. Those injured are: Mr Mr Lucas Mathebula; Mr Johannes Baloi; Mr Thomson Baloi; Mr Frans Sasa; Mr John Makgwai; Mr Frans Mathosa and Mr Jim Dibeto.

All are in a "satisfactory" condition in the Pietersburg General Hospital. — Sapa.

Congress people's case: 18 fail to appear

By Mathatha Tsedu

EIGHTEEN of the 62 Congress people charged with public violence failed to appear in the Seshego Magistrate Court yesterday. Eight are said to be in hospital, at least one is arrested for another crime and nine are missing.

According to the charge sheet in court yesterday, 62 people are charged following the two petrol bomb attacks on Chief B K Matlala's home in December last year.

Only 44 of the 62 appeared before Mr N K Chuene and their case was remanded to March 12. Bail of R20 was extended. Amongst those absent was Mrs Matlou Erkelina Matlala, the alleged leader of the Congress people. Their attorney Mr D Z Tantsi, was not present in court yesterday and was understood to be in Lesotho.

111

Matlala's case is deferred

By MATHATHA TSEDU

TWENTY-SIX men from Ha-Matlala appeared in the Se-shego Magistrate Court yesterday on charges of arson following the burning down of the Congress People's homes in the area last week.

The 26, who were not asked to plead, appeared before Mr N K Chue-ne. Their case was postponed to February 25. Bail of R50 each was fixed.

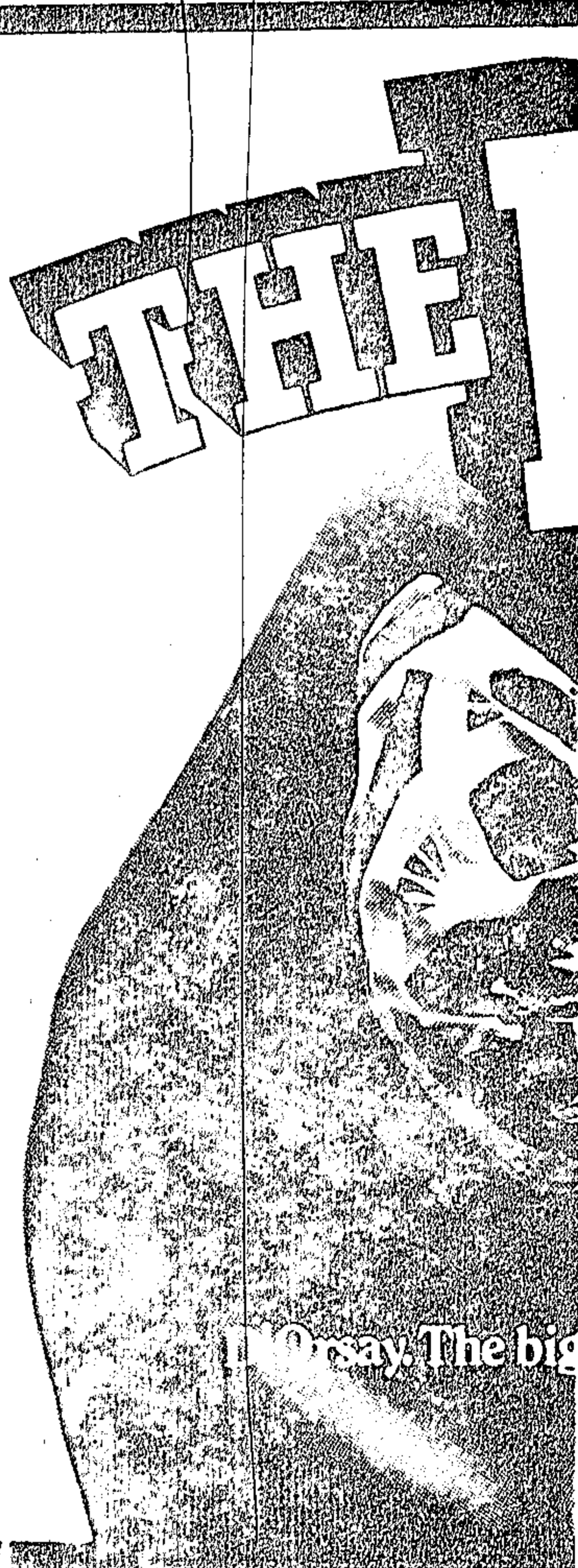
They are alleged to have been part of the pro-Government mob that destroyed homes of the militant Congress people causing damage estimated at over R20 000.

They are: Mr Jacob Seopa (29), Mr Shooter Matlala (27), Mr Johannes Kola (27), Mr Joel Posii (28), Mr Samson Kgomo (29), Mr Jacob Mar-tla (26), Mr Bethuel Kgomo (29), Mr Simon Pale (27), Mr Matthews Matlala (28), Mr Frans Matlala (27), Mr Richard Moraka (29), Mr Joseph Marutla (27), Mr Jacobus Kgwale (28), Mr Gilbert Matlala (26), Mr Simoa Peu (43), Mr Frans Sethosa (23), Mr Edward Ragajana (31), Mr Solomon Matlala (28), Mr Alfred Mabotja (48), Mr Abel Railo (36), Mr Martin Hlongwane (31), Mr John Letswalo (29), Mr David Nong (36), Mr Albert Matlala (32), Mr Wilson Monyai (29) and Mr Elias Matlala (27).

Introducing Smoking Bill to Parliament

MR ALF WIDMAN (PFP Hillbrow) gave notice yesterday that he intended moving today to leave be granted for the introduction of a Bill for the control and regulation of smoking.

The Bill would also provide for the control the sale and distribution of cigarettes and tobacco products, the control of advertising of tobacco products and other related matters.



TWO die in Lebowa violence

TWO people died and about 80 were injured when chanting mobs of Lebowa Government supporters went on a four-day rampage against the Congress people — named for their links with the ANC — in the Matlala area of the territory this week.

Some of the Congress people went into hiding as the bloodthirsty mob, wielding pangas and axes, burned and looted their homes in apparent reprisal for their refusal to recognise any government authority.

When approached by **SUNDAY POST**, Lebowa's Commissioner of Police, Brig W van Zyl, at first denied that there were continuous burnings and assaults.

When told that there were photographs of the mobs, he said: "The police cannot be everywhere all the time. It is possible that this is happening." He denied that the police were siding with the pro-Government mobs.

When **SUNDAY POST** visited Matlala this week, a group of about 30 youngsters wielding kleries had a "prisoner" who was being dragged with his trousers tied around his neck.

His captors said he was a Congress man who they met in the bush while they were chasing other Congress people.

The prisoner said his name was Phillip Kgomo and pointed out a smouldering house as his home. He asked me to plead with his captors not to assault him any more.

The chanting mob, shouting "Lebowa, Lebowa!" and dancing around their prisoner then decided to move on to nearby Dibeng Village for further burnings and assaults.

We were then stopped by a man with a half metre long panga and a klerie, who demanded our identity. Fortunately we had contacted his chief and we were allowed to pass after shouting the mob's slogans.

Further on we were stopped and shown the bloodied figure of a man lying in the veld in a semi-conscious state.

"This thing is a Congress. It refuses to die. We have been hitting it but it does not die," one man said.

The wounded man had a gaping and bleeding wound on the head and his face and chest were covered in blood. He looked like he was about to die.

He mumbled his name as Kgosimane Daniel



"Prisoner" Phillip Kgomo is taken for a beating to the chants of "Lebowa, Lebowa!"

Story: MATHATHA TSEDU

PHOTO: LEN KUMALO

One man was carrying a window frame and when asked whether the frame was his, he replied: "It is theirs, they have run away."

We also watched as a newly-erected house belonging to the Mphosi family was set alight by a mob of over 1 000 people. One man there said that the owners had fled

and would be killed if they returned.

The Congress people derive their name from the African National Congress, which was very active in the Matlala area before its banning.

Their anti-Government stand dates back to the introduction of the 1913 Land Act which shrank black land to 13 percent

of the total land surfaces of South Africa.

The Land Act's effect was the introduction of measured stands for residential purposes and this led to large scale re-settlement of people in the rural areas.

The Congress people defied this law and since then they have been staying outside the defined residential areas. They apparently do not pay tax, their livestock is not con-

trolled and their ploughing lands are as big as they want them to be.

This week's attacks on the Congress people were carried out by supporters of a local chief, Chief B K Matlala, who alleges the Congress people are in fact still active members of the ANC.

SUNDAY POST was told that the attacks were initially aimed at getting the Congress people to abandon their homes and

to move into the main villages.

But chanting mobs were even burning the makeshift homes of Congress people who had moved into the main residential areas.

The South African Press Association reported this week that the violence broke out when the Congress people protested against the seizure of their cattle by Chief Matlala when they refused

to have their livestock vaccinated.

The commissioner said police "took swift action after residents feared the fighting would continue."

He said that about 25 members of the Matlala tribe had been arrested and would appear in court next week.

One of the dead mer was named as Mr S Jc shomane. The other was found dead in field apparently after being stabbed.

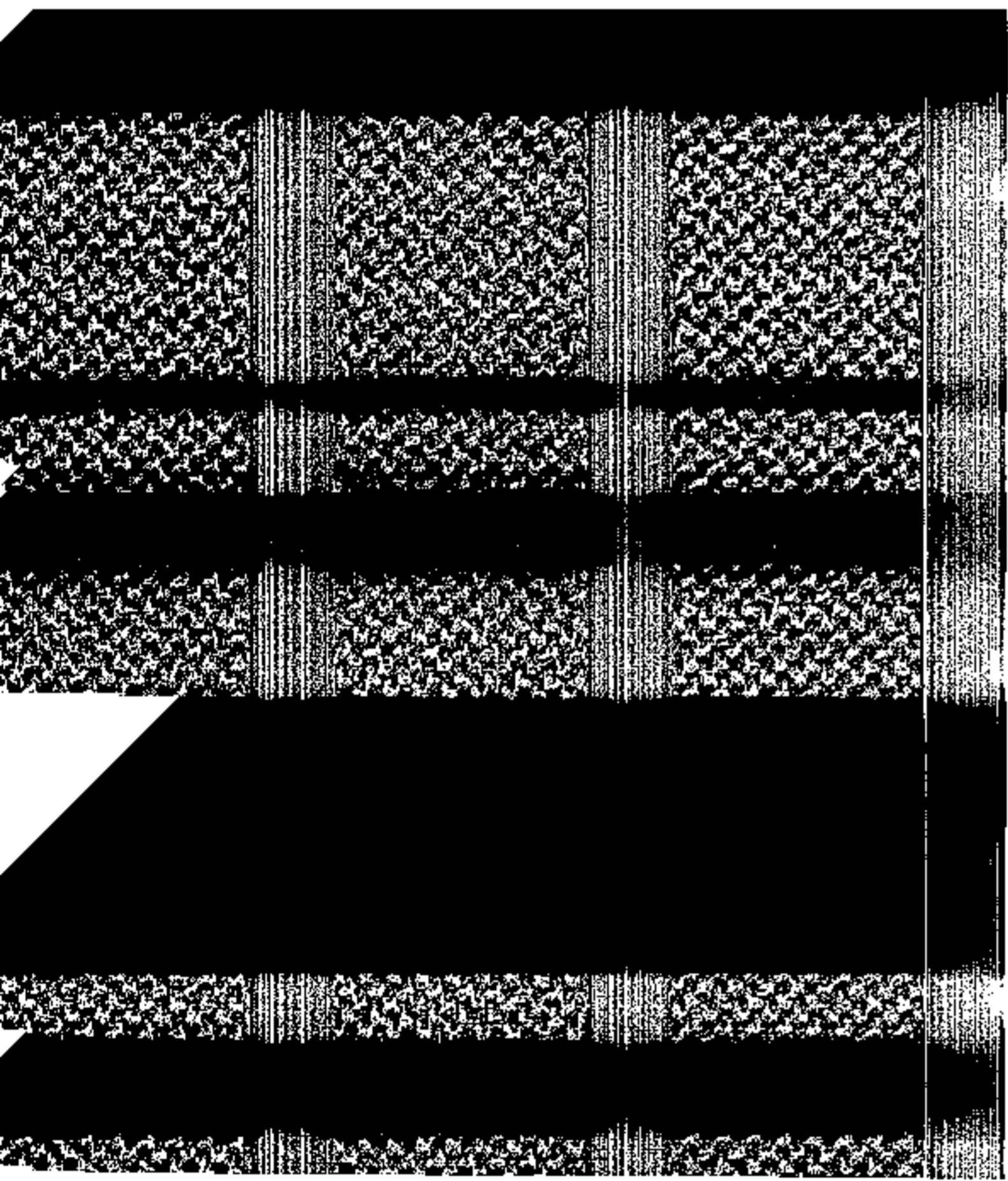
III

10/2/1980



Mr Daniel Sekwakwa . . . on the brink of death.

**THIS THING IS A CONGRESS - IT
REFUSES TO DIE, HE SAID, POINTING**



Anti-Congress attacks, then roadblocks

By MATHATHA TSEDU

LEBOWA POLICE are manning roadblocks at entrances to the trouble-torn Matlala area and scores of people are understood to have been arrested at these points.

Latest buying info. in Vaal all-race indaba

By ALINAH DUBE

THE Vaal Triangle and the SA Co-ordinating Consumer Council will hold a two-day multiracial conference from April 11 to 12.

According to the regional officer of the Atteridgeville Consumer Council, Mr Mkgobo Nokaneng, the conference will be held in Sebokeng.

Delegates from various consumer associations, welfare and teachers' organisations, academics, Government institutions as well as the business world are expected at the seminar.

Although the reading will be done by experts, most of the time will be devoted to group discus-

Most of them are said to belong to the Congress group that has been a subject of assault, murder and plunder by pro-Lebowa Government mobs throughout the past week.

The Commissioner of the Lebowa Police, Brigadier W M van Zyl, said yesterday that there were no permanent roadblocks, but added: "Even if they are there, there's nothing wrong with that."

The Brigadier said the police were looking for suspects in last week's attacks and it was possible that some people had been arrested.

Sources at Situmong, near the chief's kraal, told POST there was a large contingent of police staying in four large tents at the tribal office.

Local police who knew the village well were stationed at the roadblocks where all cars were being searched.

Some Congress people who ran away from the attack that left two people dead and more than 80 injured, are trying to return home to evaluate the situation and are being arrested at these roadblocks, the sources said.

Meanwhile, 56 of the Congress people arrested in December last year after two petrol bomb attacks on Chief B K Matlala's house are due to appear in the Seshego Magistrate's Court today.

They face charges of public violence and are out on bail.

Most of the Congress people went into hiding in the wake of last week's attack after their homes were razed and some were taken to hospital.

So it is uncertain whether the trial will go on today. Their attorney, Mr D Z Tansi, of Pretoria, was not available for comment yesterday.

SACC TO CONSULT ON RACISM

By PHIL MTIMKULU

THE South African Council of Churches (SACC) has organised a five-day consultation which will start today at the St Peter's Seminary.

meat, milk, clothing, rations, grazing rights, Christmas 'presents' and medical payments, translated into weekly terms. In making these payments, 'unlimited' and 'erratic' milk rations, 'unlimited' and 15,1 litres of skim milk per month, at about 30c. No figures have been imputed on students unknown.

Police in baton-charge on students
Skw 26/2/50

Omissions from (and therefore also family income) are and vegetables grown to workers on which

About 100 Lebowa policemen today baton-charged students of the University of the North who started a boycott. Today's boycott follows a decision taken at a meeting held last night that students stage a sit-in until 161 students who were expelled are readmitted. The students were refused readmission "because of poor academic performance" last year. Today there was to be a march but before it got going police intervened. Some students escaped the charge by fleeing outside the university confines and late today the situation was still confused.

of total payment in kind of total payment and total g (see p.41 below) fruit and the value of land lent own vegetables.

Distribution of workers

al payment in kind, weekly,

<u>Value of payment (R per week)</u>	<u>Number of workers</u>	<u>Cumulative %</u>
0 - 2,50	25	19,23
2,51 - 5,00	38	48,46
7,50 - 7,50	39	78,46
7,51 - 10,00	17	91,54
10,01 - 12,50	7	96,92
12,51 - 15,00	4	100,00
> 15,00	0	
total	130	
<u>Mean:</u>	R5,53 a week	
<u>Range:</u>	50c to R14,29	

Average payment in kind to African workers was R6,38 a week and to Coloured workers R5,36 a week.

Turfloop students to boycott lectures

By MATHATHA

Post TSEDU
26.2.80
ABOUT 2000 Turf-loop students who packed the cinema hall last night resolved to boycott lec-

tures and stage a sit-in in protest against the recent expulsion of leading students until they are reinstated.

The meeting took place

in a background of increased police activities with the arrival at the Mankweng police station of a large contingent of police reinforcements.

The students also resolved:

- To demand the immediate and unconditional resignation of the university's rector, Professor W M Kgware and the Dean of Students, Professor P C Mokgokong;
- To draw a petition to be presented to the Black Academic Staff Association (Basa), calling on its members to stop giving lectures because "they are here because of us and if we are not attending who are they going to teach."

The meeting also unanimously agreed on a boycott of this year's 21st anniversary celebrations. Police did not interfere with the proceedings.

The sit-in starts this morning. No student will report for lectures today until all their demands have been met, it was decided.

Kgware bans Turf meetings

D-day for students

Post 27.2.80

THE rector of the University of the North (Turfloop), Prof William Kgware, yesterday banned all mass meetings.

He ordered students to return to lectures or leave the campus by 6 pm.

He was reacting to the sit-in over the exclusion of students from study this year.

A circular containing the message was distributed throughout the campus as the crisis which spread after the exclusion of several leading students burst into violence and student-police confrontation.

In one incident, a white part-time lecturer,

By MATHATHA TSEDU

Mrs Shirley Weerepas, was stoned by students at an entrance after more than 100 policemen baton-charged almost 2 000 students marching to the administration block.

After Monday night resolutions, which also called on the rector and the dean of students, Prof P C Mokgokong, to resign, the students met yesterday and decided on a march to demand the immediate readmission of all the expelled students.

The police intercepted the march and baton-charged the students. Two students were later treated at the local clinic. One is Miss Melita Matshoga who has a knee injury.

It was after the baton charge that Mrs Weerepas was attacked and windows of her car smashed. She was not injured.

The Commissioner of the Lebowa Police, Brig W M van Zyl, confirmed that the police had entered the campus and said the reinforcements would remain in the area until the situation was back to normal.

Prof Kgware, who yesterday rejected the students' demand for his immediate resignation, said the excluded students would "under no circumstances" be readmitted.

A mass meeting after the distribution of the circular was disrupted by the police.

It was also reported that a university bus was stoned later in the afternoon, but this could not be confirmed.

The chairman of Basa (Black Academic Staff Association), Mr C F Maja, yesterday said the petition calling on all Basa members to join the students' boycott had not yet been delivered.

The situation at the campus remained gravely explosive with most of the students sitting in groups outside the campus and many others congregating at the Sovenga post office.

A mass meeting was planned for last night, but the outcome was not known at the time of going to Press.



Professor William Kgware . . . rector of Turfloop University.

By MATHATHA TSEDI

THE Lebowa Senior Accountant, who was charged with defeating or attempting to defeat the ends of justice by destroying vital documents relating to fraud and theft in the Department of Finance, was this week found guilty in the Seshogo Magistrate's Court and sentenced to three months imprisonment or R120.

Mr Reuben Makule Shokane (45), of 2054, Zone 2, Seshogo, appeared before Mr A Mangena and pleaded not guilty to both the main charge and the alternative charge of theft.

The State alleged that on November 14, 1978, the accused had destroyed or caused to disappear, encashed cheques and vouchers which were in his possession and which could have been used to investigate the allegations of fraud and theft in the depart-

Lebowa official guilty of defeating justice

ment.

Evidence was that a cheque with a suspicious handwriting was discovered on November 14, 1978 which led to the discovery of 29 others, which were all left in the accused's custody. The documents were missing the following morning and the accused said he had left them in a steel cabinet.

Summing up the State's case, the prosecutor, Mr E. M. Makwela, said there was sufficient evidence to prove that Mr Shokane had destroyed the documents to shield himself and/or his conspirators from being detected as a

result of the documents.

Mr Makwela criticised the administration of the Finance Department in the homeland and called for a commission of inquiry into the procedures pertaining to the issuing of cheques and other financial matters. He said the whole Department was "corrupt" and said there were no controls over officials, who, he said, went unchecked for months, while in possession of cheque books which they manipulated as they wished.

In defence, Mr P Machaka, of Ngweni, Machaka and Nkadimeng attorneys, said it was clear that the State was

trying for conviction of Mr Shokane for the corrupt state of the department and said the State had not proved that Mr Shokane had taken or destroyed the documents.

He said the evidence of the main State witness, Mr Billy Mahangu, should be rejected because he had already been convicted of fraud pertaining to three cheques that were not within the missing consignments.

Mr Mangena ruled that Mr Shokane was guilty as charged and sentenced to three months or R120. Mr Machaka has applied for a review of the case and is appealing against both the conviction and sentence.

In another case at the same court a school principal appeared on a charge of theft for allegedly stealing a teacher's cheque. Mr Johannes Kgoahla appeared before Mr W L Matlala and pleaded not guilty. The case continues on March 19.

Turf students resume classes

By MATHATHA TSEDU

NEARLY all the students of the University of the North returned to classes yesterday morning amidst patrols by police within the university campus.

The students, who staged a sit-in on Tuesday to protest against the refusal by the authorities to re-admit some students, thus beat the deadline set by the University's rector, for their return to classes.

or leave the campus before 6 pm, yesterday.

Police were stationed at all entrances while others were stationed inside the campus, patrolling some areas. They left before lunch for the Mankweng police station where they have been based since Sunday. The Commissioner of the Lebowa police, Brig. W M van Zyl, said the police would remain in the area until the situation was back to normal.

Students interviewed yesterday said the sit-in crumbled because they could not meet and decide. "We had planned a short mass meeting for the morning but when we woke up, police were guarding the hall, where we were supposed to assemble and this brought confusion," said one.

The Rector, Prof W M Kgware, yesterday refused to meet Pressmen and said he was too "busy" and could not see anyone. Among the things that the journalists wanted to know was what he thought was the cause of all the endemic sit-ins and marches by the students at the university.

During the past eight years, only three years have passed without any serious disruption of lessons, whilst there were four class boycotts, one

lasting two days, last year alone. Reasons for the strikes have raised from demands for the SRC, expulsion of students, registration fees and the quality of food.

Many black lecturers yesterday expressed reservations at the "settlement" of the present dispute and felt this could affect the planned 21st anniversary year celebrations later in the year.

Students on Monday agreed on a boycott of the celebrations, should the authorities reject their demands.

"The Congress of South jeopards the success of African Students (Cosas) yesterday condemned the refusal of the Turfloop authorities to readmit some students.

"It is heartbreaking the way the system uses our fellow blacks to further frustrate and stall our nation," Cosas says in a statement.

"The rector gives preference to 37 white students and neglects us.

"Long before the times of the late Abraham Tiro, Jake Mamabolo and others, blacks were constantly subjected to unwarranted humiliation."

In the statement Cosas invites all organisations to join it in preparing for a Heroes' Day observance on Saturday, March 22.

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A_2 nowhere
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radius $< \frac{1}{2} S_2$. Consider its interior.

Hansard No 5
Removal of tribes in Lebowa
242. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Development: (111)

and consider its

ten sphere S_2
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get
X

- (1) Whether any tribes in Lebowa were removed from their tribal areas during 1979; if so, (a) which tribes, (b) how many people were affected, (c)(i) from what areas, (ii) when and (iii) for what reason were they moved;
- (2) whether any further removals are to take place; if so, (a) of what tribes, (b) how many persons will be involved and (c)(i) from which areas, (ii) to which areas, (iii) when and (iv) for what reasons will they be removed?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) Babirwa Tribe under Chief Makgatho.
- (b) 1 584.
- (c) (i) Farm Klipplaatdrift (Matoks) District of Pietersburg.
- (ii) October 1979 to the Dendron-Bochum area.
- (iii) In terms of a decision by Parliament.
- (2) (a) Two tribes under Chief Machaka and Ramagopa.
- (b) Approximately 39 000.
- (c) (i) The areas known as Matoks and Ramagopa in the District of Pietersburg.
- (ii) The following farms in the Dendron-Bochum area:
In Der Mark, Urk, Ameland, Innes, Avon, Vlieland, Puraspan, Luton, Horst, Soligen, Engelberg, Dalmeny, Lomond, Welstand, Uit-

zoek, Witten, Leuchars and Lustgarden.

(iii) It has not yet been determined.

(iv) Because the land on which they reside is, in accordance with the consolidation plans wrongly situated and they have to be resettled in accordance with a decision by Parliament. However, all removals, excluding persons wanting to remove voluntarily, have been delayed until the report of the Commission for Co-operation and Development on consolidation of the area concerned has been received. In the case of voluntarily removals the necessary assistance is rendered by the Department to enable those concerned to resettle at their new places of residence with the least possible inconvenience.

The E.

If a closed sphere
interior.

Bourne's Theorem

110

115

State President to open Lebowa Assembly

Sost (11)
7/3/80

THE State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, will open the Lebowa Legislative Assembly on March 17, a spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development said in Lebowa yesterday.

Other Legislative Assemblies which will be opened during the next two months are:

Gazankulu by the Commissioner General for the Tsonga/Shangaan National Unit, Dr E Potgieter, next Thursday.

Kwazulu by the Minister of National Education,

Sport and Recreation, Mr Punt Janson, on April 17. The Ciskei by the Minister of Police and Prisons, Mr Louis le Grange also on April 17, and KaNgwane by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof on May 2.

The KwaNdebele territorial authority for the South Ndebele will be

opened on April 24 by the deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr G de V Morrison. — Sapa.

Basa rejects claims by Turf students

post 12/3/80

THE chairman of the Black Academic Staff Association (Basa) of Turfloop, Mr C S Maja, yesterday rejected claims by students that members of his organisation were elitist and that they kept quiet when students were harassed by the university authorities.

Mr Maja said it was "madness" to suggest that Basa members were elitist. He said the students' accusations that Basa was doing nothing about their harassment were unfounded because his organisation was not recognised on campus and could therefore not do anything official.

He was reacting to a resolution by Azaso members who condemned Basa for "showing middle class tendencies whereas they claimed to be black". The

resolution further read: "We further condemn their silence during the expulsion of our brothers and sisters."

Motivating his resolution, the mover explained at the meeting that Basa had claimed, during the recent controversy over the expulsion of some stu-

dents, that they were "watching and studying the situation" and asked what the results of the studies were.

Basa was banned from the campus in 1977 after the publication of a book, "Turfloop testimony" which criticised the university administration.

Turfloop 'bans' student

THE University of the North (Turfloop) this week "banned" a senior commerce student from participating in student activities and ordered him to report to the authorities every Monday.

Mr Blessing Mphela (22), of Natalspuit and a third year B Comm student, was this week readmitted as a student after waiting for 22 days while the university decided his fate.

According to close friends he was readmitted on four conditions, one being that he reports

to the academic registrar, a Professor Steenkamp, every week.

Mr Mphela will be expected to account for his activities to Professor Steenkamp and Professor P C Mokgokong and his behaviour will be reviewed. Should the two find or have information that he misbehaved, then his continued enrolment at the university is in jeopardy.

The other conditions prescribed are:

- That his parents come to Turfloop where they will sign a declaration that he will behave.

That he does not attend student meetings on or off the campus.

That he resigns from all student posts at the university, including that of chairman of the Catholic Students Association.

This action by the university comes only two weeks after students had staged a sit-in in protest at a decision to exclude 161 students from the university. The sit-in evaporated when the Rector, Professor William Kgware gave an ultimatum and there was a police baton charge.

The action, which may

be the only one of its kind in the country, has been described as a "banning order" by students.

The chief public relations officer at the university, Mr A J Becker, said he did not know anything about the matter and could therefore not comment. He referred us to "higher authorities" who were all out.

Late yesterday a spokesman for Professor Steenkamp said Prof Steenkamp had "no comment" on why this action was taken.

TO PAGE 3

STU13-9
14340 BACHELOR OF A
STUD NO SURN
113860L HAWLEY

DEAN

* Cannot

POST, Wednesday, March 12, 1980

Page 3

Student 'banned'

FROM PAGE 1

The sources had said that Mr Mphela had been sent an admission letter but was refused registration when he arrived at the university on February 18.

"He was told that his file was missing and that he should wait. The following week he was referred to the administrative registrar who told him that the university had changed its mind on his admission. He was told to go to the accounts department for the refund of his money.

"He approached the dean of students who later told him that there were four pictures of recent demonstrations at the university and that he featured in all. After his explanation he was told to wait until yesterday when he was informed of all those stringent conditions," the source said.

The dean of students, Prof P C Mokgokong was not available for comment yesterday. He was said to be out and would only return this morning. Prof W M Kgware, the rector, is on sick leave and could not be reached.

12/3/80

UCT

Four more Turfloop students 'banned'

Post 14/3/80

By MATHATHA TSEDU
FOUR MORE students from the University of the North (Turfloop) have been "banned" from attending meetings on or outside the university campus. The fifth student did not turn up at the meeting where the orders were served.

The four are: Mr Themba Tshikovi (21), who is doing second year Commerce. He comes from Diepkloof. Mr Oupa Molema (25), a final year B Pharmacy student from Bloemfontein, Mr John Dube (23), second year Commerce student from Mamelodi and Oupa Tawana, a third year B Admin. student. The fifth student, not present at the meeting, is understood to

be a first year student known as Moloto.

According to student sources, the five were served with notices to see the acting rector and academic registrar, Prof J C Steenkamp on Wednesday morning.

When they arrived they found Prof Steenkamp with the director of students' affairs, Mr J C Rhenoster. They were called in one by one and warned to watch their steps as "they had been responsible for all the trouble on the campus".

They were told not to attend any meetings on or out of campus but that they could retain their membership of Azaso.

Prof Steenkamp confirmed that he had warned "a few students" but declined to give further details.

The "warning" came after one of the harshest restriction orders on a student was imposed on Mr Blessing Mphela this week.

Mr Mphela was told to:

- Report to Prof Steenkamp every Monday.
- Bring his parents to sign a declaration that he will behave.
- Abstain from any meeting on or off campus.
- Resign from any position that he holds on the campus.

He is chairman of the Catholic Students Association.

STU13-9
 13010 BACHELOR OF ARTS
 159454V MCGARTHY
 SURNAME
 FIRST NAMES
 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS
 YEAR : 1

COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	AS AT	29 02 80	PAGE	5
911102	MATHEMATICS IA	3 (50)				
108102	GERMAN INTENSIVE	ABS (27)				
905102	CHEMISTRY I	F (39)				
916103	ANIMAL BIOLOGY (HALF COURSE)	F (39)				
110101	HISTORY I	ABS				
003101	SOCIOLOGY I	ABS				
904101	PSYCHOLOGY I	ABS				
107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	UP (50)				
115103	ITALIAN INTENSIVE	F (48)				
114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	UP (62)				
110101	HISTORY I	UP (50)				
116120	DRAMA I	ABS				
107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX (47)				
004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	F (52)				
115102	FRENCH INTENSIVE	UP (55)				
111101	MATHEMATICS I M102	UP (52)				
17101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP (57)				
14101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	3 (52)				
04101	PSYCHOLOGY I	3NX (40)				
11101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	F (50)				
10101	HISTORY I	UP (50)				
12103	AFRIKAANS EN NEDERLANDS I	UP (49)				
15120	DATA I	F (50)				
15104	CHEMISTRY IM	UP (54)				
1101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX (50)				
0101	HISTORY I	UP (54)				
5102	FRENCH INTENSIVE	F (40)				
5103	ITALIAN INTENSIVE	UP (54)				

UCT

More pupils in Lebowa schools now

By ALINAH DUBE

ALMOST double the number of the children admitted to schools during 1970, in Lebowa, are being taught in the homeland this year.

There has been a great increase in the number of schools, pupils, teachers and administrative staff since 1970, according to a statement by the State President, Mr Marais Viljoen.

"I am told that in the field of primary education 276 schools have been erected in the more remote villages since 1970, in order to ensure that primary education will be within reach of all children of school age," the statement read.

Today 448 600 pupils are being taught in approximately 950 primary schools — almost double the 1970 figure.

The education backlog in Lebowa of R604 000 has been provided for the completion of the J. S. van der Merwe Technical High School in Phatudi-stad and for the purchase of the equipment for the school.

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EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS
YEAR : 2

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	PAGE
134204Z	ADAMS	FAOLUNESSA	110202	HISTORY II	3 (52)	134204Z
137452E	ALLIX	MARK LORAINÉ	104101	ARCHAEOLOGY I	ABS	137452E
140746K	BOZAIKE	ANDREW MICHAEL	107201	ENGLISH II	ABS	140746K
120414K	CONRADIE	ELSABE-MARIE	003501 117201	SOCIOLOGY III POLITICAL SCIENCE II	ABS ABS	120414K
138497D	DE VILLIERS	JEANINE KAREN	113104	PHILOSOPHY I	2- (67)	138497D
136110W	ESAU	FAIKA	103302	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY II(PRE F	F (48)	136110W
136962X	ESSMANN	SOMJA BRIGITTE	101103 115103	AFR LANG INTENSIVE (XHOSA) ITALIAN INTENSIVE	2- (60) 3 (51)	136962X
111207C	FELLOWS-SMITH	ELIZABETH ANN	111218	DRAMA II	F (46)	111207C
113763F	FIELD	MAUREEN DAWN	118101 502107	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.A.F. I HISTORY & THEORY OF ART I	1 ABS ABS	113763F
137811V	GARSON	CATHERINE MARY	105202 107201	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I(PRE	12- (60) 2-	137811V
113790K	GRAZIANI	MARIO GUIDO	105105	LATIN ELEMENTARY	UP (54)	113790K
004101			115104	PSYCHOLOGY I PHILOSOPHY I	3 (58) 3 (30)	115526Y
105202				LATIN II	2- (65)	134419H
114201				RELIGIOUS STUDIES II	ABS	098717B
911201				MATHEMATICS IIA M204	2- (68)	139706E
107201				ENGLISH II	3 (55)	133266E
107201				ENGLISH II RELIGIOUS STUDIES II FRENCH II	2- (63) 2+ (72) 2- (63)	114692D
117101				POLITICAL SCIENCE I	F (47)	139615F
106202				ECONOMICS II	3 (50)	132828D
101103				AFR LANG INTENSIVE (XHOSA)	F (38)	133615J
107101				ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	133140T
106202				ECONOMICS II	3 (52)	133546J

UJCP

Lebowa may increase fares

By MATHATHA TSEDU

THE Lebowa Transport may increase fares by an average 5 cents per single trip on all its routes next month.

The increase will be the second in 9 months according to a Press release from the company. The last increase was due to cost and maintenance increases up to November 1973 and did not cover the fuel hike early last year.

The company which operates 245 buses and ferries more than two million passengers per month has applied for an increase of 0,5 cents per passenger per kilometre. Their present rate in most areas is 1,6 cents.

This works out to about 5 cents more in practical money terms for single trips but is much higher on weekly tickets. If implemented, a single trip from Seshego would increase from 25 cents to between 31 and 32 cents.

According to the Press release the fuel increase alone besides other maintenance costs will cost the company R728 000 by the end of the month. They further explained that the Department of Transport and the Corporation and Development bear most of the workers' transport costs. In some areas workers only pay R2,00 out of a total weekly fare of R11,00. The rest is subsidised by the Government, the statement says.

Post
20/3/80

UJET

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
10000	MISCELLANEOUS ARTS				
152327Y	VAN DER MERWE	BARBARA LOUISE	911101	MATHEMATICS I-M102	F (37)
* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 1					
----- DEAN -----					
----- REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC) -----					

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 1

10000

152327Y

2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48 50 52 54 56 58 60 62 64 66

A constant battle against 'virulent disease'

2013/180
 2013/180
 2013/180

"THE children all have bilharzia — and it's hardly worth treating them until they are old enough to know they must stay out of the water. And TB, malaria and typhoid are common. Thirty beds in this 150-bed hospital are occupied by typhoid cases at the moment."

The speaker was Dr Russell Hlekane, medical superintendent of the Douglas Smit Hospital at Shiluvane in Lebowa, about 25km from Tzaneen. He left his patients to talk to us briefly — a tired young man, heavily bearded, who puffed at a cigarette as he spoke.

His patients queued patiently on the stoep outside the surgery — old men, pregnant women, runny-eyed children, mothers suckling sickly babies, people in wheelchairs and on crutches.

Others hobbled painfully up the steep hill. A woman wrapped in blankets lay flat on the ground at the bus stop. She had just been discharged from her hospital bed.

The Tzaneen area is deadly. Decades ago, its Letaba-Letsibe Valley was known as the Valley of Death because of the danger from malaria. Malaria is still endemic, although a massive control programme organised by the National Institute for Tropical Diseases at Tzaneen has done much to make the area safer, reducing deaths from malaria by thousands.

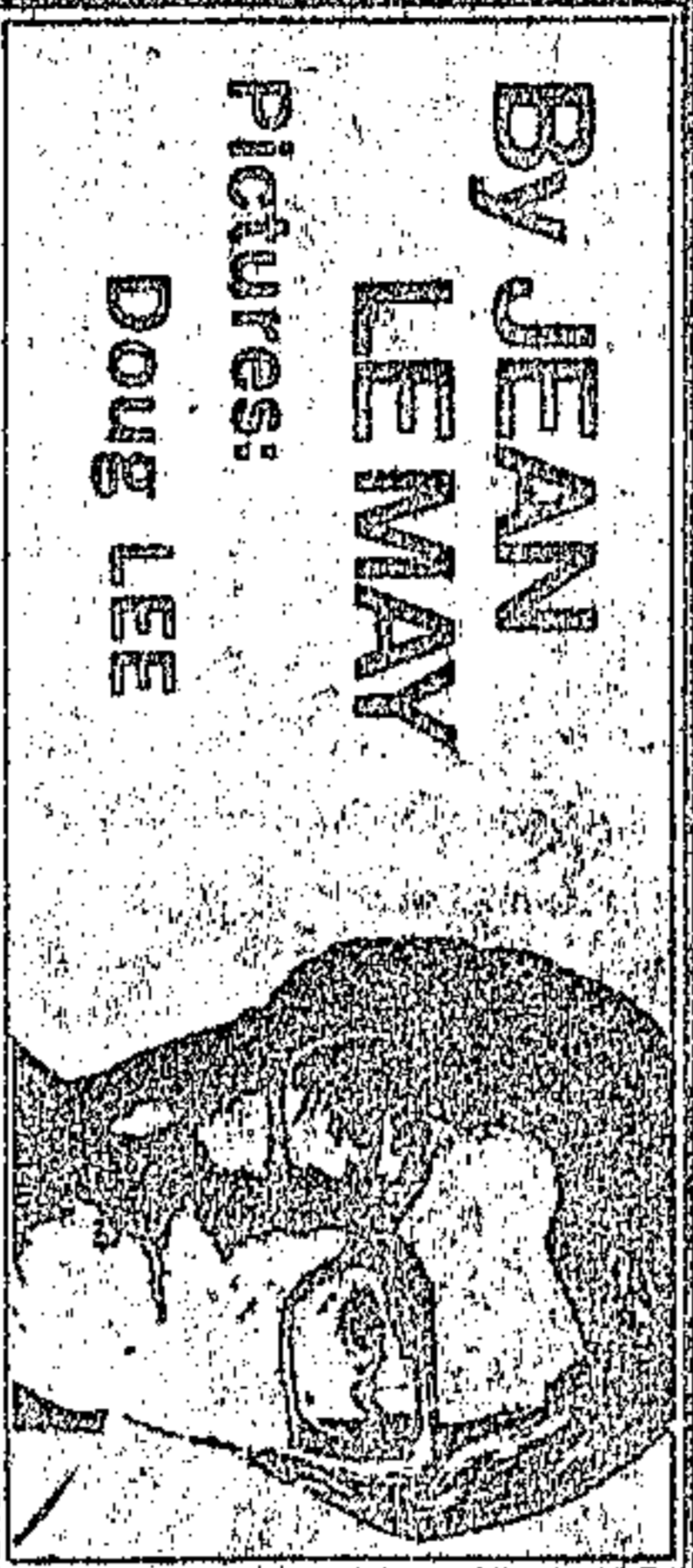
Other tropical diseases are rampant there, too.

Nearly all the rivers carry bilharzia. Typhoid is endemic, with sporadic epidemics. Trachoma, a dangerous eye disease, occurs frequently, as well as a tropical form of venereal disease which resists normal methods of treatment.

Dr Hlekane, the only medical man in the considerable region of this district, narrated a story from the banned Dr Mamphela Ramphele, wages an unceasing war against ignorance as well as against disease.

"Malnutrition should not be a problem but it is," he said. "Well-dressed women bring their malnourished children to me in hired cars. In many cases it is a matter of negligence rather than poverty — it is the unwanted child who is malnourished," he said.

"This could be prevented by family planning, but there is



By JEAN LEMMAY
 Pictures: DOUG LEE

Field officer B P Moeke. "If the smear is positive, the patient is given further treatment."



played and close on a million houses are sprayed yearly.

Although the health departments of four Governments are involved — Venda, Lebowa, Gazankulu and South Africa — co-operation is excellent, said Dr Hansford. But problems and delays arise in co-ordinating plans when any new project is on the drawing-boards, such as water supply or sewage schemes.

We watched a team of malaria control officers move over a timber estate. The men sprayed the wooden houses inside and out, then lined the people up for blood smears to be taken.

Many of the children remembering earlier typhoid infections, screamed and fought. The team, busy men in overalls and gumboots, handled them gently, picking up the toddlers with soothing words, while field officer B P Moeke, deftly pricked their fingers and made the smears.

"Anyone who is sick or has

been sick is given anti-malaria tablets and a note is made on the record," explained Mr Moeke. "If the smear is positive, we come back to the patient who is either put in hospital or given further treatment by a district nurse."

Apart from malaria, the institute makes a special study of bilharzia, in collaboration with the SA Institute for Medical Research in Johannesburg. In some parts of the North Eastern Transvaal, particularly around Tzaneen, up to 90% of Black children of school-going age have urinary bilharzia.

Only education and adequate sanitation can curb bilharzia, said Dr Hansford, but some rivers around Tzaneen at present carry a greater potential danger — typhoid.

"Most of the rivers from which people in these areas draw their water are highly suspect," said Dr Hlekane. "But if the infection is not in the water, nobody is particularly at risk — if it is, it is a disaster."

About 80% of the 5 000 typhoid cases reported throughout the country in 1979 were from this area, Dr Hansford said.

Boreholes had been sunk and pipelines built, he added, but it was virtually impossible to stop people from using the river water.

Later we drove up a lovely valley which runs from Letsibe towards the Draakensberg. The Thabina River, one of the headwaters of the Great Letaba, drained down the valley between thatched hut villages and fields of grain sorghum. When we stopped at a flooded drift a group of children swarmed out of the fields and nudged for the photographer, prancing around in the water.

"They swam and played all the time" in the river when it was hot, said an elderly woman fondly. Yes, the people had been told there was sickness in the river, but what could they do about it?

"You can't keep children out of water," she said firmly.



Dr Frank Hansford "problems and delays"

resistance to birth control frequently deliver the babies of 13-year-old girls."

Dr Frank Hansford, chief medical officer at the NITD at Tzaneen, gave us a complete run-down of the anti-malaria campaign run by the institute in which more than 500 field workers are permanently em-

DOCTOR'S BANNING ORDER CAN'T BE RELAXED EVEN TO TREAT PATIENTS

No help for victims of 'Valley of Death'

YOUNG Dr Mamphela Ramphele lives in the Northern Transvaal district that used to be known as the "Valley of Death".

She is confined there by a Government banning order — but the Government will also not let her use her healing skills to fight the deadly diseases that rage all around her.

Knowledge of tropical diseases is absolutely essential for doctors practising in the Tzaneen area to which Dr Ramphele is restricted, the Sunday Express was told this week.

Dr Ramphele lacks such knowledge. Not surprisingly so, since until she was restricted to the area she was superintendent of the Zanempilo Clinic at King William's Town where such knowledge was not needed.

The Zanempilo Clinic was run by

• Dr Mamphela Ramphele
Govt 'No' to studies

the Black Community Programmes, one of the 18 organisations banned in October 1977. Dr Ramphele was a close associate of Steve Biko.

Twice since being forced to live in the Northern Transvaal she has applied for permission to study for a special diploma in tropical medicine and hygiene at the University of the Witwatersrand Medical School. Both times her applications were turned down by the Minister of Justice.

Dr Frank Hansford, chief medical officer of the National Institute for Tropical Diseases at Tzaneen, told the Sunday Express this week that he did not know Dr Ramphele personally and had not heard of her application.

However it was essential that doctors practising in the Tzaneen area had knowledge of tropical diseases, he said.

Dr Ramphele, an attractive young woman of 30, lives with her mother, her brother Tommy and her small son Hlumelo in a small brick house in the village to which she is restricted.

The countryside where she now lives is breathtakingly beautiful, with the blue ramparts of the Transvaal Drakensberg towering over the village. But Dr Ramphele cannot leave Lerénye even to take a patient to hospital or to fetch medical supplies without getting permission from the magistrate in Tzaneen.

She runs a clinic in the village, which has never before had a resident doctor, and is said by the local people to work a 12-hour day there.

"She helps her people so much, although she is still so young," a neighbour said.

Dr Ramphele discussed the medical

problems of the village with me, but she is banned and cannot be quoted. And when Sunday Express chief photographer Doug Lee went into her consulting room to take photographs, I left because in terms of her banning order she cannot be with more than one person at a time.

The Wits diploma course in tropical medicine and hygiene which Dr Ramphele wanted to attend is a one-year course. However attendance is necessary at lectures and demonstrations only during four separate periods of one week each, and a one-week examination.

The course is taken mostly by private practitioners who cannot leave their practices for long periods.

Ironically, the field trip during the course is to Dr Ramphele's own Tzaneen area.

Independence is out — Lebowa committee

Post 1/4/80 111

By Mathatha Tsedu
A LEBOWA select committee has rejected independence for the homeland.

The seven-man committee has also rejected confederation and constella-

tion. Instead it advocates the federation of the homelands and "white" South Africa as "the only advantageous constitutional dispensation available to all South Africans."

The report of the committee, chaired by Mr

L G Mathole, has been tabled in the Lebowa Legislative Assembly.

The committee was appointed last year to look into the Lebowa Constitutional Proclamation and the Black Homelands Constitution Act.

The committee recommends the division of the Assembly into two houses, a house of chiefs and a house of representatives.

The house of representatives would be elected by universal suffrage and would be the legislative assembly.

Both houses would

then form the parliament of the homeland.

The committee says the Black Homelands Citizenship Act of 1970 gives "citizen" a different and inferior meaning to that of South African Citizenship Act of 1949 applied to whites.

The Black Homelands Citizenship Act has tribal connotations, the committee says, and is "deplorable and absurd."

The committee says the South African Citizenship Act is discriminatory.

"As long as the South

African Government adheres to its policy of eventually denationalising all blacks in the country, the price of independence for Lebowa is going to remain the loss of South African citizenship for its black citizens," the committee says.

The report says confederation and constellation have an "independent sovereign state" as their basic component.

Either of them would mean Lebowa "automatically opting for independence" and this is rejected by the committee.

Other recommenda-

tions of the committee are:

● That the assembly demand more legislative powers presently reserved for the State President.

● That Lebowa insist on greater and meaningful consolidations of its territory.

● That a delimitation committee be appointed for constituencies.

● That all steps be taken to bring Lebowa to federal statehood.

● That a bill of rights be drawn up and contained in constitutional proposals.

(110) Post 3/4/89

Assembly speaker's mystery resignation

MYSTERY surrounds the sudden resignation of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly deputy speaker, Mr K A Mariri.

Mr Mariri resigned on Tuesday morning and refused to give reasons when asked to do so by the Legislative Assembly.

In a message scribbled on a piece of paper and handed to the speaker, Mr Mariri said: "Instead of this honourable house to be in turmoil about my being a deputy speaker, I feel it my duty to relieve this house of such tensions by resigning the position today, now. —K A Mariri."

When approached by **POST**, Mr Mariri said he needed time to think it over, but later said he had no comment to make nor was he prepared to disclose the reasons.

Other MPs however, said a group of MPs had "damaging information and pictures" about Mr Mariri's past and were going to produce this at the assembly.

The new deputy speaker is Mr M T D Leboho from Bochum.

Housing crisis

Post 6/4/80
111

THREE houses built for Lebowa Cabinet Ministers at a cost of nearly R1-million have been standing empty for over a year at Phatudi, the future capital of the homeland.

The houses are near the offices of four Ministers who stay at Seshego and travel daily to their offices — a single distance of over 70 kilometres.

Meanwhile another Minister is staying at an international hotel in Pietersburg because there is no house ready at the moment in Seshego. This has cost the Lebowa Government R2 555,29 for only 51 days.

Of this amount R1 133,44 was for the period January 28 to February 22 — a total of 26 days accommodation.

The R2 555,29 covers accommodation, restaurant, bar and telephone accounts for the period of 21 days. A breakdown of the figure at R30 a day for accommodation for this period shows that this only costs R1 530.

Counting weekends out because the minister is away home, this means that for less than

By MATHATA TSEDU

51 days that he has been at the hotel, he has spent R1 025,29 on food, drinks, and telephones.

There were rumours recently that the other ministers were reluctant to move to the "Bush Castle" at Phatudi because they feared assassinations.

The rumour was dismissed as "ridiculous and nonsense" by Dr Cedric Phatudi, the Chief Minister. He said the ministers will move

in as soon as the houses are ready.

"Only the finishing touches are left," he said.

Asked to comment on the high hotel bill for the ministers, Dr Phatudi said the bill was based on normal tariffs at the hotel.

Further asked whether it would not save the government money if the minister, who is staying alone without his wife, shared a house

with one of the three ministers who are staying in Seshego without their wives, he said:

"We do things that way. Each minister has to have his own house where he can have privacy and be able to do his work. We do not want to create slums."

The minister concerned, who was appointed late last year, stayed with another "single" minister before moving into a cheaper hotel in Seshego.

He left this hotel in January for the luxurious international where he has a special suite costing R40 a day on normal tariff. The rate has, however, been reduced to R30.

The three double-storey "Bush Castle" situated in a dense bush next to the Phatudi industrial complex was built at a cost of R800 000 and furnished at R94 000. The money was a special grant from Pretoria, according to the Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr S M Maimane.

It is believed that the cost of driving the four Mercedes Benz cars for five days a week for a distance of over 140 km a day is very high in terms of diesel and wear and tear.

It is also felt that the minister's work is affected by the long distance travelled daily.

Meanwhile Lebowa has passed legislation abolishing the names "chief" and "kaptein" and replaced them with the Sepedi title "kgoshi".

Introducing the Bill, Dr Cedric Phatudi, said the two words belittled the status of the kgoshi and did not carry the same meaning.

with a big difference



Cedric Phatudi... hotel bill normal.

Sharp criticism against Lebowa

By Mathata Tsedu

THERE HAS been sharp and unanimous criticism of the Lebowa Government following the disclosure that one Cabinet Minister was staying at an international hotel while expensive houses stood empty at Phatudi.

All the people interviewed yesterday, mostly MPs criticised the government for the "misuse of public funds" while children were attending school under trees in scorching sun and biting cold.

An investigation by POST this week had revealed that:—

● It had cost the Lebowa Government R2 555,29 to keep one

Cabinet Minister at a luxurious hotel for 51 days.

● Three houses built at a cost of R800 000 three years ago were still standing empty at Phatudi, the future capital of the homeland.

● Four ministers with offices at Phatudi travel daily between Seshego and their offices — a single distance of over 70 kilometres.

The Chief Whip of the ruling party, Mr L G Mathole, said the government's often stated view that there is no money to build schools and provide other facilities looked like an excuse in the face of the disclosure.

"The Minister of Health's house could have been divided into two to accommodate the other minister. Or the ministers with offices at Phatudi could have occupied some

of the houses in the township temporarily to save money," he said.

A former Cabinet Minister, Mr I K Moloko said the inconvenience that Dr Phatudi talked about when the idea of sharing houses was suggested, "can never equal the national loss and ruthless wastefulness of R2 555,29 for only 51 days. Where is the feeling of profitable use of the tax payers money?" he asked.

Mr M W Chueu, another

MP, said it was both "unfortunate and unnecessary that the government indulged in prestige when the people are wallowing in the mud of poverty."

He criticised the introduction of new cabinet ministers and asked: "While the South African Government is combining departments in order to minimise a number of ministers why will Lebowa not follow this good example?"

THE 21st anniversary celebrations at Turfloop kick off on May 3 with the inauguration of the sports complex.

The loaded programme, which includes fun runs by student drum majorettes and gymnastics by a police group from Hammanskraal, will also feature a match between either Orlando Pirates or Moroka Swallows and the

Turfloop to celebrate 21st anniversary

university soccer squad.

Tribal dance groups will dominate the programme with four different dancers from the Venda, Gazankulu, Lebowa and

QwaQwa homelands. The main speaker will be Mr George Thabe from Sanfa.

Top athletes, including well known Matthews Batswadi, will take part in the

athletics competitions. The gates open at 7.45 in the morning while the soccer match will kick off at 4 pm.

The celebrations will continue for the whole year. The experimental farm near the university will be inaugurated on May 23 with exhibitions of agricultural products.

A resolution passed at a students mass meeting in February this year, called for a student boycott of the celebrations to protest against the expulsion of some students by the university authorities.

b) Ways of increasing independence

a) Dependence on South Africa

9. Mining

8. Commerce and Industry

7. Economic Diversification in Agriculture

6. Export and Imports

b) Costs

a) Benefits and Provisions

5. Southern African Customs Union

c) Benefit of increased independence

b) Effects

a) Magnitude and importance

4. Migrant Labour

c) Degree of independence

b) Introduction of the Pula

a) Costs of Monetary Union

3. Monetary Independence

c) Benefits of increased independence

b) Costs of dependence

a) Degree of dependence

2. Transport and Communications

1. Introduction

Table of Contents:

CANTLY HER ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE FROM SOUTH AFRICA?

IS IT IN THE INTERESTS OF BOTSWANA TO ATTEMPT TO INCREASE SIGNIFI-

Tax cuts in Lebowa

THE Lebowa Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr S M Maimane, has introduced tax cuts in income tax for workers in the homeland.

The Bill is to bring the homeland's taxation laws in line with the recent amendment in "white South Africa". In terms of the new regulations, workers who earn R1 800 per year or less, will no longer be taxed.

Post 24/4/80
III

15 THOUSAND STUDENTS CLASH AT TURFLOOP

4/15/80
Cops
Post
5
5/5/80
5/5
111
276

ABOUT 15 people were arrested at the University of the North yesterday after a running battle between baton-wielding policemen and stone-throwing students.

And in the afternoon Orlando Pirates players and some officials were pelted with stones and given five minutes to leave the Turfloop campus, where they were to play against a university team to celebrate Turfloop's 21st anniversary.

The clash between the cops and students followed the complete disruption of the university's 21st anniversary celebrations at the Turfloop campus by a group of students.

They sang freedom songs and carried placards denouncing the celebrations as they marched

By MATHATHA
TSEDU

4/15/80
111

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661 MOVE 'NO' TO SOURCE-MATCH-FLAG,
662 IF TARGET-CORR-SYL OF SORT FILE = CURRENT-TARGET-
663 MOVE 'YES' TO TARGET-MATCH-FLAG
664 ELSE
665 MOVE 'NO' TO TARGET-MATCH-FLAG,
666 IF CORR-SYL-POSITION OF SORT-FILE = CURRENT-SYL-P
667 MOVE 'YES' TO POSITION-MATCH-FLAG
668 ELSE
669 MOVE 'NO' TO POSITION-MATCH-FLAG.
670 TEST-0
671 IF SOURCE-MATCHES AND
672 TARGET-MATCHES AND
673 POSITION-MATCHES
674 ADD 1 TO TOTAL-SOURCE-CB
675
676
677
678 TEST-1,
679 IF SOURCE
680 TARGET
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687 TEST-2,
688 IF SOURCE
689 TARGE
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696 TEST-3,
697 IF SOURCE-MATCHES AND
698 TARGET-MISMATCHES AND
699 POSITION-MISMATCHES
700 PERFORM POSITION-CONTROL-BREAK
701 PERFORM TARGET-CONTROL-BREAK
702 PERFORM UPDATE-CURRENT-POSITION
703 PERFORM UPDATE-CURRENT-TARGET
704 GO TO END-CORRES-TEST,
705 TEST-4,
706 IF SOURCE-MISMATCHES AND
707 TARGET-MATCHES AND
708 POSITION-MATCHES
709 PERFORM POSITION-CONTROL-BREAK
710 PERFORM TARGET-CONTROL-BREAK
711 PERFORM SOURCE-CONTROL-BREAK
712 PERFORM UPDATE-CURRENT-SOURCE
713 GO TO END-CORRES-TEST,
714 TEST-5,
715 IF SOURCE-MISMATCHES AND
716 TARGET-MATCHES AND
717 POSITION-MISMATCHES
718 PERFORM POSITION-CONTROL-BREAK
719 PERFORM TARGET-CONTROL-BREAK
720 PERFORM SOURCE-CONTROL-BREAK
    
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PIRATES PELTED AS STUDENTS CLASH WITH COPS

From Page 1

The Nankweng police, where the arrested students were being held yesterday, refused to comment on the arrest and baton charge saying it was still "too early".

The Orlando Pirates match against the University's soccer squad, was to have been the final event on the programme to celebrate the university's coming of age. Pirates' secretary, Mr.

Irvin Khoza, speaking after the players were escorted out of the campus, said they had not known that the match went against the aspirations of the student body.

"They are fighting for the right cause and had we known that the match went against the interest of the students, we wouldn't have come. It is just unfortunate that we shall just benefit from their school fees without playing for them," he said. The students say they are totally against the celebrations.

111

4/5/80

from the cinema hall to the campus stadium. There they dumped rubbish on the pitch and dispersed a group of traditional dancers.

The students then went on to disperse the small crowd of officials and invited guests at the grandstand.

The officials and guests fled as students threw missiles into the stand.

The rector of the university, Prof W M Kgware, was seen fleeing in a priest's car — the official car remained at the stadium.

Riot police in helmets and clutching transparent shields drove the students towards their hostel. A running battle followed as the students, calling the black police "sell-outs" pelted them with stones and bricks.

Some of the placards read: "No celebrations. Go home or else . . ."

"Respect your colour Mathews Batswadi" and "We shall not celebrate with the enemy . . . Amandla . . ."

Batswadi was to feature in an athletics event.

Among the students arrested was Hwiti High School pupil, Lincoln Maphetu. He was bleeding when police escorted him to the campus. Other students were picked up on campus where some were found drinking beer at the cafeteria.

The whole programme, which was to have featured a gymnastics display by police from Hammanskraal, traditional dancers from the Venda, Gazankulu, Lebowa and QwaQwa bantustans and a speech by Football Association president, George Thabe, was cancelled and guests were asked to go home.

Prof Kgware said from his home afterwards that he would meet the university council tomorrow to discuss "deteriorating relations" between the students and the authorities.

The disruption yesterday was an eruption of long-simmering discontent by students of the university. On Monday evening, a security van was overturned and burnt by a group of students dur-

• To Page 2

Cops release students

By MATHATA TSEDU

POLICE have released 17 Turfloop students arrested on Saturday when baton-wielding cops charged students who had disrupted the 21st anniversary celebrations at the University.

The 17 were released on Saturday night after spending the afternoon in police cells at Mankweng. Unconfirmed reports yesterday said the students were briefing an attorney to lay charges of assault against the police.

The chief of the Lebowa Police, Brigadier W. M. van Zyl, confirming both the arrests and subsequent releases, but said some of the released students might be charged when police finish their investigations.

The arrests followed the disruption by students of the opening of a multi-million Rand sports complex as part of the celebrations.

RESULTS

As a result of this incident, the rector, Professor William Kgware, said on Saturday afternoon he will call an emergency meeting to discuss the incident and the students-authorities relationship in general.

The disruption of the celebrations was in line with a mass resolution adopted in February this year when students demanded the reinstatement of some expelled colleagues.

The students had then

given the administration three days to reinstate the affected students, failing which they would stage a sit-in and would further boycott the Saturday celebrations.

The authorities rejected the demands and a sit-in by the students was stopped by the police. As the date for the celebrations neared student attitudes hardened.

Tempers were also rising on the campus and a food complaint last Monday evening culminated in the burning of a security van.

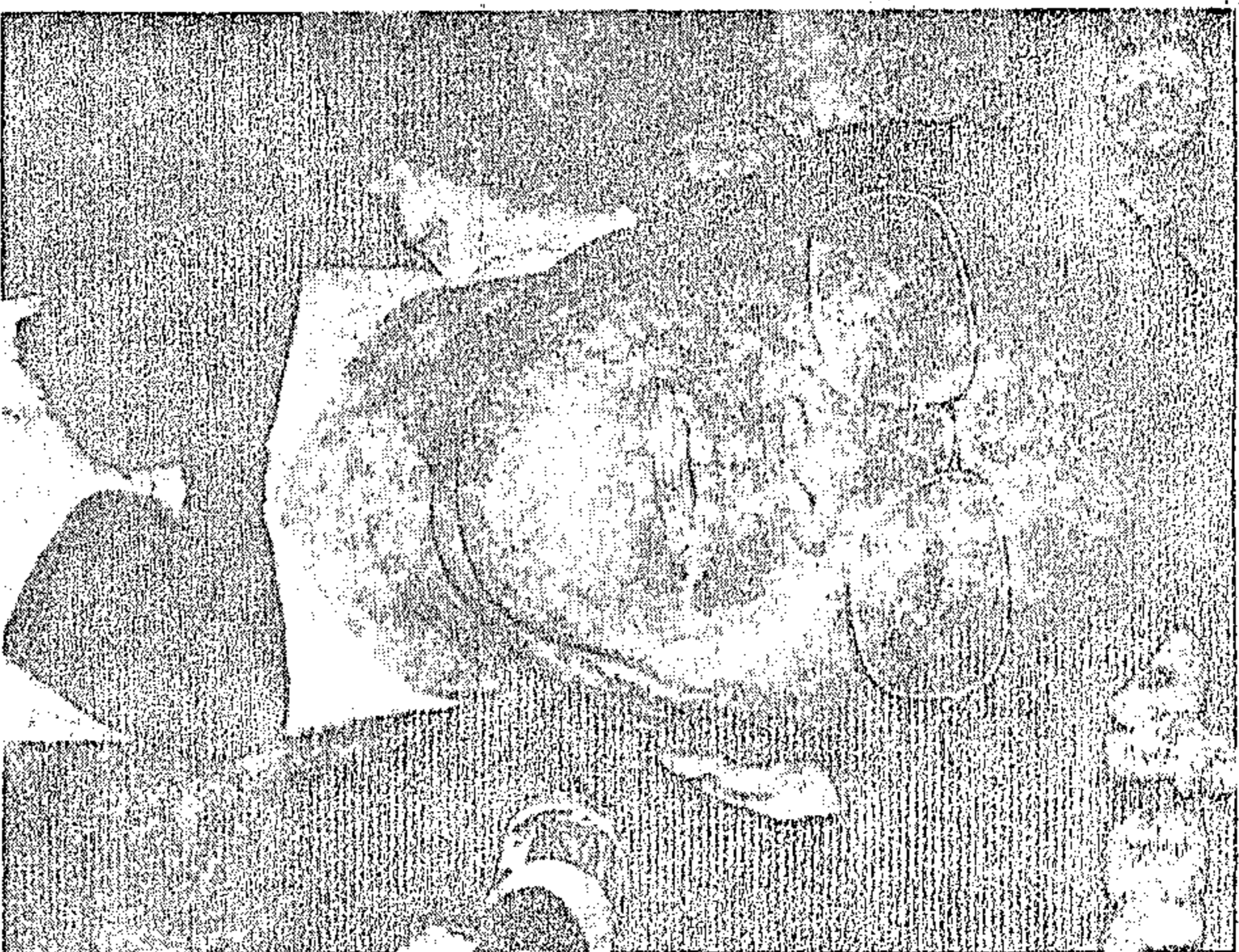
The students held a mass meeting last Friday night (May 2) and a motion to disrupt the celebrations was formally accepted in principle. They met again on Saturday morning and, waving placards and sing-

ing freedom songs, marched through the hostels into the stadium.

There they dumped rubbish and dustbins on the green pitch and dispersed the group of traditional dancers. They then showered the grandstand with stones which led to a stampede by the top officials and VIP guests.

BATTLE

Police arrived wearing helmets and transparent shields and this heralded the start of a two hour battle with students which led to the arrests. The question upmost in peoples minds is what of the graduation ceremony next Saturday. A students mass meeting two weeks ago resolved to boycott the ceremony.



Professor Kgware . . . battle with students.

10 M 6/5/80

Lebowa MPs allege police harassment

SESHEGO. — A Lebowan MP, Mr J Duba, said in the Legislative Assembly yesterday that the homeland's Department of Justice was to blame for police harassment of MPs.

During the committee stage of the Minister of Justice's vote, several MPs criticised the conduct of senior police officers in the homeland, accusing them of using "intimidatory tactics".

Mr Duba said: "During last year's parliamentary recess, a Lebowa police commissioner and his third in command, a major, came to my house and demanded that I disclose the identity of my informants on the embezzlement of funds in the Department of Finance.

"After refusing to disclose their identity, I was summonsed to court, where the magistrate told me my case had been postponed indefinitely."

Mr I Moloko, a former Minister of Education and MP for Seshego, said he was also visited by Lebowa police, who told him "not to burn my fingers by speaking against the Lebowa Government".

He was warned that the Security Police of South Africa were "keeping an eye" on his activities, he said.

Mr Maredi Chueu, MP for Moutsi, said he was not surprised to hear there were people with tape recorders in the assembly. "We know they are police agents," he said.

"We should be protected by parliamentary rules which allow freedom of speech and expression in this House."

The Chief Minister, Dr C N Phatudi, moved an unopposed motion for adjournment of the assembly until next Monday. — Sapa.

Students back in classes

111
ST
Post 6/5/60

STUDENTS at the University of the North arrived for classes yesterday and there have been no further incidents since the stone-throwing which marred the opening on Saturday of the university's sports complex.

The stone-throwing started soon after the gates to the new complex were opened by the Rector, Professor William Kgware. The proceedings were immediately cancelled and Lebowa policemen scattered the students.

University officials

have not made any announcement of further inauguration proceedings this year — Turfloop's 21st anniversary.

The opening of the university's sports complex was the first of several functions planned for this year, an experimental farm is to be opened later this month, while functions are planned for a new education centre and a student centre.

The reason for Saturday's demonstration by several hundred students is not clear, but students threatened earlier this year to boycott all anniversary celebrations.

Cop swoop

MORE than 300 Turfloop students were arrested in a pre-dawn raid by Lebowa police yesterday after two students' rooms were set alight by a group.

And in Alice about 200 University of Fort Hare students were dispersed with teargas when they held a protest march from

at Turf

By MATHATA TSEDU

the university towards neighbouring high schools.

In the confusion

that followed five students were arrested while others fled in all directions. The

five were later released.

The students had decided to join the ongoing boycott in protest against "inferior education".

The chief of the Lebowa police, Brig W M van Zyl, said yesterday he did not know how many students were in their custody. They were being held on suspicion of arson and public violence.

The arrests follow the burning of two student rooms and a punch-up between members of the soccer team and Azaso.

Female students were attacked and stabbed by alleged members of the

From Page 1

soccer squad. One student, Zilda Monyai, is lying critical in the Pietersburg Provincial Hospital with multiple stab wounds.

The room burnt belonged to Mr Samuel Celela and Mr Lesley Mthombeni, both supporters of the soccer team. A student known as Philly, a player, had all his belongings burnt.

Amongst those arrested was Mr Oupa Molema, a final year pharmaceutical student who was recently "banned" by the administration from attending meeting on or outside the campus.

He was picked from the MBA hostel together with all the other occupants.

Turfloop students arrested

Some of those arrested were late yesterday being released.

Some claimed police at Mankweng had pictures of the Saturday march which ended in the 21st Turfloop celebration being disrupted. They claimed that all those in the pictures were being locked-up.

The burning followed an alleged resolution taken at a mass meeting on Monday evening that the soccer squads' rooms be burn in retaliation to the

teams alleged assault on students who disrupted celebrations.

The atmosphere was tense last night at the campus as students feared more police raids. A big question hangs over the graduation ceremony on Saturday.

To Page 2

Handwritten notes: (11), 7/5/80, Post, and other scribbles.

THE UNIVERSITY of the North (Turffloep) was once more in a confrontation between students and the authorities this week. Marhata Tesdu, our Northern Transvaal correspondent, gives a background to the confrontation, and of other confrontations at the university in recent years.

THE University of the North once more erupted in dissatisfaction this week — a now regular occurrence there since it was established 21 years ago.

The present strife led to inter-student fighting with at least four students taken to hospital. Others were treated and discharged.

It started when students disrupted the 21st anniversary celebrations at the weekend.

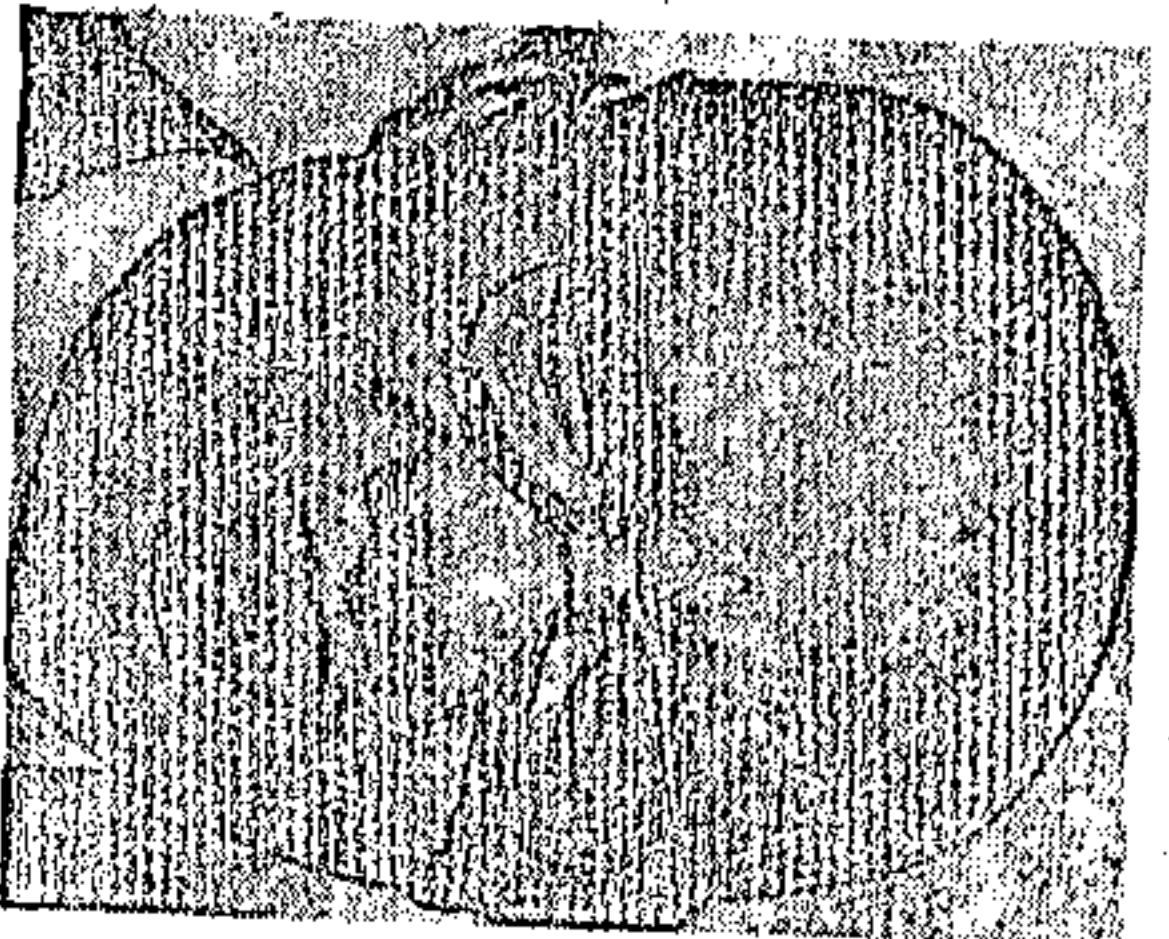
The soccer squad's affiliation to the South African National Football Association (Sanfa), led to the change of venue for the inter-varsity and has been a controversial issue at the campus.

The soccer student group allegedly declared war on the Azanian Students Organisation (Azaso), accusing it of being responsible for the disruption.

The students are against the squad's affiliation to Sanfa because they say Sanfa is a Government apologist organisation, which is deceiving the outside world into believing that sport in South Africa is normal.

A few students were attacked by a group alleged to be squad members and the main student body then declared war on the squad.

two squad players' rooms and the possessions of a



Prof Kgware

third were burnt to ashes. After the mob had dispersed, female students were attacked, brutally assaulted and stabbed.

Police reacted swiftly in a dawn swoop and arrested all students residing at MBA and MBD for questioning.

Police are now keeping a nightly patrol at the university.

The arrested students were released.

The present trouble was the second outbreak in five months and followed the sit-in in February in protest at the expulsion of some students for alleged poor academic performance.

A recent history of the

university shows that in 1972, at the graduation ceremony, the late Onkopotse Tiro made a Bantu Education speech in which he lashed the university for giving preference to white guests on the occasion to the exclusion of black parents.

He was immediately expelled and a sit-in was agreed upon by the students.

Police were called in and the university eventually closed down.

Many students did not return when it was reopened.

There was a general lull in 1973 after all the previous SRC members were refused readmission.

In 1974 came the campaigns to oust a "puppet" SRC which was later replaced by one headed by Pandelane Nefolovhodwe.

In September the same year came the Viva Frehimo rallies organised by the banned Black People's Convention and South Africa Students Organisation.

Police intervened and arrested Nefolovhodwe, then Saso president, and Kaunda Sedibe, SRC president.

There were subsequent sit-ins and marches at the police station where other

Turffloep unrest goes back 21 years

In 1977, Professor W Kgware became rector and with his appointment came a sit-in calling for an SRC.

The demand was met and an SRC which functioned for only six weeks, was elected, headed by Jake Mamabolo.

Another strike broke out over food and the entire SRC was expelled and most members detained.

A court action counter-ing the expulsion was instituted and won two years later.

This was also the year of the "no exams" and many students left the university without writing.

The SRC and the Black Academic Staff Association (Basa) were banned this year.

Minor problems arose in 1978, but there was no serious disruption of lessons.

Next year saw more incidents which started with a sit-in protesting against the expulsion of a student for alleged political activities.

The student was later reinstated after a successful court action.

June the same year brought demonstrations in demand for an SRC.

The authorities agreed to the demands, on condition the SRC constitution was amended.

The amendments were rejected by the student body.

student leaders were arrested.

The two were subsequently tried in the marathon Saso-BPC trial and are serving sentences on Robben Island.

Another lull in 1975 was followed by the June 1976 disturbances at the campus which were in

solidarity with the Soweto students.

One student died after allegedly jumping from a high building during a confrontation between students and police.

The university was closed and many students did not return when it was reopened.

Turfloop concert postponed

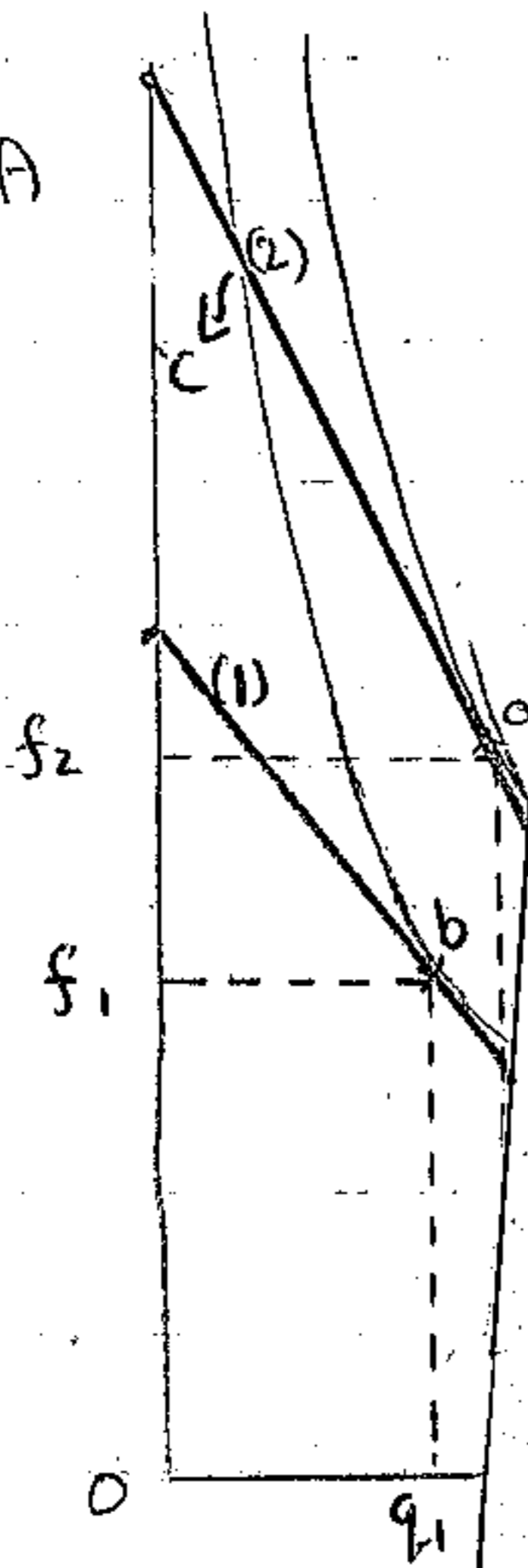
THE musical concert which was to take place tomorrow afternoon at Turfloop University stadium is postponed because of the boycott.

Mr Ike Grant, the spokesman of the Students Cultural Committee said the concert is postponed indefinitely.

Harari had already pulled out of the show following the confusion caused by the organisers of the Turfloop concert.

Apparently Harari was to perform at Thoho Ya Ndou during the day and from about 10 pm at Turfloop University. But the posters for the Turfloop show indicated that the concert was for 12 noon. This aroused the confusion.

Commodity A



The dark straight lines show all the possible combinations of commodities A & B you can purchase with your fixed income. The curved lines represent indifference curves.

For each level of satisfaction we are, there are a number of combinations of commodities A & B we are happy to have, but as we give up more and more of A, we are only prepared to give up less and less of B and vice versa. This is known as the diminishing marginal rate of substitution and hence the shape of the curves.

Now assuming that we start on budget line (1). At point 'b' we are at our maximum level of satisfaction as we are tangent to indifference curve 1. (We cannot get any further out on our budget line than tangent to same indifference curve)

Now there is a fall in the price of A. This means that we can, for a fixed sum of money, purchase more of A than we could before. Hence our budget line shifts to cope with this fall in price. To maintain our same level of satisfaction we would have to purchase at position c or d, but we can gain a higher level of satisfaction at point 'a' on another indifference curve. This will be the point at which we will settle. We notice that the

Commodity B

budget lines. These lines show the combinations of commodity A & B you can purchase with your fixed income. The curved lines represent indifference curves.

9/05/80

Argus

Schlebusch proposals stupid — Phatudi

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Homeland leaders have unanimously slammed the proposals of the Schlebusch Commission's interim report as 'stupid', 'sowing the seeds of renewed hostility', and 'disastrous'.

Commenting on the report tabled in Parliament yesterday, Chief Minister Cedric Phatudi of Lebowa said: 'It is a stupid arrangement. Instead of abolishing apartheid they are entrenching it even further.'

'The new proposals will sow the seeds of renewed hostility and this is the weakness of the whole thing'. The interim report recommends the formation of a State President's Advisory Council with only coloured, Indian, white and Chinese participation. This council will merely liaise with the 'Black Council of South African citizens'.

Chief Minister of Qwa Qwa, Mr T K Opeli said: 'This is no solution in South Africa as far as the race problem is concerned. No answer can be found without the participation of the black community.'

'South Africa is merely making things more difficult for herself, blacks all over the country will not be satisfied with the conclusions', Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of Kwazulu said if the State President's Council had had representations of all race groups as an interim step in getting 'us as people of this country to get used to each other before we reached the stage of a national convention', he would have applauded this as 'a step in the right direction.'

● See pages 5 and 11.

TIGHT
SECURITY
FOR

S. Post

TURFLOOP
CEREMONY

(11)

(4)

11/5/80

SUNDAY POST Reporter
THE Turfloop graduation
ceremony passed without
any incidents yesterday,
amid strict security.

Honorary doctorates of
administration were con-
ferred on the Chief Min-
ister of Gazankulu, Pro-
fessor H W E Ntsanwisi,
and Professor E F Potglet-
er, Commissioner General
of Gazankulu and former
Rector of the University
of the North.

Other honorary doctor-
ates were conferred on
Mr R Gugushe — in edu-
cation — and Mr T J
Kriel — in literature.

Almost all the members
of the Lebowa police
force, wearing helmets
and carrying shields and
headed by Bigadier W M
van Zyl were on hand.

Graduation of surprises

Post 12/5/80

By Mahala Tsedu



THERE WERE a lot of surprises for people who attended the graduation ceremony at Turfloop yesterday.

First was the open-air ceremony, followed by the presence of a large contingent of Lebowa police with anti-riot equipment — including a dog.

Then there was also the lack of a guest speaker — a first for Turfloop's graduation — and the unexplained cancellation of a student choir.

The student choir was billed only in the programme, but it was not called, nor was it anywhere nearby.

The holding of the ceremony in the open coupled with the presence of the police and the cancellation of the choir underlined the tensions that exist on the campus.

The whole programme was shrouded in secrecy and was available only on Saturday at the stadium.

Meanwhile, the near-full grandstand almost came down when Mrs Alvinah Thoka, daughter of Dr A M S Makunyane, was robed for her Bachelor of Laws degree.

Mrs Thoka is the sister of Mr Thabo Makunyane, the Turfloop student who is charged under the Terrorism Act together with the president of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas), Mr Ephraim Mogale.

Two hundred and forty-seven diplomas and 108 degrees were conferred. Four honorary doctorates were granted to two whites and two blacks.

The ceremony was the 19th in the history of the institution. The first was in 1962.

Most of the students stayed away from the ceremony.

Guests at the graduation ceremony at Turfloop. Most of the students, however, stayed away.



Miss Linnea Shekupe Nongonja from Namibia was capped Bachelor of Optometry.



... and the Lebowa police were there in force.



Mr Isaac Thoka congratulates his wife, Alvinah, who obtained an LLB degree. On the right is Dr A M S Makunyane, her father.



Prof Hudson Ntsanwisi is honoured with a doc.

RDM 13/5/80
Phatudi attacks new deal
 LEBOWA. — The recommendations of the Schlebusch Commission were "attempts to decorate the apartheid system", the Lebowa Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi, said in Lebowa yesterday.
 Speaking in the Legislative Assembly, he called on whites to give the blacks a chance to run the country, "because they have failed".
 Speaker after speaker denounced the exclusion of blacks in the new government dispensation. They said the exclusion represented "ignorance and foresight" of the dangers such an exclusion might bring to the country.
 The Assembly urged the House to "close shop so everybody should join the masses who are fighting the apartheid system".
 "The reason why today's youth are taking arms against the central Government is that blacks are always ignored in discussions and decisions affecting them," the Minister of Health, Mr S P Kwakwa, said.
 He said whites should be told blacks had had enough of the injustices meted out to them.
 "It is clear the new advisory council will consist of puppets. This must be rejected," an MP, Mr M. Chueu, said. — Sapa.

G
W
S
T
M

(i)

It is sufficient for the equal to the right unless equal to injects when $S = I$; $T = G$

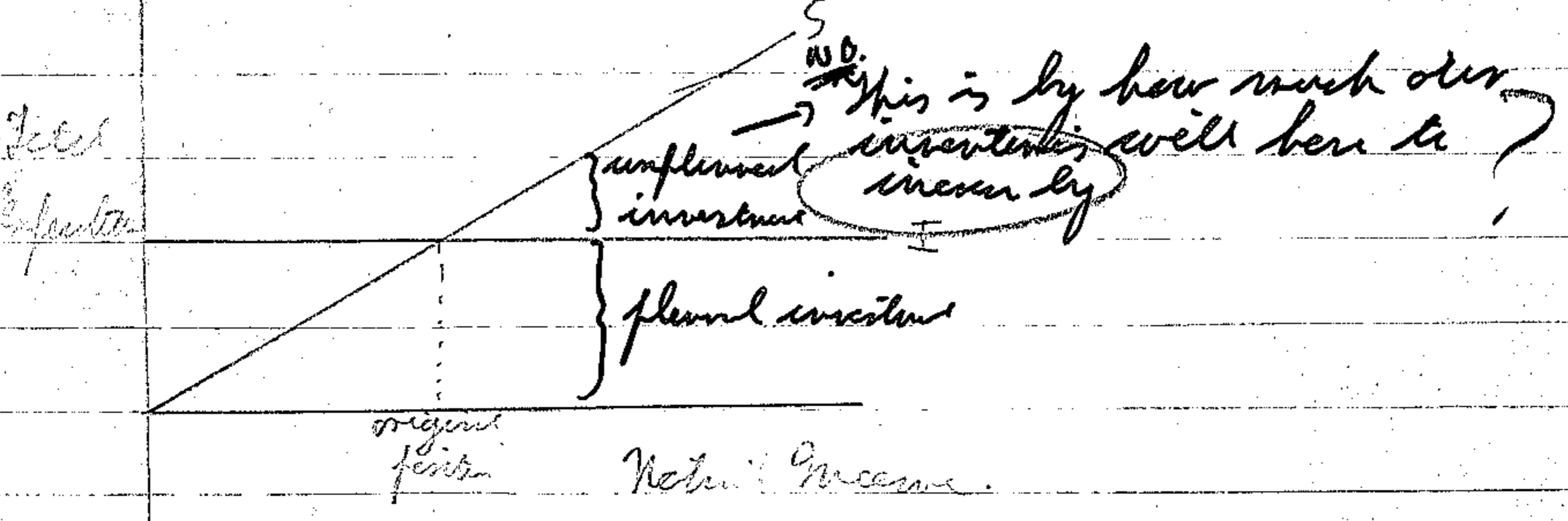
side when added up led to work with $W = T$, that does not

(a) If we assume a desired saving is our only planned savings = I (ex ante) when?

in equilibrium, when $I = S$ only T , then $T = G$ and

(b) If we assume open economy $I = X$, then planned investment = planned savings.

(c) By definition; $(actual) \text{ export savings} = (actual) \text{ export investment}$
 $C + S = C + I$



Example: Suppose our consumption (C) increases. Savings will decrease. This increased consumption will decrease our investment and this is the signal for business men to increase their investment.

THOUSANDS of children throughout the country continued a boycott of lectures and University of the North students continued their sit-in.

The boycott goes on despite widespread weekend arrests and threats by the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, that police would act tough on any defiance of authority.

Thousands of school children continued boycotting lessons at most coloured high schools on the Reef and in the Indian township of Lenasia.

At Bosmont High School parents held a meeting with pupils and the principal and tried to persuade the children to start with their lessons. They also persuaded a small group of policemen outside the building to move away.

According to a parent, however, the pupils were adamant that they would remain in class but would not continue with their lessons.

Pupils were in classrooms at most other coloured schools but were not working at their lessons. At Westbury High School they were milling about and shouting through windows, but later left their classrooms and returned home.

At least 1 000 pupils from Lenasia High School

Student boycotts defy warnings

decided to boycott classes again yesterday in solidarity with black pupils throughout the country. Police patrolled the area but kept a low profile.

DETAINED

The present boycotts also focus on the closure of Fort Hare University. In Natal about 17 students have been detained after Saturday's disturbances at the University of Zululand.

Some buildings belonging to the university were burnt.

At the University of the Western Cape police used teargas to disperse a meeting of students.

And in the coloured and black townships of the Eastern Cape, police clamped down at the weekend detaining 25 people, mostly students.

This follows a stern warning early last week by the divisional inspector, Brigadier A F B

Verwey, that police were aware of "elements" at work in Port Elizabeth African townships trying to incite similar unrest to that in the 1976 riots. Disclosing the number of detentions yesterday, the commander of the Port Elizabeth Security Branch, Colonel Gerrit Erasmus, said the detentions were connected to school boycotts and other subversive activities.

All 25 people were being held under the General Law Amendment Act. They were coloureds and Africans from Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage and Grahamstown.

Police yesterday used teargas and batons to break up a meeting at the University of the Western Cape, in the cafeteria.

The students were holding the meeting in defiance of a decision taken by the rector, Professor R E van der Koss, last

week not to allow any further meetings on the campus.

According to a UWC lecturer who attended the meeting the police fired teargas canisters into the building.

As the students emerged they were baton-charged by a detachment of riot police which patrolled the campus since early yesterday. The Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Western Cape, Brigadier J F Rossouw has confirmed that the police had taken action at the university.

Meanwhile residents of the Peninsula's black townships have elected a committee of 15 to present pupils' grievances and a petition calling for the release of five Port Hare students to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

The students were detained on Sunday morning after they had arrived home from the university.

Students from Fort Hare university, who were at yesterday's meeting in Gugulethu where the committee of 16 was elected, declined to name the detained students.

The committee was elected at a meeting attended by about 2 000 Gugulethu, Nyanga, Langa and Crossroads residents. People were asked to sign the petition.

The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange yesterday warned of tough police action against intimidation or defiance of the authority of the State.

Referring to the coloured schools boycott and incidents in Cape Town on Saturday when police clashed with pupils, Mr le Grange said: "People who, through underground methods, want to have the schools situation develop into a political confrontation with the Government must realise that it is a question of so far and

not further. "We are thoroughly prepared for any eventuality in the centre of Cape Town or elsewhere in the Peninsula."

In Bloemfontein, members of the community council and residents met yesterday for discussion of last week's unrest.

They appealed to residents, especially parents, to co-operate in ending vandalism in the townships.

The council has also issued pamphlets appealing to rioters to stop the unrest.

Police last night reported a quiet weekend.

At the request of the community council, the Administration Board launched a clean-up operation at 2 a.m. on Saturday. Bulldozers were brought in to clear the streets.

In another development, Chief Gatscha Buthelezi's credibility took a major blow when students in Kwamashu continued their boycott of classes. Chief Buthelezi threatened a few days ago that if students continued the boycott beyond the end of last week, he would close down the classes. The students have defied him and parents have been assaulting students found wandering the streets.

STAR
22/5/80

GE

MWU is ^(2H)
heading ⁽¹¹⁰⁾
for clash ⁽¹³⁶⁾
— expert

Pretoria Bureau

Confrontation between the Bophuthatswana Government and the white Mineworkers' Union was predicted in Pretoria today.

Strong retaliations to union "blusterings" were predicted by Mr Jeremy Nel, general manager of manpower resources of the Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Co, Ltd.

He was addressing a seminar on black labour advancement organised held by the University of South Africa School of Business Leadership.

Mr Nel said that following Bophuthatswana's independence, Rustenburg Platinum Mines would negotiate with the homeland government for a new order with the various trade unions.

Mr Nel said that black leaders, although educated and responsible, might not have enough industrial relations experience to realise that union leaders "are merely playing to the gallery."

"The Mineworkers' Union leaders, on the other hand, cannot allow themselves to be seen to be capitulating to the black leaders," Mr Nel said.

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UCT

Tswanas beefing up their herd

STAR 9/5/80

109

3 Meat

Unheralded by trumpets or festive fireworks, a capital-letter event for the Tswana was the recent inauguration of the new meat factory at Mafeking. Eventually, the life of Amos Kirini Batshameki, in the remote kraal of Iikly on the brink of the Kalahari, will be affected.

Standing in the high corner of his cattle kraal and looking at his 32 cattle, he used to love to feel lord of all he surveyed.

How different things were today. When he went through initiation school, he was taught that a good Tswana does not eat his cattle. They were for pride and for bogadi (lobola).

Even his then headman, Old Bareeki, had

frowned and looked cross when he started to feed his cattle in winter and sold them at an early age, expanding by buying calves.

The old man must have turned in his grave when the bull-co-op man came to Iikly to discuss artificial insemination.

Commercial

Now Amos was making more from his cattle than his son earned in Johannesburg, where he had to spend half his wage on transport, rent and services.

Like Amos Batshameki, thousands of present-day Tswanas urged on by the Department of Agriculture in Mmabatho, are turning themselves into small commercial cattle farmers.

Looking at old cows is no pride any more, for they should have been sold years ago, as well as their replacements.

And bogadi? This is paid in cash now, if at all.

Some black cattle farmers have become quite prosperous. Mr J L Mphafudi, for instance, is one of the new generation of successful individual farmers in Bophuthatswana. Formerly a school inspector, he resigned to give full-time attention to his farming enterprise.

Bottleneck

He farms with some 240 cattle in the Moretele district, on 1 500 ha he can proudly call his own. He is a registered Afrikaner cattle stud breeder and a member of the breeders' association. He is also a director of the Agricultural Development Corporation.

The President, Chief Lucas Magope, is adamant that the cattle industry should be the mainstay of his country's economic upswing. Six hundred thousand cattle, as many goats and 250 000 sheep, are the



It's thumbs up for the Mmabatho Food Corporation of Mafeking after the official opening by President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana. Holding up two of the factory's meat products is one of its directors, Mr Joffre Joubert.

is the bottleneck. Out of the 600 000 cattle herd, 40 000 are exported annually and about 10 000 are locally consumed. This is less than half the turnover in South Africa, but still represents an improvement. In the export sector, 7 800 are sent to controlled centres in South Africa under Meat Board quota. The others are sold to speculators and feedlot owners outside Bophuthatswana.

Meat products, such as polony and tinned meat wieners, etc, are being imported. With a flourishing hotel industry and increasingly populous towns, this market will expand.

Taken over

To become self-sufficient, to draw away economic activity from the Witwatersrand complex and the adjoining parts of Bophuthatswana, and to bring home Tswana workers now working in the meat industry, President Mangope wants the country to have its own meat

been taken over, and the three Joubert brothers are managing the modern meat processing enterprise that the Agricultural Development Corporation has set up.

Tswanas are being taken for executive training right from the beginning, and the ADC is already planning for cattle feedlots and a piggery to supply the pork necessary for mixing with the beef for wieners and sausages.

The enthusiasm of Mr David Beuster, the ADC's managing director, has already made the meat factory an economic force in Bophuthatswana.

Seen within the framework of Lucas Mangope's overall policy, it represents an accomplished growth point to be followed by others, to make the young republic, in terms of hard reality, a focal point for the whole of the Tswana nation.

STAR
24/6/80
111

Phatudi reshuffles Cabinet

SESHEGO — The Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, yesterday reshuffled his Cabinet.

A new minister, Mr M Ramodike, takes over as Minister of Works, and Mr L C Mothiba, Minister of Works, becomes Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs.

The Minister of Health and Social Welfare, Mr S P Kwakwa, has been appointed Minister of Education, and the Minister of Education, Chief M M Marishane, becomes Minister of Health and Social Welfare.

The Minister of Justice, Chief Z T Seleka, the Minister of Agriculture, Chief S P Pasha and the Minister of the Interior, Chief B Rammupodi, retain their portfolios.

The former Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs and Leader of the House, Mr Sadness Mamiane, was sacked in March.

— Sapa.

RAM. (77) 24/6/80
Lebowa reshuffle

SESHEGO. — The Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, announced a reshuffle of his Cabinet yesterday.

Dr Phatudi retains the portfolio of Chief Minister and a new Minister, Mr M Ramodike, MP for Napuno, takes over as Minister of Works. Mr L C Mothiba, the former Minister of Works, becomes Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs. The Minister of Health and

Social Welfare, Mr S P Kwakwa, has been appointed Minister of Education and the Minister of Education, Chief M M Marishane, becomes Minister of Health and Social Welfare.

The Minister of Justice, Chief Z T Seleka, the Minister of Agriculture, Chief S P Pasha and the Minister of the Interior, Chief B Ramupodi, retain their portfolios. — Sapa.

Phatudi to call for Mandela's release

By MATHATHA TSEDDU

THE Lebowa Chief Minister, Dr C N Phatudi, yesterday said he would make strong representations to Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, for the release of all political prisoners.

In an interview with POST at Seshogo, after his visit to Robben Island on Tuesday, Dr Phatudi said the continued confinement of "such a high grade of manpower that

is badly needed in South Africa today, is a waste."

He said his visit to Robben Island was motivated by a desire to see for himself what hardships and suffering black people in various places and circumstances have to carry.

"One of the places to be known is Robben Island prison, especially having regard to the fact that the best brains amongst blacks are sent there."

It had been his desire,

he added, to have discussions with the African National Congress leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, but this has not been possible. "I was told that one needed a very special permit and I only left a message that he be told of my sincere wish to see him." He would make more efforts to try and see him, he said.

He had however, met other prisoners. Questioned about their attitude towards him as a homeland politician, Dr Phatudi said while they did

not express appreciation of his political stand, "they were jubilant to see me."

"They were very friendly and considering that they have been there for a long time, one would expect them to be hostile. This shows that they are balanced people and people to talk and negotiate our future with. You can't just abandon them there for life.

"In fact I intend to see Dr Koornhof at the earliest opportunity to discuss my impressions and express strongly that there should be no fear in releasing those people. I am convinced that they are reasonable men and should be dealt with sympathetically. I will press to see the Prime Minister on this important matter."

Dr Phatudi added: "Dr Koornhof and the Prime Minister must make efforts to see a man like Mr Mandela. Contacts and dialogue are generally advocated for and I can't see why they cannot see Mr Mandela now. If there is a change of heart on their part, they will find Mr Mandela, a reasonable man ready to negotiate."



Dr C Phatudi

Turning to the banning and banishment of prisoners released from Robben Island, Dr Phatudi said these were no remedy. "If a man is free, Banning him is making a bad case worse. You expose him to temptation and pseudo freedom which is far more frustrating than captivity itself."

Dr Phatudi was accompanied by his Minister of Justice, Chief Z T Seleka, the Information and Publicity Officer, Mr M Maja and his private secretary, Mr M Chune.

Phatudi plans to

meet Mandela

Own Correspondent

PIETERSBURG. — The Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, says he is making special arrangements to visit Robben Island again to see Nelson Mandela.

In an interview after his recent visit to the island, Dr Phatudi said he was disappointed that he had not been able to see the imprisoned black leader.

He said special arrangements had to be made before he could meet Mandela.

Dr Phatudi said that he would also suggest frankly to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, and to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, that they make an effort to go and see Mandela.

It was only through contact of this kind, he said, that one could determine if Mr Mandela was "reasonable and ready to co-operate and negotiate".

Dr Phatudi said it was a matter of high priority and he wanted to impress upon Dr Koornhof and Mr Botha that they should not fear releasing Mandela, or in fact, all political prisoners.

"These are among the best brains we have," he said.

"There is a wastage of manpower of a high grade that is badly needed in South Africa today under the present circumstances. The Prime Minister will find that these men are not hostile."

Although those detainees on Robben Island did not necessarily support his stand, they were jubilant to see him and he was well received by men of all ethnic groups, as well as coloureds and Indians. To his knowledge he was the first black leader to have visited the island, he said.

Dr Phatudi said contact was necessary in order to consider a review of the sentences.

89 - 53
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Staffing

CRISIS

hits

hospitals

Own Correspondent

PIETERSBURG. — Overcrowding and a shortage of staff in all Lebowa hospitals was confirmed yesterday by the outgoing Minister of Health, Mr S P Kwa Kwa.

Mr Kwa Kwa was reacting to a weekend newspaper report which described over-crowding, long queues, and an acute shortage of doctors in the Philadelphia hospital in Dennilton.

Mr Kwa Kwa said: "I am aware of the shortage of hospital staff in Lebowa. It is not only at Philadelphia hospital. A shortage of doctors is a general and common thing with us".

The Minister — who was appointed Minister of Education in the recent cabinet reshuffle — said he felt bound to go and see the situation for himself after seeing the report, but his new appointment would interfere with his plans.

He said the situation at Philadelphia was particularly bad, because the Ndebeles were now being consolidated under the Kwa-Ndebele.

"They have come from areas such as Pretoria, Pilgrims' Rest and Middelburg. Big townships have sprung up in the Dennilton district and they are all being served by the Philadelphia hospital."

Mr Kwa Kwa said Philadelphia hospital had to extend its services to the Ndebele areas in terms of an agreement under the Regional Health Organisation in South Africa, which knows no ethnic boundaries.

The Minister said the phasing out of missionary hospitals had caused a general staff shortage in all hospitals.

He said missionary doctors — who were dedicated to their work — were unlike doctors who preferred to work in their surgeries in more advanced centres, and their numbers had dwindled since the Lebowa government took over all hospitals.

Mr Kwa Kwa said he regretted leaving the Health Department because, as a field which was altogether new to him, it carried challenges for him. He is a former inspector of schools and becomes Minister of Education from today.

Phatudi ⁽¹¹⁾ says he ^{RDM} believes in ^{12/17/80} capitalism

Own Correspondent

PIETERSBURG. — The Lebowa government has no intention of nationalising industries and believes in the retention of free trading centres, the Chief Minister, Dr C M Phatudi, said yesterday.

"We believe in the creation of a strong middle class in a capitalistic culture with a stake in the land; people who will be a pillar of the society they live in," he said.

Opening a new R500 000 shopping complex in Lebowakgomo — the future capital of Lebowa — Dr Phatudi said the practice of nationalisation in other African states was alarming.

He said Lebowa did not want to be like other countries to the north, who nationalised and damaged their economies. He said Lebowa's emphasis was on training and the provision of jobs for the unemployed.

In a scathing attack on members of the Legislative Assembly who opposed the renaming of Lebowakgomo as Phatudi City, Dr Phatudi said they were narrow-minded, prejudiced and foolish.

Cities and villages throughout the land were named after leaders, he said.

He accused the opposition of unfairly plotting to create conditions for the expulsion of the Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs, Mr M S Mamiane, who was forced to resign during the last sitting of the Legislative Assembly. He was bribed and they envied and feared him, Dr Phatudi said.

Dr Phatudi promised Lebowakgomo would have street lighting before the end of this year.

Dr Phatudi urged residents of Lebowakgomo to move away from the tenant system to owning their property.

Residents decide to boycott buses

A MEETING of Seshego commuters near Pietersburg decided at the weekend to boycott Lebowa Transport Buses as from July 28.

The decision to boycott the buses and walk the 12 kilometres to town was prompted by the bus

company's decision to raise fares as from that day. The meeting, organised by the local branch of the Azanian Peoples Organisation (Azapo) and the Seshego Village Committee (SVC) was attended by nearly 200 people who called for an increase in salaries as a precondition for the bus fare increases. It was also decided that taxi owners would

be approached to reduce their fares for the duration of the boycott. Other decisions were that the boycott should extend to all areas served by Lebowa Transport, commuters should not buy weekly tickets for next week and that buses should not be damaged. Emotions were high with old men and women attacking the Lebowa homeland leadership for sanctioning the increases through the

Lebowa Board, while fully aware of poverty in the area. Shouts of "amandla ngawethu" and freedom songs were sung throughout the meeting and Azapo chairman, Mr Mamabolo Raphesh, said the government must subsidise the increases. "The increased fares will mean that our children will starve and will not even be able to go to school because

the pittance that we are paid will go to the bus companies. Secondly, we will be subsidising the company's white workers who are taken to work and back in company cars," he said. SVC chairman, Rev M P. Malatji, said blacks were the mainure and cultivators of everything in South Africa but were never present at reaping time. He said the average pay in Pietersburg was R30 a month and asked

whether people could afford the increased fares. "Are these black townships supposed to be mines of money?" he asked. Lebowa Transport increased fares last August by over 50 percent on some weekly routes. on a five day ticket Seshogo to Pietersburg was increased from 90 cents to R1,40 while a single fare increased from 20 to 25 cents.

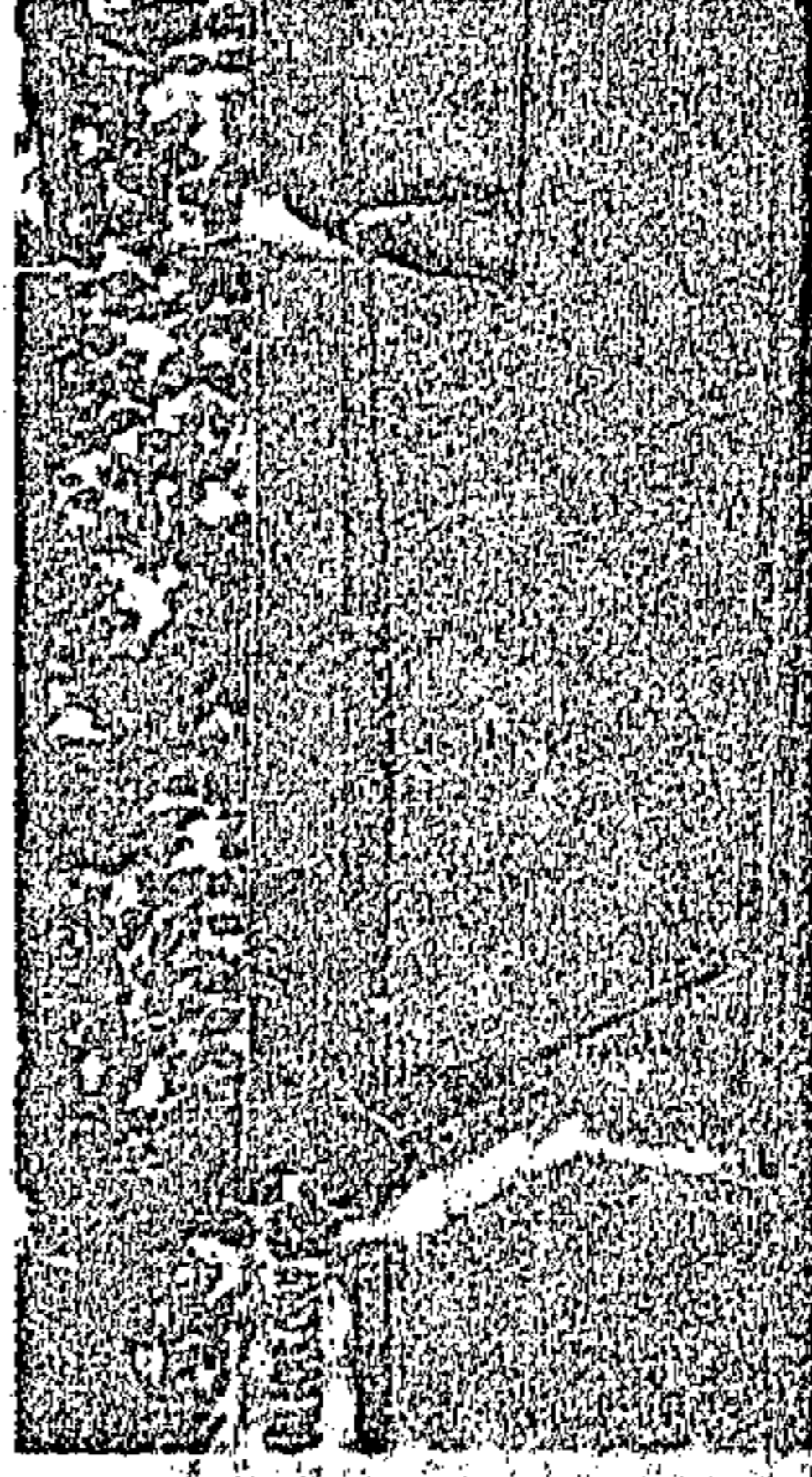
Lebowa Transport increased fares last August by over 50 percent on some weekly routes. on a five day ticket Seshogo to Pietersburg was increased from 90 cents to R1,40 while a single fare increased from 20 to 25 cents.

111

Turt warns on fees

STUDENTS of the University of the North are expected to have paid all their fees for the year by the end of August.

A letter sent to all students late last week also says students must have paid R200 by August 1 for their second semester. The university reopens next



Blacks to boycott Lebowa buses

Staff Reporter

PIETERSBURG. — Residents of Seshego, near Pietersburg, decided during a weekend meeting that Lebowa Transport Company buses should be boycotted when their fares go up on July 28.

The meeting, organised by the local branch of Azapo along with Seshego Village Committee, lasted for more than three hours.

Speeches by the leader of Azapo, Mr S Raphesu, and the leader of Seshego Village Committee, the Rev M P Malatji, were applauded when they denounced the bus company and its black directors, Ministers of the Lebowa Government and members of Lebowa Transportation Board.

The two leaders repeatedly stressed that during the boycott there should be no violence. Everybody should walk the 8km to town or use taxis and buses of other companies where they were available. People not honouring the boycott should not be attacked.

Mr Raphesu pointed out that the buses belonged to a government subsidiary. As wages remained low it meant that the government and its backers were to be enriched at the expense of the people. Also, while people were asked to pay more, the bus company could afford to give free transport to its white employees.

The Rev Malatji said: "Cabinet Ministers of the homeland are not the people's leaders. They are the tools of the Government. It is for us to plan together to fight the bus fare. If we remain silent, they will say we are satisfied."

(11) POST 20/7/80

Minister's hotel bill over R6 000

THE Lebowa Government has had to pay a bill of at least R6 600 for one of its Cabinet Ministers who stayed

By Mathatha Tsedu

at a hotel in Pietersburg while his colleagues shared houses.

And meanwhile the three luxurious mansions built for Lebowa Cabinet Ministers at a cost of nearly R1-m, and which have been empty for nearly two years, have finally been occupied.

Three ministers moved into the double-storey Houghton-style "Bush Castles" in Lebowakgomo this month and thereby also ended the controversial housing of one minister in an international hotel in Pietersburg.

The minister's stay at the hotel from late January to early June has cost the Lebowa government at least R6 640,52. This covers accommodation at R30 per day and a restaurant, bar and telephone, according to hotel sources.

This amount covers the period January 19 to June 6, or 130 effective days, because the minister goes home during weekends. A breakdown of the figure at R30 per day for accommodation shows that this cost R3 900. The rest,

R2,740,52 covers food, drinks and telephone. This works out to an average R51 per day.

There was a public outcry earlier this year when **POST** revealed that the Lebowa Government had paid R2 555,29 to keep the Minister at the hotel for 51 days only while houses built for ministers at R800 000 and furnished at R54 000 had been standing empty for over a year.

The official reason given for the hotel stay was that there were no empty ministerial houses in Seshego. The Lebowa Chief Minister, Dr C N Phatudi, rejected suggestions that the minister, who is staying alone without his wife, should share a house with one of the three ministers, who were also staying "single".

The minister has moved into a house vacated by the former Minister of Finance, who resigned under a cloud of suspicion of improper conduct. Of the four ministers with offices in Lebowakgomo, only one, the newly-appointed Minister of Works, still stays in Seshego and travels daily to Lebowakgomo, a single trip of over 70 kilometres.

Post
24/7/80

Lebowa bus fare hikes ~~stayed off~~ stayed off

By MATHATHA TSEDU

BUS FARES in areas served by Lebowa Transport are definitely not going up next Monday, the company's group manager, Mr H T Brooks, told POST yesterday.

Mr Brooks said the delay was due to an application by the company to the Department of Transport to subsidise casual passengers as well. The department previously subsidised workers' weekly fares only.

The increases were supposed to be effective from Monday, July 28, but the postponement is now indefinite, Mr Brooks said. He could not even speculate on any likely future date on which the fares may be increased, he added.

He said his company was doing all it could to keep the actual increase

for the passenger as low as possible through subsidies and would not increase fares until negotiations with the department are concluded.

He said the department had already agreed on a further 50 percent subsidy for the workers' weekly fares. He appealed to the public to wait for official notification through the news media and pamphlets at local depots. His appeal came as commuters in Seshego were threatening to boycott the buses on Monday and walk the 12 kilometers to Pietersburg, should the increases be implemented on that day.

my inner-conditions
made its decision.
I am as it were ; separated

101 7/8/80
NRP visit to Lebowa

111 Staff Reporter

EIGHT members of the Transvaal constitutional committee of the New Republic Party, led by the party's national leader, Mr Vause Raw, visited Lebowa yesterday.

They held talks with the Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi and his Cabinet, and visited a number of areas including the University of the North and the homeland's capital, Lebowakgomo.

The visit, arranged by the Transvaal constitutional committee headed by Professor D Kriek of the University of Pretoria, follows tours of QuaQua and Soweto. Other homelands will also be visited.

Mr Raw said the purpose of the tour was to learn about the political thinking of Lebowa and about the problems, needs and aspirations of the territory. The visits would help the NRP in its constitutional planning.

STAN
26/8/60
21/8/60

Policemen clash with pupils

Northern Transvaal
Bureau

SESHEGO — Violence erupted in Seshego this morning when pupils boycotting classes were involved in a running battle with Lebowa policemen.

Several cars were damaged by stone-throwing youths near Seshego's two biggest schools and a number of scholars were arrested. Minor incidents occurred in other parts of the township.

Damage estimated at R800 was caused to buses during earlier stone throwing.

The violence followed a bus boycott by Seshego workers early this morning.

The workers walked the 12 km to Pietersburg and most of them arrived at work about an hour late, causing serious disruption in various undertakings.

Seshego battle

By MATHATHA TSEDU

VIOLENCE broke out in Seshego yesterday when camouflage police with dogs fired shots in a pitched battle with pupils after a bus and school boycott.

At least eight pupils from Seshego High School were detained during the violence which erupted after thousands of workers boycotted Lebowa buses, and walked the 12 km to Pietersburg in protest against a fare increase.

The pupils were detained when they boy-

cotted classes in solidarity with their protesting parents.

The big walk, decided at the weekend meeting organised by the Seshego village committee and the Seshego branch of Azapo, started as early as 4 am with workers, both young and old ignoring the empty buses.

Warning shots

Some of the workers hiked but later in the morning Lebowa police manned a roadblock at the township entrance and ordered all passengers in private vehicles to get out. Taxi drivers did a roaring trade and some of them responded to the workers call and charged half the usual fare.

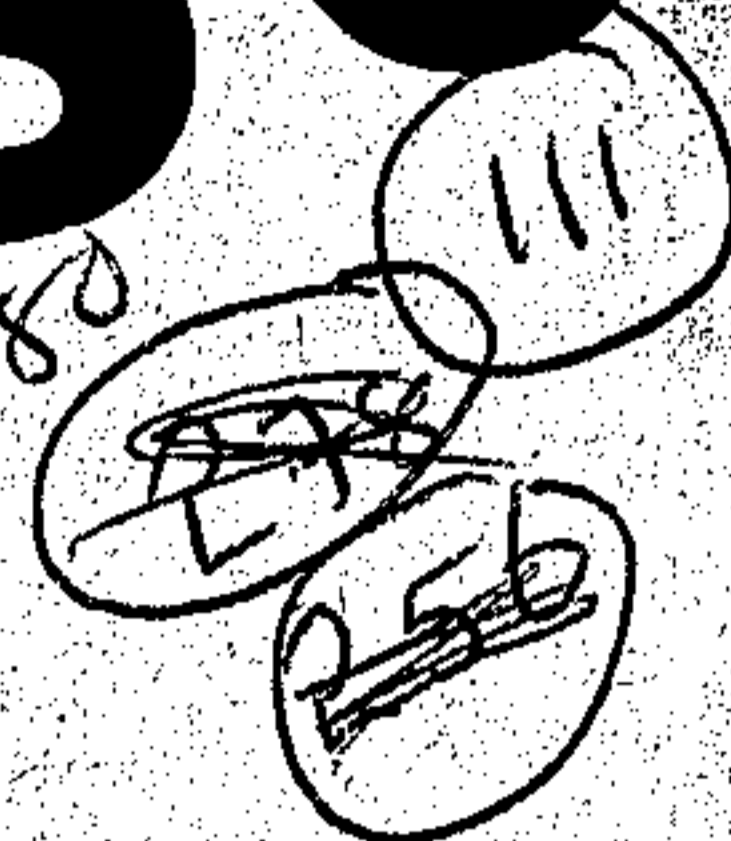
The roadblock was criticised by the workers who said the police were trying to force them back to the buses. "Why do they have to man their roadblock today when we do not use the buses," asked one.

In the township, pupils boycotted classes and stood around in groups. Warning shots were later fired near the Catholic Church to disperse a crowd of students who hijacked a Government tractor. Five buses and other vehicles, including police vans, were stored.

• To Page 2

POST

26/8/80



Shots fired

Post 26/8/68

From Page 1

ed, and roads were littered with broken glass.

Camouflaged police reinforcement arrived with dogs, and there was a running battle for more than three hours between police and pupils.

Several warning shots were fired in the process.

The stoning started when buses carrying passengers from areas outside Seshego passed some pupils. They jeered at the passengers and some students threw stones at the buses, breaking windows.

The police, both SAP and Lebowa arrived and chased the pupils around the township. Students later stoned a white-owned truck in Zone 2.

BOYCOTT

The boycott is planned to last until the bus company brings back the old fares.

At about 10 a.m., Lebowa police in anti-riot gear, wielding transparent shields, marched out of

the Government yard and advanced towards the large group of pupils at the nearby shopping centre.

They were pelted with stones. Pupils scaled security fences when the police charged. Government vehicles were also being stoned earlier, but little damage was done, according to Government officials.

STUDENTS

The chief of the Lebowa Police, Brigadier W M van Zyl, confirmed that eight students were being held at the Lebowa Police headquarters. Some 90 percent of the workers had not used the buses in the morning, said Brig van Zyl.

The group manager for the bus company, Mr H T Brooks, said he had not received any demands from the Seshego commuters. He would not say whether his company could reduce fares.

About 3 200 season ticket holders usually use the buses daily.

Bus boycott drama

By MATHATHA
Pos: TSEDU
THE Seshego bus boy-
cott row took a dram-
atic turn yesterday
when about 1 000 com-
muters who met in the
township decided to
continue the boycott

3/9/80
even though the in-
creases are suspended.

The meeting was to dis-
cuss the two-week suspen-
sion of the increases pen-
ding further discussions
on more government sub-
sidies.

The commuters called
for a reduction of the

fares from the present
25 c to 15 c and a stop to
the different fares for
areas in the township.

Passengers who board
buses at Roma bus stop
pay 15 c while the rest of
the township pay 25 c.
Weekly fares do not dif-
fer and have a uniform
rate for the whole town-
ship.

The commuters argued
that if passengers from
the Roma bus stop can
be transported profitably
to town at 15 c, so can
the whole township.

Other demands are that
the buses should not drop
passengers at Polokwane
Centre, the new bus rank
that has come under
heavy criticism because
of its many liquor outlets.

They also demanded an
end to the luggage fare
for handbags and an im-
provement of the service.
The commuters said sus-
pension of the increases,
announced last Friday
after a five-day boycott,
was to lure them back to
the buses in order to des-
troy their unity.

The chairman of the Se-
shego Village Committee,
the Rev M P Malatji, yes-
terday said the people
had discovered strength
in unity and were using
their bargaining power.

He said he hoped that
people in other areas
who are faced with the
same problem would re-
alise their strength and
stand up.

BOYCOTTS, FM 5/9/80
Protest walk

For the past two weeks over 3000 black commuters in Pietersburg have boycotted the buses because of a fares increase. And the boycott is continuing despite a temporary suspension of the increases.

An initial hike of some 30% — from R1,40 to R1,90 — on a five-day ticket, issued by the Lebowa Bus Company (one

of the two major bus companies operating in the area) triggered the boycott.

But now the commuters want clear assurances that there will be no increases if they take to the buses again; and are also insisting that the company transport them right into the town centre. The terminal is presently located on the outskirts of Pietersburg and commuters have to trudge about 3 km to work.

Other community concerns have cropped up, including wage grievances. The Pietersburg branch of the Azanian Peoples Organisation (Azapo) and the Seshogo Village Committee (SVA), a civic body operating outside government-created structures, are co-ordinating actions and protest. People have "discovered their strength and unity and are now using their bargaining power," according to a SVA spokesman. Even Lebowa Chief Minister Cedric Phatudi — who is arbitrating in the bus boycott negotiations — has hinted that wages should rise.

In support of the commuters, most post-primary school students have kept out of class — an indication of how a single matter can escalate to reveal the general discontent prevalent in black communities.

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Escalation of costs during the progress of a project is a
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In the analysis of time and costs, critical considerations

By SAM MABE

A SOWETO man was served with a "trekpas" banishing him from his Lebowa hometown for allegedly causing a tribal rift by influencing his tribesmen to get involved in politics and to dislike the Lebowa homeland rulers.

The rift, which has been dragging on for many years and threatening to break the 14 000-strong Seleka tribe into two, is caused by differences on whether an area known as Beauty, in the district of Vaalwater in Northern Transvaal should be incorporated into the Lebowa or BophuthaTswana homeland.

This week, a Rand Supreme Court judge reserved judgment in the hearing where Mr Edward Masenya applied for an interdict restraining the Seleka Tribal Authority and Chief Zacharia Seleka from forcing him to leave his home town.

In a sworn affidavit, Mr Masenya told the court that Chief Seleka and the Seleka Tribal Au-

Man banished for causing split in tribe, court told

thority were trying to force the incorporation of the Seleka tribe into Lebowa.

He said the Seleka tribe were Tswana speaking and that they identified themselves with BophuthaTswana because of their cultural and historical background.

He also said in a meeting attended by 8000 tribesmen in September 1976 where the question of incorporation was discussed, only five people indicated their willingness to be incorporated into Lebowa. The rest identified themselves with BophuthaTswana.

In 1978 Mr Masenya was served with a "trekpas" in terms of which his membership to the tribe was terminated. He was obliged to leave the area of the tribe forthwith and to remove all his possessions from the area.

Furthermore, the "trekpas", which is equivalent to a deportation order, made it unlawful for him to enter the area of the tribe except with the prior consent of the chief of the tribe.

In reply to Mr Masenya's affidavit, Mr Jan Macheke, councillor and secretary to Chief Seleka said Mr Masenya was ban-

ished because he challenged, defied and undermined the authority of the chief of the tribe and encouraged opposition to the recognised tribal authority.

Mr Macheke also said Mr Masenya has for a number of years been a major proponent of the notion that the Seleka tribe should submit to the jurisdiction of BophuthaTswana, to whom, according to Masenya, the tribe owes allegiance.

He went on to say that Mr Masenya had negotiated for the breakaway of the Seleka tribe from Lebowa with the BophuthaTswana Government.

In a copy of the letter written to Mr Masenya in October 1978 by the Seleka Tribal Authority, Mr Masenya was described as the most influential man in the tribe.

He is said to have influenced the tribe to become involved in politics and to dislike the Lebowa Government and that he wrote to Chief Seleka threatening to dethrone him.

STOK 10/9/80

Phatudi deplores Govt 'prodding' for independence

Political Reporter

Lebowa Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi, has emphatically rejected independence for Lebowa and has deplored South African Government efforts to prod it in this direction.

He has strongly criticised the Government's intention not to consolidate Pietersburg and Potgietersrus into Lebowa, and said the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, was moving too slowly in implementing changes.

Speaking at a Press conference in Johannesburg yesterday to publicise a National Development and Management Foundation conference on Lebowa next week, he emphasised Lebowa's commitment to private enterprise.

Companies operating in Lebowa need not fear nationalisation, he said. His Government believed the private sector could play a significant role in developing the homeland and providing jobs and training.

"We will not interfere with the running of their enterprises," he said, but added that companies which exploited black labour would not be welcome.

Dr Phatudi strongly rejected independence for Lebowa: "We are South Africans. We are not going to opt for so-called independence," he said.

He believed that a federal solution was the answer to South Africa's constitutional problems.

Dr Phatudi deplored a recent speech by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr P. W. Botha, which he regarded as an indication that South Africa was going to put pressure on homelands to accept independence.

Government plans to establish "areas of co-operation" in which industries and other development projects would be jointly administered by blacks and whites were a step in the right direction, he said.

Dr Phatudi said it was impossible to consolidate Lebowa without including towns such as Pietersburg, Potgietersrus, Tzaneen or Marble Hall.

He emphasised that their inclusion into the homeland need not result in whites being uprooted. Lebowa should be a homeland for whites and blacks.

Phatudi bids to attract industry

Post 10/9/80
 (111)

LEBOWA believed in the capitalist system and would not nationalise any assets, the Chief Minister, Dr C N Phatudi, said yesterday in Johannesburg when he invited industrialists to his homeland.

Dr Phatudi was speaking to the Press about the "Focus on Lebowa" conference which is to be held in Pietersburg on September 17 and 18. He said the conference was to enable South African industrialists to learn more about Lebowa.

Lebowa was rich in minerals and these, if sufficiently exploited, could solve problems such as unemployment and overcrowding, Dr Phatudi said.

"There are opportunities for industrialists in Lebowa and we invite the private sector to participate in these opportunities.

"We advocate free trade and the capitalist system and will not nationalise assets or interfere in the running of business," he said.

It was not fair for South Africa and Lebowa to dominate trade in Lebowa, he added.

But the private sector would have to train the manpower in Lebowa. His country would make available facilities such as bridges, water and elec-

tricity so that industry could operate efficiently and economically.

Dr Phatudi emphasised that Lebowa would not opt for independence.

"It would be stupid for us to make ourselves strangers in our land," he added.

He called for regional development and said he was opposed to ethnic homelands. The homelands should include whites.

"There will not be any consolidation unless places such as Pietersburg are included in Lebowa," he said.

In reply to questions Dr Phatudi said:

● That the meeting of homeland leaders with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, was worthwhile because they were able to tell him of their rejection of the Black Council,

● That Lebowa did not receive sufficient financial aid from South Africa.

● That the Prime Minister was moving too slowly.

● That rich areas should be transferred to Lebowa.

Dr Phatudi said he did not see why the Government should neglect the homelands in favour of people who had decided to break links with South Africa.

"No referendum was held in those areas and people became the victims of circumstances," he said.

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Students stone cars after bus boycott indaba

Violence erupts

POST 22/9/80

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VIOLENCE flared again yesterday in Seshego township near Pietersburg when groups of students took to the street and stoned cars after a bus boycott meeting.

Stonings and demonstrations followed a stormy one-hour meeting where angry commuters protested about the Government's delay in meeting their demands to oust Lebowa Transport and replace it with Hamba Buya.

In Lenyenye, near Tzaneen, about 500 Lebowa Transport commuters met at the weekend and resolved to start a boycott of the buses today in protest against bus fare increases.

By Mathatha Tsedu

Angry commuters at yesterday's meeting in Seshego called for action against alleged dissenters who, it was said, were mainly from the men's hostel next to the bus depot.

The meeting agreed that "something should be done" to curb dissension and to speed up the granting of a licence to the Hamba Buya bus company. The Seshego Village Committee (SVC) under the Rev M P Malatjie, was mandated to approach Mr B Harris, of Hamba Buya, and ask him to make an application to operate in the township.

When the meeting ended students, carrying bricks and stones, marched down the Main Street in Zone 1, singing and whistling. Car drivers were made to raise clenched fists in the Black Consciousness salute before being allowed to pass through the crowd.

Cars with computer registrations were stoned but damage was minimal.

The township falls under Lebowa administra-

tion, and local cars have Lebowa registration numbers.

Minutes after the first stoning, a police van arrived and the students scattered. They immediately regrouped and advanced towards the police van with stones, and the van turned and raced back to the police station.

A van belonging to Lebowa Transport was spotted nearby and it raced off when the students made for it. A second police van arrived and drove into the crowd which scattered and regrouped. This was repeated for over 15 minutes.

One student was chased near the stadium by a policeman on foot and another in a van, but he escaped. At this point another police van with two whites armed with "long guns" arrived but the students were then mixed with football spectators at the stadium.

The Lenyenye meeting which was the first public meeting in the area organised by an independent organisation was organised by

the newly-established branch of the Azanian Peoples Organisation (Azapo).

Speakers denounced the Lebowa Development Corporation.

There was agreement on the boycott decision and local black bus operators are to be approached to provide services for the workers. The meeting also agreed that the Lebowa Transport buses should be removed from the township and that Risaba, Mavhungu, Maponya and Rakoma buses should replace them.

The Seshego boycott enters its fifth week today, and although the fares have been cut to the pre-boycott rates, the commuters say Lebowa Transport is a white company and should leave the black areas to give black bus owners a chance.

That there are black directors on Lebowa Transport's board of directors signifies nothing to commuters who say black directors are figureheads put there to hoodwink the public into believing that the company is black.

Phatudi call for joint ventures

24/9/57 PDM



Own Correspondent

PIETERSBURG. — Blacks, although they had accepted and contributed to the country's development along the lines of the Western capitalist system, were not accepted by South African society as a whole, which was causing frustration.

Speaking at the opening of a Seshego store yesterday, the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, said it was time blacks and whites established joint ventures in the negation of separate development.

"South Africa was developed by Western cultural influences and blacks are brought up in the culture of the West, not of ancient Africa," he said.

Colonial systems, which failed to train blacks for overall skills, had left alarming mistakes throughout Africa.

Dr Phatudi called on the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to forge ahead with courage and take the country out of the "outdated" laager and kraal mentality which did not offer the stability essential for development.

"Those who cannot lead us must move out before a catastrophe befalls us," he said.

It was time that black and white came together to establish joint ventures in negation of separate development. It was also time South Africa forgot external threats of disinvestment and concentrated on joint economic action before outside forces divided the nation, he said.

Regional development, which cut across colour barriers, would bring the maximum black and white effort together to develop the country, he said.

Phatudi attacks Govt's future plans

By DIAGO SEGOLA

SOUTH Africa's problems cannot be solved through the President's Council or through a Constellation of States, the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, said at the weekend.

"The President's Council is going to fail from the outset," he said.

He was speaking in Diepkloof, Soweto, during the induction of the Lebowa Government's chief urban representative, Mr M J Ramphele.

The Government of Lebowa believed black and white in South Africa should come together to find solutions to the country's problems rather than be further separated.

"Separation has never been a remedy, but co-operation is.

"A federation of states has a meaning. Let us come together and have a federation of states, then we will have one big federation of the Republic of South Africa."

Dr Phatudi said for more than 300 years in South Africa "white minority governments" had made "tremendous mistakes".

For these mistakes to be corrected South Africa needed a leadership of statesmen instead of politicians.

He said the country had great potential for development and progress, yet valuable time was being wasted impeding that progress.

Turning to his recent visit to Robben Island, he said: "I went to Robben Island to see whether it is a remedy to keep people like that there. I discovered that it isn't."

He challenged the Prime Minister and some of his Cabinet to visit the prison. "They should see the situation there for themselves and decide whether keeping the people there is a solution.

"I hope in South Africa we will now start afresh and refrain from banning people. This is violence."

He said the greatest struggle in South Africa today was the "struggle for the minds of the people".

He urged blacks to free themselves mentally from believing they were inferior.

The chairman of the Diepmeadow Council, Mr J C Mahuhushi, praised Dr Phatudi for his stand in not opting for independence, and against injustices.

Police quiz banned 'boycotters'

STAR
3/9/80

North-East Transvaal
Bureau

PIETERSBURG — The involvement of certain banned persons in the organisation of the Lebowa bus boycott is being investigated by the police.

Colonel S J Strydom, of the Security Branch in Pietersburg, has confirmed that Mr Sammy Thoubatla, national secretary of the Azanian People's Organisation, and Mr Nimrod Yende, vice-chairman of the organisation's Soweto branch, were questioned at Mahwelereng near Potgietersrus after they had allegedly visited a restricted former organiser of the Black People's Convention, Mr Mosibudi Mangena.

30/9/57 10057

Bid to boost boycott fails

MEETINGS organised by the Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO) were held in several black townships in the Northern Transvaal at the weekend but efforts to increase the bus boycott have been unsuccessful.

Yesterday morning Lebowa Transport continued to operate a limited service at Lenyenye near Tzaneen while there was only a partial boycott in the Potgietersrus area.

Seshego workers have maintained a total boycott of the company's buses on the Pietersburg route for almost six weeks.

Workers in Potgietersrus have reported large

scale intimidation by radicals from Vaaltyn, the area in which Chief A B Kekana, a member of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly, lives.

The chief has urged his people to support the boycott but many of them are walking the short distance to Mahwe'ereng to catch buses to Potgietersrus.

The boycott was started in Seshego when Lebowa Transport announced a proposed fare increase of 10c a day on the Seshego-Pietersburg routes and various price hikes on other routes.

When the company, regarded by the boycott organisers as a "white" company decided not to implement the increases, demands for reductions in fares followed.

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Re: Term 3: Here it is suggested that a discount factor equal to (or slightly higher than) the interest rate on a comparable loan should be used for this term. This stream is riskier than the stream in Term 2 because the lessee requires to have a taxable income to get the cash flow.

Re: Term 4: The riskiness of this flow is likely to be equal to that of Term 3 thus the same discount factor is suggested. To facilitate a fair comparison with leasing the most rapid method of depreciation allowed by the Receiver of Revenue should be used. Further- more depreciation in this context includes the invest- ment and initial allowances.

Re: Term 5: The riskiness of this flow is likely to be equal to that of Term 3 thus the same discount factor is suggested. This stream is the tax shield arising from the tax deductibility of the interest on an equivalent (the displaced) loan.

Seshego boycott of buses goes on

3/9/80 200

SESHEGO. — More than 500 Seshego residents have decided to continue their boycott of buses — even though the Lebowa Bus Service has suspended its increase in fares.

The Seshego Committee called a meeting on Monday to discuss the suspension of the fares rise for two weeks pending talks on increased subsidies by the government.

The residents' meeting called for:

- Reduction of fares from 25c to 15c;
- The same fare to be charged for journeys to different areas in the township;
- Improvement of the bus service.

The committee chairman, the Rev J Malatji, said commuters would continue the boycott until the demands were met. He appealed to taxi owners to co-operate with residents by charging them "reasonable fares". — Sapa.

Seshego boycott talks in deadlock

Own Correspondent

PIETERSBURG. — Yet another closed meeting at the Pietersburg Town Council offices over the boycott of buses has ended in deadlock.

The boycott was sparked by a fare increase.

A Seshego delegate said the meeting was disappointing.

"It was obvious we were hitting against the wall. They came with ready-made answers."

The delegate, who did not want to be named, was referring to the Town Clerk, Mr Jack Botes, having told the meeting that commuters would have to pay more if the buses were to transport them into town.

The meeting was chaired by the Lehowa Minister of the Interior, Chief H Rammupudu.

He said he had called the meeting on the advice of the Chief Minister, Dr C N Phatudi. The three Seshego MPs, the Seshego Village Committee, and the Seshego Township Council were invited to attend. The bus company was represented by its group manager, Mr B H Brooks.

The council was included in the talks because they centre on complaints that buses offload passengers at a rank outside the town, and also the low pay which people are earning.

Mr Botes told the meeting that the council had no objection to bus stops, so long as they were in streets outside the business centre. But commuters would have to pay more.

He said he would speak to the Pietersburg Chamber of Commerce and employers' bodies about increasing wages.

Mr Botes said the council paid its workers R70 a month. According to the chief director of the local administration board, Mr C J Lotter, it paid workers R70 to R80. He said this was the standard rate in the northern areas.

Agricultural school closed after 'unrest'



Own Correspondent

ARABIE Agricultural High School in Marble Hall has been closed and its 127 pupils sent home after disturbances at the school, where police had to be called in.

The secretary for Agriculture in Lebowa, Mr M H Sick, said yesterday that although only 50 pupils took part in a demonstration at the school last week, the others had also been sent away as a safety measure.

All must reapply for admission, he said.

Mr Sick said the pupils had various complaints, but he was still awaiting a report from the principal, Mr J C Rankin.

Pupils from the school said they had complained about the intimidating attitude of the boarding master, a Mr Makgwale. They claimed he made excessive demands on discipline and he followed them up even in sport, noting mistakes

which he reported to the principal.

Police from Marble Hall were called to the school early this week when pupils made their complaints heard. Later police from Motetema and Nebo were also called before the pupils were sent home.

The principal of the school could not be reached to confirm this.

At the Seripa Secondary School near Eochum, pupils marched round the school on Thursday last week singing freedom songs.

They complained to the principal that they paid a sports fee but the sports fund was never used. They demanded that the money from the fund be made available to convey them to Manyeledi Game Reserve for a long weekend excursion. The principal explained that there was not enough money for such a trip.

Major call to cancel Lebowa buses

By JAKE MOKGOLO

SESHEGO. — Residents at a meeting yesterday called for a complete withdrawal of Lebowa Transport bus services from Seshego.

Homeland leaders were also denounced at the meeting and called "two-faced sell-outs who pretended to be working for the people whereas they are friends of the bus company"

This followed a statement last week by the group manager of the bus company, Mr B H Brooks, after a meeting with the Lebowa Government, in which he said there was no way the company could reduce bus fares.

The Rev M P Malatji, the chairman of the Seshego Village Committee, Mr Mama-bolo Raphesu, and Mr K M Molosi, chairman and vice-chairman respectively of the Azanians Peoples Organisation (Azapo) outlined the company's position to a gathering of more than 3 000 men and women, including residents of Blood River.

Angry residents shouted: "Let them go, we don't want the buses. They have exploited us enough."

It was suggested at the meeting that buses from Blood River and Moletsi should not pass through Seshego as the sight of them weakened the morale of boycotters.

Mr Raphesu attacked the local newspaper for saying the boycott was politically inspired.

The people were brought together by hardship and were united in their suffering, he said.

He also attacked meetings between the Lebowa Government and the Pietersburg Town Council as deviationary tactics.

"The people know where they stand and Chief Rammupudu cannot negotiate for us," he said.

Mr Molosi told the meeting: "Don't listen to voices from that government of sell-outs. Remember that government is the one that approved fare increases. That government is not for us. Forget about homeland policies and ethnic decisions. You must get to know the right leaders who represent you."

There was need to work for one South Africa in unity, Mr Molosi said.

The Bantu Investment Corporation, owners of the bus company, and their black direc-

Homeland governments were puppets and should be ignored.

"These protest meetings have shown that unity is strength and freedom started with fights like this," he said.

The Lebowa Cabinet came under fire when it was disclosed that the power to allow a black-owned private bus company, Hamba Buya Bus Service, to operate from Seshego rested with the Cabinet.

The disclosure was made by Mr J N Papo, member of the Legislative Assembly for Seshego, in a report-back speech from the deadlocked meeting with the Pietersburg Town Council last week.

Mr Papo told the meeting that after the bus company had indicated that it would not shift from its intention to increase fares, he and Mr M J Duba and Mr I K Moloko had approached the Lebowa Transportation Board to find out if there was any legal restriction on Hamba Buya Bus Service operating from Seshego.

Lebowa govt buses 'must go'

8/9/80 post
Lil MARRA

SESHEGO commuters say that the Lebowa Development Corporation (LDC), which owns Lebowa Transport, is an institution created to milk underpaid black workers of their small earnings and should remove its buses from the township as they are no longer needed.

This was the unanimous resolution of nearly 5 000 commuters who gathered in a schoolyard in the township yesterday to discuss the two-week-old boycott.

The meeting also resolved that a black-owned bus company, Hamba Buya Bus Service, which is barred from operating in the township, should be allowed to operate there.

The emotional meeting was addressed by commuters, Azanian Peoples Organisation (Azapo) and Seshego Village Committee members and Lebowa Legislative Assembly MPs. There were also protest poetry readings by students from the University of the North (Turfloop) and freedom songs were chanted at intervals.

The commuters also resolved that buses from outlying areas that usually pass through Seshego should use other routes as "their sight is nauseating".

Also, the legislative assembly members who represents Seshego, met after the meeting and decided to suspend all negotiations with the government on the boycott until "government" starts talking about Hamba Buya operating in Seshego.

The MPs also decided not to attend official opening functions of a road

leading to the Lebowa industrial site today although they were invited. The LDC is behind most of the development there.

The LDC was vigorously criticised by speakers calling for the immediate removal of its buses and the depot from the township. "They must go and carry their white children in town. We have had enough of them. Our brother Harry must come here," one speaker said.

Mr B. Harris is the owner of Hamba Buya.

An Azapo speaker called for vigilance and condemned the homeland system. "Whoever is in there, is not with us. They agreed to these increments and told their white masters that their people would never say no. Now that they realise that we refuse to board their master's buses, they tell us that they are fighting for the reduction of the fares. It is nonsense," he said.

Other speakers dismissed as unfounded allegations that fares were not the sole reason behind the boycott and that political activism was responsible. "What is politics? Politics is your four-room matchbox, it is your five grown-up

children sharing a room with others sleeping in the kitchen, it is increasing bus fares while workers are paid R35 per month," one speaker said amidst deafening shouts of "Amandla Ngawethu".

Pamphlets distributed called for workers to

unite and not to give in until their demands were met. The pamphlets also called for the creation of a workers' union to negotiate a minimum wage. The boycott started two weeks ago and was sparked by fare increases.

BY ALINAH DUBE

AFTER working for more than ten years, 41 Itereleng blind workers in Ga-Rankuwa received back pay varying between R21,37 and R28,12, when they were fired recently.

According to the blind people interviewed by POST they were not given any breakdown of the money paid them, and do not know if it was leave pay, notice pay or pension money.

They were given the money in envelopes when fired by the centre, they claimed.

Investigations by POST revealed that 41 of more than 300 blind workers left jobless after the institute was closed down in July this year, were dismissed and told not to be seen anywhere near the factory.

Some were reinstated while negotiations between the Transvaal Society for the Blind and the BophuthaTswana Gov-

Back pay for blind 'not enough'

ernment were still on. Sources said this was to arrange the homeland to take over the institute.

Mrs Angelina Maboa (36), who worked at the society for more than 16 years, told POST that they were not contacted about their dismissal. "We were only treated like dogs," she said.

"The manager sent us letters informing us about the termination of our duty. No reasons were given and when we went to his office to collect salaries he said the money was all the society owed."

Soft-spoken Mrs Maboa, who had been a switchboard instructor, said she got the "shock of her life" when she realised that the yellow envelope given to her after working there only had R26 in it. She said each time they enquired about their salary, authorities referred them to the Government of BophuthaTswana.

Mrs Elizabeth Maubane (48) joined the institute 27 years ago and all she got was R28,12.

Mr Lambert Makgoale (41), whose family depends on his begging in

the streets, said his life would never be the same after losing his job. His wife has a three-day old baby, two children are at school and he has to pay a monthly rent of R5,89.

"One cannot live on begging for at times you go empty-handed," Mr Makgoale said.

The chairman of the Transvaal Society for the Blind, Mr Alec Goshel, refused to talk to POST and said all questions should be referred to the BophuthaTswana Government.

Mrs Elizabeth Maubane . . . has worked 27 years and received R28,12.



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By MANDLA NDLAZI

THE widow of a Lebowa chief and her son are suing the Chief Minister of the homeland, Dr Cedric Phatudi, for R5 000 for the removal of her husband's corpse without the family's consent.

Chief Moeparide Mphahlele, a half brother of Dr Phatudi, was buried in February 1977. The chief's wife, Mrs Sekgolo Mphahlele, and her son, Leobu, are claiming R2 500 each for the indignity the incident has caused them.

Mrs Mphahlele and her son are claiming R2 500 for damages they allegedly suffered. They allege that their dignity and feelings were injured in that the corpse of Chief Mphahlele was not buried according to their wishes.

Family sues Phatudi for R5 000 for injuring their dignity over chief's funeral

In papers before court, Mrs Mphahlele and her son allege that when Chief Mphahlele died in February 1977, they, together with close members of the family, made arrangements for his burial.

They had taken the chief's body to a funeral undertaker but later discovered that Dr Phatudi had the chief's body removed from the undertaker and taken to another.

They alleged that on several occasions, they and other close members of the family tried to recover the chief's body, but failed.

Dr Phatudi, they further allege, having prevented them from organising the funeral for Chief Mphahlele, decided on his own date for the chief's burial.

In his main plea, Dr Phatudi stated that funeral rights should be governed by the laws and customs of the tribe and therefore should be determined by the Tribal Council.

Dr Phatudi said Chief Mphahlele was buried according to the laws and customs of the tribe and therefore Mrs Mphahlele and her son had no cause for action.



Phatudi

POST 16/9/80
 22
 27
 111

Students arrested after bus stoning

By MATHATHA TSEDU

AN undisclosed number of students were arrested in Lenyenyé township, Tzaneen, yesterday after the hi-jacking and stoning of a bus in pro-

est against fare increases.

The students, mainly girls, are from the Seboye High School were arrested after a group from the school stoned a Lebowa Transport bus carrying students to Ramoba High School, at GaMohoboya.

until the fares were reduced.

Student sources said yesterday the problem arose from an announcement by the Lebowa Minister of Interior, Chief B H Rammopudi on Friday night, that the suspension of the increments had been extended indefinitely, pending the outcome of negotiations with Pretoria over further subsidies.

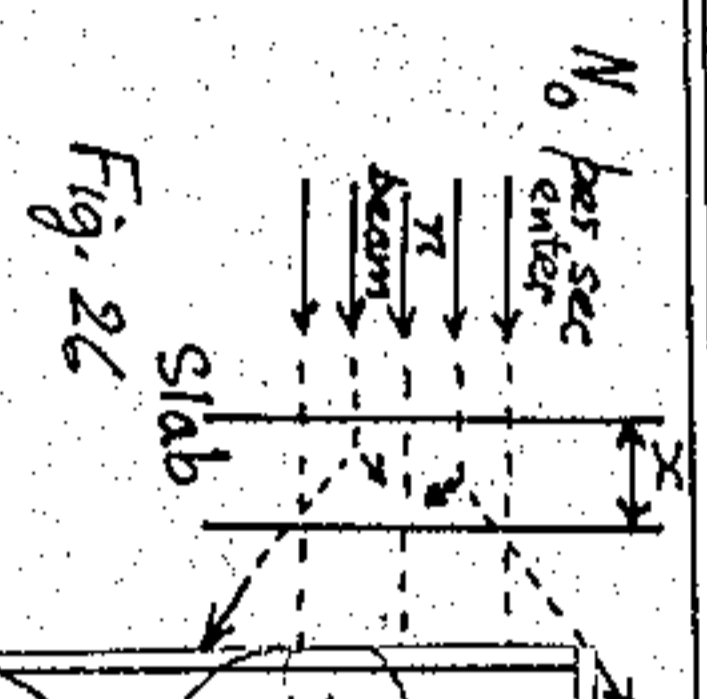
But Chief Rammopudi yesterday said the extension of the suspension only covered the Seshego depot, where commuters have been boycotting Lebowa Transport buses for the fourth week running now.

A spokesman for Lebowa Transport confirmed that fares have gone up in all other areas except those covered by Seshego depot. The manager of Lenyenyé depot, confirming the stoning, said he did not know how much the damage was.

Lt Col P Moloto of Lebowa police, said "a number of students" had been detained but said he did not know the exact number. The station commander at Lenyenyé said only 10 male students were being held.

But this figure was disrupted by students who said over a 100 students were arrested. POST reporters saw about 10 girls at the police station ear-

The neutron-nucleus interaction is either a nucleon scattering process, in which the neutron transfers some energy to the resulting (charged) recoil nucleus, or a reaction which usually leads to the emission of charged particles or gamma rays. Thus the secondary particles resulting from neutron interactions in matter are often charged particles and these particles then interact with matter as described in (a). Hydrogenous media such as water or plastic are of particular interest because a neutron can lose any fraction (0-100%) of its kinetic energy in



Bus fare increases

From Page 1

lier in the morning and at least one of these had not been released by the time the station commander gave us the figure.

The increments have sparked a lot of criticism and comparison has been made between Lebowa Transport fares and those of a black owned bus company, Risaba bus service, that operates in nearby Nkowankowa.

Lebowa Transport weekly fares are the same for Lenyenyé and Nkowankowa and are more than double those charged by Risaba.

A Lebowa Transport five-day weekly ticket for both areas increased yesterday from R1,60 to R2,10 while Risaba charges only 90c from Nkowankowa. A six day ticket increased from R1,95 to R2,55 while Risaba charges only R1,08. A seven day ticket is

new R2,95, an increase of 70c.

Student fares have increased from 10c to 13c and 15c depending on bus stops. The students yesterday made a call to all workers from Lenyenyé to join the boycott and to walk to Nkowankowa, about 8 km and board Risaba buses.

Five schools, four in the Northern Cape and one in Port Elizabeth were set alight over the weekend, according to police.

The schools are Letshogo Primary School, Boitsoko Primary School in Galeshewe Township, Kimberley, Elco Primary School at Delpordsdorp and De Jong Masenga Lower Primary School in Walmer, Port Elizabeth.

Police are investigating arson in all the cases. In the Boitsoko case a man aged 22 has been arrested.

elements (e.g. lead) and OPE

are largest for the heaviest usually dominates for gamma

gies above ~ 10 MeV and

interaction calculations the half-life in radio-thickness $x_{1/2}$ of the energy. the fraction N/N_0 (eq. (33))

Concrete
 47.0
 100.0

in mm)

... (36)

... (35)

To Page 2

with a proton. The maximum resulting from elastic scattering and energy E on a nucleus of mass m_N

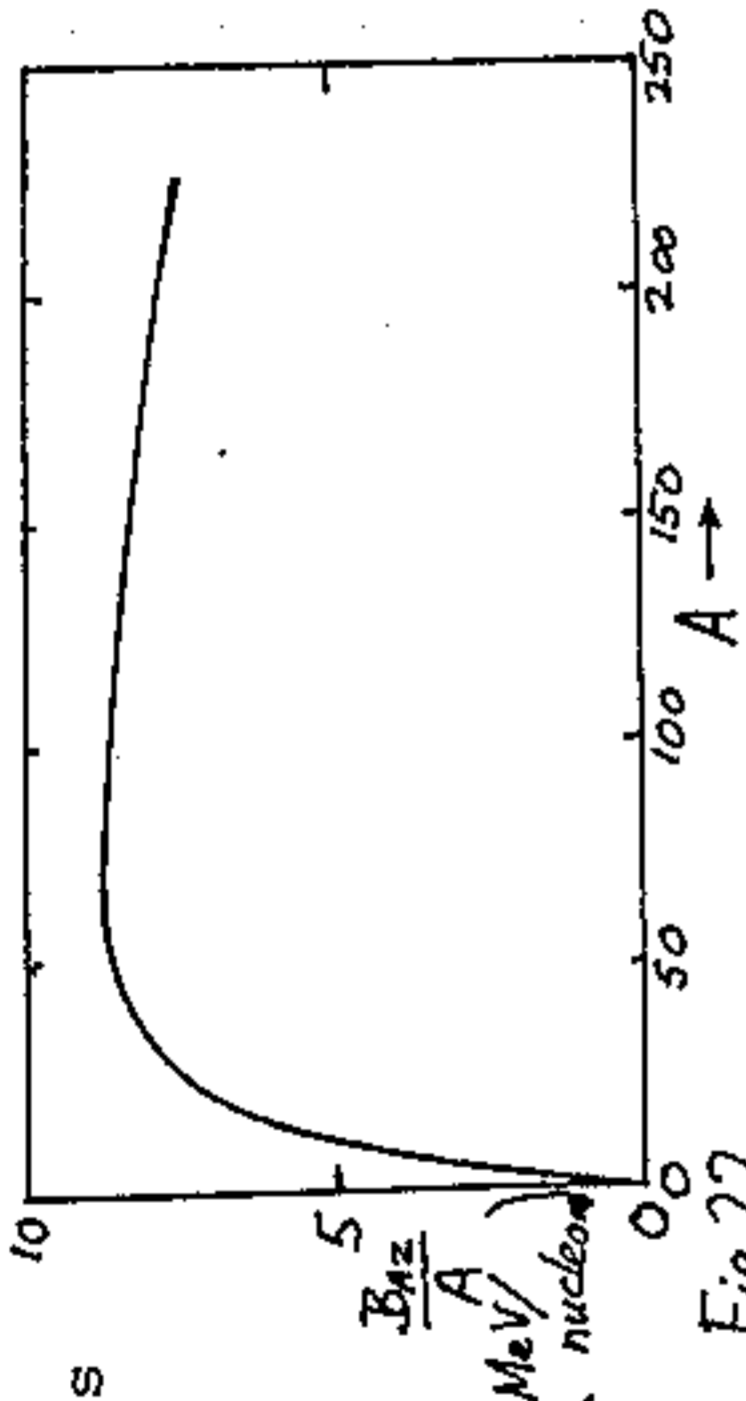
$$E/(m_n + m_N)^2 \dots (34)$$

for heavy nuclei than for hydrogen.

effects in the interaction of gamma photoelectric effect (described in effect (section 2.1, p.5) and 2.3, p.8). Energy is transferred to a photoelectron, a neutron-positron pair respectively. articles then interact with the As in the case of neutrons, with matter is a statistical process representing the gamma ray This coefficient can, in turn be components α_{PE} , α_C and α_{pp} , Compton and pair effects. Thus

4.8 Fission and Fusion

In the stable nuclei the nuclear binding energy B_{Az} increases as the nucleon number A increases. To show the rate of increase we plot the ratio (B_{Az}/A)



versus A in fig. 22. The ratio is approximately constant and reaches a maximum of ~ 8 MeV nucleon $^{-1}$ for "medium" nuclei ($A \approx 40-120$). The lower values for light nuclei can be attributed to enhanced 'nuclear surface tension'. The lower values for heavy nuclei ($A \gtrsim 120$) can be attributed to the enhanced Coulomb repulsion of the protons in these nuclei.

If we fuse light ($A \lesssim 10$) nuclei into medium nuclei or if we split (fission) heavy ($A \gtrsim 200$) nuclei into medium nuclei our final system will therefore be more tightly bound than the initial system (fig.22). In other words, there will be a further release of energy (like latent heat) which will be liberated as the kinetic energy of the reaction products. In order to produce fusion one or both of the initial nuclei must have sufficient energy to overcome their mutual Coulomb repulsion, so as to reduce the nuclear separation to within the range of the nuclear force. Fission occurs spontaneously in some very heavy nuclei and is thus a form of radioactivity in these cases. It may also be induced as a nuclear reaction, for example by bombarding a heavy nucleus such as ^{235}U with neutrons (fig. 23). The product nuclei (fission fragments) produced exhibit a range of A values, average $A \approx 117$, are initially highly excited and are usually unstable in their ground states and therefore radioactive. Two or three neutrons are also released in the fission process and these are important in the production of self-sustaining fission chain reactions. Most of the energy released in each fission (~ 200 MeV) appears as the kinetic energy of the fission fragments.

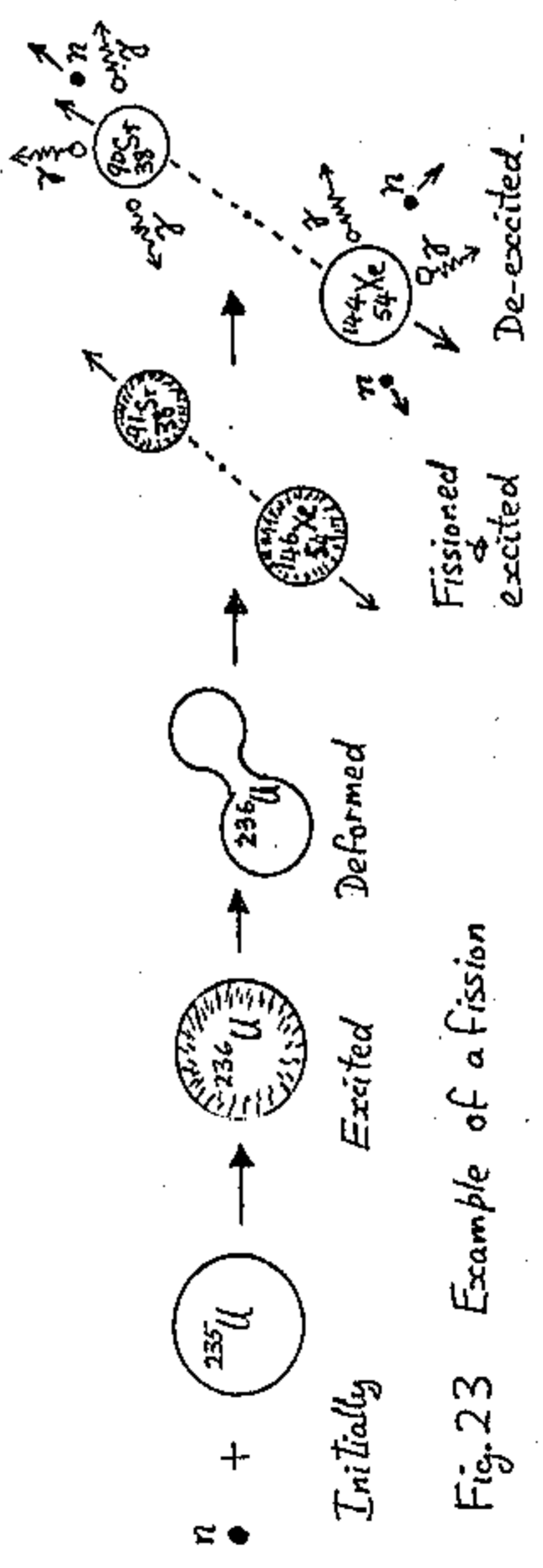


Fig.23 Example of a fission

5. Interactions and Measurements of Nuclear Radiations

We consider only radiations (particles) having kinetic energies in the energy range (between ~ 0.1 MeV and a few $\times 10$ MeV) typical of nuclear physics. The interactions of these radiations with matter are basic to many phenomena and to many aspects of nuclear technology. Examples are the detection of nuclear radiation, the design of radiation shielding and the assessment of radiation dose.

5.1 Interaction of radiation with matter

As a representative group of particles (radiations) we will consider the electron, proton, alpha particle, neutron and gamma photon (e, p, α, n, γ). Within these the charged particles form a natural group or subset which it is convenient to consider together.

(a) Charged particles (e.g. e, p and α) interact predominantly with the atomic electrons in matter. Their interactions with nuclei are extremely rare, in comparison, at the energies we are considering. The interactions lead to the ionization and electronic excitation of the atoms.

Hundreds join bus boycott

PIETERSBURG. — Hundreds of commuters from two Lebowa townships near Pietersburg have joined the boycott of Lebowa Transport buses over increased fares.

The fares were raised last month by 50 for a single trip and 500 for a weekly ticket. Since then more than 10000 commuters have been boycotting the buses.

In Molema village yesterday morning hundreds of commuters walked from the township to Pietersburg in protest against the increased fares. Some used a privately owned bus service.

At Mokonane township commuters also refused to board buses owned by the Lebowa Bus Service and walked from the township to Pietersburg and Pietersburg.

Lt Col P. Polato, third in charge of the Lebowa Police, said two of the seven buses operating between Mokonane and Pietersburg were escorted by police for "security reasons" late last night.

medium and the charge and the velocity of the particle. It is higher for a higher charge or a lower velocity. If we compare alphas and protons at the same energy, for example, the alphas have a higher charge and (owing to their larger mass) a lower velocity. Therefore, in a given medium, $(-dE/dx)$ is larger for alphas than for protons of the same energy and the alpha range is less than the proton range for the same incident energy (see tables below and fig.24(a)). Furthermore, for either particle, the velocity decreases, and hence $(-dE/dx)$

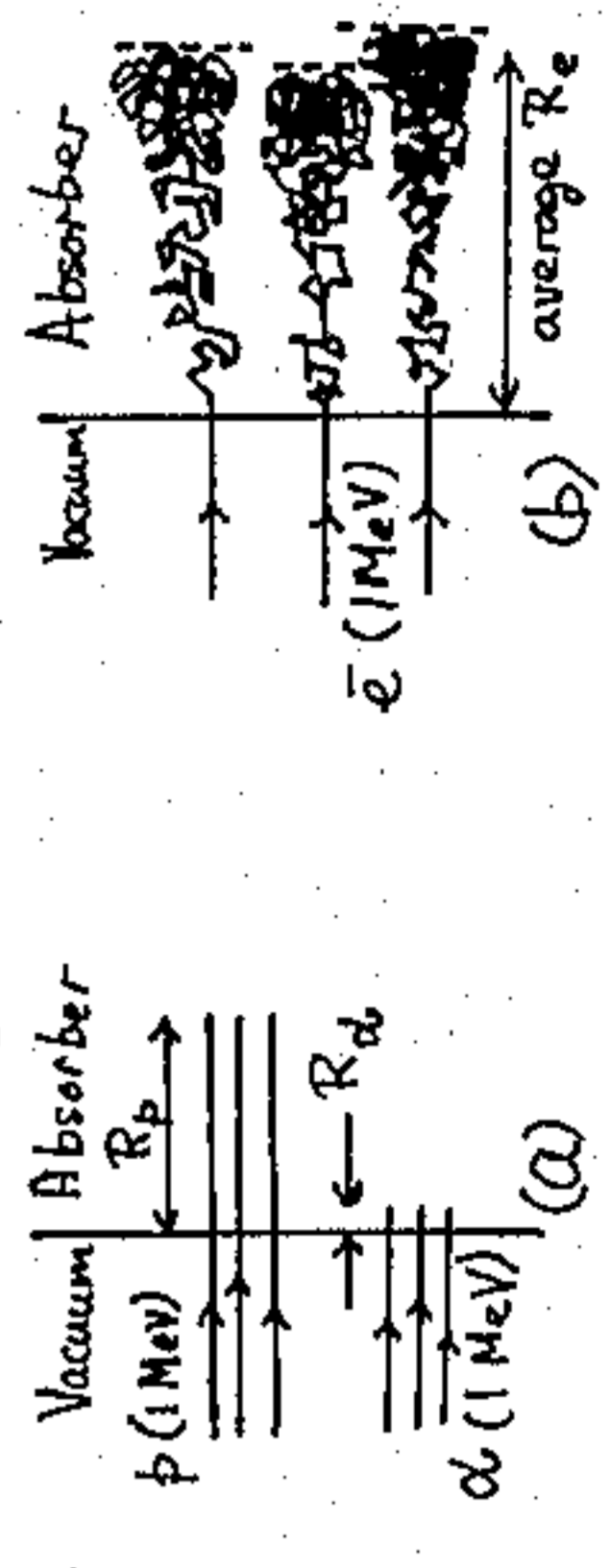


Fig. 24

Fig 25

IT ALSO SING
**Symposium
on Lebowa**

Northern Transvaal Bureau
PIETERSBURG — Dr P K
Chiang, economic counsel-
lor at the Taiwan Em-
bassy in South Africa, will
address delegates at the
"Focus on Lebowa" sym-
posium tomorrow on his
country's integrated rural
development approach.

The symposium is being
held at the University of
the North (Turffloop).

Other speakers include
Mr S E Motsunyane of the
National African Fede-
rated Chambers of Com-
merce, Sir Albert Robin-
son, chairman of Johannes-
burg Consolidated Invest-
ments, and Lebowa's Chief
Minister, Dr C N Phatudi,
who delivers the keynote
address tonight.

Today delegates visited
various development pro-
jects in Lebowa.

Let's be partners, Phatudi urges whites

ROM (11)
19/9/80

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

SESHEGO. — The Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, has called for the industrial and commercial areas of Pietersburg, Potgietersrus, Tzaneen and Phalaborwa to be declared "joint venture" areas for white and black partnership.

Dr Phatudi's call appeared to be synchronised with plans in Pretoria to give black homelands a share in the development of regional growth points at both planning and profit levels.

The Pietersburg-Potgietersrus area is one of the regional growth points Pretoria plans to develop as counter-economic poles to the four major metropolitan complexes, which centre on the Witwatersrand, Durban, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.

Speaking at the opening of a symposium on the development of Lebowa, Dr Phatudi said: "The concept of joint venture areas is clearly in the mutual interests of all persons who have the stability and progress of the (Northern Transvaal) region at heart."

With a population of nearly 1 500 000, Lebowa, the officially-designated homeland of the Bapedi, or Northern Sotho, borders on several white-controlled towns, of which Pietersburg is the largest.

One of the problems experienced by Lebowa is the leakage of money out of the territory into white-run towns, a process which enriches white businessmen at the expense of economic growth in Lebowa.

"Lebowa should be allowed to enjoy the fruits of the South African Customs Union without forcing or pressurising us to opt for so-called independence," Dr Phatudi said in his summary of measures which should be taken to stem the flow of money from black wage-earners to white businessmen.

Another measure would be to declare the industrial and com-

mercial areas of neighbouring white-ruled towns joint venture areas.

Dr Phatudi said: "The attainment of these objectives should be achieved in an orderly and evolutionary way, through the identification and demarcation of common areas to be developed and managed on a mutual basis by the South African and Lebowa governments."

In a speech which praised capitalism as the most efficient means to economic development, Dr Phatudi attacked the old-style apartheid of Dr Verwoerd as well as the "ujamaa" brand of socialism advocated by President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania — a system based on communal farming by co-operative groups.

Referring to Dr Verwoerd's prohibition on the investment of "white capital" in black homelands, Dr Phatudi said: "The economy of South Africa is an integrated economy. There is no such thing as a black economy or a white economy."

President Nyerere's "ujamaa" socialism, Dr Phatudi added, had been in practice for nearly two decades — but Tanzanian agricultural and industrial production had declined steadily.

On the political front, Dr Phatudi criticised the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, for excluding blacks from the President's Council, describing the exclusion as a move to foster the "ganging up" of whites, coloureds, Indians and Chinese against blacks.

Dr Phatudi pressed for a federal solution to South Africa's problems, in which people would be free to opt for one federal unit rather than another instead of being forced to belong to units structured on racial lines.

"I foresee a federation of South African states where any person irrespective of colour can live and work and move according to his or her personal choice," he said.

Defiant Phatudi bids for 'honour'

115

RDM

20/9/80

Staff Reporter

THE row over the naming of Lebowa's capital deepened this week as the Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi, stuck to his decision to call it Phatudi City — defying a decision by the Legislative Assembly.

The Assembly decided the capital would be called Lebowakgomo.

Dr Phatudi's explanation for his decision was that it was necessary for a nation to honour its leaders.

The row began last month, when Dr Phatudi announced publicly that the capital would be called Phatudi City.

This was challenged by Mr M W Chueu, a member of the Legislative Assembly, who said the Chief Minister and the Cabinet were bound by the decisions of the Assembly.

And a few days later signs

reading "Phatudi City" were replaced by "Lebowakgomo" signs in accordance with the decision at the last Assembly session that Lebowakgomo was a suitable name.

The Assembly decision was preceded by highly emotional scenes that prompted Dr Phatudi to prorogue the sitting three times in order to hold caucus meetings.

Then, in a radio announcement this week, Dr Phatudi said the Assembly decision was not binding.

It was a motion passed by the Assembly which had to be considered by the Cabinet before it could be acted upon.

Dr Phatudi added that the Cabinet's mandate on the name issue would come from the congress of his ruling Lebowa People's Party.

It would also be necessary to

canvass the opinions of residents before deciding.

Reacting to the broadcast, Mr Chueu said yesterday that a debate on the name in the Assembly was followed by a resolution, and that the Speaker had announced that from then on "Lebowakgomo" would be recognised as the official name.

Mr Chueu said Dr Phatudi should realise that in this matter, as in any other, the Chief Minister and the Cabinet were subordinate to the Legislative Assembly.

"A matter brought before the House by the Cabinet is for ratification or rejection.

The Cabinet has no power to finalise the naming of towns, or else they would not have brought the matter before the Legislative Assembly.

"I consulted Professor John

Dugard, Director of Legal Studies at Wits University, two weeks ago, and he agrees with me that when the Speaker made the announcement, he expressed the final ruling, and it is unchallengeable.

"Also, in an issue like this, the Cabinet cannot depend on the decisions of the ruling party, because the ruling party does not make laws."

Mr Chueu says he took an opinion survey last year which found the people of the capital rejected the name Phatudi City.

Now he plans another poll.

"The people don't want to honour Phatudi, so he must not want to honour himself."

Mr M J Duba, another stringent critic of the Chief Minister, declined comment until he could give the matter deeper consideration.

Phatudi criticises Botha ^{10/5/80} on ^{21/9/80} ~~10/5~~ ¹¹¹ homelands

Own Correspondent

PIETERSBURG. — The Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr C N Phatudi, has criticised the speech by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, in which he said at the weekend that stress must be laid on developing independent homelands.

Dr Phatudi was speaking at the signing of an agreement to establish an agricultural high school as a joint venture between the Lebowa Government, the Anglo-American Corporation and De Beers.

The school, which will be called Harry Oppenheimer Agricultural High School, is a donation from the Anglo-American Corporation. As such, it typifies the kind of role needed in the promotion of human relations, a function that was certainly neglected in the past, he said.

Referring to Mr Botha, Dr Phatudi said: "It is unwise and it follows a road to collision when a Minister advocates separation measures. He is out of touch with South African realities, although he is supposed to represent us in foreign lands. We don't want unwise, prejudiced people to lead us."

The project will comprise the school buildings, farm buildings and sports fields and will cost R5 500 000. It will be built on a farm 50km north of Potgietersrus and is scheduled to open at the beginning of 1982, accommodating 200 boys and 100 girls.

Dr Phatudi said the Anglo-American gesture was in the right direction, because governments alone could not cope with development needs of the land. On behalf of the Anglo-American Corporation, Mr M C O'Dowd said the idea behind the donation is to confer lasting benefits on the people in the form of a project that would increase the people's ability to fend for themselves.

By MATHATHA
TSEDU

A FORMER Lebowa Minister of Finance who resigned earlier this year after accusations of improper conduct were made during an investigation into theft of money in the department, has been appointed to the advisory board of the department.

He is Mr Sadness Makhohloli Mamiane who represents Mapulaneng in the Lebowa Legislative Assembly. The appointment was made by Mr Mamiane's successor, Mr Chris Mofheba, who also appointed five other people to the board. Mr Mamiane's resignation came in May this

EX-FINANCE CHIEF

gets top post

after cash scandal

POST
95/11/80



formant, but he refused. The police allegedly told Mr Duba that they were acting on the instructions of Mr Mamiane.

During this year's session, the matter was raised again. Vigorous calls were made for Mamiane's dismissal after the disclosure of the threats to Mr Duba.

The MFS also called for the dismissal of Mr Mofheba, but only Mr Mamiane resigned.

The other new advisory board members are Chief T J Mofheba, an opposition MP who was in the forefront of the campaign against Mr Mamiane, Mr M C Chene, Professor D A Pretorius of the University of the Witwatersrand, Mr N J Swartz and Professor J C Theron of the University of the North (Turfloop).

years after a year of wrangling over alleged theft of large sums of money from the Department of Finance. An Opposition MP, Mr M J Duba, produced a list of alleged stolen cheques in the Legislature, with signatures of high-ranking officials of the department.

During the Assembly recess after Mr Duba's disclosure, Mr Duba was visited by the Lebowa police. He was later subpoenaed to appear in court to name his informant.

(c) Gamma rays
The three most important effects in the interaction of gamma rays with matter are the photoelectric effect (described in section 2.1), the Compton effect (section 2.1,p.5) and pair production (section 2.3,p.8). Energy is transferred from the incident gamma photon to a photoelectron, a Compton electron or an electron-positron pair respectively. These charged secondary particles then interact with the medium as described in (a). As in the case of neutrons, the interaction of gammas with matter is a statistical process

$$E_{max} = \frac{E}{1 + \frac{E}{m_0 c^2}}$$

Thus E_{max}/E is much smaller for heavy nuclei than for hydrogen. The maximum energy of neutrons (of mass m_n and energy E) on a nucleus of mass m_N resulting from elastic scattering of neutrons with a proton. The maximum nuclear recoil energy E_{max} is given by

as the particle penetrates deeper into the medium the density of energy deposited (fig. 25).

These heavy particles therefore retain their energy over long distances throughout the slowing down process and their ranges are well defined - do not vary much from one particle to another of the same energy (fig. 24(a)). Incident electrons, however, can scatter through large angles in their collisions with atomic electrons (of similar mass) and can lose a large fraction of their energy in a single collision, therefore their detailed trajectories are not well defined (fig. 24 (b)).

below: are listed are the following:



it on foot in protest against increased bus fares.

People waiting for transport.

nuclei and is thus also be induced as heavy nucleus such nuclei (fission average $A \approx 117$, stable in their or three neutrons these are important in reactions. 200 MeV) appears

processes and it will carry on losing energy, brought to rest (assuming that the absorber thick enough to completely stop the particle (thickness) required to bring the particle the range of that particle (in that particular incident energy.

The range of the particle therefore depends on the energy loss per unit distance ($-dE/dx$) path. The energy loss ($-dE/dx$) depends on medium and the charge and the velocity of the particle. Higher for a higher charge or a lower velocity. Compare alphas and protons at the same energy. The alphas have a higher charge and (owing to a lower velocity). Therefore, in a given medium the alpha range is less than the proton range for the same energy (see tables below and fig.24(a)). For either particle, the velocity decreases,

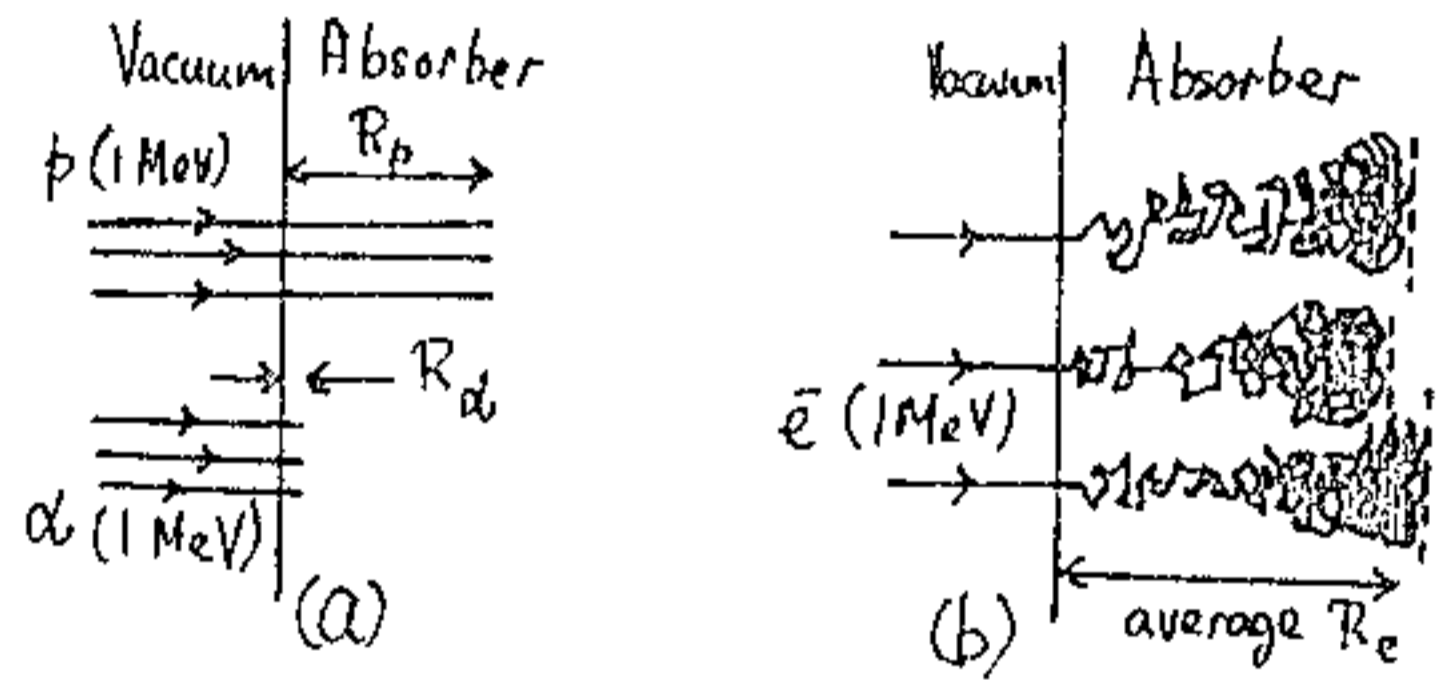
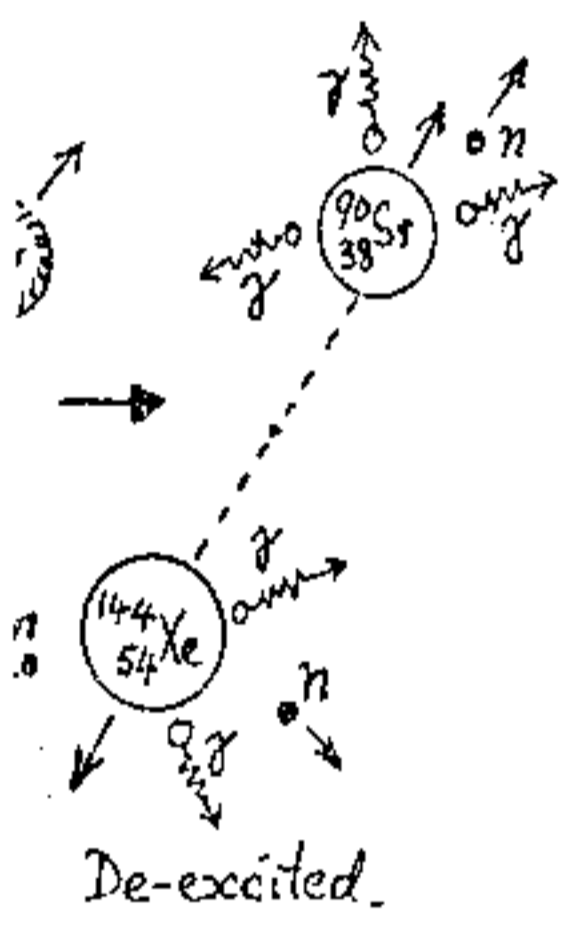


Fig. 24

Chief pledges support for the boycott

AS the boycott of buses in the Northern Transvaal entered its fifth week, a Chief, near Potgietersrus, has pledged support for the workers and has ordered all his subjects not to use the buses owned by Lebowa Development Corporation (LDC).

Chief A B Kekana, a member of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly, and a ruler of Moshate and Tsamahanst, has also ordered people to boycott bread from a bakery owned by the LDC. POST 25/9/80

Chief Kekana's stand comes in the wake of a hardening of attitude among people in the Northern Transvaal towards the Government-backed Development Corporation, which is seen as a white monopoly that is strangling black enterprises.

In all the other areas where the boycott is taking place commuters are no longer calling for a reduction of fares but demand the removal of the Lebowa Transport Company in favour

Chief Kekana made his declaration at a meeting in his kraal over the weekend. Further meetings are planned for both Saturday and Sunday at Moshate and Mahwelereng.

The thousands of workers boycotting these buses yesterday braved the chilly morning wind and walked the 10-kilometres to Potgietersrus. Bicycle traffic on this route has more than doubled.

In Lenyeaye and surrounding areas, where temperatures were also cold yesterday, workers walked, and boarded trucks, vans and black-owned buses.

The boycott still continues in Seshego, after four weeks of walking.

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~~HA~~

Two Azapo men held

By MATHATHA
TSEDU

TWO more members of the Azanian Peoples Organisation (Azapo) in the Northern Transvaal, including a branch chairman, have been detained by the police.

They are Mr Laurence Marapyane, who is chair-

man of the Lebowakgomo branch, and Mr Jackson Mashiane, a member of the organisation. They were picked up at work by Lebowa police on Tuesday, according to officials at the Lebowa government offices.

Lt Col P Moloto, of the Lebowa police, yesterday said he had no know-

ledge of the detentions and did not think he would be in a position to confirm or deny them, even if he was phoned again later.

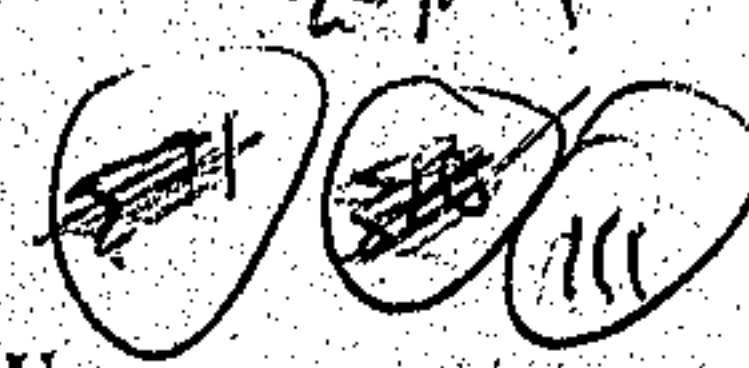
The detention of the two brings to nine the number of Azapo members being held in the Northern Transvaal. Eight other members, including

four from the Lenyenyane branch executive, detained more than three weeks ago, are being held under Section Six of the Internal Security Act.

Security police are also holding the chairman of the Seshego Village Committee and the "mayor" of Seshego, Rev M P Malatji.

'No comment' on Makgato squatters

POST
23/10/80



By MATHATHA TSEDU

GOVERNMENT officials yesterday refused to comment on the fate of the Makgatho people near Pietersburg who have decided to defy Government regulations and return to their ruined homes.

The response was "no comment", despite the issuing of at least three summonses to some of the families to appear in the Commissioner's Court for occupying their ruins without Government permission.

The Northern Transvaal chief commissioner, Mr W van Niekerk, whose office issued the summonses last Monday, yesterday refused to disclose the exact number of summonses issued. He said he was investigating the matter and had no comment to make.

LEAVE US IN PEACE

Attempts to get a comment from the Department of Co-operation and Development also proved fruitless. The Deputy Minister of the department, Mr J Wentzel, who was said to have held discussions in Cape Town with the communities' representatives, was not in. The Public Relations Department said queries should "preferably" be sent by telex.

Meanwhile, more and more families are returning to the ghost village to rebuild their ruins. There were no incidents yesterday as people went ahead with their building, seemingly unaffected by the threat to evict them.

Over 500 families out of the 614 family community resisted the removals last year and squatted in the nearby areas hoping for a Government reprieve. They have now unilaterally decided to return to their ruins and have made pleas to the Government to let them stay in peace.

Lebowa bans all Oct 19 services

SUN POST

19/10/80

(11)

THE Lebowa Government has reimposed the ban on all public meetings in the bantustan.

The ban, confirmed by the Lebowa police chief, Brigadier W. M. van Zyl, is the second in two weeks and expires on Monday morning.

The ban has effectively ruled out a number of services scheduled for today to commemorate the State clampdown on black consciousness organisations on October 19 three years ago.

A seminar on black consciousness, which was to have been held at Mankweng Township near Turfloop last night, was cancelled yesterday afternoon after the news of the banning.

A similar ban was imposed last weekend after the Seshego branch of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) advertised its meeting to discuss the detention of its leaders and the on-going bus boycott.

Commuters later travelled one km outside Seshego, into so-called "white" South Africa, to beat the ban and hold their meeting there. Police baton-charged them. The ban follows a series of attacks on bantustan institutions including the attack on the official house and car of the local Chief Minister, Dr. C. N. Phatudi.

The only commemoration service that will go ahead in the Pietersburg area today will be at the Lutheran Church in New Look Township near the Pietersburg railway station. The service starts at 12.30 pm.

The chairman of the Far Northern Transvaal region of the Media Workers Association of the South Africa (MWASA), Mr. Khangale Makhado, yesterday reacted strongly to the ban saying it would fail dismally because the people knew the truth already.

"No amount of banning and intimidation will deter the people from the truthful course," he added.

Meanwhile, various services to commemorate the banning of 18 organisations will be held in other areas today.

Sport has been cancelled as a token of respect, but, according to organisers, the Ray Charles show scheduled for the Jabulani Amphitheatre will go ahead.

The Rev. C. F. Beyers-Naude is to preach on poverty and oppression at St. Anthony's Presbyterian Congregational Church, Vrededorp, today. He is a banned person.

There will be three main services in Soweto at the DOCC in Orlando East, one at the Seventh Adventist Church in White City Jabavu and another at the St. Matthews Anglican Church in Emndeni. The services start at 2 pm.

Other services will be held at Bophelong Methodist Church in Vanderbijlpark, Jiswa Centre in Lenasia, Lutheran Church, Moribing Section, Tembisa.

The others will be held at Bantu Methodist Church, Thusanang, Witbank, Alexandra Methodist Church, Roman Catholic Church in Welkom and the Lutheran Church in Mahwelereng in Potgietersrus.

In Port Elizabeth the service will be held at the St. Stevens Hall in New Brighton.

Moutse, Koornhof told

By JAKE MOKGOLO

THE Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr C/N Phatudi, will make an urgent call to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to meet the people of Moutse in Dennilton over the decision to excise Moutse from Lebowa territory.

The proclamation of the excision, published in the Government Gazette of October 24, says Moutse will be administered by the central government as from November 1.

At a meeting in Moutse yesterday, where Dr Koornhof had been expected, Dr Phatudi told a gathering of about 5 000 that Dr Koornhof had told him he was unable to attend but would arrange a meeting on another day.

On October 23, the people of Moutse were told by the Deputy Minister of Development, Mr J J G Wentzel, that Moutse would be handed to the Kwa Ndebele homeland and they had to choose between falling under Kwa Ndebele and moving to the areas of Lunnysloot and Emmerton in Lebowa territory.

Dr Phatudi said he had phoned Dr Koornhof's home on the morning of October 24, requesting him to meet the Moutse people. Since then, he said, he had repeated the request several times.

Yesterday, Dr Phatudi told

the meeting: "We are determined to meet Dr Koornhof because this matter is too grave for a deputy minister. We don't know why there is to be this excision. Where does our fault lie? We want a positive explanation from Dr Koornhof."

"I say we do nothing, change nothing until Dr Koornhof comes here. Lebowa officials will continue in their work as usual until he comes."

The MP for Moutse, Mr M W Chueu, said after yesterday's meeting: "It is sad to realise that the Central Government shows a bias towards Ndebeles, which creates ill feelings."

"For years we have lived side by side with them. It is significant to note how Ndebeles have depended on the Lebowa public service, using Lebowa teachers extensively, as the Ndebeles are less advanced."

He said a cordial relationship existed until Ndebeles drifted apart with the formation of Kwa Ndebele. Friction sharpened when plans to excise Moutse from Lebowa were announced early this month.

"This is seen here as a case of divided rule, and Dr Koornhof is needed here to restore harmony. His awaited meeting with the people of Moutse will make or break on this issue."

Lebowa anger over plan to excise Moutse area

By JAKE MOKGOLO

PIETERSBURG. — The decision to excise the area of Moutse from Lebowa and to incorporate it into KwaNdebele marked a significant departure from the homeland policy of the South African Government, a member of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly, said yesterday.

Mr M W Chueu, a member for the constituency of Moutse, was responding to the decision by the Government to declare Moutse, an area settled long ago by North Sotho-speaking people, part of the new homeland of KwaNdebele.

The decision was announced by Mr G Wentzel, the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, at a meeting in Moutse last week.

He said Moutse is to be proclaimed an Ndebele area and on November 1 the central Government is to take over the area and later present it to KwaNdebele.

Mr Chueu was in the company of Chief J S Mathebe at the weekend when he said that a truly Lebowa area cannot be handed over to the Ndebeles unless the central Government flagrantly violates its policy of self-determination for separate entities.

Also, it highlights the Government's determination, despite assurances to the contrary, to continue to uproot settled communities, he said.

Moutse is the sixth biggest constituency in Lebowa and, according to Mr Chueu and Chief Mathebe, the move would affect about 300 000 people, under more than 20 chiefs and indunas in the various villages.

These people must either be removed to two farms, Sunnysloot and Emmerpan, in Lebowa territory, or they must agree to be adminis-

tered by the Ndebeles when the latter take over the area.

Mr Chueu said: "It is expedient for the central Government that the North Sotho people

Ndebeles do not number enough to qualify for a separate homeland.

"Ndebeles found the North Sotho-speaking Bantwanas in this area and they were offered ground to settle on. In 1970 the Ndebeles seceded from the North Sotho to form the Ndebele Regional Authority under Chief Mabuza Mahlangu.

"Today Pretoria favours a separate Ndebele homeland and they create conflict between Ndebeles and North Sotho.

"We are not against Ndebeles.

Besides, in terms of the Homelands Constitution Act no black area in South Africa should be unattached.

But the Act also states that any group of blacks should choose to attach themselves to a particular homeland. In our case it is not the people, but Pretoria, that chooses to attach us to KwaNdebele.

"We are suspicious of the central Government. We are still awaiting policy direction arising out of the findings of the Van der Walt Commission. Yet the central Government wants to act above the pending decisions of the commission."

Last week the people of Moutse told Mr Wentzel that they were not prepared to move from Moutse. They asked that the Minister, Dr Piet Koornhof, should come to discuss the situation with the people.

At the meeting, angry North Sothos waved placards reading: "Moutse excised over our dead bodies". Other placards read that Mr P W Botha was a failure, and he had acknowledged this in Press reports when he said that it was not possible to uphold division of homelands.

Delegates at the meeting stressed to Mr Wentzel that they had no quarrel with the Ndebeles. The problem of land appropriation stemmed from the disproportionate distribution of land in which 85% of the South African population occupied only 13% of the land.

'Just leave us alone in peace!'

THREE Makgato Village families near Pietersburg were yesterday served with summonses to appear in court for allegedly occupying their demolished homes without permission.

The summonses were issued by officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development from the Pietersburg offices and followed the return of the displaced people to the demolished homes which they had abandoned during the forced removals last year.

The officials, all white and travelling in 3 cars, were accompanied by 6 policemen travelling in a van. They later called the villagers together and told them to move from the area.

They also told them that their former chief Solomon Makgatho, who agreed to the removals and is now staying at the new area, is waiting for them.

The people replied in a resounding "no" and said they did not want to be moved and that they should be left alone. As the officials were consulting amongst themselves about the matter, 3 residence committee

By MATHATHA TSEDU

members arrived and told the people to disperse.

The near 300 villagers complied and left the officials and the police standing under the thorny bush trees. Speaking to newsmen, one committee member said the government officials' approach was wrong because they should have consulted with the committee.

"We cannot allow a situation where people just come and call our people together and address them. Right now three of our families have been given summons to appear in court for returning to our homes.

"Why do they give summonses to three families only? If they are guilty then we are all guilty. We are all going to that court on that date. We have suffered my sons. Look at all this rubble. We want to make a new start and re-build our homes. What we ask from the government is to be left alone in peace," he said. The families given summonses are: the Mahlagane,

Makhubela and Motlala families. They are to appear in the Commissioner's Court in Pietersburg on November 5.

The summonses read in part "accused is guilty of offence Reg. 6 (1) Reg. 47 (5) and 71 (A) Proclamation 188 of 196 of Act 38 of 1972 in that upon or about 20 October 1980 at Klipbloeddriif land the accused did wrongly and unlawfully occupation of SADI soil Klipbloeddriif without permission. Admission of guilty of NONE maybe accepted."

When the removals started in September last year over 2 000 of the 3 000 inhabitants resisted the move and ran away when police intervened and forced the people to board trucks to Kromhook near Vivo.

The 2 000 have been staying with friends and relatives in nearby villages under appalling conditions. Now after a year of begging and pleading with the government for permission to return to their demolished homes, the people have decided on their own to do so, "come what may". The chief commissioner Mr W van Niekerk yesterday said the matter was still being investigated and he could not comment any further.

Squatters defy government

POST
20/10/80

Batlokwa go home despite threats

DISPLACED PEOPLE of Mafakgato in the Batlokwa area near Pietersburg have decided to go back to their old homes from which they were evicted during the forced removals in the area last year.

More than one hundred families have already returned in a move seen as a challenge to the authorities who have threatened to prosecute them if they did so.

The decision to return was taken during the recent long weekend and followed a year of squatting in other peoples' homes under appalling circumstances.

POST visited the area yesterday and found people busy rebuilding the ruins of their former homes. Young and old were clearing the rubble and weeds that had accumulated for over a year. A restaurant which was partly demolished last year is now also functioning.

The Batlokwa people are returning to their ruined homes "come what may" — because the government has ignored their representations.

Several memos have been sent to the government over the wretched accommodation and pleas made for permission to go back to the Mafkato area, spokesmen for the families told POST.

The government replied that it was discussing the matter with Lebowa authorities — but refused to give further details and ignored subsequent memos.

In exasperation the people have now decided to go back — although their presence there is unlawful and in terms of government law they are illegal squatters who can be prosecuted.

During last year's resistance to removals, the then Chief Commissioner for Northern Transvaal, Mr J Pieterse warned that people who tried to re-settle would be prosecuted.

But a member of the families' committee, Mr Elias Rammabi, said yesterday he hoped the government would not do that.

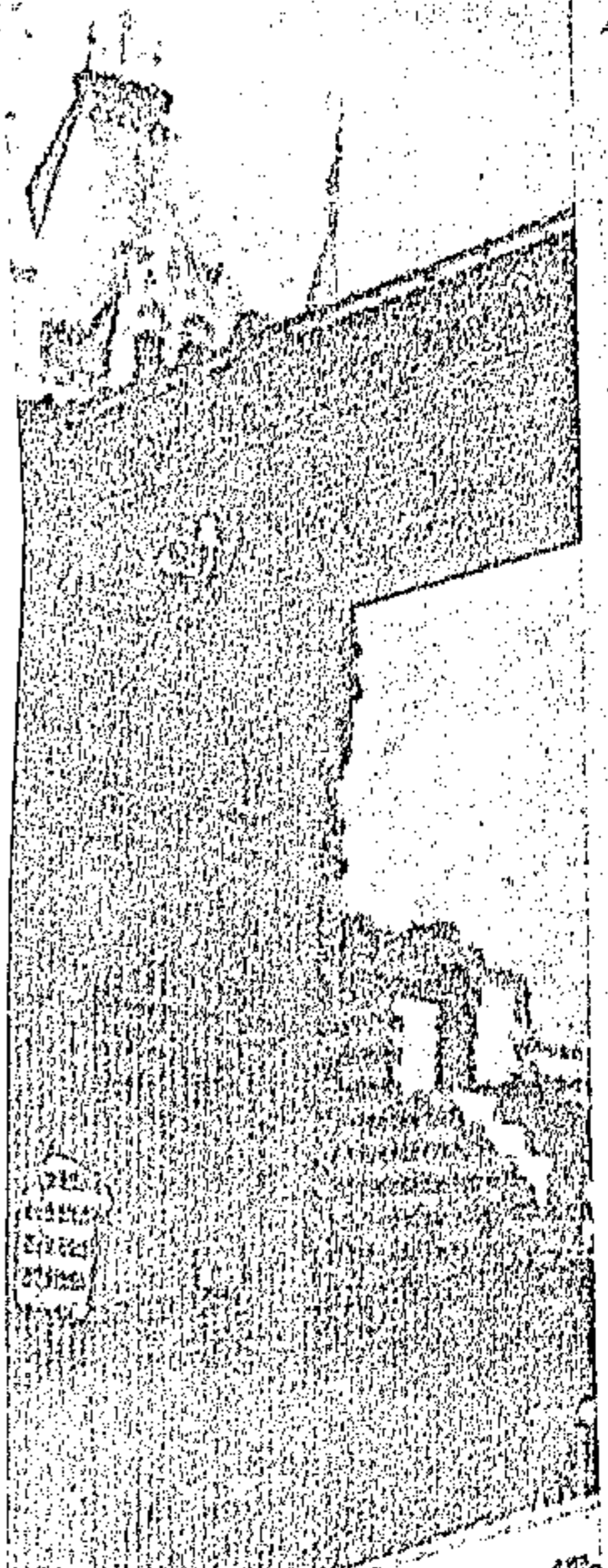
over a year huddled in other peoples' homes in overcrowded conditions. We lost our property and some was damaged by rain. If they come to demolish our homes again let them do so and get over with it. We are tired," he said.

Mr Rammabi also referred to Dr Koornhof's recent promise to spare the other Batlokwa clans from removal. "If they are no longer going to be moved, why us?" he asked.

"We were told that no one would be moved against his will. But they brought the police and we ran away. Now here we are. We are those who did not want to be moved. They must let us stay," he added.

Another old woman when told of the possibility of prosecution said: "If they come with their dogs again I'm going to run."

London's me



New incident of violence at Seshego

III

RDM 13/10/80

By JAKE MOKGOLO

SESHEGO. — Violence hit Seshego again at the weekend when a shopping complex — owned by Mr J N Papo, a Seshego member of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly — was stoned.

The glass walls of the Wanda Furniture Store, the largest shop in the complex, were shattered.

A branch of Barclays Bank next door, and Mr Papo's mini-supermarket, were also damaged.

Outbreaks of violence have occurred in the township in recent weeks where residents have been boycotting Lebowa Transport Company buses for seven weeks now.

The latest violence followed last week's announcement by the LTC and the Lebowa police that the LTC bus service would resume in Seshego today and that police will protect the buses and those who want to use them.

It also followed a ban on gatherings over the long week-

end imposed by the Lebowa Government.

Brigadier W M van Zyl, head of the Lebowa Police, was unavailable for comment yesterday.

Mr W M Chueu, an opposition member in the Lebowa Legislative Assembly, said yesterday he was alarmed that the Lebowa Government and the police appeared to be backing the LTC over the boycott issue.

"The assurance of police protection comes on the heels of the bus company's announcement — a sign of collusion," Mr Chueu said.

"When the boycott started it was the Lebowa police who stopped privately-owned vehicles from giving lifts to people.

"Meanwhile, the government has not come out positively on the question of allowing a private company to operate from Seshego in competition with the LTC.

"It has since been disclosed that the Lebowa Cabinet holds the power to approve the operation of a private bus company," he said.

No school for sixteen

POST 3/10/52
24
(11)

By MATHATHA
TSEDU

SIXTEEN Form Five students from the Tsebela High School in the Lebowa homeland have been served with suspension notices, a month before the exams starts.

Their suspension followed unrest which stemmed from the shortage of water at the school on August 17. The students claimed that the water pump at the school had broken down that day and that all boarders were told to go home.

They went back on

September 9 and found that the water system had been repaired. The boarders claimed that during the period when they were away, teachers continued with lessons for the day scholars and refused to go back on the syllabus when they returned.

DD 6/10/80
Men stone Phatudi's house III

SHESEGO (Lebowa) — An unknown number of men hurled stones on Saturday night at the Sheshego residence of Lebowa's Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi, Mrs Phatudi said yesterday.

Mrs Phatudi said her husband had been away and she had cowered in a

corner, very frightened, as stones came crashing through the windows.

"They yelled for my husband and I screamed back that he was out," Mrs Phatudi said.

The men then left without further explanation. — SAPA.

Phatudi lashes out over self-rule

DD 4/10/80

LEBOWAKGOMO —
Chief Minister, Cedric
Phatudi, said yesterday no
amount of pressure would
force Lebowa to accept in-
dependence and hit out at
power-hungry leaders
who misled their people
into "worthless in-
dependence."

Speaking at the annual
agricultural show here, he
said his homeland should
be one of the most
economically viable by vir-
tue of its mineral wealth,
but they were not
benefiting because of
their total rejection of in-

dependence. (11)

He said no amount of
pressure would stall their
determination to make
Lebowa a self-sufficient
region.

"Political independence
is useless as long as you
are still economically
dependent. What every
region should struggle for
is economic power.

"The creation of such
multi-pseudo states, with
the help of some blacks, is
the most regrettable thing
in the country's history,"
he said. — SAPA.

SESHEGO — Seshego was hit by violence again on Friday night when a shopping complex belonging to a Seshego member of the Legislative Assembly was stoned.

Hardest hit was a furniture store, the largest in the complex, whose glass walls were broken by big stones.

On Saturday morning the stones still lay scattered among pieces of broken glass on the floor, but the furniture was not damaged.

The stones also hit the glass wall of a bank next door and the mini supermarket of Mr J. N. Papo, the owner of the complex.

Townships in the Northern Transvaal have been hit by outbreaks of

Violence erupts as shopping complex stoned

violence since the boycott of Lebowa Transport buses started seven weeks ago.

The Friday night stoning follows shortly after the announcement by the bus company and the Lebowa police that buses would start running in Seshego from yesterday and that the police would protect the buses and those who used them. It

also follows the announcement of a banning of gatherings over the long weekend.

Yesterday Brigadier W. M. van Zyl, head of the Lebowa police, was said to be out of town and Colonel J. M. Mphahlele could not be reached for comment.

Last week's announcement has been criticised by local leaders.

Mr W. M. Chueu, opposition member in the Legislative Assembly, said yesterday he was alarmed that the Lebowa Government and its police seemed to be backing the bus company over the boycott issue.

Col Mphahlele is no political observer, he said and he had no right to say the boycott is influenced by causes other than the issue of bus fares.

"Col Mphahlele's assurance of police protection comes on the heels of the bus company's announcement, a sign of collusion," Mr Chueu said. "When the boycott started it was the Lebowa police who stopped privately owned vehicles from giving lifts to people." — DDC.

BOYCOTT

indaba

EDM 11/10/80
beats

the ban

By JAKE MOKGOLO

SESHEGO. — Residents of Seshego yesterday walked more than a kilometre into the open veld outside the township to hold a mass bus boycott meeting in what is termed a "white area".

Their march followed a ban on gatherings in all magisterial districts of Lebowa, imposed by the Lebowa Government. Instead of running the risk of arrest by breaking the ban, residents decided to hold the meeting "outside" the homeland.

The ban, announced on the Sotho service of the SABC on Thursday, is effective until tomorrow and covers all meetings, festive occasions and games.

A meeting scheduled for Thursday evening in Seshego had to be cancelled.

For the past six weeks Seshego residents have been boycotting Lebowa Transport Company buses.

The meeting was called after an announcement by the LTC and the Lebowa Police that the bus service would resume in Seshego on Monday — and that police would protect the buses.

Yesterday's meeting in the veld was well attended by residents from the three zones of Seshego. The meeting condemned this week's arrest of community leaders.

● On Monday the chairman of the Seshego Village Committee, Rev M P Malatji, and the local branch chairman of the Azanian People's Organisation Mr M Raphesu were detained. The branch's vice-chairman, Mr K M Moloji, and a committee member, Mr M Ramohlola, have also been detained.

Surprise new head of Seshego council

Own Correspondent

SESHEGO. — The Rev M P Malatji, whose Seshego Village Committee (SVC) has held several meetings concerning the boycott of buses in the township, has astounded many of his admirers by accepting a position on a statutory body, the Seshego Town Council.

On Tuesday evening he was elected chairman. His vice-chairman is Mr R A Tlatane and the secretary is Mr M A Ngoasheng. Other councillors are Mr C Dipela, Mr Thabo Segole and Mr F Mabitsela.

Mr Malatji is founder chairman of the SVC.

At meetings of the committee he has referred to the bus company as an exploiter of the people and to the Lebowa Gov-

ernment as a collaborator and puppet of the Lebowa Transport Company, which runs the buses.

In an interview after his election, the Mr Malatji insisted he was not a politician. He said he was only a "leader of the masses, seeing their grievances channelled to the right authorities and so redressed".

Mr Malatji said he saw his position as that of liaising between the community and the authorities through the SVC and the town council.

He founded the SVC in late 1978. When rents were raised in all Lebowa townships in January 1979, the SVC organised protests. As a result, the increases were indefinitely frozen.

Progress 'not only for the privileged'

Room 4/10/80
111

Own Correspondent

LEBOWAKGOMO. — Progress is not meant for a few people to continue to prosper while most are underprivileged and deprived, says the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr C N Phatudi.

Addressing more than 10 000 people at the sixth Regional Lebowa Agricultural Show, Dr Phatudi said restrictions on the proper use of talents must be curtailed.

He has also called for co-operation in a common cause to defeat the evils of apartheid and oppression.

Those who still thought that this situation could not be corrected should be cast out of leadership. They were the false prophets who propagated the myth that all blacks were slow thinkers who would take long to develop and must be left out of institutions such as the President's Council.

"A nation of slow thinkers?"

asked Dr Phatudi. "It is impossible. What kind of God would it be who made such a nation? These distortions and exaggerations harm progress."

Dr Phatudi said there was need for a joint effort by blacks and whites in Lebowa to develop the territory's vast agricultural potential.

There was a misunderstanding, he said, that Lebowa people wanted to take over and kick out whites from towns.

"We realised that for years we have worked together to build the towns and farms. So how could we want to kick whites out?"

Misguided politics had resulted in cutting South Africa into pieces and sending some homelands adrift under the guise of independence, he said.

"They say it is in the name of the people, though they hold no referendums. How do they establish the wishes of the peo-

ple? They do things for themselves, against the wishes of the people, and call that democracy. I and the people of Lebowa differ fundamentally on this point. The people must give us a direction in our policy making."

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, Mr P du Plessis, in his speech, dwelt on the need to preserve the soil and the forests, because agriculture was fundamental to the development of any land.

He said self-sufficiency in this area meant there was no need to import foods. Though mineral resources might dry up, the land remained.

Mr Du Plessis pointed out that he was born in Lebowa, and had developed confidence in the agricultural richness of the territory.

He appealed to youths to enrol for courses at Tompi Seleka Agricultural High School.

Also Rom
Five more
detained
in Lebowa

SESHEGO. — The Lebowa Security Police have detained five more men, bringing to 11 the number of people held by police since violence erupted in Mahwelereng township, near Potgietersrus, this week.

The Chief of the Lebowa Police, Brig. W. M. van Zyl, confirmed the detentions in Seshego yesterday.

Brig. van Zyl also confirmed that the newly-elected chairman of the Azanian People's Organisation Mahwelereng branch, Mr. Joe Maila, who was detained on Wednesday, was released after questioning yesterday.

Six other men detained on Wednesday are still being held by the police.

The detention of the men comes in the wake of violence in the Mahwelereng township, sparked off by the bus boycott in the Lebowa homeland.

Windows were smashed and vehicles razed by a group of youths on Monday, but although thousands were still boycotting buses yesterday, there were no incidents. — Sapa

Bootsore Seshego has taken on the system

For 40 days the people of Seshego have chosen to walk rather than use the Government-owned Lebowa Transport Company's buses. PAUL BELL visited the township and discovered that fare increases are no longer the central issue of the boycott.

about 6 000, or, in bus transport terms, about 60 000 passenger trips a five-day week. Harris charges 15c a trip, LTC 25c. LTC's proposed new fare was 35c but the increase was stayed after a round of negotiations between the Lebowa Government, headed by Chief Minister Dr C N Phatudi, and the bus company.

So far Ben Harris has kept his head down. All he would tell me this week was that he was busy with an application for a permit to run his buses into the township. This, at least, would restore a proper service to Seshego.

Seshego and the LTC understand Harris' silence. If he makes any public statement he stands to be accused of supporting the boycott of LTC for improper motives — to promote the use of his own company.

When I asked LTC chief executive Bruce Brooks whether he thought Harris was in a position to be able to serve the township effectively, he said he doubted it.

At this stage, certainly, there is no real threat to the continued existence of LTC. Beside Seshego, where LTC estimates the number of its commuters at 2 300 a week, the boycott is in force in two other areas, Mahawelrene — with 1 000 passengers and 5.4 km from Potgietersrus where no increase in fares was ever proposed, and Lenyenye, with 2 300 people, where an increase of 50c a week was proposed but suspended.

That's 224 000 out of 2 450 000 passenger trips by LTC each month, over a distance of 1.2 million km.

It's hardly a threat to the existence of LTC which will continue to serve other urban and the rural areas of Lebowa, where several other private companies — including one owned by the Zion Christian Church — also operate.

Corporation (LDC), which owns 50% of LTC (the Corporation for Economic Development owns the other half), has also created a monopoly in terms of the development services — financing, and administrative assistance — it provides to Lebowan citizens.

Says Mr Malatji of the bus service: "We want black operators to do the job. LTC is there only to exploit the African."

Of the LDC he says: "There is nothing you can do without the LDC — they are the government here and we have no say. They have the monopoly."

And then the crunch. Of the Lebowa Cabinet he says: "It is an unfaan (a child). It must go to the father (LDC) and ask."

"Phatudi tells us to wait for a result. But we expect nothing. We find he has no power."

Mr Raphesu of Azapo spelled it out. "We are against monopolies. We want free enterprise. The LDC makes the black man dependent on it."

tell us R45. The fare increase was too high and we were never consulted.

"In the meantime, LTC was negotiating with someone who drove a Mercedes Benz (a member of the Lebowa Cabinet) who is a director of the company."

"At the heart of the issue is this: the legitimacy of the Lebowa Government as an institution in the eyes of the people."

"The Cabinet, purporting to act in the name of the people, is authorising, for example, a fare increase, they cannot afford. The people did not give its permission for this."

Mr Nico Swartz, administrative manager of the LDC, said nobody had presented criticisms of this nature to the corporation and that the LDC's relations with the Lebowa Cabinet "leave nothing to be desired."

Other LDC sources, although reluctant to discuss anything other than Lebowa's economy and development, said they believed intimidation played a

boycott areas next weekend, where fiery demands will be made of the Lebowa Government, amid a slaughtering of oxen for a mass political picnic.

The people may eat, but their community leaders have also made it clear they will have no truck with the opposition in the Assembly on the boycott. Both Government and opposition are tainted by their participation in a "white-imposed homeland system".

Dr Phatudi is also stuck in the middle. The LDC and Pretoria's assistance are his economic arm of government, but, when I saw him in his office this week, he told me he had sided with the boycotters, believing that the demand made on their pockets by the proposed fare increase was too high.

The Chief Minister, said it was sad that the community leaders did not believe he was with them, particularly if their struggle was against apartheid, for that was his struggle also.

"The difference with me is that I am using the system to throw it out," he said.

The Seshego bus boycott will go on for the foreseeable future. The question is, can God — or Harris — provide?

large role in the boycott. Both Mr Malatji and Mr Raphesu dismissed this. Said Mr Raphesu: "We do not condone violence; there is no intimidation. But those who break the boycott will be isolated in one way or another from their community. To be socially ostracised, that is a serious matter in a black community. You can't live alone in our society."

So far the boycott has seen only isolated incidents of violence. LTC itself reports only four buses damaged in stonings in the affected areas. The leaders of the boycott have made their attitude very clear.

If the boycott has become a political issue, now that the initial grievance — fares — has been remedied, then there are groups who would make political capital of it. Dr Phatudi's opposition in the Legislative Assembly has been trying to climb on the bandwagon, attacking the Chief Minister in the House for his stand on the boycott.

It is understood they will call a large meeting from all the

111

POST, Monday, October 6, 1980

Page 3

Lebowa police quiz Azapo men

A NUMBER of branch officials of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) were questioned by Lebowa police in Mahwelereng township over the weekend.

Among them was the branch chairman, Mr Joe Malla, who spent a night in the cells on Wednesday and was released the following day. He was

again questioned during the weekend.

It was learnt late yesterday that the branch treasurer, Mr Mark Kekana had been told to report to the Mokopane police station, but it could not be established whether he had done so, at the time of going to press. Most of the executive

members were quizzed on Friday and Saturday and released. The police action follows unrest in the township, which coincided with the start of a solidarity bus boycott by Mahwelereng bus commuters.

Various government linked institutions have become regular targets of arson and stoning. A

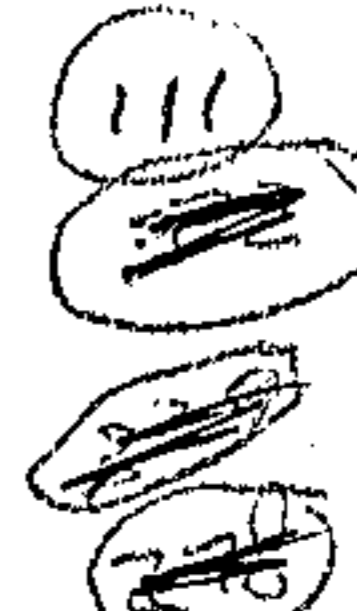
bark, beerhall, bakery and a van, all owned by government linked institutions, were stoned in two nights of violence in the township.

Meanwhile, the owner of the bus company that has come to the assistance of Seshego commuters, Mr B Harris, said yesterday that he had received a written request

from Seshego commuters to formally apply for a licence to operate in the township.

Mr Harris said that he was still studying the request and will take the "appropriate action" in the near future. His buses operate from the outskirts of the Seshego township.

Police detain Azapo chairman



By MATHATHA TSEDU

IN A CRACKDOWN by police yesterday, the chairman of the Seshego Village Committee, the Rev M.P. Malatjic, and chairman of the Seshego branch of Azapo, Mr Mama-bolo Raphesu, were detained by security police.

against Mr Raphesu and said if the police "think they are going to intimidate Azapo, they are in for a shock"

He said Azapo condemn-

ed detention without trial in the strongest possible terms and pledged the organisation's solidarity with Mr Raphesu and his family.

The detentions come in the wake of the six-week-old bus boycott, and the weekend stoning of the home of Lebowa Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi. Mr Raphesu is being held under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act, his attorney told POST yesterday.

It could last night not be established under which law Mr Malatjic is being held, and which police are holding him. His family was told he was being taken to Pictersburg. He is also mayor of Seshego.

Mr Raphesu's relatives told POST yesterday that security policemen came to Mr Raphesu's home at Sebjeng near Solomon-dale yesterday morning at about 4 am and on not finding him, they searched the house and took a letter which they later returned.

A colleague who works with him at the Lebowa Government offices in Seshego said he was picked up at his 3189 Zone 8 house. Mr Raphesu's detention follows similar action against Azapo officials in the nearby Mahwereleng township. Mahwereleng officials were questioned and released over the weekend.

The action against Mr Raphesu comes hard on the heels of an attack on the Lebowa Chief Minister's house over the weekend when students stoned his official residence and

or damage. The students also attacked the Lebowa transport bus depot in the township and burnt one vehicle, smashed two vans and a bus and left many windows of the depot buildings broken.

Lieutenant Colonel P Moloto of the Lebowa police yesterday said nobody had been arrested in connection with the weekend stoning, which also involved a training college where a number of windows were broken. The Seshego branch of Azapo, together with the Seshego Village Committee, have been in the forefront of the eight week old bus boycott in the township.

The publicity secretary of Azapo, Mr George Wauchope, yesterday condemned the police action

POST
TRANSMEDIA

Telephone 27-6081

8/10/80
11

New pattern in homelands

LEBOWA'S Government officials and other supporters of homeland politics are flabbergasted by the violent turn of events in a state which appeared to be more placid than all the others put together.

It was widely but perhaps mistakenly believed that Dr Cedric Phatudi's urbane control of affairs in his state would steer his ship clear of troubled waters.

But those who deluded themselves in this fashion were deliberately missing the trees for the wood.

The events in this homeland have proved that the chicken has at last come to roost, and that this will be the pattern in other so-called homelands.

The truth is that all those living in these phony states are faced with similar problems resulting from the politics of unequal partnership.

It is common cause that all these states are not economically viable, that they are invariably overcrowded and that only a few people at the top benefit.

The argument that these poor peasants are manipulated by a coterie of hotheads is specious to say the least. People will only be led into certain directions if there is a specific motive. The motives in the homelands simply abound.

Such mass protest from the populace of the homeland makes nonsense of the Establishment's argument that these will be havens for blacks, where they will at last be able to express or experience their political rights.

We have been told often that the homelands are our "homes": where we will be able to vote and otherwise exercise our democratic rights and privileges, unhampered by racism and other forms of exploitation.

State may act on Lebowa bus boycott

By Dirk Nel
Northern Transvaal
Bureau

STAR 7/10/80
111
278
272

PIETERSBURG — The Lebowa bus boycott is likely to be taken up at Government level.

Among recent events during the boycott are:

- Commerce and Industry are being affected by the boycott, at a time when major development is in the pipeline following the government announcement that Pietersburg is to be one of four major new growth points;

- The home of Lebowa's chief minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi, was stoned at the weekend by youths who had earlier set vehicles alight at a bus depot in Seshego. No-

body has been arrested;

- Violence in several townships during weekends is endangering essential services;

- There is increasing pressure that Government-backed concerns in black townships should make way for private enterprise;

- According to a Johannesburg newspaper, a banned woman doctor is planning to sue two Northern Transvaal newspapers, because they have allegedly linked her with the bus boycott;

Dr Phatudi said yesterday it had now become obvious that the boycott had gone beyond mere complaints about bus fare increases.

No. R. 210, 1980

AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATION R. 156 OF 1971.—EXCISION OF THE DISTRICT OF MOUTSE FROM THE AREA FOR WHICH THE LEBOWA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 1 (2) of the National States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), I hereby amend, with effect from 1 November 1980, Proclamation R. 156 of 1971, by the deletion of paragraph (2) of the Schedule.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Third day of October, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

P. J. G. KOORNHOF.

No. R. 211, 1980

PROVISIONS REGARDING THE APPLICATION AND REPEAL OF LAWS IN RESPECT OF THE DISTRICT OF MOUTSE IN THE PROVINCE OF THE TRANSVAAL

Whereas the Lebowa Legislative Assembly was established by Proclamation R. 156 of 1971 with effect from 1 July 1971 in respect of the area described in the Schedule to the said Proclamation; and

Whereas the Lebowa Legislative Assembly was, in terms of the provisions of the National States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), with effect from the said date, empowered to make laws with regard to the matters referred to in Schedule 1 to that Act; and

No. R. 210, 1980

WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIE R. 156 VAN 1971.—UITSNYDING VAN DIE DISTRIK MOUTSE UIT DIE GEBIED WAARVOOR DIE LEBOWA-WETGEWENDE VERGADERING INGESTEL IS

Kragtens die bevoegdheid by verleen by artikel 1 (2) van die Grondwet van die Nasionale State, 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971), wysig ek hierby, met ingang van 1 November 1980, Proklamasie R. 156 van 1971, deur paragraaf (2) van die Bylae te skrap.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Derde dag van Oktober Eenduisend Negehonderd-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

P. J. G. KOORNHOF.

No. R. 211, 1980

BEPALINGS BETREFFENDE DIE TOEPASSING EN HERROEPING VAN WETTE TEN OPSIGTE VAN DIE DISTRIK MOUTSE IN DIE PROVINSIE TRANSVAAL

Nademaal die Lebowa- Wetgewende Vergadering met ingang van 1 Julie 1971 by Proklamasie R. 156 van 1971 ingestel is vir die gebied beskryf in die Bylae van daardie Proklamasie; en

Nademaal die Lebowa- Wetgewende Vergadering, met ingang van genoemde datum, ingevolge die bepalings van die Grondwet van die Nasionale State, 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971), bevoeg was om wette te maak oor die aangeleenthede in Bylae 1 van daardie Wet bedoel; en

exg 7268

See full text see

gfs

24/10/80

No. 2236

31 October 1980

ESTABLISHMENT OF A TOWNSHIP COUNCIL.
—TUBATSE, LEBOWA

I, George de Villiers Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development by virtue of the powers vested in him by regulation 1 (1) of Chapter 8 of the Regulations for the Administration and Control of Townships in Black Areas, published under Proclamation R. 293 of 1962, hereby establish a township council for the Tubatse township, so defined and set apart by Government Notice 610 of 1974.

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

(File T8/6/12/T43)

No. 2236

31 Oktober 1980

INSTELLING VAN 'N DORPSRAAD.—
TUBATSE, LEBOWA

EK, George de Villiers Morrison, Adjunk-minister van Samewerking, handelende namens die Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling, kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by regulasie 1 (1) van Hoofstuk 8 van die Regulasies vir die Administrasie en Bestuur van Dorpe in Swart Gebiede, afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 293 van 1962, stel hierby 'n dorpsraad in vir die dorp Tubatse, aldus bepaal en afgesonder by Goewermentskennisgewing 610 van 1974.

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

(Lêer T8/6/12/T43)

2. Bank reconciliation statement outstanding items accounted for.

3. Trial balance, total credit balances agree with total debit balances.

(b) Controls unable to highlight:-

- compensating errors
- entries entirely omitted
- incorrect amounts
- posting to wrong account titles

PART BRedeemable Preference Shares

- number, class, par value
- dates of redemption, earliest latest
- obligation or option
- premium

Land and buildings revalued

- description
- situation
- valuer
- qualifications
- basis
- valuation

WELCOME
TO
VAALWATER

Black families are far from welcome in the village of Vaalwater, but single black men are allowed in to work for whites on a contract basis.

WHITES in Vaalwater in the Waterberg constituency of Dr Andries Treurnicht, leader of the National Party in the Transvaal, are seething with discontent over the implementation of influx control.

Vaalwater's white inhabitants say life has not been the same since the Government made their village "white by night".

Black families who lived in the Vaalwater location have been moved to Steilloop, 100 km away in the Lebowa homeland.

The removals have dried up the availability of black labour for white traders and housewives in the dorpie.

And the local labour bureau has also tightened up on the 400 white villagers' use of "unproductive" labour from neighbouring farms.

Local officials define "unproductive" farmhands as "illegal squatters" who should be sent back to the homelands.

Farmers and traders in the area — including Government supporters and staunch members of the ultra-Rightwing Herstigte Nasionale Party — agree that the family life of their black workers is being destroyed by influx control.

Black men who have worked in Vaalwater for years must now live in single-sex hostels, while their wives and children have been moved to Steilloop.

Prostitution is flourishing on neighbouring farms among women who charge hostel dwellers for sex.

White business has taken a knock, according to Vaalwater traders, because black men are earning their money in Vaalwater but spending it in Steilloop.

Discontent over the effects of influx control on life in the Waterberg was voiced to the Rand Daily Mail by both English and Afrikaans-speaking farmers — Nationalists, HNP men and Opposition supporters.

Sources in the district told the "Mail" that the authorities had been warned when plans to remove the location first became known, that the move would create hardship for men forced to live in hostels.

The authorities were also warned that the removals would have a ripple effect on the surrounding farms.

One Nationalist trader, a supporter of the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, said the influx control measures were breaking down good race relations, which he claimed had existed for years between whites and their black workers.

"If they did these things to me I would become a rebel," he told the "Mail".

An English-speaking farmer said Nationalists in the area had never realised what impact the implementation of influx control would have on Vaalwater.

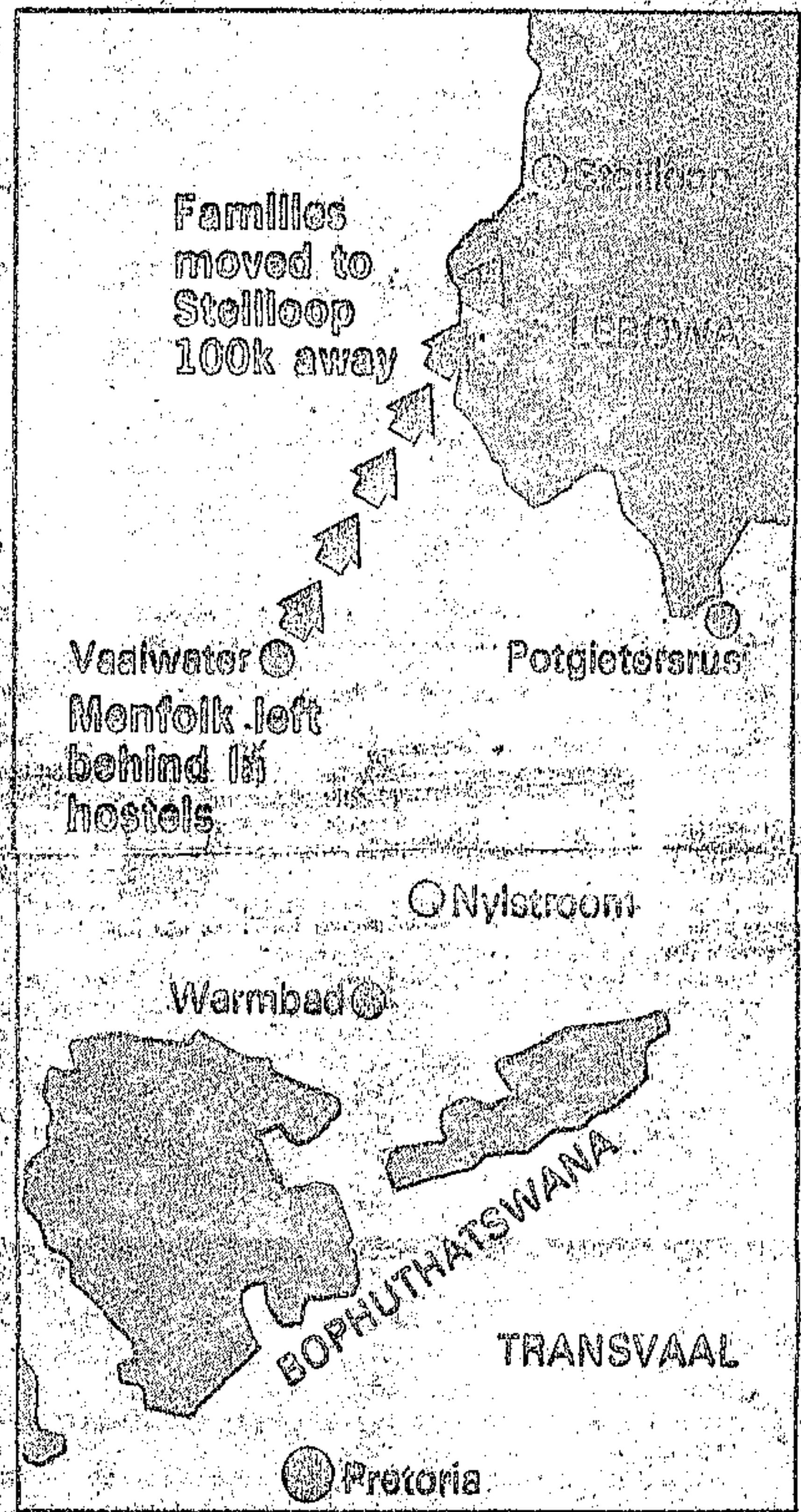
He said the controversial influx control measures formed part of the Government's policy to have as few black workers as possible in the "white" areas, preferring to see farmers recruiting their labour from the homelands on a contract basis.

But it was important for tobacco farmers to have a permanent skilled labour force, he said.

Descendants of Boer and Brit have farmed cattle and tobacco side-by-side in the fertile Vaalwater district since their fore-

Vaalwater's bitter taste of its own ideology.

THE people of the Waterberg, arguably the most Rightwing constituency in the country, are beginning to find apartheid hard to accept as influx control wreaks havoc with their lives — and those of their black labourers. ROB MEINTJES visited the heart of the area, the dorpie of Vaalwater.



chantment with Dr Treurnicht's failure to "stand up to" Mr P. W. Botha.

When the supply of black labour started drying up in Vaalwater, white traders and housewives took to "poaching" labour from the farms.

To halt this trend the local labour bureau tightened up on the use of farm labour by in-

The labour bureau will not grant permission for farm people to work in Vaalwater unless they obtain permission from the farmer, the local farmers' association and the district agricultural union.

The helplessness of black farm workers is crowned by official policy as implemented by the local administration

board official told a farmer.

"The unproductive ones must find shelter somewhere else if they are not prepared to work on the farms," the official said.

He described blacks in the "white" area of the Waterberg as "intruders", seemingly oblivious to the fact that many of the farmworkers — as well as their fathers and grandfathers — have lived all their lives on farms in the area.

A tobacco farmer said one could not merely say that black farm workers should be allowed to sell their labour freely.

Contractors working temporarily in the area could offer much higher pay over short periods than farmers could hope to sustain over the years.

Farmhands who took lucrative jobs with passing contractors invariably left their families on the hands of farmers while they were away, he said.

The farmer said the administration board did "a reasonable job" combatting this "poaching" of skilled labour and he agreed with this method of eliminating "cut-throat competition".

He said these contractors should get their labour from the homelands.

But he felt the official policy that "unproductive" labour should be sent to the homelands was "very harsh".

Anger at the "unreasonable" stance of the local labour bureau was expressed by a cattle farmer, an HNP supporter and grandson of an Irish settler who fought on the side of the Boers against the British.

The farmer told the "Mail" that the local labour official had refused to allow two women from his farm to work for townfolk who needed their services.

The official had told him the two young women could not work in Vaalwater because their parents were not in his registered employment.

One of the women is Miss Naome Malope, a former teacher in the area whose father died several years ago after working on the farm since 1965.

She lost her job 12 months ago when education authorities ruled that her Standard 82 qualification was inadequate for the post.

Miss Malope lives on the farm with her aged mother. She has five children.

Miss Molly Selomang, the other young woman, is the daughter of a pensioner who worked for the farmer and now lives on his farm.

The farmer said he could have the women and their "unproductive" parents and children evicted from his farm as "illegal squatters". Although he did not wish to do so he could get a bad name in the district for allowing "idlers" on his farm.

He said the two young women had three choices: prostitution, theft or "living on their air".

"If a man refuses to work they can chase him into the Sahara as far as I am concerned."

"But if he is willing to work and there is work available it is inhuman to stop him from doing so."

"He is not taking work away from anyone else."

He said it did not make sense to keep labourers unemployed

Lebowa (111)

DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

No. 2402

28 November 1980

**ESTABLISHMENT OF A TOWNSHIP COUNCIL.—
NAMAKGALE, LEBOWA**

I, George de Villiers Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation, acting on behalf of the Minister of Co-operation and Development by virtue of the powers vested in him by regulation 1 (1) of Chapter 8 of the regulations for the Administration and Control of Townships in Black Areas, published under Proclamation R. 293 of 1962, hereby establish a township council for the Namakgale township, so defined and set apart by Government Notice 756 of 1969.

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

(File T8/6/12/N34)

DEPARTEMENT VAN SAMEWERKING EN ONTWIKKELING

No. 2402

28 November 1980

**INSTELLING VAN 'N DORPSRAAD.—
NAMAKGALE, LEBOWA**

Ek, George de Villiers Morrison, Adjunk-minister van Samewerking, handelende namens die Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling, kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by regulasie 1 (1) van Hoofstuk 8 van die regulasies vir die Administrasie en Bestuur van Dorpe in Swart Gebiede, afgekondig by Proklamasie R. 293 van 1962, stel hierby 'n dorpsraad in vir die dorp Namakgale, aldus bepaal en afgesonder by Goewermentskennisgewing 756 van 1969.

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

(Lêer T8/6/12/N34)

SA's European friends 'don't want sanctions'

STAR
1/12/80
280
111

South Africa has friends in Europe who are not keen to see trade sanctions imposed on this country, according to Lebowa's Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi.

Addressing a Press conference on his return from a tour of European countries, Dr Phatudi said South Africa's friends realised they had interests intertwined in this country and sanctions would hurt them too.

They also realised that South Africa's sea routes

were vitally important to them strategically, he said.

But the friends were also seriously worried about the "very slow" changes taking place here.

Unless the changes were "dramatically" speeded up, those friends felt they would be rendered "ineffective in continuing to support us."

Dr Phatudi said he had informed the Europeans that Lebowa, with its rich mineral resources, was urgently in need of development.

He also assured them that he would never nationalise white interests in his state. Lebowa already had a white newspaper which would encourage white growth and development.

Dr Phatudi said although there were European leaders abroad who saw the homeland leaders as "stooges" piloting the South African Government-created homelands, they were pleased to know that "we reject apartheid and did not opt for homeland independence."

"We told them that we considered ourselves as a state within a federal policy, and quite a number of Europeans accepted this, especially with regard to KwaZulu and Lebowa, two of the biggest states which wield a greater influence."

Regarding the President's Council, Dr Phatudi said he told the Europeans that Africans rejected it because it excluded them, and that this exclusion was "an insult."

He also told them a "majority of whites — including the Prime Minister, Mr Botha — wanted the Immorality Act and other legislation abolished."

Dr Phatudi was accompanied on the tour by Dr D. J. Worrall, former Nat MP and now chairman of the Constitutional Committee of the President's Council, Dr Alex Boraine, PFP MP, Mr W. M. Sutton, former New Republic Party MP and now on the President's Council, Mr Gibson Thula, KwaZulu Government's Urban Representative, Mr I. F. H. Mayet, chairman of the South African Indian Council, and Dr F. J. L. Muint, inspector of coloured education and also member of the President's Council.

The tour was arranged by the Southern African Forum and the Hennenhofer Public Relations Company of Western Germany.

Commission to probe Lebowa scandal

12/12/80

STAR



By David Breier,
Pretoria Bureau

A commission of inquiry into alleged embezzlement of government funds in the Department of Finance and Economic Affairs of the Lebowa Government was announced today.

The commission was announced by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, in today's Government Gazette.

Mr C J Claassen, a former Supreme Court judge, will be chairman of the one-man commission.

The inquiry was requested by the Lebowa government after disclosures in the Lebowa Legislative Assembly about the destruction of documents.

Spokesmen for Dr Koornhof's department said that Mr Claassen would be given full powers to investigate the alleged scandal.

No one would be allowed to resist or hinder him in the exercise of his powers and anyone who disparaged or belittled the commission faced a fine of up to R1 000, or imprisonment of up to one year.

Persons wishing to testify before the commission should submit memoranda to the secretary at PO Box 384, Pretoria, c/o of the Department of Co-operation and Development within a month.

The terms of the commission enable the identity of any person giving evidence to be kept secret.

Rm 13/12/80 (111)

Lebowa Govt fraud allegations to be probed

A ONE-MAN commission has been appointed to inquire into and report on the alleged embezzlement of government funds in the Department of Finance and Economic Affairs of the Lebowa Government, according to yesterday's Government Gazette.

The commissioner will be a former judge, Mr C J Claassen, who will function in terms of the provisions of the Commissions Act.

Allegations of embezzlement were made during a session of the Lebowa Legislative Assem-

bly earlier this year.

A spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development said the commission had been appointed at the request of the Lebowa Government.

Opening the third session of

the third Lebowa Legislative Assembly on March 17 this year, the State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, said the assembly had asked him to appoint a commission to inquire into certain alleged irregularities. — Sapa.

1. 'South Africa' includes Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda, otherwise stated.
2. Following the sustained public discussion of unemployment in 1976 the Department of Statistics started (from October 77) a Current Population Survey of Africans (and 'Coloureds'). Its objects 'to obtain current short-term information on the structure of the economically active African population, particularly as regards the unemployed'. It does this by collecting information from 'a sample of nearly 10 000 dwellings (in clusters of 30 for practical reasons) ... selected after stratifying on the basis of geographical area and national unit'. (Statistical News Release, p 27.3 of 14 May 1980.
3. For a detailed account of the introduction of the labour bureau system see Morris, 1977.
4. The terms are Professor Francis Wilson's.
5. For a survey of the 1976/7 studies see Bromberger (1978).
6. Government Gazette 13 June 1980, R1208:VIII 24.
7. R1208 VIII 14(3) (a) (1).
8. R1208 VIII 14(4).

Out of control

FM 19/12/80

Official corruption, known as "black mist" in parts of Africa, seems to be on the rise in both the dependent and independent homelands. The latest indicator came this week when the State President appointed a Commission of Inquiry into "the alleged embezzlement of government funds in the Department of Finance and Economic Affairs of the Lebowa Government."

There has also been a tendency for homeland officials, partly from a lack of financial know-how and partly in an attempt to prove their independence, to get involved in rose-coloured schemes dangled in front of them by international operators.

The Lebowa commission of inquiry is subject to the terms of the Commission's Act and the allegations cannot be examined in detail. However, allegations of corruption have been rife for some years and are credited with forcing the resignation of at least one high official; and police have questioned another.

There have also been allegations of "irregularities" in the Lebowa Department of Social Welfare and Pensions (not connected with the present inquiry), which led to the benefits of about 7 000 pensioners being frozen while officials sorted out what had been happening.

The first of the homelands to obtain independence, Transkei, seems to have become a sink of corruption, and even Prime Minister George Matanzima has admitted concern at the scale of vehicle thefts from the Defence Force and the Police Force. Soldiers are also reported to have sold their rifles to dissident Pondo tribesmen (who used them to shoot at the police), while in October this year, the Transkei Minister of Energy and Works, Hubert Mlonyeni, resigned the day before he and his departmental secretary, George Mgudlwa, appeared in court on theft charges.

Transkei also got itself involved with Middle East businessman Salim el Haj and former British Conservative MP, Humphrey Berkeley. Berkeley is attempting to sue, but the Transkei government is standing firm.

The Venda government also became involved with Salim el Haj, who was behind a scheme to build an international airport and casino complex in the territory. Before that one was sorted out, a group of politicians and officials flew to Beirut for consultations with El Haj.

Allegations about El Haj's dealings with Transkei and Venda led to his suing the *Sunday Times* for a mammoth R327m —

which amount he subsequently reduced to R30 000. The *Sunday Times* is defending the case.

Corruption and reckless spending within homeland governments leads to problems for SA — which invariably ends up paying most of the bills.

All Pretoria can do, apparently, is to keep a firmer grip on the purse strings and scrutinise all requested grants with particular care.

Even in the case of independent Transkei this is apparently being done. And this is reported to have resulted in a slow-down on some pet projects — like the K D Matanzima International Airport and the University of Transkei.

But the problem is largely outside Pretoria's control. Commissions of inquiry can certainly probe the affairs of non-independent homelands — but where the sovereign territories are concerned, SA can hardly infringe the sovereignty of "national states" whose right to existence it is anxiously attempting to press on the world.

RDM 29/12/80 (112)

Inquiry into alleged embezzling to start

Staff Reporter

THE Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, said yesterday that the impending inquiry into the Lebowa Government's financial affairs should start as soon as possible.

He also said the State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, had appointed Mr Justice C J Classen to head the long-awaited commission of inquiry into the alleged embezzling in his government.

"We would like to see the inquiry completed as soon as possible so that the commission's findings can be presented. We hope the findings will satisfy everyone because the judge is an independent person.

"It is true that everyone would like to know the actual position with regard to the alleged financial irregularities in the Lebowa Government," Dr Phatudi said.

Earlier this year a senior accountant in the Lebowa Department of Finance and Eco-

nomie Affairs, a Mr Shokane, was convicted for attempting to defeat the ends of justice "by destroying valuable documents".

Mr Shokane is a former member of the South African Police.

A motion of no-confidence in the former Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs, Mr Sadness Mamiane, was defeated during the Lebowa Legislative Assembly session this year. Mr Mamiane resigned soon afterwards.

Mr Jacob Duba, the MP for Seshego and an outspoken critic of the Lebowa Government, then raised the issue of financial irregularities during the parliamentary session.

Speaking from his home yesterday, Mr Duba said an amount of between R40 000 and R50 000 had allegedly been embezzled.

"I moved the motion in the Assembly so that a commission

of inquiry could be appointed to investigate the financial irregularities in the government of Dr Phatudi," he said.

"Members of parliament demonstrated their dissatisfaction over Mr Sadness Mamiane, who was eventually pressurised into resigning.

"Surprisingly, soon after his resignation as Minister of Finance, Mr Mamiane was appointed chairman of the advisory board to the very department from which he was made to resign. He replaced Mr Bernard Papo."

Mr Duba said he was harassed by the homeland's security police during an investigation into financial irregularities earlier this year. The Lebowa police wanted him "to disclose my source of information", he said.

At one stage, Mr Duba was subpoenaed by the Lebowa Department of Justice about an alleged leakage of information.

HOMELANDS — LEBOWA
~~LABOUR~~ —

GENERAL

13/1/81 — 16/12/81

Death village is in ⁽¹¹⁾ RDM 13/1/81 turmoil

By HARRY MASHABELA

FIFTEEN Bapedi tribesmen from Mamone village in Sekhukhuneland, near Middelburg, are to appear in the Nebo Magistrate's Court tomorrow on charges of murder.

The men were arrested by Lebowa police after violent fighting, which claimed about 20 lives, broke out between rival factions in the village on Christmas Eve and continued until the new year.

Brigadier W M van Zyl, the Lebowa Commissioner of Police, said yesterday the 15 men would appear tomorrow for formal remand.

They will keep appearing until a trial date before the circuit court has been set.

The 18 people from the village who died in the clashes were buried on Sunday.

Some of them died during the fighting and others at Jane Furse Hospital.

Brig Van Zyl said that the 18 dead were opposed to Chieftainess Lekgolane Mmalekutu Sekwati, head of the tribe at Mamone.

Trouble first broke out at the village in October 1979 when supporters of Mr Kgagudi Sekwati, brother-in-law of the chieftainess stormed the royal kraal with axes and assegais.

At least three men were killed during the attack and 75 others arrested.

Some of the 75 were later released and others eventually convicted of culpable homicide when they appeared in court at Potgietersrust.

When Princess Lekgolane was installed as chieftainess of the tribe early in October 1979, Mr Sekwati, a son of one of the junior wives of the late chief, challenged her and has since been campaigning against her.

His challenge has split the tribe in two and is apparently the cause of the present strife in the village.

Lebowa Govt acts to halt cholera epidemic

By Dirk Nel
Northern Transvaal
Bureau

LEBOWAKGOMO — The Lebowa Department of Health has taken quick action to stem the tide of cholera sweeping through the homeland.

The Secretary of Health, Dr J J Crous, says the recent closure of 18 schools had become necessary to build more toilet facilities.

His department also suspected that the Ttubatse River, from which the schools got their water,

was infected with cholera. Dr Crous said the recent heavy rains had increased the risk of cholera because rivers now contained more bacterial organisms.

A special drilling programme has been launched to provide as many people as possible with uncontaminated water.

More than 8 000 pupils have been affected by the closure of the schools in Sekukhuneland and 600 of them have been treated for cholera.

The number of adult

cases reported has risen to more than 300.

Other areas affected are Namakgale, near Phalaborwa, and the Bushbuckridge district of southern Lebowa.

Fourteen people have died.

South African Air Force helicopters have been used by health officials to reach cholera victims in remote areas near the Olifants River.

Dr Crous said the outbreak of the disease could be regarded as an epidemic.

He appealed to people

throughout Lebowa not to use river water unless it had been purified at an approved collection point and to boil all water before use.

Senior Lebowa government officials will be visiting the affected areas this week to ensure that all precautions are in force.

The Star's Africa News Service reports that Radio Mozambique has announced that at least 120 people have died and 188 are in a serious condition in hospital as a result of the cholera outbreak in Mozambique.

About 3 000 people have reported to Beira hospital with symptoms of the disease since it broke out late last year.

According to the radio broadcast, a mass vaccination campaign is being carried out in Beira as the disease continues to spread.

About 70 000 people have already been vaccinated.

The broadcast said the situation was causing "deep concern."

CHEMI

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J H Rens

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B F McClelland

J H Rens

D P Weeks

T J Cumming

P M Salmon

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Miss G C Littlewort

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Poor infrastructure holds up Lebowa mineral effort

RDM 2/2/81

111

By JOHN MULCAHY

THE development of Lebowa's large and varied deposits of minerals is being hampered by a limited infrastructure, says the chairman of the Lebowa Development Corporation, Mr J H Pretorius.

He says in the LDC's belated annual report — for the year to March 31, 1980 — that it is hoped a clear view on the matter of development of co-operation and regional areas will be given shortly.

Mr Pretorius says the South African Government — the LDC's sole shareholder — is aware of the shortcomings of the infrastructure and development has become a matter of utmost importance.

However, a source close to the LDC said the South African Government was wary of injecting large sums of capital

into the homeland in the absence of a commitment by the "government of the day" in the area to independence.

Mr Pretorius says the LDC is investigating the possibility of inviting people from Taiwan to assist in the development of the agricultural sector. "The early development of Taiwan has close parallels to the present-day Lebowa".

The LDC was established in 1976 to "promote the economic aspirations of the national state of Lebowa", says Mr Pretorius, and the area of activity includes the financing of agricultural, industrial and commercial undertakings and the general stimulation of economic growth in the area.

In the year to March 1980 the LDC's turnover rose to R17 661 508 from R6 654 089 the previous year, and taxed profit

increased to R1 070 995 from R365 259.

The capital involved almost doubled to R20 127 686 from R11 264 426 in the year to March 1979.

Turning to a different aspect of the LDC operation, Mr Pretorius says it is especially gratifying that success was achieved with a training and after-care programme for newcomers to business and industrial life and the programmes led to the creation of job opportunities.

The directors' report highlights a number of areas in which the LDC is involved, including the establishment of bakeries in which Lebowa residents were able to invest, shares and loans made to private and public companies, factory training and agriculture.

Mr Pretorius stresses the im-

portance of farming to the homeland, saying the Lebowa Agricultural Company controls six schemes providing work to 400 full-time and 2 000 seasonal workers.

Farming includes the production of wheat, cotton, tobacco, pecan nuts, coffee, oranges, tomatoes and potatoes, according to the directors' report.

Black RDM 3/2/81 security (11) (22A) role is urged

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

BLACKS should be represented on the State Security Council, South Africa's supreme decision-making body on security matters, the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, said yesterday.

Dr Phatudi made his call after he had been asked at a news conference for his views on the SA Defence Force attack on the Maputo headquarters of the outlawed African National Congress.

Dr Phatudi, officially-recognised leader of the more than 2-million North Sotho, declined to comment on the raid because he was "not in possession of the full facts".

Deploring the absence of blacks on the council, Dr Phatudi said: "They call us leaders when it suits them but . . ."

He added: "They should consult with us on matters like the Mozambique attack. We should be represented on the council. After all, they say they are in favour of co-operation."

The State Security Council, a statutory body, was originally established under the Security Intelligence and State Security Council Act of 1972.

It falls under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister and its members include men whose duties relate to national security, among them the Ministers of Defence, Police and Foreign Affairs as well as the Chief of the Defence Force, the Commissioner of Police and Secretary for Security Intelligence.

Its functions are to formulate an overall strategy to safeguard national security, to combat specific threats to South Africa and to determine intelligence priorities.

Dr Phatudi's reaction came in the wake of the description of the Maputo raid by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, president of Inkatha, as a "tragedy" which would harden feelings and make reconciliation between white and black "more impossible to realise".

At his news conference Dr Phatudi emphatically denied reports that he was being pressurised to accept independence by Pretoria, some of whose officials have allegedly threatened to back his old rival, Chief M M Matlala, unless he abandons his opposition to independence.

Lebowa chief (11) backs EDW Botha 1/2/81

By JAKE MOKGOLO

SESHIEGO. — The reformist line of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, should be encouraged, Dr Cedric Phatudi, Lebowa's Chief Minister, said at the weekend.

Speaking at the Lebowa Chamber of Commerce's annual presidential banquet, Dr Phatudi welcomed Botha's decision to seek a mandate from voters to go ahead with his reforms.

"We, who are not going to vote, are as keenly interested as anyone in the result of the General Election," he said.

"We want to tell whites that if they want our co-operation, they must not stop the Prime Minister's reformist trend."

He told 500 guests at Seshego's Lutheran Centre that at one time they were called "cheeky blacks". Then, he said, blacks were asked to conform to plans made by whites.

"Today we all have to contribute to the trend towards reform."

The trend today was towards co-operative development. Only joint ventures would result in desirable changes for all, he said.

Laws should be dictated by the economy and the private sector should be freed from political constraints.

Dr Phatudi advocated the removal of economic development barriers in the northern regions of Lebowa, Gazankulu and Venda and the interlocking areas.

If the people of Lebowa stopped going to Pietersburg, Potgietersrus and Tzaneen, these towns would collapse, he said.

Over the years white South Africans had tried to exclude blacks from making decisions and relegated them to positions of servitude.

If in the future blacks tried to exclude whites, "we will be back to Square 1".

Blacks hurt by the mistakes of the past wanted to retaliate.

"I say two wrongs don't make a right. We are called upon to improve matters, not to allow them to deteriorate."

The president of the Lebowa Chamber of Commerce, Dr A M S Makunyane, said:

"I see no peace and stability in a land whose human beings are classified according to colour.

"In the process of economic development, the black man in

14/3/81

Soldiers deny death charge

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PIETERSBURG — A national serviceman, Mr Hendrik Johannes Coetzee, denied in the Pietersburg Regional Court yesterday that he and three other soldiers had gone to the Lebowa homeland's Seshego Township in August last year to beat up "kaffirs."

told him: "We went to Seshego to f... up kaffirs."

Mr Coetzee said in evidence, however, they had had a lot of liquor to drink at their military base near Pietersburg that day. Later in the evening they ran out of liquor and decided to go to Seshego to look for more liquor at the shebeens there.

Mr Coetzee (19), appeared before Mr W G M van Zyl with the three others, Mr Hendrik Kleinhans (21), Mr Victor Van Wyk (19), and Mr Petrus Johannes Groenewald (20) on a charge of culpable homicide. They had pleaded not guilty.

They drove to the township and met a group of blacks. When they stopped their car, the blacks ran away except for one man who stayed behind.

The four are alleged to have beaten to death Mr Thomas Mmamadi on August 1, last year in Seshego township.

They gave the man money with which to buy them liquor, but the man ran away with the money.

"We managed to catch him and after recovering our money each of us slapped and kicked him and left him standing in the road," Mr Coetzee said.

A State witness Sergeant A G B Veldman, told the court that when he arrested Mr Coetzee in Pretoria shortly after the incident, the serviceman

The hearing was adjourned to April 8. — Sapa.

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Work forc

Individual farms: work force, average number in family, total payment and correlation

TABLE 14

On eight of the 13 farms, $r > 0,5$ and on two $r > 0,7$.
Again, however, the presence of coefficients both high and negative (suggesting that farmers pay older workers less) is surprising.

* Includes one unknown.

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7	40,36	18,95	0,57

Bank did not satisfy Lebowa Govt

STP No 2 7/3/85

By Dirk Nel
Northern Transvaal
Bureau

PIETERSBURG — The Lebowa Government is to close its account with Volkskas next week, because Volkskas could not provide the services required by the homeland Cabinet, and because Lebowa disapproves of so-called discrimination practised by the bank.

A financial adviser to the Lebowa Cabinet has

confirmed this, and the Pietersburg branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa has confirmed an account will be opened with it on April 1.

Almost R200-million is expected to be involved this year. Lebowa's budget last year was R160-million.

Apparently Chief Minister Dr Cedric Phatudi and his colleagues have been dissatisfied for some time about the fact that Volkskas "does not have

enough agency points in Lebowa." The bank was not prepared to increase its services.

The Lebowa Cabinet also objected to "separate facilities for blacks and whites" at all Volkskas branches, and refused to associate itself with this practice. It alleged that black employees were not promoted on merit.

The bank's general manager, Mr J van Vuuren, said in a statement in

Pretoria this week that the bank was not prepared to launch a major expansion of its services in Lebowa. He denied there was discrimination against blacks in its branch offices.

A spokesman for the Standard Bank in Pietersburg said the branch was "delighted" to have the Lebowa Government as one of its clients, as it had been trying for several years to get the account.

120M 30/3/81 (111)

Federation is only chance, says Phatudi

By DIAGO SEGOLA

THE President's Council would not work because the majority of the population of South Africa was not represented on it, the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, said at the weekend.

He urged a federation of states with a common fealty.

Dr Phatudi said South Africa's problems could not be solved through the President's Council or through a constellation of states, because both concepts lacked "vision and greatness".

They meant the different faces were being further separated rather than brought together to find solutions to the country's problems.

A federation of South African states, like the United States, owing allegiance to one common fatherland, was feasible and "made better sense".

Dr Phatudi, speaking in Soweto at the official opening of Mr Richard Mponya's motor firm, said South Africa was going through a critical period that was likely to lead to violence.

He said to avert violence, South Africans should "not repeat the mistakes of the past" by regarding themselves as different.

"We are all South Africans. It's a big mistake to urge that only some people are South Africans. I would like to stress

that all children in South Africa — black and white — should be taught that they are South Africans, with one common fatherland and one common citizenship.

"Let South Africans come together around a table to find solutions to their problems, otherwise God help us."

He urged whites voting in the forthcoming election to be loyal to the country and not to their parties. He said South Africa needed the leadership of statesmen not politicians.

"If those South Africans who are going to vote on April 29 would be loyal to their political parties and not to South Africa, then they will be irrelevant.

"They won't be doing a good job for this country because they can't decide for 80% of the people in the land," he said.

Most blacks wanted the situation in South Africa to be corrected without violence, "but if it comes to a push there will be violence", Dr Phatudi said.

He also hit out at the practice of allocating blacks in urban and rural categories.

"I know of no corner of South Africa that is not undergoing a mighty change, of industrialisation, urbanisation and commercialisation.

"Urbanisation is not only in Soweto, Mamelodi and other so-called urban areas. There are also urban blacks in the so-called homelands," he said.

identify and solve problems and a problem orientation to a case will de-emphasize the role of the super-specialist and emphasize the role of the generalist, thus hopefully, checking the tendency towards super-specialisation.

Mr. Chairman, recently when I looked over my slides with all the wise ideas which I borrowed from the literature available, I was reminded of a feeling of ambivalence which I experienced when I visited the Jefferson Memorial in Washington DC, and realised that the beautiful writings on the wall of the monument which listed the rights of the individual were written by a man who kept slaves!

I believe in what I have told you about the importance of political social and economic factors in health, and I am proud to be a member of the staff of U.C.T. and G.S.H., yet, I live in a country where political and social privileges are limited to one sector of the population. Where the "Have's" and the "Have not's" are distinguished on the basis of the activity of the melanocytes in their skin. I work in a hospital where few, if any, of the doctors believe that they discriminate between one patient or another, but where we can never prove this objectively to ourselves, our students or our patients, until these patients lie side by side in the same ward. I work in a hospital where, contrary to what has been published in the press, most doctors are satisfied with their salaries but are deeply disturbed by the fact that similarly qualified colleagues earn less than they do. I work in a health care system where those in charge have publicly expressed fine ideals for the health of the individual but where the already limited funds are being used to duplicate equipment and resources for ideological reasons. None of these activities in which I am engaged can be said to improve health.

Mr. Chairman, I also work in a University where many academics including myself, wake up too late, and criticize actions when they could possibly have used their influence to prevent these, but didn't because they believe politics should be kept out of medicine. This despite the fact, that health development is "a political and social process".

Mr. Chairman, I have been greatly concerned about what message, I,

as a specialist in diseases of the liver, can give to an audience like this one.

The Xhosa word for liver is Isibindi; 'he has a liver' - is Unesibindi; Unesibindi is said of those who have courage. It takes courage to change the emphasis of medical care from cure to prevention, and it takes even more courage to eliminate inequalities of health care especially when these may be influenced by ideology. Nevertheless, Mr. Chairman, I would like to express the wish that all those involved in our health services should qualify for the term

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Lebowa party head elected

GROBLERSDAL. - The ruling Lebowa People's Party elected Mr H Leshabane as its chairman during the annual congress at Tafelkop, near Groblersdal, over the weekend.

Other new office bearers are Mr O Rathopetsane (vice-chairman), Mr E M Shai (secretary), Mr D Mahlo (vice-secretary), Mr A S Masha (organising secretary) and Mr D Maredi (vice organising secretary) - Sapa.

Top prize goes to ex-St John's pupil

Staff Reporter

A Johannesburg man, Mr Athol Guy Woolford, 22, has won the Elsie Ballot Scholarship to Cambridge.

Mr Woolford matriculated at St John's College and graduated with a B Comm at Rhodes University before joining Union Acceptances Limited. He intends reading economics at Cambridge.

Meanwhile the American Embassy has announced the annual Hubright Scholarship competition for post graduate study in the United States for the academic year beginning in September 1982.

The scholarship is open to all South Africans who have completed or are completing the BA (Hons) in any field except medicine, dentistry, or clinical psychology.

Homelands disagree

THE CONTINUED harassment of Lebowa citizens by Gazankulu authorities at the Ritavi area near Tzaneen would not be tolerated by the Lebowa Government, Lebowa's Minister of Public Works and Utilities, Mr M N Ramodike, said in Napuno yesterday.

Mr Ramodike, who is an MP for Napuno constituency, said he had received reports from Lebowa citizens near Ritavi that Gazankulu authorities cancelled Lebowa tax endorsements in their reference books and entered Gazankulu endorsements.

"Gazankulu authorities should bear in mind that there are a lot of their citizens in Lebowa and my Government is not interfering with them. Instead we take good care of them," the Minister said.

He also accused the Gazankulu authorities of chasing away Lebowa children from Letaba schools for the disabled.

Replying to the accusations, Prof Hudson Ntsamwisi, Gazankulu's Chief Minister, said no Lebowa citizen was forced to take up his homeland's citizenship.

Those who relinquished Lebowa citizenship and take out my homeland's did so at will." — Sapa.

Relinquished

10/1/81

(Handwritten initials and date)

(Source: The Independent News Service Ltd. (INSA) Ltd. via the Steenkamp Commission.
 : Some facts about the research based Pharmaceutical Industry. Prepared by a group of South African firms in 1978.)

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(Source: Some facts about the research based Pharmaceutical Industry. Prepared by a group of S.A. firms in 1978.)

* Return on total profits for the year.

DD 15/4/81 (11)

Drop racial laws — Phatudi

SESHEGO — The Lebowa Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi, said yesterday that unless the South African Government changed its apartheid policies and scrapped the "Bantu education" system, violence would continue in black schools.

He said in his policy speech in the Legislative Assembly here that it was time the government considered means of dismantling separate

systems of education. As long as these systems existed, "senseless destruction of property, suffering and loss of human life will continue".

Dr Phatudi said he had arranged a meeting with the Minister of Education and Training, Mr F. Hartzenberg, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, and the Prime Minister, Mr P.W. Botha, to discuss measures to be

taken to abolish "Bantu education" and other discriminatory laws like the Immorality Act, Ground Areas Act and Influx Control.

If they were not abolished the country would "explode" in riots and hatred among citizens.

He said the Minister of Police, Mr L. le Grange, had refused him permission to speak to the former ANC leader, Mr Nelson Mandela. — SAPA.

CAN TRADITIONAL DIVINERS AND HERBALISTS, AND MODERN HEALERS, CONTRIBUTE TO COMMUNITY HEALTH?

Traditional diviners and herbalists, and modern prophets and healers continue to practise widely in South Africa, both in country and in town (Whisson, West, Holdstock). The diviners' main function is the discovery of the cause of misfortune and they claim to be granted power by their shades -- their dead ancestors. The herbalists use a wide range of plants for medicines and learn most of their medicines from those already skilled, but they also experiment with new ones. The prophets and healers are a modern category, some of whom believe their power comes from God alone, others from God, and the ancestors. They shade off into traditional diviners, and are concerned both with the cause of disease and with treatment. Many are associated with Independent African churches but not all are so connected. The majority of diviners are women and were so traditionally, and the healers are mostly women. The diviners are emagqira (Xhosa), isantsi (Zulu); the herbalists amaxwele (Xhosa), the healers amaphopheti. The same individual may practise both as a diviner and a herbalist, treating with medicines, and I use doctor as the general term corresponding to inyanga in Zulu.

An opposite view, held by some whites, is that some blacks have an occult knowledge of medicines, as well as a developed extrasensory perception, and I know of white farmers who have gone, very quietly, not only to diviners to discover lost property, but also to Xhosa doctors for treatment for themselves or their children. I think it is usually when they are aware of friction with employees and fear mysterious injury from them, but this is rarely admitted.

What is the reality behind these stereotypes? There was a widespread and detailed knowledge of plants and properties by indigenous peoples in South Africa: a knowledge both of healing properties in plants, and of poisons, as well as beliefs based on symbolic associations not on experimental evidence. Such a belief was that the burning of dark green plants in a mealie field would help to produce lush, dark green mealies.

The South African Institute of Medical Research has done notable work in collecting information on remedies used by traditional doctors and providing experimental evidence on the properties of these plants. Dr J.M. Watt and Maria Breyer-Branwijk published the second edition of Medicinal and Poisonous Plants of Southern and Eastern Africa in 1962,

The mass removal of people in Lebowa and elsewhere in the country for the sake of ethnic grouping would also result in "a lot of bloodshed", the Chief Minister said.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development had given him an assurance that where a mass removal of people was to take place in Lebowa, "this action will take place only after consultation with the people concerned".

Referring to the recent Lebowa bus boycott, the Chief Minis-

Dr Phatudi said he had arranged a meeting with the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof and the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to discuss measures to be taken to abolish "Bantu Education" and other discriminatory laws.

Referring to his desire to meet and speak to the Robben Island prisoner, Nelson Mandela, he said the Minister of Police, Mr Louis Le Grange, had refused him permission to do so.

Dr Phatudi also said the Government should abolish discriminatory laws such as influx control, the Immorality Act, Mixed Marriages Act, Group Areas Act and others. Otherwise, he said, the country would "explode" in riots and hatred among citizens.

SESHEGO. — The Lebowa Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi, said yesterday that unless the South African Government changed its apartheid policies and scrapped the "Bantu Education" system, violence would continue to break out in black schools.

Delivering his policy speech in the Legislative Assembly in Seshego, he said it was time the Government considered means of dismantling separate systems of education.

As long as these systems existed, "senseless destruction of property, suffering and loss of human life will continue".

South African Government and its transportation board to allow privately-owned bus companies to operate in the homeland. — Sapa.

traditional most waste knowledge plants with

law. Treatment by herbalists to be hit or miss, with inadequate of dosage, even when the herbalist is using good medicinal properties.

that shown by the work of the Institute of Medical Research, is not wholly new. In 1857, the first Superintendent of the Grey Hospital in King William's Town, Dr Fitzgerald, invited into the hospital and took round the wards those whom he referred to as "colleagues", that is local diviners and herbalists. He

Phatudi warns about schools violence

RDM 15/4/81

(11)

STW
Lebowa gets
R6-m loan (11)

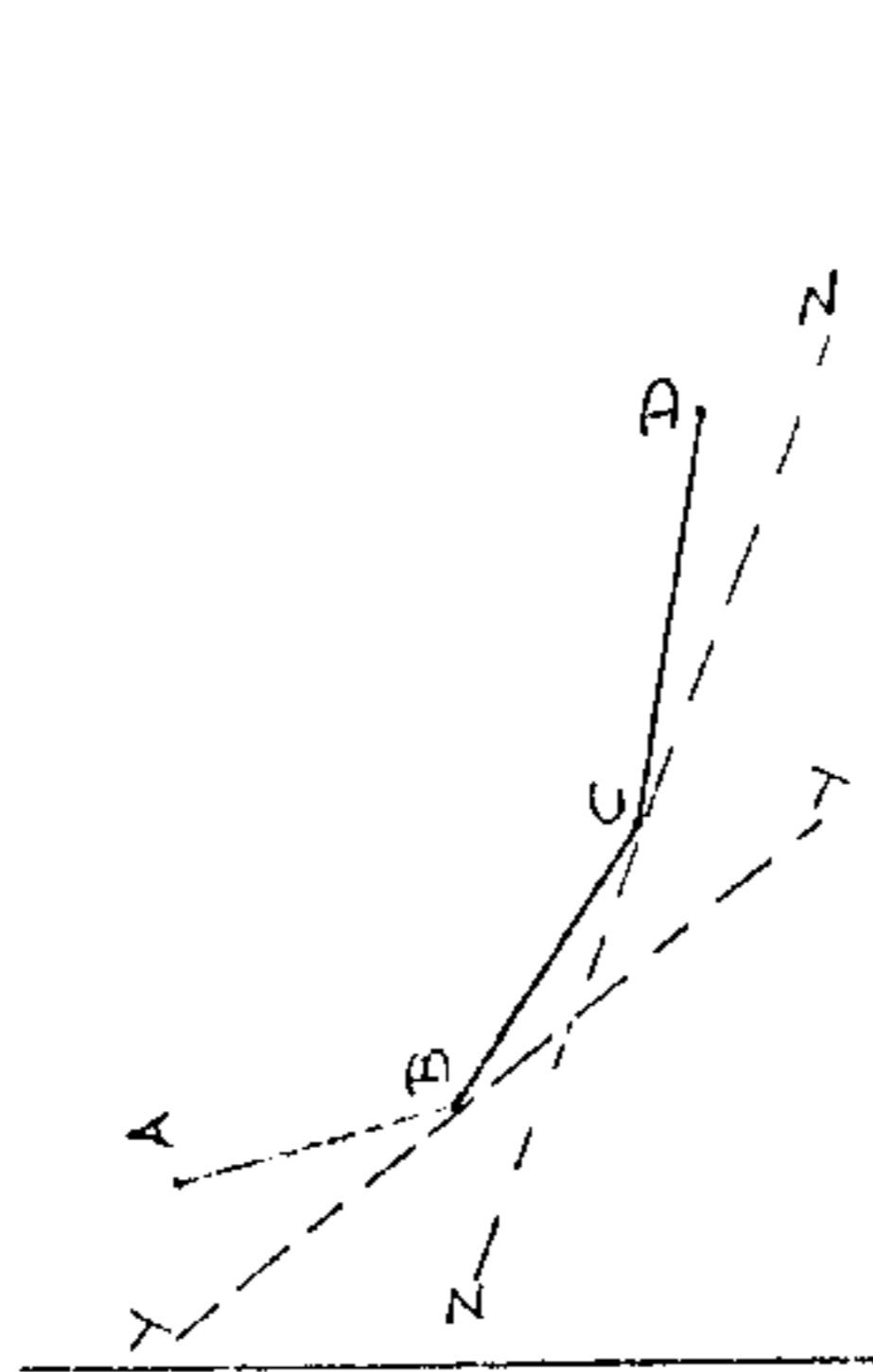
SESHEGO — An amount of R6-million is to be invested in the agricultural development of Lebowa.

Accepting a loan for this amount from Senbank, Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi, said an increasing number of investors were finding Lebowa worthy of their trust.

“The agricultural potential of Lebowa is to be developed and we are pleased this loan has been raised,” said Dr Phatudi.

is the same along each price line (isocost line), lines to the right (e.g. X'X') representing a higher cost. A choice is therefore indicated where the lowest cost line intersects the 'possibility frontier', AB, - in this case at point A. With non-linear 'possibility frontiers' the choice may involve a combination of techniques.

Choices between 3 or 4 techniques can also be shown:



At price ratio YZ technique B will be chosen; but when the ratio alters to ZZ, technique C has the lowest cost.

Techniques involving the use of more than two types of resources can be expressed as linear equations and the same process of choice using the ratio of prices carried out by computer. The process is known as linear programming, since the relations between inputs and services rendered is assumed to be linear: i.e. a doubling of inputs leads to a doubling of outputs.

The applicability of this technique may be very limited. It is doubted whether health care processes can normally be represented simply as a production process involving inputs and outputs. (Perhaps it is a reflection on the conventional types of health care that it can be so represented.) A second problem is the extremely precise information needed on each process of care. Outcomes are often unknown even in medical terms. Lastly, it is normal rather than the exception for quality as well as quantity of care to enter into the final choice of technique for health care, and this is hard to

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RDM 23/4/81 (111)
Lebowa gets a variable loan

By HAROLD FRIDJHON

SENBANK has placed a R6-million loan on the South African capital market for the Lebowa Government. The loan is guaranteed by the South African Government and is for 20 years. It has a coupon rate of 12,5% and has been issued at par.

From the numbers it would seem as if Senbank got a better deal from the market for Lebowa than it managed to squeeze out for Escom which, all in, was priced at 13,01%.

But Mr Pieter du Toit, of Senbank, told me that the actual cost of the loan was variable over the short term, but with a long-term fixed rate of 12,5%.

From which, I gather, it is a complex package with the rate possibly going up to 13% over the next three years and then, over a period of time, falling to below the 12,5% rate so that costs will average out.

This suggests almost - but certainly not quite - a type of indexed job, possibly negotiated

on the basis that sooner or later in the next 20 years the rate of inflation will fall to a more acceptable level. This would mean that institutions would be content to accept lower rates than they are now earning.

Mr Du Toit is impressed with the manner in which Lebowa is managing its finances and the responsible attitude to borrowed funds.

Money is only raised on a project basis. Schemes are planned to become viable and to contribute to the repayment of loans.

(111) 23/4/81

Page 5

FOR THE NEW REPORTING IN 1981

The following information is provided for the purpose of the new reporting in 1981. It is intended to provide a summary of the key points of the new reporting requirements and to provide a guide to the new reporting forms.

The new reporting requirements are set out in the following sections:

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 2. Reporting Requirements
 3. Reporting Forms
 4. Reporting Procedures
 5. Reporting Dates
 6. Reporting Penalties
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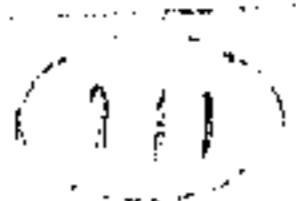
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EM 1/5/81



FUNNY MONEY

The capital market is scratching its head over Lebona's 1981 loan issue, placed last week by Senbank at 12.5% for 20 years and issued at par.

Lebona's debt is guaranteed by the FA government, but 12.5% is, nevertheless, clearly not a market rate. How did Senbank do it?

Its terse publicity statement reveals very little, except that the short-term cost of the loan to Lebona is variable, but will be fixed at 12.5% in the long-term. On closer examination, this means that the loan will cost 12.5% for the first three years, 12.5% for the next three years, and next two years, explains Senbank's capital market man Dieter du Pout, and will then

spread the rest of the 20 at 12.5%. "We did not," says du Pout, "want to lock ourselves for the benefit of firms into a fixed rate that would have been 12.5% at the moment."

The variability of the rate is not a marketing device designed to attract the best lender, the least uncertainty of whom would not have been a problem at this stage of the game. In fact, it almost guarantees that the bank will not be available to do so in the future. Instead, says du Pout, "an opportunity arose in the market for a company that was interested in a long-term loan."

The opportunity, presumably, arose in the form of each looking for a three-year

loan, to which the issue was obviously tailored. Nobody seems to know where it came from, and Senbank is not telling. But given that there were only three investors involved, and that they were allegedly banks, hypotheses can be formed.

"The banks would probably be those in the Rijkers group, behind which stands the monetary shadow of Santam, whose resources have been used in the past in somewhat but unique ways. A three-year placement at 12% isn't bad. The yield on a conventional deposit after 15% for one year would be 12% after a year. And if the yield on a conventional deposit after 15% for one year had dropped?"

Turfloop EXPOSITION

1955 - 1956

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Phatudi faces tussle over economy

RDW
18/5/81
111

By JAKE MOKGOLO

SESHEGO. — Black clouds are looming over the Lebowa Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs, Mr L C Mothiba, whose policy speech was rejected by the Legislative Assembly in Seshego on Friday.

Minutes before the Legislative Assembly closed at noon, the House, on a motion by Mr I K Moloko, of Seshego, took a secret ballot rejecting the Minister's speech by 46 to 38.

An attempt by the Chief Minister, Dr C N Phatudi, to intervene two minutes before closing was blocked by loud heckling from his opponents.

Dr Phatudi has promised to speak on the issue today.

In this, Lebowa's unofficial opposition, led by Mr Moloko, Mr M J Duba, Mr M W Chueu, Mr T P Makola and Mr M J Papo, scored a victory over the Cabinet and ruling party.

In an interview after the sitting, Mr Moloko said: "In a democracy, this rejection amounts to a vote of no-confidence."

Mr Duba was more blunt: "After this, do we still have a stable Cabinet. The man has talked himself out of his seat. Watch on Monday and see if we still have a Cabinet."

Major points of contention in the Minister's speech were suggestions that the Lebowa Development Corporation be taken over and administered by Lebowa's Department of Finance; that chainstores be erected in the Lebowa area to

boost the economy; that land reform follow the pattern of dividing farmland to suit full-time farmers, parttime farmers and landless farmers and labourers; and that the findings of the Claassen Commission into financial irregularities in Lebowa be accepted for "clearing the good name of my department" because "allegations are not substantiated by facts".

When the Chief Minister first announced the Claassen Commission findings in his policy speech last month, this was deferred for special discussion, still on the insistence of Mr Moloko. The commission report is to be discussed this week.

Land reform is seen by the opposition as a farce. This view was expressed by Mr Chueu when he said during the debate in the committee stage that "land reform without land is a farcical proposition, just like the idea of espousing capitalism without having capital."

"Since 1936, Pretoria has ignored the black population explosion. The disproportionate distribution of land must first be righted before we can talk of reforming land. If this is not one of the objects and goals of this government, then we had better disband and belong back in the general South African economy. Otherwise we acquiesce in our own deprivation."

Mr Duba suggested that if the corporation is to be acceptable, its structure must be altered so that it can give loans for non-profit making concerns.

When he made this suggestions, Mr Mothiba said: "It is evident that the Lebowa Development Corporation is not using the money it controls as it should."

"If it falls under our government, we will see to it that all the money Pretoria channels to us through the corporation is properly used."

"All we ask is a mandate to go to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, to arrange means whereby we can administer, and so control, the corporation."

Minister called ignorant over big bus boycott

RAM 22/5/81

By JAKE MOKGOLO

PIETERSBURG. — The Lehova Minister of Police, Chief Z Seleka, was taken to task in the legislative assembly yesterday for implying the Azanian People's Organisation had initiated the boycott of buses which started in Seshego in August last year and spread to townships in Potgietersrus and Tzaneen.

The local branch of Azapo is concerned about the allegations and has referred the matter to its head office.

But the boycott was started by the Seshego Village Committee, which sees the Minister's statement as a reflection on it.

In his policy speech, the Minister, who is also Minister of Justice, said that when the Lehova Transport Company announced fare increases in August last year, the "Azanian People's Organisation, in conjunction with the village committees of Seshego, Maake and Mokopane, immediately started to organise the boycott of the buses."

"They used schoolchildren to stone buses and take passengers forcibly from the buses."

Members of the legislative assembly said the Minister was out of touch with local politics

as he was not aware the boycott was started by old men and women of Seshego, workers who had cried out that they earned little and could not afford fare increases.

The Minister shows no concern for these people, they said.

In an interview yesterday, the chairman of the Seshego Village Committee, the Rev M P Malatji, said the committee alone had started the boycott.

The committee had been active in civic matters since 1974 and had first organised a boycott of buses in 1978, he said.

In 1979 it had organised the boycott against rent rises, and rents had since been frozen.

"Where was Azapo then?" Mr Malatji asked. "I started to know of Azapo when our boycott was in full swing. Azapo only heard of the boycott and used our platform to voice their stand on the issue."

"Does the Minister imply I am a member of Azapo? Azapo is a different organisation from ours and came to lend moral support to the boycott because they are local children."

"As sons and daughters of the workers, they saw the plight of their parents and came to assist."

Free enterprise 'only outside apartheid'

100M 25/5/81



By JAKE MOKGOLO

SESHEGO. — Free enterprise can only exist outside apartheid, Mr P W Modise, business development officer of the African Bank, told the 13th annual conference of the Lebowa Chamber of Commerce at the weekend.

Mr Modise said blacks were bogged down by a situation riddled with obstructive laws which made it impossible for blacks to run an economy.

"South Africa has ignored areas now called homelands. As a result they have handed them over to blacks as a problem, he said."

"In creating homelands, blacks were used as fronts in business undertakings. White and black partnerships have made it impossible to develop the poor areas, because blacks have had to be dependent on whites who have the money," he said.

"Free enterprise can only exist outside apartheid. The idea of stopping black buying power from going to white areas is frustrated by whites establishing chain stores in black areas."

Mr Modise urged whites not to "compete mercilessly with blacks even in small undertakings, where they are success-

fully trying their luck".

The education of blacks was geared to cheap labour, he said.

"In industry blacks only participate as labourers," he said.

Even technical colleges produced men who are only good as helpers. The education of blacks had to be overhauled before it could produce a productive manpower.

Earlier, Mr J W de Villiers, economic adviser to Lebowa, said that to boost its economy Lebowa should engage in a regional development strategy in the fields of mining, agriculture, industry, commerce and tourism.

Lebowa economy is not 'viable'

(111)
EOM
27/5/81

Staff Reporter

THE economy of Lebowa cannot be defined as viable, according to the economic advisor to the Lebowa government, Mr Andre de Villiers.

Addressing the annual conference of the Lebowa Regional Chamber of Commerce in Seshego, Mr De Villiers said Lebowa was less developed than neighbouring white areas because it was exporting capital and labour.

He said almost 75% of Lebowa's buying power went outside its borders, while more than half its workers had to find employment elsewhere.

Mr De Villiers said ways and means of applying these exports to the benefit of Lebowa's internal development should be found.

He said the Lebowa economy could not be defined as being viable and that it was clear further development of the area depended on interaction with the economy of the region and of South Africa.

The implementation of the regional development concept in the Northern Transvaal would provide development opportunities in the future.

Practical application of the concept was the subject of a study being undertaken by the Bureau for Economic Research, Co-operation and Development.

Meaningful co-operation between a national state and the adjoining white area could be successfully implemented by the identification of growth points.

These, he said, were areas with freely available resources, convenient location of markets and definite infrastructure.

Huge egg project in Lebowa

By LEN KALANE

A MAJOR egg production scheme has been launched in Lebowa with the aim to curb the shortfall of eggs in the homeland as well as to stimulate development in the area.

This first stage of an egg production scheme requires an investment of more than R2-million, aiming at an additional production of more than five million dozen eggs a year.

The next phase will push the investment past the R5-million mark, while developing the scheme to its full potential in the medium term could involve as much as R25-million.

This new project of the Lebowa Development Corporation Ltd and Lund Farms, the biggest egg supplier in the Northern Transvaal, will initially involve an expansion of existing egg production units belonging to Lebowa's Department of Agriculture.

The egg unit at Sebayeng, east of Pietersburg, will be used as core and R485 000 will be spent on expanding the capacity to 72 000 laying hens. Presently the eight units at Sebayeng can accommodate 56 000 hens.

In spite of this large development, the scope of egg production is enormous. However it is expected that the additional production brought about by the first phase of this scheme, will only make three more eggs per head per year available to the de facto population of Lebowa.

Approval has already been given for the erection of an egg production unit at Dikgale near Pietersburg. About R1-million will also be invested in this project, which will accommodate 56 000 hens. Another two productions are planned for the future.

Pullets will be reared at Matlala before being transferred at the age of 20 weeks, to the various egg production units. A possible surplus of pullets will be made available to interested black farmers. The poultry farms at Sebayeng and Dikgale will be completed at the end of 1981.

It is planned that these units should serve as core units for the training of Lebowan farmers who will be settled in the immediate area and will draw on the expertise, services and marketing available from the mother unit. A similar approach is being followed in training farmers in other areas of agriculture, for example, with the production of cotton and coffee.

\$1618

Swollen

~~3/1/81~~

111

Victory in bus boycott

THE Hamba Buya Bus company has at last been granted permission to ferry passengers between Pietersburg and Seshego.

This was announced by Rev G Manamela of the Seshego Village Committee at a meeting at the Presbyterian Church in Seshego, near Pietersburg, yesterday.

The meeting was called by the Committee to celebrate the granting of the licence to Mr B Harris to operate in Zone 1, Seshego with immediate effect.

The Seshego branch of Azapo, which also played a major role in the struggle to have Hamba Buya Bus Company granted a licence, was represented by its chairman, Mr Mamabolo Raphesu and several officials.

The Lebowa Transport Bus boycott started last year when the company decided to increase the fares. The proposed fare increases angered commuters who then decided to walk from Seshego to Pietersburg every day rather than pay the increased fares.

The Seshego Village Committee chairman, Rev P Malatji, and Mr Raphesu were detained under the security laws during the boycott.

Top Azapo man shot

A TOP Azanian People's Organisation official is in a critical condition in hospital after being shot during a scuffle with Lebowa police in Seshego, Pietersburg at the weekend.

Mr Sasa Masipa, Azapo's secretary for community development, is believed to have been hit by two bullets in the groin when police raided his Zone Two, Seshego home on Saturday.

Lebowa Chief of Police, Colonel P. Moloto, said yesterday that he knew of the incident and that police were investigating the shooting. He said police had received a report, but did not wish to comment further on the matter until it has been thoroughly investigated.

Neighbours said a group of policemen had arrived at Mr Masipa's home and knocked hard on the door. Later shots were fired and Mr Masipa was injured. He was taken to the Pietersburg Hospital where his condition is said to be critical, but the hospital authorities said also that his life was out of danger.

Argus
Azanian
24/6/81
official
shot

(HA)
(ST)
(111)

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — A top Azanian People's Organisation official is in a critical condition in hospital after being shot during a scuffle with Lebowa police in Seshego, Pietersburg, at the weekend.

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No. R. 123, 1981

LEBOWA WETGEWENDE VERGADERING.—
WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIE R. 156 VAN
1971

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 1 (2) van die Grondwet van die Nasionale State, 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971), wysig ek hierby die Bylae van Proklamasie R. 156 van 1971 deur subparagraaf (c) van paragraaf (1) deur die volgende subparagraaf te vervang:

“(c) Naphuno (met uitsluiting van die Resterende Gedeelte van Gedeelte 1 van die plaas Sedan 18 KT);”.

651—A

See

GS

for

full

text

No. R. 123, 1981

GS 7648

(117)

3/7/81

LEBOWA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—AMEND-
MENT OF PROCLAMATION R. 156 OF 1971

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 1 (2) of the National States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), I hereby amend the Schedule to Proclamation R. 156 of 1971 by the substitution for subparagraph (c) of paragraph (1) of the following subparagraph:

“(c) Naphuno (excluding the Remaining Portion of Portion 1 of the farm Sedan 18 KT);”.

7648—1

R5-m development loan for Lebowa

14/10/81
111

Central Merchant Bank announces that the Lebowa Government has raised R5-million on the South African capital market.

The loan, which carries an RSA guarantee is for 12 years and has a coupon rate of 13.45 percent a year and has been issued at par.

The purpose of the loan is to raise capital for the development of irrigation schemes.

The capital expenditure is being widely spread over many projects and is being commissioned on such a basis that the majority of the developments will contribute to the Lebowa economy. — Sapa.

M P Morke1

of the first year.
greatest promise at the end
For the student who has shown
Student Planners Award

K Strong

subject of Building Construction.
For the second best student in the

C W von Daring

subject of Building Construction.
For the best student in the
S A Brick Association Prizes

III: No award

II : A R Low Keen

I : N D G Sessions

fifth years respectively.
II and III in the third, fourth &
the courses of Building Economics I,
For the best student in each of
LTA Prizes

P R Swift

Professional Practice.
the highest marks in
For the student obtaining
Surveyors' Prize
Cape Chapter of Quantity
The Committee of the Western

P C Key

in any year of study.
For the best all-round student
Bell-John Prize

URBAN &
REGIONAL
PLANNING

(Continued)
QUANTITY
SURVEYING

R5m for RDM 14/7/81 Lebowa

(111)

CENTRAL Merchant Bank says the Lebowa Government has raised R5-million on the South African capital market. The loan, which carries a SA Government guarantee is for 12 years and has a coupon rate of 13,45%. It was issued at par.

The loan is for the development of irrigation schemes. The capital expenditure is being widely spread over many projects and is being commissioned on such a basis that most developments will make a contribution to the Lebowa economy. — Sapa.

Student Planners Award
For the student who has shown
greatest promise at the end
of the first year.

K Strong
For the second best student in the
subject of Building Construction.

S A Brick Association Prizes
For the best student in the
subject of Building Construction.
C W von Düring

LTA Prizes
For the best student in each of
the courses of Building Economics I,
II and III in the third, fourth &
fifth years respectively.
I : N D G Sessions
II : A R Low Keen
III : No award

The Committee of the Western
Cape Chapter of Quantity
Surveyors' Prize
For the student obtaining
the highest marks in
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P R Swift

Bell-John Prize
For the best all-round student
in any year of study.
P C Key

URBAN &
REGIONAL
PLANNING

QUANTITY
SURVEYING
(Continued)

Lebowa to develop R1m forest resort

PIETERSBURG. — The Lebowa Government is to develop a R1-million holiday resort near the Modjadji forest, legendary home of the "Rain Queens."

Mr C L Mothiba, Lebowa's Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs, said the resort would have an international hotel, restaurants and other facilities.

The Modjadji forest, with its giant trees, has long been an attraction for adventurous tourists who have forsaken the main routes of the picturesque north-eastern Transvaal.

The "Rain Queens" are buried in a cave in the forest which is guarded by armed warriors. The Modjadji believe their monarchs have special powers which enable them to make rain.

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTURE

Cape Provincial Institute of Architects' Prize
For the best student in :-

Sixth Year

P F Dunckley

Helen Gardner Travel Prize

For a student who has satisfactorily completed 1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.

P A Rappoport

Molly Gohl Memorial Prize

For the best woman student in third year.

Miss C Tredgold

David Haddon Prize

For the best student of Architecture (or Quantity Surveying) in the subject of Professional Practice.

D H Pryce Lewis

General J B M Hertzog Prize

For the best final year student.

S A Read

Osborn Prize

For the best work in fourth year.

D H Pryce Lewis

John Perry Prize

For the best work in

Confusion over hospital pull-out

THE decision by the Lebowa government to withdraw its Pedi-speaking nursing staff from Shiluvane hospital, Tzaneen, last week has created a staff shortage and inconvenience for patients still in the hospital.

The hospital, which is on the "border" between Lebowa and Gazankulu bantustans, was under the control of the Presbyterian church until last week, when the church decided to hand it over to Gazankulu. The move has prompted

the Lebowa government to withdraw its nursing staff and the patients were carried by trucks to Meetse-a-bophelo and Kgaphane hospitals in Sekhukhuniland, causing overcrowding in both hospitals.

The Lebowa Chief Minister, Dr CM Phathudi, confirmed that his government has withdrawn its nursing staff from the hospital because of the raw deal they have received from the Presbyterian church.

Thursday, August 6, 1981

VILLAGERS TOLD TO MOVE OUT

BY JOHN PHADIS

ABOUT 200 families of Mmasalamama village in the Mmamabolo district of Pietersburg have been given three months by the Northern Transvaal Administration Board officials to move from the area as it has been declared a white area.

The residents told SOWETAN that officials visited them thrice last week telling each family that they should move from the area within that period.

But an official in Pietersburg, a Mr van Niekerk, declined to discuss the removals with SOWETAN.

He said: "I've had enough from the newspaper. I don't want to discuss the matter further."

The village, situated on a rocky terrain about 60 kilometers east of Pietersburg, is said to have been established about a century ago, under Chief Mamabolo.

An 80-year-old man told the SOWETAN that German missionaries found them there round about 1836, and converted them to Christianity. He also said that his grandmother and father were buried in the area.

The area is under Kratzensterin Mission which is run by the Germans. The residents have been living with the missionaries for more than a century.

The people held a centenary celebration in 1978 of the establishment of the village and the Lutheran church there.

A white trader in the area, who has also been told to move out said he had been there for more than five years living cordially with residents, but all of a sudden, "we are being told to move from the area without an alternative resettlement place."

According to the information plaque on the road to the village, it is said to be eight kilometres inside the Lebowa border. The people have neither been compensated for their property nor given trucks to carry their goods.

But the villagers have said they will not move an inch.

10A: Thurs. 11.15 a.m.
10B: Thurs. 2.15 p.m.

B. LANGUAGE AND MEDIEVAL OPTIONS

10. * LANGUAGE AND ATTITUDES

Lecturer: Ms. K. McCormick

This course we shall be examining attitudes to language in terms of (i) the perceived status and range of functions of the languages and dialects of a country relative to one another; (ii) the way in which a result of their choice of

Prescribed Books:

- Yeats
- Lucie-Smith, E. (ed): British Poetry Since 1945 (Norton)
- Eastman
- Selected Poetry, ed. V.N. Jefferies (Pan)
- Collected Poems (Faber)
- Men Who March Away: Poems of World War I. (Chatto/Windus)
- Norton Anthology of Poetry (Norton)

Recommended Reading:

- Untrerecker, C
- A Rea
- A Rea
- Poetry (ed) R. Norton
- Selected A Map
- Notes: who students preferred few

26. CONTEMPORARY BRITISH

Lecturer: Dr. I. E.

An introduction to contemporary British poetry with special emphasis on the work of W.H. Auden, T.S. Eliot, Philip Larkin, and Philip Hughes.

Prescribed Books:

Lucie-Smith, E.D. (ed)

Heaney, Seamus

Hughes, Ted

Selected Poems 1957-1967 (Faber)

Larkin, Phillip

North Ship (Faber)

Prescribed Books:

Vinaver, E (ed): The Works of Sir Thomas Malory, (OUP) p/b
Tennyson

Recommended Reading:

- White, T.H
- White, T.H
- Twain, Mark
- The Once and Future King (Fontana)
- The Book of Merlyn (Fontana)
- A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court (Penguin or Signet)

Kliptown:

Skos 25/8/81
Wrab goes
low key

By Langa Skosana

The West Rand Administration Board is adopting a low-key approach to the squatter situation in Kliptown, south of Johannesburg, although Wrab's labour director, Mr A E Steenhuisen, has made it clear that the squatters would be repatriated to their homelands.

He said today he was not in favour of newspapers using the word "deporting" in connection with squatters because it was not a nice-sounding word.

What Wrab was doing at the moment was to check on the qualifications of the squatters and assist them to return to their homes on a voluntary basis.

By the end of this week, said Mr Steenhuisen, his department would have the final figures for those who qualified to be in Johannesburg: "The whole objective is to try to resolve this issue in a most humane manner and I think we will succeed."

The Witwatersrand Council of Churches said today Wrab should think very carefully before it considers deporting the squatters. Its vice president, the Rev Cecil Begbie, said the church was opposed to the whole system of migratory labour and homeland concept.

"We wish the authorities to realise that we come from one big family."

not be hit by the section as it was then worded. The 1959 amendments were intended inter alia to bring such transactions within the net of the section and based on the decision in Smith's case (supra) the amendment has achieved this result.

EDY 10/9/81
Lebowa doesn't
know

By PAT SIDLEY

SIX industrialists from Europe and Israel are to visit Lebowa soon with a view to setting up small industries — some possibly for export.

The industries would probably include textiles, pottery, and chickens.

Dr Cedric Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa, announced this yesterday at a news conference at Jan Smuts Airport when he returned from Israel, Spain and Portugal.

But he refused to give details, beyond saying he had a commitment from six industrialists to visit his country. He believed it was too early to say who the visitors were, what industries they were involved in or which countries they came from.

The commitment extended only as far as visiting Lebowa — no financial commitment as yet.

Dr Phatudi was unable to give financial details of how much he relied on South Africa for income, or of Lebowa's gross domestic product, but he said the amount he received from South Africa was "parsimonious".

He denied that South Africa

had reduced the amount it was giving Lebowa.

Dr Phatudi stressed his opposition to apartheid and his refusal to accept independence for Lebowa. He called for the incorporation of Pietersburg, Potgietersrus Tzaneen and other small "white" towns in Lebowa.

He said fragmentation of Lebowa made industrial development impossible and he resented the sales tax his people paid in these towns.

The chairman of the Lebowa Development Corporation, Mr Hannes Pretorius, who accompanied Dr Phatudi, said it was their third trip overseas and their reception had been more enthusiastic than in the past.

He did not envisage much further development in Lebowa except in Sishego — near Pietersburg.

Appeal to scrap Group Areas Act

The carrying value of the investments, titled "Investment Schedule 4 to the Companies Act," is distinguished from the aggregate mark-up of the respective investments, respectively, Companies Act.

THE 'Lebowa Government' would make urgent representations to the South African Government to scrap the Group Areas Act, the Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi, said in Johannesburg yesterday. Addressing a press conference at Jan Smuts airport on his return from an extended business visit to Europe and Israel, he said he had been given "a positive assurance" by six industrialists from Portugal, Spain and Israel that they were willing to come to Lebowa and start development projects in the homeland. However, they had made it clear they would wish to be as near as possible to those projects.

Because the projects were to be started in either Seshego or LebowaKgomo this would entail having foreign industrialists living in the homeland. "I find the Group Areas Act a sore point in the economic development of South Africa. I am going to ask the South African Government, as a matter of urgency, to repeal this act," he said. The Chief Minister said it was "ridiculous" to talk about an independent black state. "There is no independent homeland in South Africa. These areas are merely regional administrations," Dr Phatudi said.

11/1/80

Soweto 10/9/80

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The actual carrying value will comprise the cost of the investments, any premium or N.D.R. at acquisition, the investor's share of equity accounted earnings reduced by any write downs and any inter-group indebtedness. The reader should note that while inter-company profits are removed in the consolidated income statement, there is no set-off of inter-company balances in the balance sheet, thus any inter-company indebtedness would form part of the carrying value. As mentioned earlier, if the premium on acquisition is amortized, the separate disclosure thereof is warranted, if the income statement and balance sheet are to remain articulated. Disclosure of the above could take the following form.

Boycott — talk cancelled

A MEETING which was to have been addressed by Dr Cedric Phatudi, chief minister of Lebowa, at the University of the Witwatersrand yesterday, was cancelled because students threatened to boycott the gathering.

The meeting was organised by the university's right-wing group, the Student Moderate

Soweto (1976)
Alliance opponents of the taken place early afternoon Students Representative with the Chief Minister as the Council, and was to have main speaker.

TRIT OF PHEPENI

S. Express 20/9/81

Anger

A medical doctor, who cannot be quoted for professional reasons, warned that epidemics could break out among the 400 families living in the bush.

There was no clinic at the settlement and people who lived there could not go to the Douglas Smit Hospital — within easy walking distance — because they

were Pedi and could not be treated at a Gazankulu hospital, he added.

Instead, they had to make their way to a clinic at another hospital almost 15km away.

The Douglas Smit Hospital was built soon after World War I at Shiluvane by Swiss Protestant missionaries who worked mainly among the Tsonga people of the area, we were told.

However it had never been regarded as an exclusively Tsonga hospital but served all the people, including the many Pedi and North Sotho who lived there.

There was no ill-feeling between the two tribal groups before the recent decision to hand the hospital to Gazankulu (the Tsonga homeland) said Pastor Sihlangu.

When Sunday Express Chief Photographer Doug Lea and I visited the area this week we found hundreds of Pedi families struggling to erect shelters in the bush only 5km away from the homes they had been forced to leave.

The area had not yet been given a name, so they called it "New Phepeni" after the old settlement, Phepeni, where they had lived for generations, said grey-headed Mr Phineas Mohwelepa.

Standing outside the wattle and daub shack he was building he told us of the big house he had been forced to leave and of the hundreds of fruit trees which provided him with a good income.

THE



Children at the new settlement fear going to school as they will be assaulted by teachers on the way

18

SUNDAY EXPRESS September 20, 1981

FRIENDSHIPS AND COMMUNITIES

BY JEAN LEMAY
Political Reporter

IN MOVES to consolidate Lebowa and Gazankulu, more than 4 000 families have been thrown out of their homes. Many are living in the bush because their land near Tzaneen was taken from Lebowa and given to Gazankulu.

Medical staff at the nearby Douglas Smit Hospital at Shiluvane was withdrawn and seriously ill patients were moved to distant hospitals by Lebowa authorities when the hospital was handed to Gazankulu.

Because of the removals, relationships between the Pedi and Tsonga people who lived peacefully as neighbours, had deteriorated to the point of possible violence, a churchman warned the Sunday Express this week.

"THEY become angry very slowly, but when their anger rises they do not stop to talk — they start to destroy," said Pastor William Sihlangu of the Evangelical Lutheran Church at Leroyene, near Tzaneen.

Children in the new bush settlement could not go to school because they were "attacked by Tsonga tsotsis while walking through the bush," he said.

Moreover teachers refused to come to the settlement to hold classes because they, too, were attacked.

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20/9/81

STORY IN PICTURES: Chief Photographer DOUG LEE



© Mrs Lena Manyana stands under the boughs of her new home — a thorn tree in the middle of the veld. In Phepeni she owned a large house with mod cons.



© Mrs Marie Nyakale outside the rough corrugated-iron shelter she now has to call home. Spreading thorn trees give little comfort from the hot northern Transvaal sun.



© Mrs Lena Manyana makes Kimberley bricks from bush-veid mud so she can build a home in the settlement that has no name

HEAVEN NOW BEEN BROKEN

MOONLIGHTS IN

VALEA

He had not received a cent in compensation, he said, nor had any of the other people who had left Phepeni "because we were told we were living there illegally".

At the moment he had no income and he was forced to sell his only livestock — a few donkeys — for money to live on, he said.

Others also told us that they had been made to sell all their livestock because there was no grazing at the new settlement.

The only animals we saw were a few goats, some scrawny fowls and a starving mongrel which tore greedily at a burned crust of mealie porridge.

Moreover the people had been told there was no available land for ploughing, said Mr Mchwelepa.

"What shall we do for food next year, if we cannot plant crops when the rains come next month?" he asked.

Apart from a couple of grizzled grey-beards, Mr Mchwelepa was the only man we saw on the settlement.

All the other inhabitants were women and children whose menfolk worked as migrants in Phalaborwa or on the Reef.

"I don't know if my husband knows we have been moved — I sent a message but we have not heard from him," said Mrs Evelina Mlegale.

Most of the women were making Kimberley bricks out of puddled earth or climbing ladders to thatch the shelters they had erected.

They were not allowed to move outside the area demarcated for them to collect wood for building or for firewood, they said, so — with the help of a young man from Tzaneen who had a crosscut saw — they were lopping branches off huge sycamore-fig trees.

All the smaller trees were cut down for firewood when they first arrived, we were told.

"We are arrested if we go out into the veld to collect firewood," said a young girl.

Mrs Lena Momyama stood disconsolately next to a pile of household furniture and equipment piled under a tree, including a large paraffin refrigerator. She had a big house with several Duts-et old Phepeni she told us, and now she was living under a tree.

Mrs Marie Nyekale told us that the children clustering around the settlement were afraid to walk through the bush to a Pedi school at Makwibing, Akra away, because they were "attacked by Tsonga tsotsis".

Moreover teachers refused to come and hold classes at the settlement because they, too, had been attacked.

A medical doctor in the area said there was a danger of epidemics because the river from which the people drew their water was one of those known to be infected with typhoid.

"I expect a spate of respiratory diseases and gastritis because of the unhygienic conditions — and there is no clinic," said the doctor.

Earlier we had driven to old Phepeni to see the pathetic — and all too familiar — sight of ruined houses and deserted gardens.

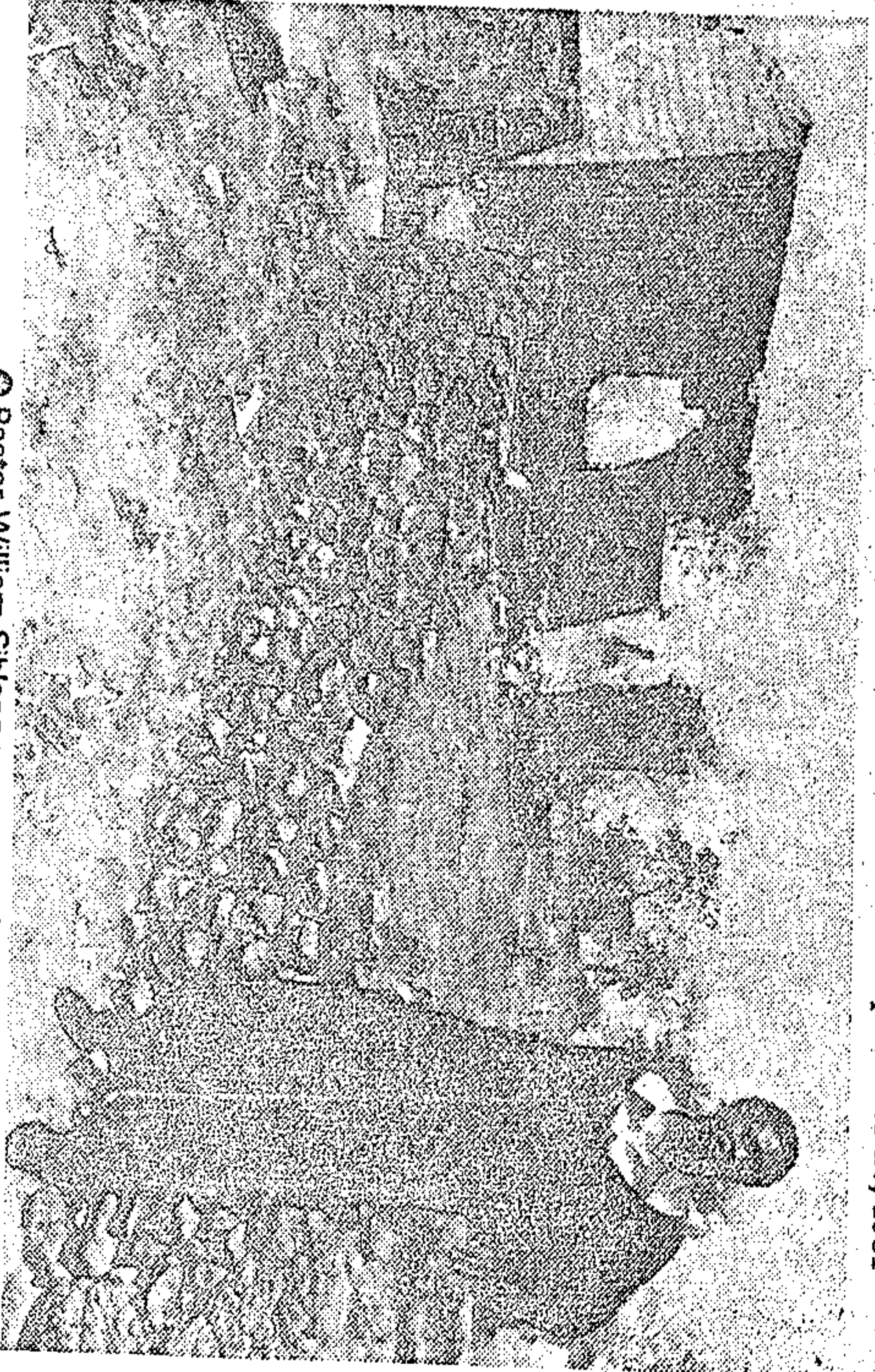
Among the rubble were mute witnesses of a hurried removal, such as a pair of forgotten tacks, an old umbrella, a long-playing record, an unused packet of skin lightener, and a heap of half-made clay pots.

A newly-painted hut had the house-warming legend painted on its wall: "Come to see Josephine Mameto."

But when we asked for Josephine at the new settlement nobody knew where she was.

Many of the people from old Phepeni had slipped away into other parts of Lebowa, we were told, and their friends did not expect to see them again.

The old community, and the old friendships that blossomed there, had been completely destroyed, said Pastor Sihlangu sadly.



○ Pastor William Sihlangu — a warning

When their anger rises they do not stop to talk — they start to destroy?

WHEN we called at Pastor William Sihlangu's neat bachelor house in Lenyenyane, he and a church deacon were drawing up lists of people who had been moved from old Phepeni and the assets they had lost — avocado trees in full fruit, donkeys, gved concrete block houses with tin roofs.

He said he was going to the Gazankulu Government to ask for compensation, but was not hopeful because he had been told his people had been in Gazankulu "illegally".

"How can that be when most of them were there long before there was a Gazankulu?" he asked.

When we reached the new settlement, we found most of the dispossessed people were not members of Pastor Sihlangu's church. Several women wearing the metal star badge of the Zionists ran to him eagerly, waving slips of paper with telephone numbers or addresses and asking him to get in touch with their menfolk.

On Sundays he holds a special service to which everyone comes, whatever their religious beliefs.

"Their own government is ignoring them — the least I can do as a man of God is to make sure that they do not feel they are abandoned," he said.

Hans 8 Lebowa
QC 509-10 24/9/81
374. Mr. P. A. MYBURGH asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) How many citizens of Lebowa are

SEPTEMBER 1981

510

employed (a) within and (b) outside
its borders;

(2) what is the (a) gross domestic product
and (b) *per capita* income of Lebowa?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) 47 327.

(b) Migrant Workers: 139 000.
Commuters: 57 900.

(2) (a) Gross Domestic Product:
R118 582 000.
Gross National Product:
R482 109 000.

(b) Gross Domestic Income *per*
capita: R88.
Gross National Income *per* *capita*:
R311.

The above-mentioned figures have been
furnished by BENSO.

Hans 10 Lebowa
6/10/77 QC632-40
424. Mr. A. SAVAGE asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

What is the estimated number of unemployed (a) male and (b) female Lebowa citizens between the ages of 16 and 60 (i) within and (ii) outside the borders of this national state?

OCTOBER 1981

640

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

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

		Males	Females
Workseekers	within		
Workseekers	Lebowa	21 573	7 192
Workseekers	outside		
Workseekers	Lebowa	2 900	3 214

- (ii) 1976— 49
1977—231
1978— 31
1979— 65
1980—150.

(iii) The required particulars are not readily available.

(b) (i) 11.

(ii) and (iii) The Legislative Assembly of Lebowa is responsible for such functions as education, health services, trading and township development in Lebowa and the required information is therefor not readily available.

(2) There are no resettlement camps in Lebowa. All the townships are, however, provided with suitable water systems.

(3)(a)-(d) The responsibility for health services has already been transferred to Lebowa and the required particulars are therefor not readily available.

Hous 10
9/10/81
Lebowa
QC 722 (11)
372. Mr. P. A. MYBURGH asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

- (1) (a) How many houses were built in Lebowa during each of the past five years by (i) his Department, (ii) the national state government and (iii) private builders and (b) what (i) school, (ii) clinic and (iii) shop facilities were provided during this period;
- (2) whether running water is being supplied to all the resettlement camps in Lebowa; if not, why not;
- (3) how many (a) hospitals, (b) clinics, (c) doctors and (d) nurses are there in Lebowa?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) (i) 1976—147
1977—140
1978—133
1979—233
1980—544

Hand 10
Lebowa
9/10/81 QC722-3 (22) (11)
371. Mr. P. A. MYBURGH asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Development:

- (1) (a) How many persons were resettled in Lebowa during each of the past five years and (b) from what places were they moved;
- (2) what was the total population of Lebowa (a) in 1975 (b) in 1979 and (c) at the latest specified date for which figures are available;
- (3) (a) how many resettlement areas are there in Lebowa and (b) how many persons are living in each such area;
- (4) how many persons remain to be moved to Lebowa in terms of the Government's resettlement programme?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) 1976—30 100
1977— 7 093
1978—53 305
1979— 8 030
1980—None
- (b) From Matok, Khutama and
Senthimulas Locations, Klip-

FRIDAY, 9 OCT

723

plaatdrift, Botshabelo, Krom-
krans and farms in the White
area.

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

(3) (a) 60.

(b) Due to the fact that this is a
matter which falls under the
jurisdiction of the Lebowa Gov-
ernment and that the said Gov-
ernment is not desirous to dis-
close the information, the re-
quired particulars can unfortu-
nately not be furnished.

(4) The required information is not
readily available and surveys to deter-
mine the exact number of people
involved will only be conducted be-
fore the resettlement actions take
place.

Dr Cedric — the 'black Englishman' who

By Jaap Boekkoel

Dark striped suit, spit 'n polish shoes, the expensive tie Windsor-knotted, a homburg and furled umbrella, and the capacity to give a stranger the warmest smile and a wily look at the same time.

That is how you can easily imagine Cedric Phatudi on one of his many visits to London, the courtly "black Englishman," a country gentleman with Tudor village charm.

Except that the doctor (of education) does most of his walking not on the moors but in the dusty streets of Sheshego where the debonair doyen of homeland leaders is followed by piccaninis shouting "thakgalo" ("The Big One") on his daily one km stroll to the Chief Minister's Office.

Dapper, with a sense of bon ton and old-world chivalry, and that substantial brush of Uncle Tom-mery with which his opponents have tarred him, Dr Cedric is a walking (his main hobby) paradox for homeland watchers.

He has none of the stridency of a Chief Buthelezi, the hesitancy of Sebe or the bombast of

"We are not insisting on these large land claims — once half of the Northern Transvaal."

a Matanzima. His manner and speech — in beautifully enunciated English and Afrikaans — even has a touch of the servile.

Yet as they know inside Union Buildings, all the Phatudi gallantry cannot hide the fact that he remains the most stubbornly persistent opponent of Pretoria's homeland independence ambitions.

The story of all the intrigue, smiles and daggers drawn may be told one day, but for the moment the Chief Minister alleges that Pretoria officials are doing all in their power to ship him out of the hot seat.

confounds Pretoria

Well behind the scenes, it is said, Pretoria is sponsoring Chief Matlala, former Chief Counsellor of Lebowa, and a man thought not to be unamenable to accept the independence package, against the affably steadfast Dr Cedric.

"I know about this," says Dr Phatudi, and for a moment his urbane sang-froid seems to fail him.

"Johannesburg was historically ours, even land as far south as Ver-eeniging."

"They exert a sinister, pernicious influence to see me removed.

"Of course they want to see Matlala back a third time. I am a thorn in their flesh because I am against their so-called independence.

"The point is they don't realise that Chief Matlala, if elected, will still do what I'm doing now. We have gone too far in Lebowa. We have become detribalised; our horizons are much wider.

"Our comprehension of the political system is much like that of urban blacks and we have become a very advanced people, both socially and economically."

With that off his chest, rather humbly, the Chief Minister's somewhat cagey look returns. Even though he runs a one-party land where the Lebowa People's Party is all-powerful among 4.5 million (and the opposition Black People's Party has collapsed), the political dangers lurking in the bush are legion.

Cedric Phatudi has shown plenty of willingness to cope with the intrigues against him, either from plotters inside Lebowa or from the capital.

Look at his record. Apart from beating Pretoria's

favourite Lebowa son, Chief Matlala, for the premiership in the early 70s after becoming Minister of Education in 1972 and not even a tribal chief, he beat off the ambitious Cabinet rival, Collins Ramusi, who formed a branch of Lebowa People's Party, nicknamed "Ramusi faction" to get the doctor out of the way.

There was a scurry in the dust of the homeland; Mr Ramusi, the politician who had claimed half the Northern Transvaal for Lebowa, disappeared and fled to the United States, and Dr Phatudi, his eyes slightly more hooded, emerged the victor.

Today he says: "Ramusi was disloyal and he skipped the border. He was very fond of wild talk, that's why he claimed all these towns in the Transvaal for Lebowa. I don't know where he is now.

"Mind you, we are not insisting on those land claims, but the conqueror took our land. Johannesburg was historically ours, even land as far south as Vereeniging."

Another strange intrigue surrounded Dr Phatudi's American adviser, Bram Walker, who caused a rather mysterious steam-up in the Cabinet and was "restricted" before fleeing back to his own homeland. Of Walker Dr Phatudi told me: "I don't know

"Lebowa can become the heart of the future Federal Republic of South Africa."

where he is. I get an occasional postcard from him, but no return address.

It is obvious from this, and from his homeland policies that Dr Phatudi knows how to roll with the punches. If, at Union Buildings, they call him a

"tweegatjakkals" it is recognition that he is both fox and survivalist, who has a fail-safe second escape tunnel if one is plugged.

Publicly he is dead against independence for Lebowa, but he believes in autonomy for his ink blot homeland around Pietersburg and his present battle is to "find another adviser, preferably a legal man" to look at the fine print of his relations with Pretoria.

"Most Lebowans are urban, and no longer live in huts."

the mineral rights, and the future of what he sees as a "South African Federation."

"The fact is that we are now negotiating for control of our mineral rights. If our minerals could be mined — and remember we have everything, including 80 percent of South Africa's chrome but yet no oil — the pendulum would swing. Lebowa would then become the heart of the future Federal Republic of South Africa."

In the meantime, before it becomes that beating heart, Dr Phatudi, as unrural a black as one could imagine (he arrived on the Rand at 25 for a career as inspector of black education) continues to look after local affairs in his rural domain "where the majority are so advanced they no longer live in huts."

Having beaten off all attempts to unseat him "apart from devils attempts by junior officials from Pretoria," his mind turns to more immortal matters at 69, such as his hobby of translating Shakespeare.

"I have just put The Merchant of Venice into North Sotho and I think that Portia could be a lesson to Lebowa women, a lesson of independence. Unfortunately my Shakespeare plays are not being staged in Lebowa, though they are well read. But my play "Kgosl Mmullle III," the story of my father's life adventure, has been staged."

The lessons of drama, translated into parochial power play, have clearly made Dr Cedric his own man. He has not even groomed a successor "for I do not believe in favourite horses."



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PRETORIA, 16 OKTOBER 1981
OCTOBER

[No. 7832

PROKLAMASIES

*van die Staatspresident van die Republiek
van Suid-Afrika*

No. 200, 1981

**VERKIESING VAN LID VAN DIE LEBOWA- WETGE-
WENDE VERGADERING.—BEPALING VAN DATUM
VAN VERKIESING**

Nademaal die setel van 'n verkose lid van die Lebowa-
Wetgewende Vergadering ten opsigte van die kiesafdeling
Nebo vakant geraak het;

So is dit dat ek, kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by
artikel 38 van die Lebowa-verkiesingsproklamasie, 1972
(Proklamasie R. 226 van 1972), gelees met artikels 9 (2), 3
(2) (b) en 7 (2) van die Lebowa-grondwetproklamasie, 1972
(Proklamasie R. 225 van 1972), hierby bepaal dat, indien 'n
stemming ingevolge artikel 10 (c) van genoemde Proklama-
sie R. 226 van 1972 gehou moet word, 'n verkiesing van 'n
lid van die Lebowa- Wetgewende Vergadering ten opsigte
van die kiesafdeling Nebo op Woensdag, die 20ste dag van
Januarie 1982, gehou moet word.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van
Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Eerste dag van
Oktober Eenduisend Negehonderd Een-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

PROCLAMATIONS

*by the State President of the Republic
of South Africa*

No. 200, 1981

**ELECTION OF MEMBER OF THE LEBOWA LEGIS-
LATIVE ASSEMBLY.—FIXING OF DATE OF ELEC-
TION**

Whereas the seat of an elected member of Lebowa Legis-
lative Assembly in respect of the electoral division of Nebo
has become vacant;

Now, therefore, under and by virtue of the powers vested
in me by section 38 of the Lebowa Election Proclamation,
1972 (Proclamation R. 226 of 1972), read with sections 9
(2), 3 (2) (b) and 7 (2) of the Lebowa Constitution Procla-
mation, 1972 (Proclamation R. 225 of 1972), I hereby de-
termine that, if a poll is to be held in terms of section 10 (c)
of the said Proclamation R. 226 of 1972, an election of a
member of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly in respect of
the electoral division of Nebo shall be held on Wednesday,
the 20th day of January 1982.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of
South Africa at Cape Town this First day of October, One
thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-one.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

P. G. J. KOORNHOF.

**DEPARTEMENT VAN SAMEWERKING EN
ONTWIKKELING**

No. 2167

16 Oktober 1981

**VERKIESING VAN LID VAN DIE LEBOWA- WET-
GEWENDE VERGADERING.—BEPALING VAN DAG
EN PLEK VAN NOMINASIEHOF EN URE VAN
STEMMING**

Nademaal die setel van 'n verkose lid van die Lebowa-
Wetgewende Vergadering ten opsigte van die kiesafdeling
Nebo vakant geraak het;

So is dit dat ek, Pieter Gerhardus Jacobus Koornhof,
Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling, kragtens die
bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 8 (1) (a), (b) en (c) van
die Lebowaverkiesingsproklamasie, 1972 (Proklamasie R.
226 van 1972), hierby—

(a) Woensdag, die 11de dag van November 1981
bepaal as die dag waarop 'n nominasiehof sitting sal hou
om nominasies te ontvang van kandidate vir verkiesing
tot lid van die Lebowa- Wetgewende Vergadering ten op-
sigte van die kiesafdeling Nebo;

(b) bepaal dat die nominasiehof sitting sal hou by die
Magistraatskantoor te Nebo; en

(c) bepaal dat, indien 'n stemming ingevolge artikel 10
(c) van genoemde Proklamasie R. 226 van 1972 moet
plaasvind, die stemming om sewe-uur in die voormiddag
moet begin en om nege-uur in die namiddag moet eindig
in die stemdistrikte waar daar meer as een stemburo in-
gestel word en gedurende kantoorure in die stemdistrikte
waar daar net by die kiesbeampte se kantoor 'n stemburo
ingestel word.

P. G. J. KOORNHOF, Minister van Samewerking en
Ontwikkeling.

30 September 1981.

**DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION AND
DEVELOPMENT**

No. 2167

(10) Ely 7832
16 October 1981

**ELECTION OF MEMBER OF THE LEBOWA LEGIS-
LATIVE ASSEMBLY.—FIXING OF DAY AND PLACE
OF NOMINATION COURT AND HOURS OF POLLING**

Whereas the seat of an elected member of the Lebowa
Legislative Assembly in respect of the electoral division of
Nebo has become vacant;

Now, therefore, under and by virtue of the powers vested
in me by section 8 (1) (a), (b) and (c) of the Lebowa Elec-
tion Proclamation, 1972 (Proclamation R. 226 of 1972), I,
Pieter Gerhardus Jacobus Koornhof, Minister of Co-ope-
ration and Development, hereby determine—

(a) Wednesday, the 11th day of November 1981, as the
day on which a nomination court shall sit to receive
nominations of candidates for election as member of the
Lebowa Legislative Assembly in respect of the electoral
division of Nebo;

(b) that the nomination court shall sit at the
Magistrate's Office at Nebo; and

(c) that, if a poll is to be held in terms of section 10 (c)
of the said Proclamation R. 226 of 1972, polling shall
commence at seven o'clock in the forenoon and shall
close at nine o'clock in the afternoon in the polling
districts where there will be more than one polling station
and during office hours in the polling districts where
there will be only one polling station at the office of the
returning officer.

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

30 September 1981.

Transvaal tribesmen refuse to be moved

STAR 16/12/81

111

By Dirk Nel,
Northern Transvaal Bureau

PIETERSBURG — The Government's consolidation plans for Lebowa have been complicated once again by the firm opposition of thousands of Northern Transvaal tribesmen to resettlement proposals put forward recently by the Van der Walt Commission.

The chairman of the commission, Mr Hennie van der Walt, told about 10 000 people of the Sekgopo tribe near Munnik, 50 km north-east of Pietersburg, that the commission had recommended they be resettled at Lorna Dawn, about 50 km east of their present homes.

Several community leaders, including Mr H M Leshabane, the Lebowa Legislative Assembly member in whose constituency in the area falls, replied amid loud cheers that the tribe was not prepared to move. They claimed it had occupied the area for two centuries.

RESISTED

The meeting was attended by Chief Minister Cedric Phatudi and members of the Lebowa Cabinet. Dr Phatudi said he hoped the wishes of the people would not be ignored.

The tribe is believed to number about 20 000 people. Members live near the Batlokwa tribe whose chiefs have repeatedly resisted resettlement moves.

A section of the Batlokwa tribe was moved to Kromhoek, about 100 km north-west of their original homes, two years ago. But the majority have remained at Matoks and Ramokgopa near the main Pietersburg-Louis Trichardt road.

Several hundred people who squatted in the veld to avoid resettlement at the time have returned to rebuild their partially demolished houses. They have received help from the Lebowa Government which has restored a school and built a clinic.

There are indications that the South African Government has decided not to move the Batlokwa people after all and that confrontation with the Lebowa Government is being avoided.

No recent eviction orders have been served on families who have returned, and it has been established that Dr Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, recently conferred with influential Nationalists in the northern Transvaal in an attempt to gauge public opinion on the matter.

HOMELANDS - LE BOWA - GENERAL

1982 - JAN. - DEC.

1983 - JAN. - DEC.

Star 5/1/82

Homelands destroying

Black unity — Phatudi

By Dan Langa

Opting for independence in South Africa is one way of weakening the struggle for the liberation of the black man, the Lebowa Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi, said.

Dr Phatudi said he was optimistic that the black man in this country would finally be free and that many blacks were aware that whites used tactics to prevent them from uniting.

"The black youth of today is united more than ever and with this unity it will liberate itself from oppression."

"The Government will not get away with de-

tentions without trial and harsh sentences imposed on those who oppose the system.

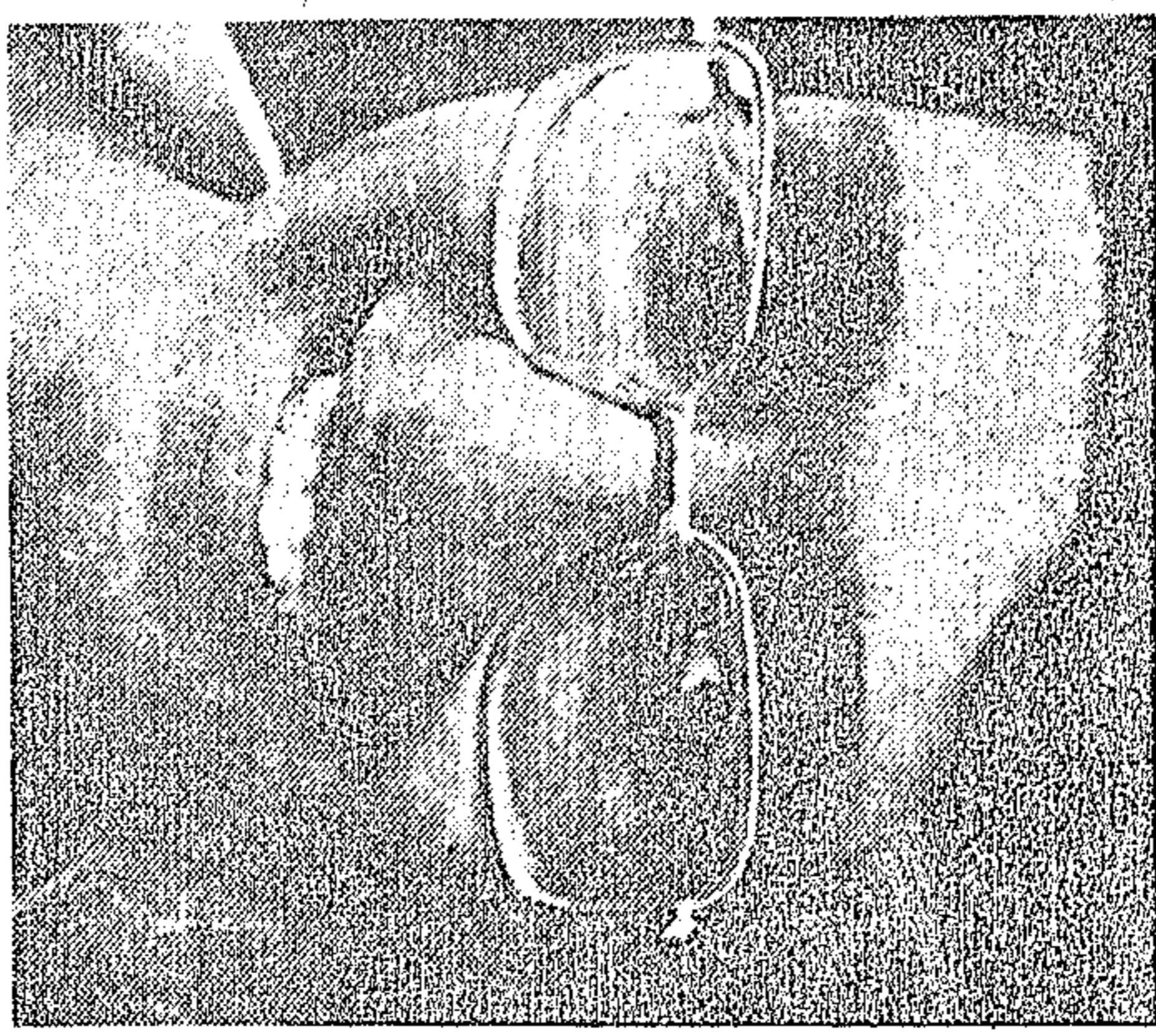
"Such actions will not bring about the security of the country."

Dr Phatudi said evolutionary methods were preferable, but there was not much time. "Unless we realise this quickly, we will find ourselves sitting on the top of a volcano."

"What should be done is to initiate change at a rapid pace. The white minority Government should take the lead while there is still good-will among the majority of the blacks in the country."

He said the "so-called independence" was not normal because it was in fact apartheid in action.

The Government and some of its black satellites were asking blacks the wrong question: whether the blacks wanted independence or whether they wanted to get out of South Africa? "And this getting out, no black man wants it," Dr Phatudi said.



Anver Mahomed (18) . . . country's top Indian matriculant.

Top in matric — he turned down car gift

By Yussuf Nazeer

Anver Mahomed (18) of Nyala Avenue, Lenasia, yesterday turned down the R19 000 Mercedes Benz which his family offered him for passing matric with five A's. The achievement made him South Africa's top Indian pupil for 1981.

Anver intends to study medicine at the University of the Witwatersrand in the steps of his three brothers.

Anver is the son of Dr Abdul Kader Mahomed (48), who was formerly an obstetrician and gynaecology consultant at Coronation Hospital and part-time lecturer at Wits.

He notched distinctions in mathematics, science, biology, Afrikaans and accountancy. He got a second for English.

Anver is an excellent cricketer, athlete and swimmer. He also plays a good game of tennis and table tennis.

So pleased were his father and mother with his matric results that they offered him any car he wanted, including a Mercedes.

"Thanks," Anver told his parents and uncle. "I really don't feel I need a car at this moment — or any other present."

He told The Star "Don't think I'm crazy, but I'm going to thumb my way to varsity with my pals who don't have wheels, or maybe take a bus."

"My dad is my friend. He's been paying for my education, feeding and clothing me and I have wonderful home. So my parents have already given me enough."

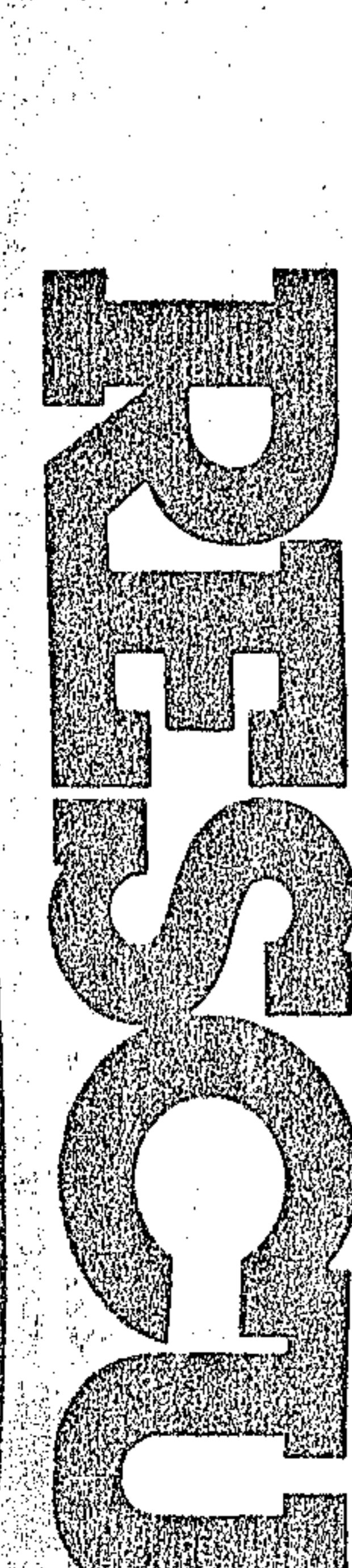
Anver's brother Ishtyak (19) came tops in matric last year. He is at the Wits medical school, and last week received his results — over 70 percent passes in biology, chemistry, physics, and over 60 percent in sociology and bio-mathematics.

Brother Anies (21) to complete his fifth year in medicine.

Another brother, Riad (20), died two years ago after falling from a building at Wits.

The brothers are with their success.

TO THE RESCUE



Are you being swamped by wave after wave of price increases? Don't lose heart. Your uncle in the furniture business is swimming hard against the current of inflation to your rescue.

Another brother, Riad (20), died two years ago after falling from a building at Wits.

The brothers are with their success.

than R5 000.

300 treated

for cholera

Northern Transvaal

Bureau 2/1/82

LEBOWAKGOMO

There have been 13 confirmed cases of cholera in central Lebowa in the last two weeks, according to a statement by the Lebowa Secretary of Health, Dr M Mphahlele.

More than 300 people were treated as a precautionary measure.

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ROM 11/1/82

Cholera talks lead to joint committee

Mail Reporter

SOUTH Africa and Swaziland have formed a joint committee to fight cholera, the Swazi Health Minister Dr Wilson Hynd said yesterday.

And Opposition spokesman on health, Dr Marius Barnard, said yesterday that if the disease posed a risk to contestants in this week's Dusi marathon, the race should be cancelled.

The joint SA-Swazi committee was formed after talks last week between Dr Hynd and his SA counterpart, Dr L A P A Munnik.

At least 46 people have died from cholera and more than 2 600 cholera cases have been confirmed in the two countries in the past six months.

Dr Hynd explained that certain Swazi rivers flow into South Africa and some South African Rivers flow into Swaziland.

Following last week's talks, a joint committee was formed to collaborate in the fight against the water-borne disease, he said.

Measures

Health Department officials say all possible measures are being taken to prevent the disease spreading.

But more cases have been reported.

○ Lebowa's Secretary of Health, Dr Machupe Mphahlele, said yesterday 13 cases of cholera were confirmed in the homeland and more than 300 people showing symptoms of cholera were being treated.

○ A Dobsonville woman is being treated for cholera at the Pietersburg Hospital.

○ Three Chatsworth people are being treated at the R K Khan Hospital in Durban.

○ The situation at the local hospital in Stanger has been described as serious.

And Dr James Gilliland, Director-General of Health, said yesterday the anti-cholera publicity campaign in the remoter areas of Natal, using a light aircraft with a public address system, appeared to have been successful.

A Health Department official in Durban said the more than 800 participants of the Dusi marathon on the Umsinduzi River will all receive advance notice of the cholera threat, but the Health Department would not call off the race.

"Most white participants live in reticulated water areas and would therefore not cause a major epidemic, but the entrants may, through contact with the river water, become so-called 'healthy carriers' and bring the infection into their homes."

Inoculation against cholera is ineffective — the vaccine immunises only about half of those taking it.

A recent test of the Umsinduzi river water failed to turn up any cholera vibrio bacteria, but a Health Department official said yesterday this simply meant they hadn't found it yet.

"It doesn't mean that the river water is not infected."

Reacting, Dr Barnard said if there was a risk the health authorities should cancel the race.

"Personally, I think the contestants — who belong to the privileged group in our society — have a choice in taking such a health risk.

"My concern is more for the people who are afflicted without any choice. Cholera is due to poverty. These people should have alternative clean water, proper health education and sanitary facilities."

CHOLERA HITS 597 MORE

Sowetan 1/2/82 ~~597~~ ~~597~~
ANOTHER 597 cholera cases were reported in Natal, KwaZulu and Lebowa last week, bringing the number of cholera patients since the beginning of the summer to 3941. The death-toll so far is 46.

The Department of Health has again warned people living in cholera-infected areas to boil all water before using it, and to wash fruit and vegetables well before eating. - Sapa.

18/2/82
Lebowa

'uhuru' *stew*

bid denied

There was "absolutely no way" in which Lebowa could accept independence from South Africa, the homeland's leader Dr Ceric Phatudi said yesterday.

He was reacting to reports that he had had talks with the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof in Cape Town on independence for Lebowa before the end of this year.

Dr Phatudi dismissed the claims as "blatant lies." He said: "Some people are out to discredit me and smear my name in the eyes of the black community."

Lebowa people were opposed to independence, and had no intention of accepting it.

He had gone to Cape Town at the invitation of Dr Koornhof to discuss issues affecting the homeland, including the forced removals of people within Lebowa.

"It is completely untrue that I went to Cape Town on my own accord to ask for independence. All the Lebowa Cabinet Ministers were present at the talks."

Dr Phatudi admitted he and his Cabinet were constantly under pressure to accept independence, but the homeland would not succumb, he said.

Resort for Lebowa

SOWETAN
REPORTER

THE Lebowa Development Corporation (LDC) is to build a recreational resort at the Chuniespoort Dam near Lebowakgomo, the capital of the homeland.

The LDC conducted a survey among Lebowa citizens last year to establish the exact needs of the people of the homeland regarding their recreational requirements.

The outcome defined sports facilities, film shows, restaurant facilities, disco and swimming as priorities.

It was decided to

make use of the undeveloped terrain of the already existing Chuniespoort Dam to create an inland oasis because of its location between Lebowakgomo and Seshego. The density of the population in these areas proved to be a factor for the successful piloting of such a project.

The initial development will include two tennis courts, two swimming pools — one for children and one for adults — a soccer field which will be converted to also accommodate athletics meetings at a later stage and a recreational hall equipped for different games.

The hall will also be used for film and video shows, discos, conferences and weddings.

Provision will be made for accommodation in the form of 10 luxury rondavels. Each rondavel will consist of six beds, a fully equipped kitchen and a dining room, as well as a bathroom and toilet.

According to the LDC the venture is expected to be pretty expensive and will consequently be established in various phases over the next few years.

The first stage of the project is envisaged to be completed by December.

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(1) Premiums Treated as Business Expense

01, Jan 1: Insurance Expense

Bank

being payment of premium

300

Dec 31:

Income Statement

Insurance Expense

being closing entry

300

Years 02 and 03 - same as 01

04, Jan 1: Insurance Expense

Bank

300

Jan 2:

Debtor (Insurance Company)

Income from Life Policy

being accrual of proceeds receivable

24 000

Jan 2:

Income from Life Policy

Income Statement

being closing entry

24 000

Jan 2

Jan 3

Premi (2)

01,

Dec

SOLUTION TO: GL5

KwaZulu gets lion's share

Mercury 25/3/82

Parliamentary
Correspondent

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

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

The KwaZulu total in the 1982-83 Budget is R342.7 million, made up of R15 million in technical and administrative assistance, R217.3 million in financial aid and a statutory grant of R109.5 million.

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

million

Lesser assistance from the South African Government is to be given to Gazankulu (R76.5 million), Kangwane (R36.9 million), QwaQwa (R25.3 million), KwaNdebele (R23.8 million) and now independent Ciskei (R100 000).

These payments fall under the budget for the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Sizeable payments to the governments of independent homelands are included in the Foreign Affairs budget.

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

In addition, there is a total of R433.9 million under the heading 'Development aid and co-

operation' to unspecified countries which will include independent homelands.

There is an amount of R322.5 million for budgetary aid to Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei and a further R29 million for 'secondment of technical and administrative personnel'.

Pathudi demands a Bill of Rights

Sowetan 5/4/82

THE South African Government must introduce a Bill of Rights for all its people regardless of colour to be equal before the law, Dr Cedric Pathudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa said at the weekend.

He was addressing more than 700 people at the first annual two-day conference of the Vulamehlo-Vukani Peoples Party which was held at the Rethabile Hall, Mamelodi on Saturday.

Dr Pathudi condemned the leaders of the "so-called independent states who have been told that apartheid is a good creature".

He added: "Leaders of the Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Ciskei and Venda were tempted by cunning whites to accept apartheid without consulting their people. They were promised solemn independence and thereafter told to get out of SA — their land of birth."

The Dutchman and his newspapers recently spread rumours that Lebowa was opting for this Uhuru. Lebowa will never opt for this so-called independence."

Dr Pathudi lashed out at Prime Minister P W Botha's policy of confederation and constellation of states. "They are not solutions to our

By MONK NKOMO

problem. In fact, these are other forms of apartheid and they won't work," said the Lebowa leader who also condemned the Government's policy of ethnic grouping adding that: "We are not going to be told by whites who have lost their humanity on how to live."

Dr Andries Treurnicht and his followers, he said, were making a grave mistake of looking for a future in the past. "That does not work. The future is in the future."

He added: "We want a federal republic of South Africa with one president regardless of his colour. We also demand a bill of rights equal before the law because we are all children of God. The confederation and constellation of states as well as the Presidents Council will never work. We also demand human dignity to get rid of influx control.

"The so-called blacks

and whites fought and died together during the wars defending South Africa. Today we are told to get out. We were all given freedom on May 31, 1910 but, we are amazed today to be given portions of ethnically divided so-called independence. It is the Dutchman's strategy to divide and seclude us then rule us."

Amid the applause from the audience, Dr Phatudi urged blacks to shrug off the inferiority complex "enforced upon us by whites to satisfy us that they are the bosses and we the boys. This baasskap which is now everywhere in South Africa must stop. We must also stop calling them boss."

Dr Phatudi who believes in meaningful changes warned that should the Government continue with "its negative policy blacks would use their buying power as a trump card to bring them to their knees without any bloodshed."

Lightning kills child

MYSTERY surrounds the death of Edwin Modisane Khosana (13) of Mmakau near Ga-Rankuwa who was struck by lightning during a clear and cloudless day at 4pm on Friday.

Modisane, a Standard Three pupil at Mohajane Higher Primary School in Mothulung Township, was playing

with friends, Peter Mokoena (12) and Christopher Seshabela (10) in a scrap car near the local creche when the incident occurred.

According to the young Peter, who was with Modisane when the incident occurred, the children were happily playing on top of a scrap car when he saw a blind-

ing flash and heard a rumble of thunder.

"I lost consciousness because I found myself at home, a little distance away some minutes later," he said.

Modisane, who is survived by his mother, Grace Koosane, two sisters and a brother, will be buried at Mmakau Cemetery on Saturday.

Town runs dry

MOST shebeens in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vaal area ran dry this weekend as a result of the South African brewery strike which ended on Wednesday after two weeks.

wages which involved 450 workers who were mainly in the production side of the factory. The strike ended on Wednesday at the Alberton branch of SAB.

The workers went on



MASS BURIAL: Coffins of the eight people

Crash victims buried together

EIGHT members of a family who were killed in a road accident more than a week ago in the Free State were yesterday given a mass burial at Avalon Cemetery.

About 2 000 mourners flocked to Eyethu Cinema to attend the three hour service addressed by a number of community leaders and representatives of trade unions.

Gratitude was expressed to all individuals, companies and organisations that rallied and helped the families involved with donations towards the funeral expenses.

As the coffins were being carried to the hearses some women mourners could not hold their tears back.

The deceased were, Delina Mnguni (52), Victoria Nkutha (48) of Orlando West, Alice Masuku (25) and Johannah Masuku (53) both of Tladi, Gertrude Nyembe (55) and Ntom-bikayise Nyembe (2) both of Phiri, Themba Sekhulo (37) of Mzimhlophe Hostel and Linda Mcube (2½) of Orlando West.

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By BRIAN POTTINGER, Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Grand-style apartheid has suffered another major blow with a Government decision to reverse a massive consolidation project near Lebowa for 'practical and financial reasons'.

S. Post 14/4/82

A huge stretch of 32 000ha of land bought from white farmers as compensatory territory in the Soutpansberg and Pietersburg areas for black families destined to be moved away from the Matok-Ramagoep areas is to be returned to white ownership.

And the hundreds of families in the "black spot" Matok-Ramagoep area — after nine years of uncertainty — are to be left where they are.

The reversal of the scheme — announced yesterday by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-Operation and Development — is a major admission of the formidable difficulties in the way of meaningful geographical consolidation of the homeland.

During 1975 the Government decided that the inhabitants of the Matok-Ramagoep area — about 32 000ha in extent — would have to be resettled.

In accordance with the Government's consolidation plan an equivalent amount of land was bought by the South Africa Trust from white farmers in the Vivici and Dendron areas, bordering on the Lebowa homeland, as compensatory ground.

The ground — intended for incorporation in Lebowa — will no longer be included in the homeland. It is to be deproclaimed and used for white occupation. The land is to be broken up

into viable agricultural units and leased out, originally for three years. The intention is to settle the area intensively with white farmers.

The black families in the Matok-Ramagoep areas in the Soutpansberg district can be allowed to remain where they are.

The decision means that this part of Lebowa will remain a disconnected part of the homeland, separated from the main area by a white corridor.

The Minister's statement yesterday underlines the point made frequently last year by Mr Henrie van der Walt, chairman of the Commission for Co-Operation and Development, that geographic consolidation of the homeland was not possible.

He said that even if all the intended land was consolidated it would not increase productivity of the homeland by a half per cent.

Mr Ray Swart, the PFP spokesman on homeland affairs, said the decision emphasised the uncertainty which attached to removals and resettlements.

It also revealed Government's scant regard for the feelings of people concerned.

The situation, he added, also highlighted the tremendous economic problems attached to the acquisition of land needed to carry out the Government's resettlement and consolidation proposals.

This 'black spot' will stay

Star 16/4/87

Tribesmen win battle with Govt

By Tony Davis

Thousands of Northern Transvaal tribesmen have won their almost four-year battle with the Government over resettlement plans.

Their victory came with the announcement in Cape Town this week by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, that the people living in the Matok-Ramagoep area would no longer be resettled.

The area — north of Pietersburg — was a "black spot" and its inhabitants were to have been resettled and the land transferred to white farmers.

The resettlement was gazetted in August 1978. Since then area chiefs, politicians and the media have fought against the move.

There were reported incidents of forced removals to the new location and some people defied authorities and returned to their former homes.

More than 60 000 Batlokwa people were affected by the move and the Government's decision came as a great relief.

"We are all rejoicing over the announcement," an urban Batlokwa spokesman said this week.

The tribesmen were

to have been moved about 100 km to the Bochum area as part of the Government's homeland consolidation scheme for Lebowa.

But Chief Machaka and Chief Ramokgopa rejected the resettlement plans and made representations to the Prime Minister and Lebowa homeland leader Dr Cedric Phatudi.

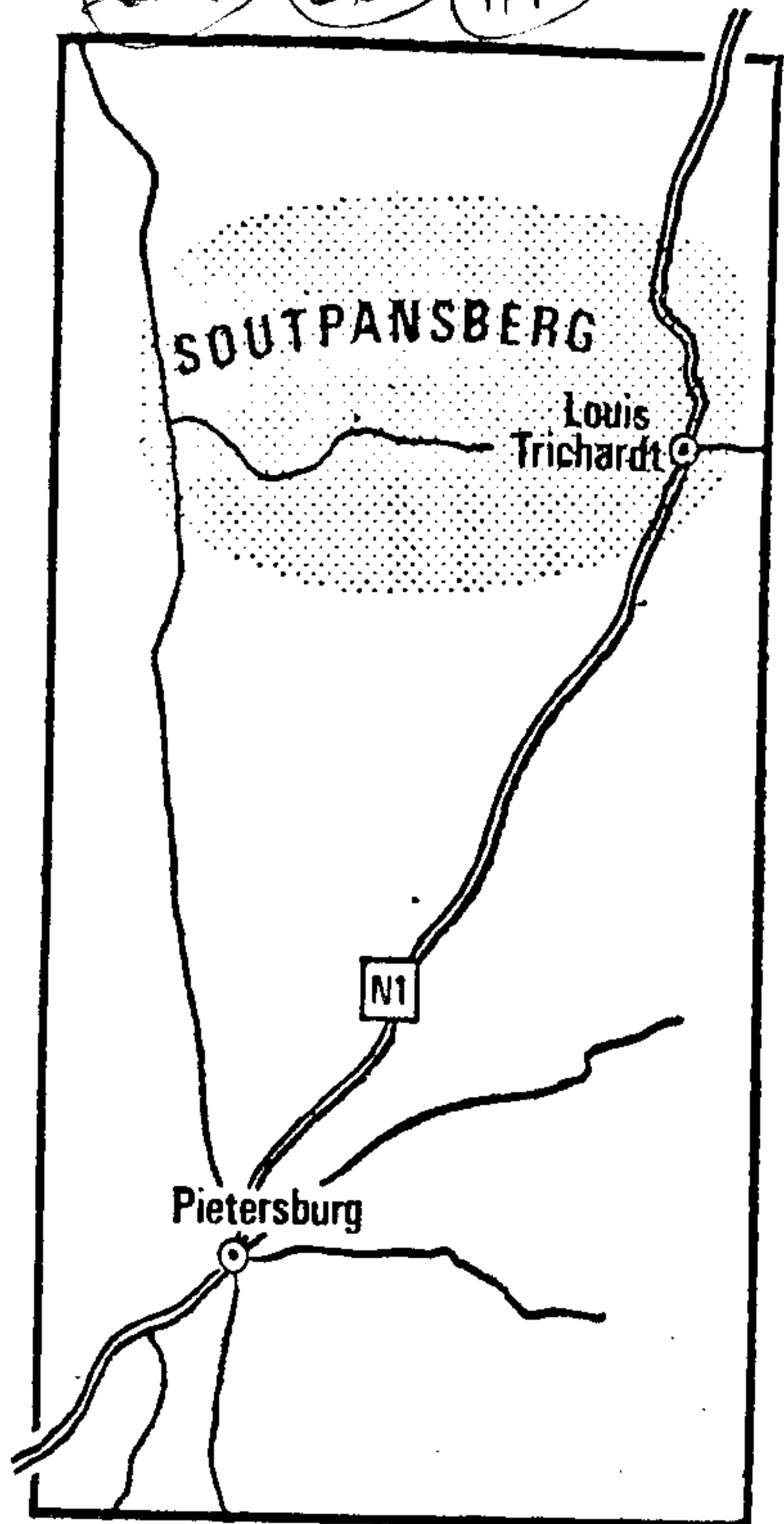
They rejected statements by the then Department of Plural Relations that they would be adequately compensated and that there would be adequate facilities at their new site.

Progressive Federal Party members also added their opposition to the move in Parliament.

The Batlokwas had developed local infrastructure, agricultural holdings and homesteads and were adamant that they were not going to lose these.

This week Dr Koornhof said that the resettlement scheme was abandoned for "practical and financial" reasons.

Batlokwa officials met Dr Koornhof in mid-1979 and tried to convince him to drop the resettlement, but the Minister said he was bound by the



The area north of Pietersburg where more than 60 000 Batlokwa may now remain.

Government proclamation.

However, one area chief — Chief Makgato — had agreed to the move and trucks started moving the 500 families under his authority in late 1979.

But there was opposition to the move and many people fled into the surrounding areas to evade the resettlement trucks and police. Some were arrested.

The Government, in

a bid to still the dispute, issued details of the "benefits" of resettlement, but apparently to little avail as Chief Ramokgopa and Chief Machaka continued their opposition.

The position was stalemated with no further moves from late 1979 until this week when Dr Koornhof laid the scheme to rest.

● The Batlokwa area will still remain part of the Lebowa homeland.

Tribesmen kill mother after land dispute

By HARRY MASHABELA

A MOTHER of four has been killed by tribesmen at the kraal of Chief Edward Shabane at Phaahla, near Marishane in Lebowa, because she refused to give up land her dead parents had owned.

Chief Shabane wanted Mrs Duhumane Makgoba to leave the land so it could be allocated to another family for ploughing.

A group of men was sent to bring her before the kgotla (tribal court) to be tried for disobeying the chief, said her

eldest son, Frans, 19.

When the men arrived, Mrs Makgoba locked herself in one of her huts. When she refused to come out the tribesmen set it alight.

She was caught as she tried to run away and dragged to the chief's kraal, where she was allegedly tried and sentenced to death.

Nebo police in Lebowa removed her body from the chief's kraal after a relative had informed them by telephone of the killing.

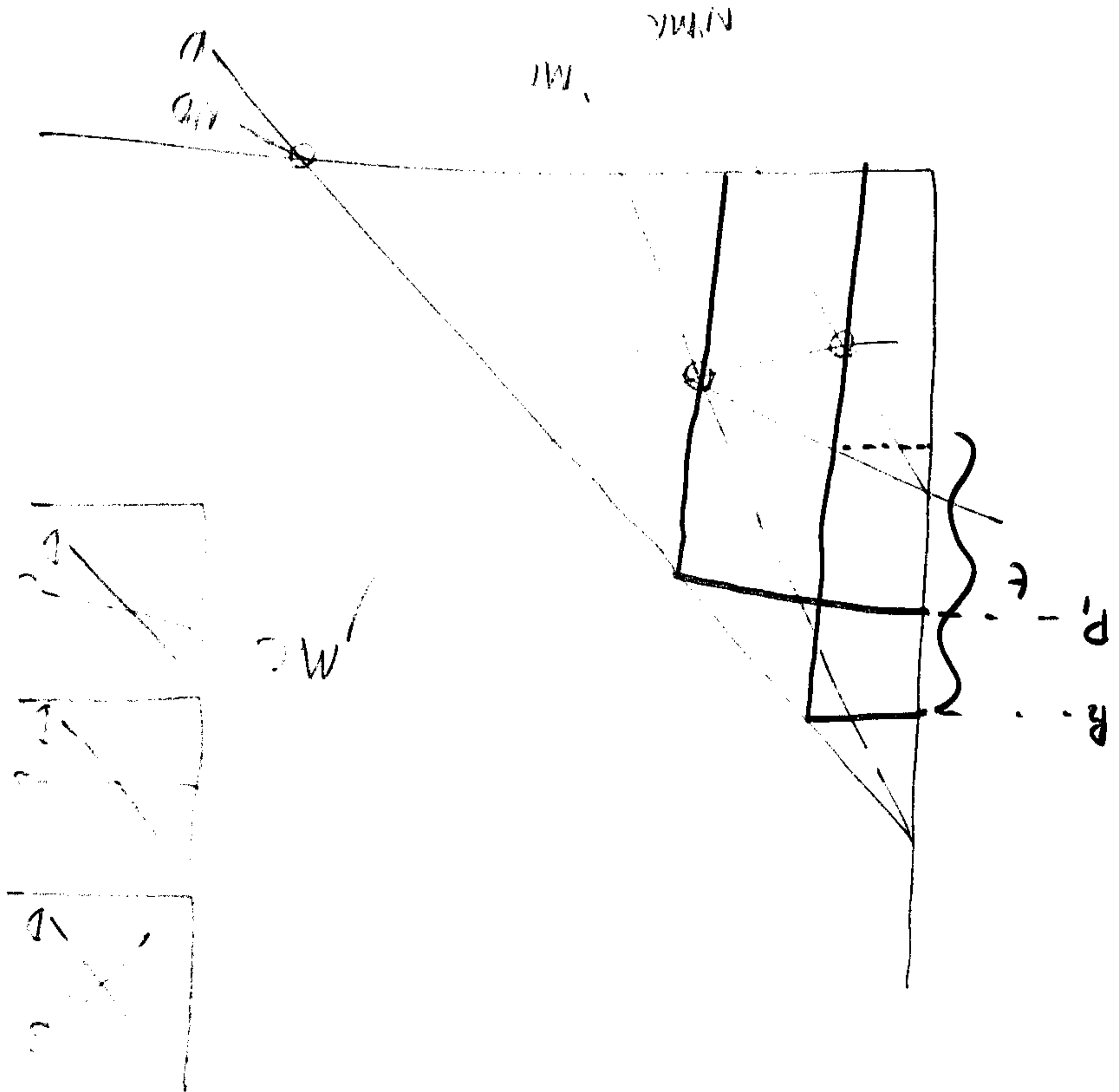
Police said yesterday the killing was

still under investigation and no arrest had yet been made.

Mrs Makgoba's younger children — Arthur, Gladys and Charles — had gone to school when their mother was killed.

Frans was at work in Groblersdal, about 50km away, and only learnt of the killing when he visited home at the weekend.

He said there had been a long-standing dispute between his mother and the chief over land that had belonged to his grandparents.



R5,8-m school opens in Lebowa

A JOINT venture including the Anglo American Corporation, the De Beers Group Chairman's Fund and the Lebowa Government has resulted in a R5,8-million agricultural school being opened in Lebowa.

The school has been named the Harry Oppenheimer Agricultural High School. It is situated on the farm Stirum, at Limburg, 50 km north of Potgietersrus. *112 Senetum*

Already, 100 pupils have enrolled at the school, which is designed to accommodate 200 boys and 100 girls. *22/6/82*

Speaking at the opening ceremony, the chairman of Anglo American and De Beers, Mr H Oppenheimer, described the school as "one of the most important, attractive and promising enterprises with which the Chairman's Fund has been associated".

"This school is of a very special nature. It aims at combining high academic standards with the study of agriculture, perhaps the most important thing from an economic point of view which needs to be studied in South Africa," said Mr Oppenheimer.

Call for urgent action to curb diseases

URGENT action is needed to prevent severe malnutrition and to control infectious diseases in the homelands, says an article published in the South African Medical Journal.

A study conducted in southern Lebowa says that more attention needs to be paid to attracting South African doctors to homeland hospitals and to training nurses to work in these rural areas.

Dr W R C Booth of the department of paediatrics of Baragwanath Hospital and the University of the Witwatersrand conducted the study of children under the age of five years admitted to the Jane Furse Memorial Hospital in southern Lebowa in 1980.

Gastro-enteritis, respiratory problems and kwashiorkor were found to be responsible for 85,7 percent of 1328 children aged less than five years admitted to the hospital in 1980.

PROTEIN

"Urgent action is needed to prevent the many cases of severe protein energy malnutrition still seen and to gain better control of infectious diseases in these areas," Dr Booth said.

He said a major part in the campaign should be played by the agricultural spheres.

The shortage of doctors and paramedical staff was serious and encouragement to work in the rural areas should start at student level.

GRASSROOTS

Also, greater emphasis needed to be placed on the training of nurses in primary health care and on the training of less qualified people who could play important roles in the overall health care of the rural people of South Africa by "providing health/nutrition services at grassroots level," Dr Booth said.

The Jane Furse Memorial Hospital was one of four in southern Lebowa, serving a population of approximately 120 000, the study said.

Many of the medical problems in young children seemed to stem from overcrowded conditions and shortage of medical and paramedical staff at hospitals and clinics, the majority of men being migratory workers, inadequate local food production and open water supplies susceptible to contamination.

Dr Piet in new row — over Lebowa

By STAN MAHER

THE Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, is at the centre of another angry confrontation over land — this time involving Lebowa and the embryo homeland of KwaNdebele.

The row involves an attempt by Dr Koornhof to excise part of Lebowa (population 2 500 000) and give it to KwaNdebele (population 200 000).

The row began last November and has still not been resolved. Details emerged only this week, during an in-

terview with Dr Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa.

He described how Dr Koornhof was confronted by 30 000 angry people, who dared him to move them at gunpoint.

Dr Koornhof was angrily shouted down by the crowd on November 6. Dr Phatudi said:

Dr Koornhof met the people at a field near the magistrate's offices in the Moutse area of Lebowa and tried to persuade them to become part of KwaNdebele.

"They told him that even if he came with guns, they were not moving," said Dr

Phatudi.

Officials in KwaNdebele say that since the meeting, Moutse has been excised from Lebowa and is being administered by Pretoria, pending transfer to KwaNdebele.

Dr Phatudi denies this.

"I refused to give Pretoria the records of the administration of Moutse," he said. "As far as I am concerned, Moutse is still a constituency of Lebowa."

"Five MPs elected by the people and nominated by the chiefs still attend our parliament. Now Pretoria tells the people Moutse is excised. But I am the political head of

Lebowa, not Dr Koornhof."

Dr Phatudi said the Lebowa Cabinet and all MPs attended the meeting.

"The people refused point blank to move, in spite of Dr Koornhof's assurances that the land would be administered for the present by Pretoria, and that it might be given to KwaNdebele."

"The people told him that they had been there since 1823 and had been part and parcel of Lebowa."

Dr Phatudi said Dr Koornhof offered the people a farm in return for Moutse.

"I made the point that these people belong to us and are members of our parlia-

ment," said Dr Phatudi.

He said the matter had not yet been sorted out. They were awaiting the findings of the Van Der Walt Commission which is making a study on the consolidation of Lebowa.

"Since that day I have not heard a word from Dr Koornhof."

"As things stand, we are still responsible for the development of the people of Moutse. They still look to the Lebowa government."

Dr Phatudi said people "have had their eyes opened, because of the harshness of what is being done in the so-called independent states, like Venda".

Koornhof centre of another land row

D. Nisbet

18/6/82

III

JOHANNESBURG — Dr Piet Koornhof is at the centre of another angry confrontation over land, this time involving Lebowa and the embryonic homeland of KwaNdebele.

The row involves an attempt by the Minister for Cooperation and Development to prise loose part of Lebowa (population 2.5 million) and give it to KwaNdebele (population 200 000).

It began last November and has still not been resolved. Details emerged only this week, during an interview with Dr Cedric Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa. He said Dr Koornhof was confronted by 30 000 angry people, who dared him to move them at gunpoint.

Dr Koornhof was

angrily shouted down by the vast crowd. Dr Phatudi said. It happened on November 6, but details emerged only this week.

Dr Koornhof met the thousands of local residents at a field near the magistrate's offices in the Moutse area of Lebowa, and tried to persuade them to become part of KwaNdebele.

"They told him that even if he came with guns, they were not moving," said Dr Phatudi.

Officials in KwaNdebele say that since the meeting, Moutse has been excised from Lebowa and is being administered by Pretoria, pending transfer to KwaNdebele.

Dr Phatudi vehemently denies this.

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administration of Moutse," he said. "As far as I am concerned, Moutse is still a constituency of Lebowa."

"Five MPs elected by the people and nominated by the chiefs still attend our parliament. Now Pretoria tells the people Moutse is to be excised. But I am the political head of Lebowa, not Dr Koornhof."

Dr Phatudi said the Lebowa Cabinet and all MPs attended the meeting.

"The people refused point blank to move, despite Dr Koornhof's assurances that the land would be administered for the present by Pretoria, and that it might be given to KwaNdebele," he said.

"The people told him that they had been there since 1823 and had been

part and parcel of Lebowa.

Dr Phatudi said Dr Koornhof offered the people a farm in return for Moutse.

"I made the point that these people belong to us and are members of our parliament," said Dr Phatudi. "We don't want them to be cut away from us."

"The position is not sorted out yet. We are waiting for the Van Der Walt Commission to tell us, when it consolidates Lebowa."

"As things stand, we are still responsible for the development of the people of Moutse. They still look to the Lebowa Government."

"Hunger and the lack of education do not impel people. The people move in and out of



DR KOORNHOF

places like Venda. Word travels. They are safer where they are. That's why they don't want to leave."

"People hear of Moutse or other places," Dr Phatudi said. — DDC.

281 109 111 112 113 — Picture: PAB. WEINBERG S. Tribune
27/6/82

WHEN THE CROP FAILS...

By DAVID NIDDRIE

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

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

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

He was the seventh this year, with only five months — normally the mildest months — gone. Last year, nine of the 400 or so scrawny, balding kwashiorkor admissions to the hospital died.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"And it doesn't matter that last year was almost miraculously good. People still go hungry because

massive overcrowding depletes the land and cuts the potential crop," said Mr Cooper.

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

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

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

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

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

Figures released by World Vision, which operates 42 feeding schemes in South Africa, put the average income per head at R430 a year in Bophuthatswana and R230 in Venda.

Ciskei and Transkei crops are equally low.

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

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

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

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

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

• Donations to Operation Hunger can be sent to P.O. Box 97, Johannesburg, 2000.

Stau
Polio
12/1/82
toll is
now 17

Stau
Own Correspondent

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

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

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

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

PARALYSIS

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

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

At Letaba Hospital, 132 cases have been admitted, and 12 children have died.

WDM
14/7/82
32 more cases of polio notified

Mail Reporter

THIRTY-TWO more cases of polio in the afflicted Gazankulu area were reported to the Department of Health by yesterday

No new deaths were reported, although a Department of Health spokesman said 19 people had died in Gazankulu since the outbreak began in May

There are now 192 polio victims being treated at four hospitals in north-eastern Transvaal

A sharp increase was notified in Giyani yesterday, when 15 victims were admitted to the Nhkensani Hospital, bringing the number being treated there to 30. Eight patients were also admitted to the Letaba Hospital near Tzaneen, where 139 are being treated

Seven new cases were also admitted to the Douglas Smit Hospital, bringing the number under treatment to 20, and three more are being treated at Elim Hospital, near Louis Trichard.

The spokesman said the Health Department was "not very worried" about the possibility of polio spreading to Johannesburg. However, he urged mothers to ensure children received three immunisation injections - one at three months of age, a second at four-and-a-half months and a third at 18 months.



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2004
Tzaneen
15/7/82
blacks
in fear
of polio

By LIZ MCGREGOR

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

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

At Letaba Hospital, 15km outside Tzaneen, about 150 cases of polio are being treated. Twelve children are known to have died.

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

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

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

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

PE TOWN
NER BOOK

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F

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

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1	122	
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1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

WARNING

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

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

Star 17/7/82

27 new polio cases called a 'decline'

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

The new cases were all reported from Gazankulu and Lebowa.

There are now 226 polio cases on record and so far 21 people have died.

The statement said there was a "noticable decline in the number of cases from the affected areas."

The previous overall figure, released last

Tuesday, was 199.

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

One case was reported in Honeydew, outside Johannesburg.

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

Polio ⁽⁸⁾ abating ^{(11) (15)}

Sowetan 23/7/82

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

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

Twenty-four children have died.

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

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

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

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

Lebowa (111) post for 30/7/82 former ~~post~~ PC man

PRETORIA — Mr Pieter Johannes Pretorius, formerly a member of the President's Council, has been appointed Commissioner-General of the North Sotho population group in Lebowa.

The announcement was made yesterday by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

Mr Pretorius's appointment is for a five-year term beginning on November 1. He succeeds Dr Roelf McLachlan.

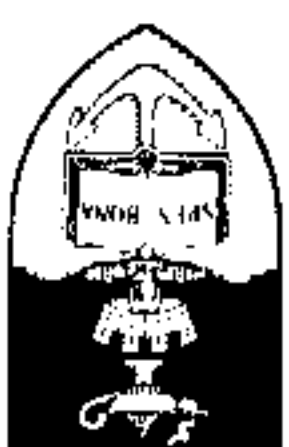
Born in Rustenburg on January 19, 1919, Mr Pretorius matriculated at the Brits High School and later took degrees of BA and MA in Public Administration at Unisa.

In 1962 he joined the Department of Planning, where he became chairman of the Prime Minister's Planning Advisory Council and planning adviser to the Prime Minister.

He also served as chairman of the Decentralisation Board and of the Energy Policy Committee.

As head of the Planning Advisory Council Mr Pretorius was chairman of the Richards Bay and Saldanha-Vredenburg projects.

On relinquishing these posts he was brought into the planning committee of the President's Council. — Sapa



UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
EXAMINATION ANSWER BOOK

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

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Northern Transvaal
Bureau

SESHEGO — Speculation about the possible retirement early next year of Lebowa's Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi, is growing. There are indications that at least two strong contenders to succeed him have emerged from behind-the-scenes campaigning.

They are Chief L. C. Mofheba (45), the Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs, and Chief M. M. Matlala (63), a former (Chief Minister, who has been in the political wilderness in recent years, having been omitted from the Cabinet.

Dr Phatudi (70) denied recently that there was any truth in the retirement rumours.

"I am available as long as Lebowa needs me," he said.

But some Legislative Assembly members believe he would rather retire gracefully than face defeat in a straight contest.

It seems reasonable to accept that Dr Phatudi will announce his retirement if strong support for the other two men becomes evident. A proclamation announcing a general election in Lebowa must be published by December 15.

Sixty chiefs are automatically nominated and forty members are elected to the Assembly, which appoints a party leader who becomes the Chief Minister.

A strong advocate of rapid reform in South Africa, Dr Phatudi said he believed Lebowa had a lethal economic weapon, which he would not hesitate to use, to speed up change.

"By stockpiling food, and then withdrawing our labour and buying power selectively, we could bring the South African economy to its knees within a week," he said.

This is a hard, anti-establishment line from an elder statesman, but few white Government officials appear to take it seriously.

There is a widely held view that without Dr Phatudi his present Cabinet would opt for independence, for economic reasons.

An independent Lebowa would benefit from excise duties, taxation of companies and mining, which at present feeds the South African economy, as all the minerals are on trust land. The financial advantages of independence could double Lebowa's present R200 million budget.



Dr Cedric Phatudi has denied speculation that he will retire.

There appears little doubt that Lebowa would become independent almost immediately. If Chief Matlala got the top job, Chief Mofheba would be more inclined to weigh up the pros and cons before deciding, informed sources say.

Both the potential "crown princes" have remained tightlipped but a lively debate has already started in the latter columns of a local black newspaper.

A more accurate assessment will be possible once influential Lebowans join the fray.

GENERAL NEWS

Yearly income would feed you a month

By Dirk Nel
Northern Transvaal
Bureau

The plight of rural blacks in South Africa is clearly illustrated by the fact that many peasant families in Lebowa and Gazankulu have an annual income equal to the average white family's monthly grocery bill.

Statistics released by the Lebowa Development Corporation show that people in remote villages live on as little as R265 a year.

The average income of families in large towns such as Lebowa-Kgomo, Seshego and Mahwelereng is about R625 a year.

The only exception is Mankweng, a township

adjoining the campus of the University of the North, where there is a concentration of professional people employed at the university who fall into a higher income bracket.

Mr Andre de Villiers, a senior official of the Lebowa Development Corporation, said 43 percent of Lebowa's labour force — about 140 000 people — was employed outside the territory's boundaries as migrant workers.

There were about 60 000 registered daily commuters who worked in large towns such as Pietersburg, Potgietersrus and Tzaneen.

Only about 50 000 people were in steady salaried jobs inside Lebowa.

The unemployment figure was well over 20 percent.

Statistics show that about 16 000 new job seekers come on to the labour market in Lebowa every year. Only a few hundred of them find work.

It is clear that lack of training facilities and a poor infrastructure in the homelands have complicated the problem.

Mr Jack Botes, Town Clerk of Pietersburg, who is a member of the Commission for Job Creation and of the National Manpower Commission, has no illusions.

"We can't provide jobs for all these people unless there is a major decentralisation of commerce and industry," he said.

The Commissioner-General for Gazankulu, Mr Kobus Jordaan, sees the need for diversified training as an urgent priority in the creation of a black

middle class which will help to lift living standards.

He is also in favour of increased economic co-operation across political boundaries.

"If Gazankulu's economy is to get off the ground it will have to come mainly via agriculture," said Mr Jordaan.

Certainly the development of the giant Lower Letaba Dam, one of the largest irrigation schemes of the subcontinent, appears to have the potential to stimulate the whole Gazankulu economy.

The Chief Minister, Professor Hudson Ntsewis, is optimistic about the project's tourist and agro-industrial possibilities after its completion in 1984.

"I am particularly pleased about the job

opportunities it will create for thousands of people," he said.

Several economists have described Gazankulu as potentially the most viable black state in southern Africa.

Mr Jordaan has another view: "The Shangaan people have a history like the Jews. They know what it means to be threatened and rejected."

"Their desire to retain their identity and to become a nation in their own right has always been strong."

What is the answer to the dilemma of the rural black community?

Said a missionary: "Poverty-stricken rural blacks have apparently lost the will to improve themselves."

"If someone can find a formula to rekindle this desire, a chain reaction may follow."



DIVERSIFIED TRAINING . . . should this be a priority?

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Where is SA's health education?

MODJAJI, the rain queen of the Lobedu people, was said some hundred years ago to have been responsible for the control of diseases in the North-Eastern Transvaal and their distribution to the rest of the province.

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

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

In 1982 similar epidemics — long eradicated in most Western countries — still

Two more children died of polio last week as the epidemic continued to penetrate the North Eastern Transvaal. A Special Correspondent looks at the issues.

plague the people of the North-Eastern Transvaal.

A polio epidemic broke out in Gazankulu, near Tzaneen, in May this year, killing 27 children. The epidemic has remained largely confined to parts of Lebowa and Gazankulu. Seven cases have been reported in Garankuwa near Pretoria and one case in Johannesburg.

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

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

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

Dr Marius Barnard, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on health, blames poor living conditions and inadequate health facilities.

A polio epidemic, which is totally preventable with vaccine, could only occur if the people were not

immunised, he said. The only way to ensure people were immunised was for health authorities to provide constant immunisation drives and to educate people in health matters.

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

Appropriate health education, sadly lacking in South Africa, was essential

he said.

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

Another problem was that South Africa's medical services were mainly of a curative, rather than a preventive nature and were city-based.

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

spells death

DRY VELD
Slaves
4/19/82



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

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

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

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

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

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

● There is little grazing left.

"There's an undeclared famine in Gazankulu," a senior health official told The Star.

Lebowa's Secretary for Health, Dr Machupe Mphahlele, said the extent of malnutrition in his area was frightening. He estimated 100 000 children in Lebowa were malnourished.

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

The recent polio epidemic, which has killed at least 28 children and paralysed 253 others to date, has focused attention on the north-eastern Transvaal.

The Star has established:

● Polio is a more

drop in the ocean of disease that ravages children daily in these rural areas. Gastro-enteritis is the biggest killer of black children — followed by respiratory infections, malnutrition and measles. At a hospital in Gazankulu 50 patients were being treated for typhoid. Doctors said this number was not unusual. Tuberculosis and whooping cough are also rife.

● People live in overcrowded and unhygienic conditions. For most the bush is their toilet and contaminated

Sister Virginia Mgiba with Oscar Mgiba (9), one of 50 typhoid patients being treated at Tinswala Hospital in Gazankulu.

● Picture by Clive Lloyd.

rivers their water source.

● People are poor because there are simply too few job opportunities. A family of six often has to live on R40 a month — or less — and depend on migrant workers for this cash. There are few men left at home.

● Local food production is low because of land shortage. There is

also insufficient water to grow crops. People are forced to buy food at local stores at considerably higher prices than in urban areas.

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

with patients sharing beds and sleeping on the floor.

Lebowa has requested drought-relief from the South African Government, reports The Star's Farming Correspondent.

A spokesman from the Department of Co-operation and Development yesterday confirmed it had been asked for financial aid for drilling boreholes. He added the matter was receiving priority attention but no decision had yet been taken.

● See Page 19.

ROM
7/8/84

Another polio patient

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Mall Reporter

ANOTHER case of polio has been admitted to Letaba Hospital near Tzaneen, bringing to 160 the number of children being treated for polio at Letaba.

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

Twenty-eight children have died of the disease.

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

Nkhensani Hospital has treated 47 children and reported three deaths.

People gather around the limited supply of pipe water.

Good health starts

with a full stomach

"There's no point in building hospitals to cure patients when people lack food and water," says Lebowa's secretary for health, Dr Machupe Mphahlele.

Dr Mphahlele said water was a luxury to Lebowans who had to walk many kilometres to collect it and carry it to their homes.

Most of the water was contaminated.

"Piped water is almost non-existent here," he said.

Dr Mphahlele said many people were not getting enough food.

No attention had been given to people who lacked food and water. Millions of rands were being spent on insignificant projects.

His health budget of R64 million was too small to do anything

ters of his 1982/83 budget was allocated to salaries and maintenance of services, leaving little for anything else.

One of the main reasons for the inadequate supply of medicines was this small budget.

Dr Mphahlele said the vast distances between health centres made them inaccessible to many people. During the rainy season it was impossible for people to reach them because the roads were so bad.

The inaccessibility of health services was a major problem in all "homelands," where South Africa's major health problems were concentrated.

The services were inadequate because of the lack of funds, facilities and personnel.

Only five percent of the country's qualified doctors practised in the homelands. The resi-



DR MACHUPE MPHALELE . . . "people have insufficient water and food."

doctor for every 1000 whites in South Africa, some rural areas had only one doctor for tens of thousands of blacks.

In QwaQwa, probably the worst-off area, there were only two doctors and one hospital for a population of 222 000.

was one doctor per 20 000 people and four hospitals for a population of 476 694.

In Lebowa there was one doctor per 30 000 people and 20 hospitals for a population of 1 638 125.

There was chronic overcrowding in hospitals where patients were forced to sleep on the floor and share beds. Up to four children shared a bed and two babies often shared the same cot.

Clinics were scattered throughout the homelands.

Dr Mphahlele said the supply of medicine was totally unsatisfactory because of administrative problems.

"Medicines have to be ordered from the central medical store

which has a branch in Pietersburg, far from our hospitals. Sometimes orders are not executed or the computer breaks down or information is not fed into it correctly," he said.

Lebowa had no TB vaccine for more than a year because of a communication breakdown.

Dr Mphahlele said he was not sure whether the services were not sent in on time or whether they were sent in at all.

Improving health care facilities by building more clinics and hospitals, employing more doctors, nurses and labors are only part of the solution.

Their song is health and hygiene

Their song is health and hygiene. The children of a village in the Gazankulu region are singing songs about hygiene and trachoma. The songs were written by Dr Erica Sutter, an ophthalmologist at Elim Hospital, who has revolutionised community medicine in the area.

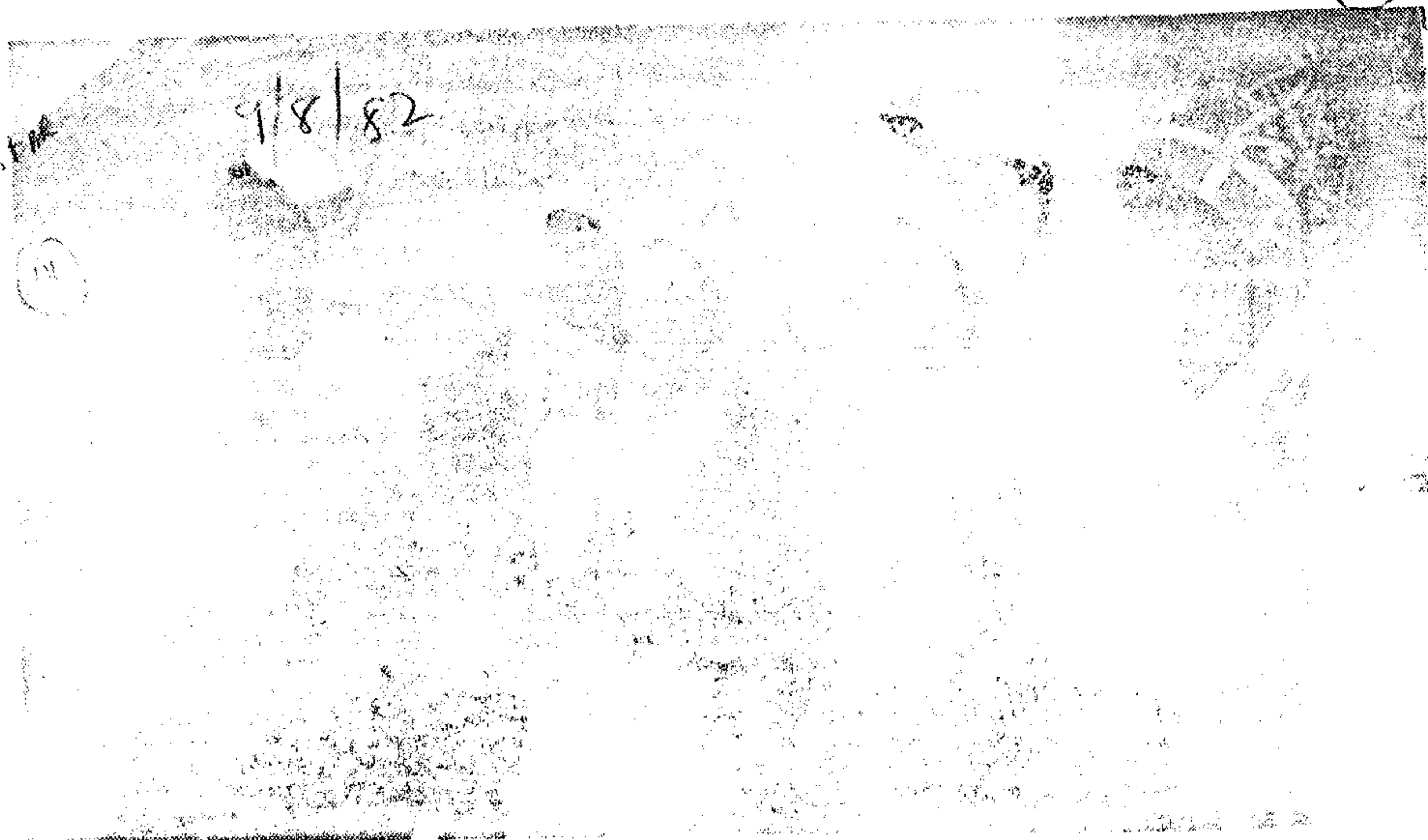
roduced in 1976 by Dr Erica Sutter, an ophthalmologist at Elim Hospital, who has revolutionised community medicine in the area.

Dr Erica Sutter, an ophthalmologist at Elim Hospital, who has revolutionised community medicine in the area. She has written songs about hygiene and trachoma for the children of a village in the Gazankulu region.

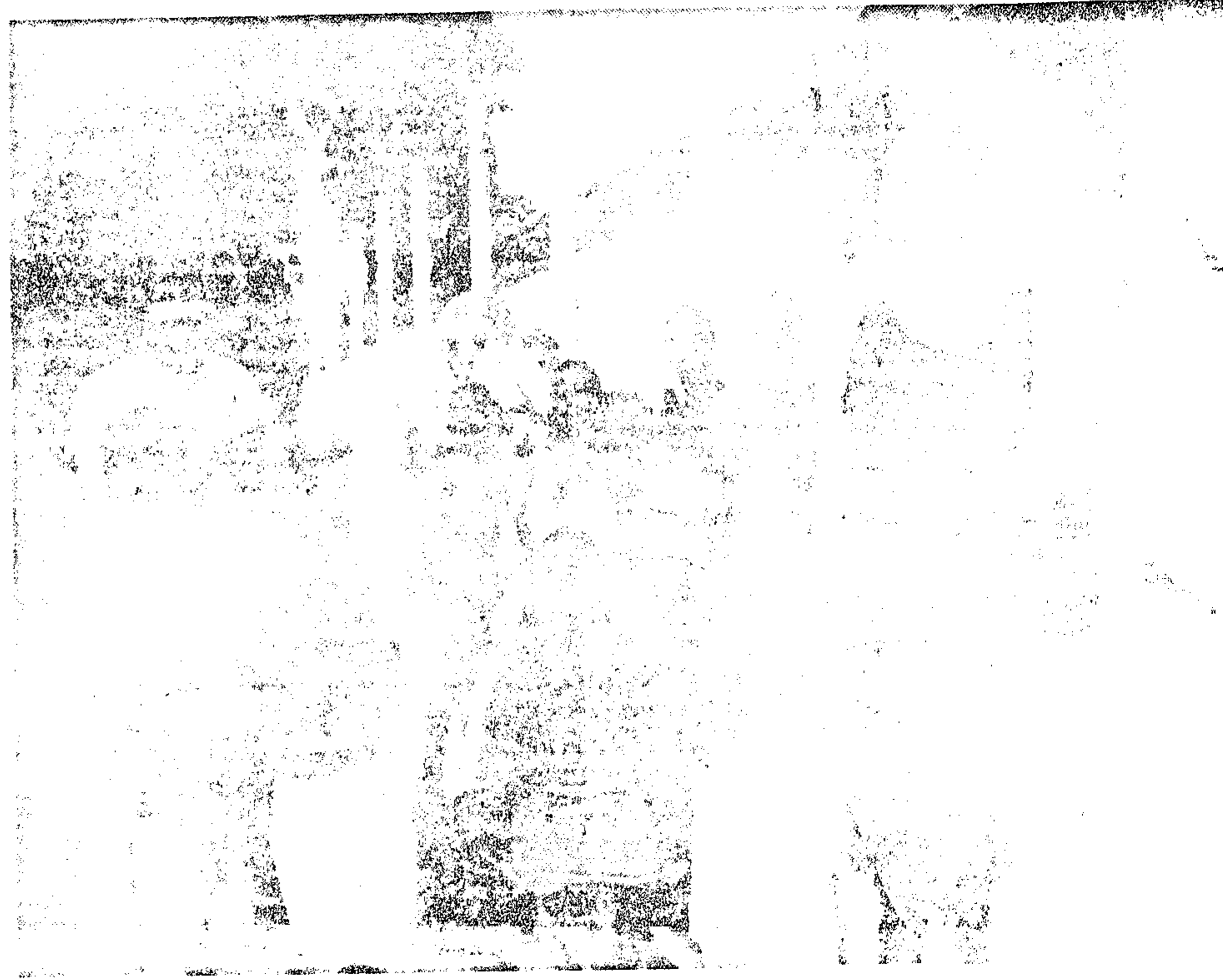
The children of a village in the Gazankulu region are singing songs about hygiene and trachoma. The songs were written by Dr Erica Sutter, an ophthalmologist at Elim Hospital, who has revolutionised community medicine in the area.

Dr Erica Sutter, an ophthalmologist at Elim Hospital, who has revolutionised community medicine in the area. She has written songs about hygiene and trachoma for the children of a village in the Gazankulu region.

Dr Erica Sutter, an ophthalmologist at Elim Hospital, who has revolutionised community medicine in the area. She has written songs about hygiene and trachoma for the children of a village in the Gazankulu region.



A care group walks around a Gazankulu village singing songs about hygiene and trachoma.



Children singing next to a tall, thin structure at Shirley School, Gazankulu, that Rob Collins (standing at the back) built for them.

(11)

Star

9/8/82



Building a toilet in the village.



Children wait to be called into the clinic on a "well day" to be examined and weighed. Clinics usually attend to sick children on some days and well children on others.

Words: Pamela Kleinot
Pictures: Clive Lloyd

Mothers were turned away from clinics

Superstitious locals fear health services' intentions



Mrs Rosina Rakgoraowana (left) tells how her son, Philly, died of paralytic polio shortly before his third birthday. Her sister-in-law, Mrs Virginia Rakgoraowana, lost her two-month-old baby six days later but is not sure what caused his death.

Drastic shortage of polio vaccine during epidemic

By Pamela Kleinot

There was a drastic shortage of polio vaccine in some areas of Gazankulu and Lebowa during the height of the recent epidemic.

This emerged during an investigation carried out by The Star which also found that in some instances mothers had to be turned away from clinics on as many as four occasions because of lack of vaccine.

While most of the medical personnel interviewed said vaccine was in short supply throughout the epidemic, a few said they had had no problems.

Since the epidemic broke out in May polio has killed 45 children and 285 cases have been notified.

Although sporadic polio cases occur each year in South Africa the incidence has been steadily declining in the past few years with no more than 40 notifications in any one month since April 1976. The disease is preventable with three doses of polio vaccine. However, the State Health Department introduced a fourth dose four years ago to "make assurance doubly sure."

The Star recently visited the epidemic area and found:

- Some clinics had absolutely no polio vaccine in stock.

- At least 15 children with paralytic polio had three to four doses of vaccine and it is almost certain that the reason for this ineffectiveness is due to a break in the cold chain. Any prolonged exposure to heat and light can inactivate the vaccine. Other factors influencing the efficacy of the vaccine include the possibility of gastro-enteritis at the time the vaccine was administered.

- The mass immunisation programme was met with a certain amount of resistance from local people — superstitions and suspicions of health service intentions including the fear of some

interviewed, it is almost certain that the reason why "immunised" children contracted paralytic polio was due to a break in the "cold chain" — the controlled temperature distribution network essential to keep the vaccine potent.

Dr de Beer said South Africa's polio vaccine is blended at the National Institute for Virology in Johannesburg and is titrated to be well above the minimal potency level on dispatch. It is sent out frozen with ice bricks in insulated polystyrene containers and can remain effective for two years provided it is stored at zero degrees Celsius.

Asked whether there was a shortage of vaccine during the epidemic, Dr de Beer said: "During June and July 1982 more than 1.5 million doses of vaccine were sent out from the National Institute for Virology."

"In this period, 210 000 doses and 287 000 doses, compared to an average monthly consumption in 1981 of 6 700 doses and 15 700 doses, were dispatched to Gazankulu and Lebowa respectively. This trend was shown throughout the country."

"Vaccine is sent to designated depots of the various Health Departments and regions. This department has no control over further distribution in the area of the health departments other than handling and temperature recommendations."

Professor John Gear, head of the department of community medicine at the University of

Boy on mud-hut floor had taken his three doses

Polio struck Philly with devastating speed: one day he was playing, the next he was paralysed and 11 days later he was dead — he never reached his third birthday.

Mrs Rosina Rakgoraowana (27) told The Star she had taken her child to the clinic for three doses of polio vaccine.

Speaking through an interpreter at her home in Petanenge Village, Gazankulu, she spoke of the agonising days as she watched her son dying, growing weaker and weaker each day.

She recalled the morning of June 7 when Philly wasn't running around and talking as he usually did. He lay motionless on

hasn't helped yet. Reneilwe still can't walk or stand," she said.

Reneilwe is her only child. She lost her first baby in 1978.

We visited a third victim of paralytic polio and found five-year-old Betinah Malatji running around her house in Mogoboya Village, Gazankulu.

Betinah, who had had three doses of polio vaccine, had leg paralysis and still could not walk when she was discharged from Letaba Hospital.

Her granny, Mrs Chansa Malatji, said Betinah was able to walk after the family used a traditional healing method.

The family boiled clothes in hot water then pressed them against her legs — a

highly contagious disease spread from person to person — is almost totally preventable by three doses of vaccine.

In the majority of cases the infection is confined to the throat and intestine. The patient may have flu-like symptoms or diarrhoea.

Paralytic polio, which most commonly affects arms and legs manifesting in floppy weakness, may do one of three things:

- Destroy nerve cells completely in which case damage is permanent and the patient won't recover.

- Destroy nerve cells partially which can take up to two years for the nerve part or nerve cell to regrow.

- Nerve cells can be knocked out temporarily

Star 25/8/82

interpreter at her home in Petanenge Village, Gazankulu, she spoke of the agonising days as she watched her son dying, growing weaker and weaker each day.

She recalled the morning of June 7 when Philly wasn't running around and talking as he usually did. He lay motionless on the floor of their mud-hut, unable to walk, speak or swallow.

"I got a fright when I saw him — he was very sick. I knew he was going to die," she said. "His throat was paralysed."

She put Philly on her back and carried him for two hours to Letaba Hospital. He was admitted with paralytic polio and put on to a drip because he couldn't eat.

Mrs Rakgoraowana said she cried each day when she visited Philly as she watched him progressively weaken. He never walked, ate or spoke again.

He died on June 18.

Mrs Rakgoraowana was fatalistic and seemed to accept that children die frequently where she came from — it didn't really matter what the cause was.

In the same house where she lived, her nephew, Surprise Rakgoraowana, died six days after Philly. He was two months old. Nobody seemed to know why he had died. They just said he had been coughing and crying.

In a village not far away we visited 18-month-old Reneilwe Malesa whose legs were paralysed. She spends most of her time lying on the floor of her house in Khujwane Village.

Reneilwe, who also had three doses of polio vaccine, was taken to Letaba Hospital in June when her mother noticed she was unable to walk, or even stand up any more.

After being discharged from hospital her mother, Mrs Kate Malesa (23), said she took Reneilwe to a witchdoctor because she was still paralysed.

"But the witchdoctor

had three doses of polio vaccine, had leg paralysis and still could not walk when she was discharged from Letaba Hospital.

Her granny, Mrs Chaisa Malatji, said Betinah was able to walk after the family used a traditional healing method.

The family boiled clothes in hot water then pressed them against her legs — a method used in the village for sprains or difficulty in movement.

During the first week, Betinah still couldn't walk. She was still in pain and crying a lot. However, she began to get more and more movement and by the end of the second week she was tottering around.

The Star asked a doctor whether it was possible for a child to recover from paralytic polio the way Betinah had.

He said the application of heat was an accepted anti-inflammatory technique but pointed out that in some instances of paralytic polio nerve cells were affected by swelling and only knocked out temporarily. They could recover in about three weeks when the swelling went.

Meanwhile, polio — a

arms and legs manifesting in floppy weakness, may do one of three things:

- Destroy nerve cells completely in which case damage is permanent and the patient won't recover.

- Destroy nerve cells partially which can take up to two years for the nerve part or nerve cell to regrow.

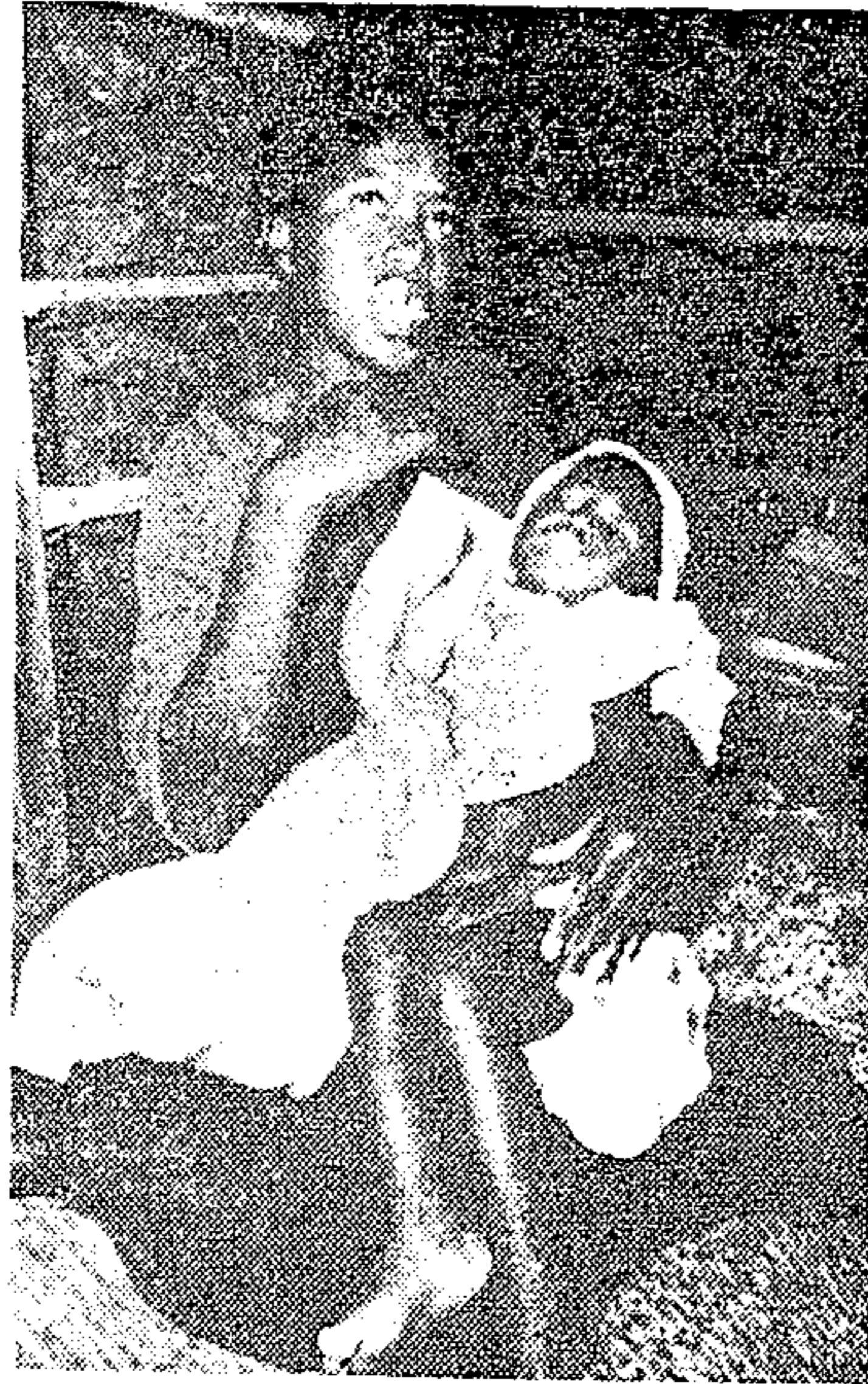
- Nerve cells can be knocked out temporarily and can recover in about three weeks when the swelling goes.

Paralytic polio can cause spinal polio and/or bulbar polio.

It is only bulbar polio, which may paralyse muscles of throat and breathing, which can lead to death if children struggling to breathe don't get ventilators.

Spinal polio may paralyse the muscles of movement in the legs, arms, chest, abdomen or neck. It may affect one or a combination of these and is characterised by floppiness, weakness and no movement.

Children with spinal polio may have a weak cry, problems breathing or sitting, loss of head control, bulging abdomen when crying or weakness of any part of arms or legs.



Mrs Kate Malesa holds her 18-month-old child, Reneilwe, who has paralysed legs.

vaccine. Other factors influencing the efficacy of the vaccine include the possibility of gastro-enteritis at the time the vaccine was administered.

- The mass immunisation programme was met with a certain amount of resistance from local people — superstitions and suspicions of health service intentions including the fear of some mothers that their children were going to be poisoned.

The Star put several questions to Dr Johan de Beer, Director-General of Health and Welfare, after the visit. These included asking whether batches of vaccine were found to be below the minimum potency level.

Dr de Beer conceded that "a very limited number of vaccine samples were found to be below the minimal specified levels."

However, Dr de Beer says potency testing of vaccine does not provide complete information.

"There are many potential variables which could result in inadequate protection such as gastro-enteritis, the presence of other entero-viruses and feeding practices," he said.

Meanwhile a report entitled "Epidemiological Comments" published by the Department of Health which is circulated among members of the department, verifies the Star's information that several children with paralytic polio had been immunised.

In an analysis of the epidemic up to July it is found that in the first 153 cases, 11 percent were purportedly immunised with three doses of vaccine.

The report says: "The number of cases of paralytic polio among those who state they received the full initial complement of three doses is disconcerting indeed."

"They call for further investigations of the many practicalities in the vaccination programme such as transportation, storage and distribution of the vaccine from the producer to clinic level."

According to those in-

throughout the country.

"Vaccine is sent to designated depots of the various Health Departments and regions. This department has no control over further distribution in the area of the health departments other than handling and temperature recommendations."

Professor John Gear, head of the department of community medicine at the University of the Witwatersrand, said vaccine might have been available centrally but was certainly in short supply where it was most needed.

"When there is a national demand for vaccine it is essential that a single informed body determine the priority areas for vaccine supply and provide the necessary infrastructure to ensure prompt and efficient distribution to such priority areas."

"Unfortunately during the mass immunisation campaign in Gazankulu there was a shortage of vaccine in certain areas."

Professor Gear, whose department was involved in the mass immunisation drive in the Mbala district of

'Don't talk to Press or radio' order

Gazankulu's secretary for health, Dr J S Roos, clamped down on publicity regarding the polio epidemic last month.

He sent a letter to all hospitals in the area instructing superintendents and their staffs not to supply the radio or Press with "any information on polio or to have any discussions with them."

In the letter dated July 12, Dr Roos told them to refer all inquiries to the Department of Health in Pretoria.

Meanwhile when The Star first approached the Department of Health in Pretoria on the polio epidemic in June it was referred to Gazankulu health authorities.

ious locals feared
services' intentions

Shortage of vaccine epidemic

mela Kleinof

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Gazankulu where 42 000
children were vaccinated
in three weeks, pointed
out that many fears of
the local people had to
be overcome.

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The polio ward at Letaba Hospital in Gazankulu, where some of the children are completely paralysed. Others have paralysed legs and/or arms or they can't sit up straight or hold their heads up.

How Matsane made it

Mat Matsane was born with all the seeming social disabilities.

He was seventh in a family of 10. His father died when he was six.

His mother, with so many children, eked out an existence for all by subsistence farming.

There was no money. Mat never went to school. Yet today he is one of the Lowveld's wealthiest men.

Mention Mat Matsane and everyone thinks of beautiful, solid kiaat furniture made to last for generations.

Or they think of a supermarket, two driving schools, a taxi fleet, a couple of cafes. For that is what Mat

illiterate, poverty-stricken, young and black. Mat Matsane, of Marite village in Lebowa, had the odds stacked against him. He refused to accept them and is today one of the Lowveld's wealthiest men, with mansion and Merc, reports CHIP BOWRING.

owns today. And his business is growing.

How did he do it? He smiles: "There is only one way to be a success — hard work and faith in God."

Did he have outside financial help? "None. What I have, I worked for."

But life wasn't always easy for Mat, or his family.

"Because my father

died when I was young," Mat recalls. "I knew I had to go to work very young.

"But there was no work here at Marite in Lebowa. The only work was in the mines.

"It bothered me that I had nothing. So I bought a chair.

"The idea came to me to take it to pieces and copy it. I did this

and my chair was successful.

"Soon I was making chairs for other people and, later on, coffee tables.

"But I realised I needed more equipment. This cost money."

For nine years Mat worked for a chemist. Every spare cent went on carpentry tools.

He also married. His first wife was Daisy; his second wife was Lettie.

Mat was now almost 30 and realised he needed to learn to read and write.

"I bought myself Zulu books and started to teach myself," he says proudly. "Today I

can even read English — and I keep all my books for my businesses.

Those were hard years, but by 1959 I knew I was ready to start my own business. Everybody in the family helped.

"Daisy and Lettie used to saw the planks by hand and I used to make the furniture, but we soon saw we needed help."

So Mat married again. His third wife was Rosie.

"I now had four children and three wives," he says. "We all worked hard, and prayed.

"Our furniture went from chairs and coffee

tables to dining-room suites, then lounge suites and bed-rooms.

"Later we expanded into more staff and started making frying desks, bookcases, bookcase units, kitchen tables and the like."

Customers now come from all corners of South Africa, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

By 1972 Mat had expanded into a taxi service, two driving schools, a supermarket and the beginnings of a chain of cafes and supply stores.

He now drives a new white Mercedes 230 E, and has more than 16 cars, a big Datsun, two 14-ton Nissan trucks, a

Ford truck, a Mercedes 14-ton truck, three vans and three Kombis.

He lives with his wives in a new eight-bedroom white mansion surrounded by lush green vegetable gardens overlooking the valleys and hills of his native Legogwe mountains.

The family still helps run the businesses. All the children went to school and all helped father with reading, writing, calculating.

He is a councillor for the Matibela Tribal Authority. His cousin, Alex Matsane, is headman; Mat's own father was headman of the Sotho's Kwatsi.



HE'S RICH: Mat Matsane with wife Daisy.

SA Bocek sacks On handover of land to black

AT LEAST 15 000 square kilometres once marked for the homelands and the national states will stay in white hands.

This is because the Government has backtracked in its approach to consolidation in the face of growing Right-wing agitation over the policy of paying millions of rands for white land and giving it to the homelands.

One of the homeland leaders, Dr Cedric Phatudi, chief minister of Lebowa, expressed shock at the shift in policy and warned the South African Government to accept the consequences.

The Government is working on a plan to keep whites on farms adjoining national states, on the same basis as those on international boundaries.

A R240-million rescue operation was launched 2½ years ago to prevent the depopulation of farms in border areas.

The new policy — in terms of which white-owned land will not be handed over to the homelands — is certain to cause a fresh uproar among leaders of the black

CASH AND FARMER BACKLASH HAS CHANGED NAT PLANS

By HEALM LE HANY
Political Reporter

states, who have consistently claimed even more land than that earmarked by earlier consolidation plans.

Dr Phatudi told the Sunday Express: "I don't believe the Government is serious. They are only doing this to stave off the assault from the Conservative Party."

"If they are serious I hope they are prepared to take the consequences. This will in no way stop the avalanche from outside our borders and will only increase tensions within the country."

Dr Phatudi added that he had not been told the details of the latest consolidation proposals. "Last time I made inquiries, I was told that I must 'wait events'."

Mr Hennie van der Walt, Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Land Affairs, and former chairman of the Con-

5.8 x 10⁹ x 2

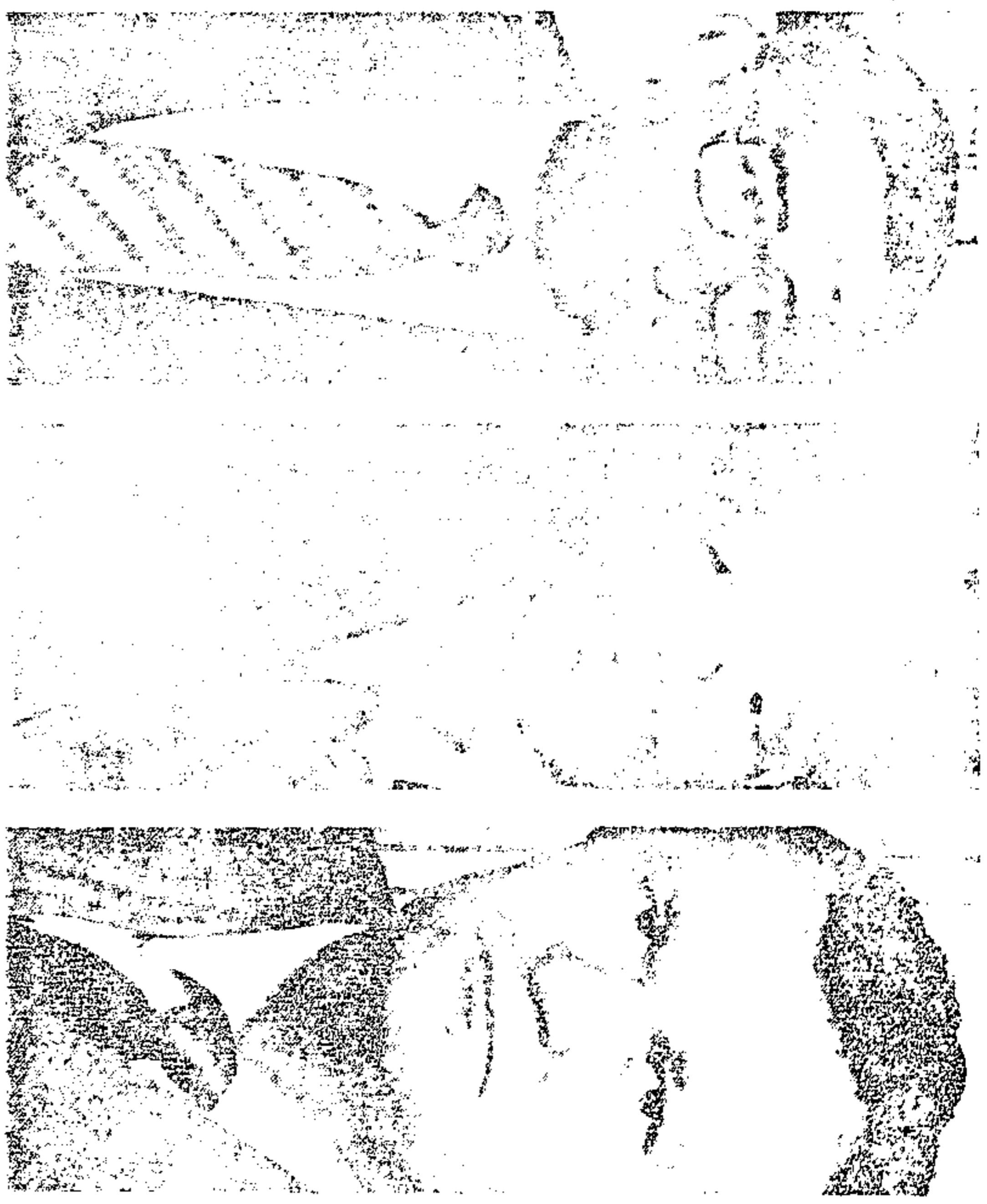
sultative Commission, confirmed that less land was to be bought for consolidation than had at one time been intended. But he refused to elaborate, saying the Cabinet still had to approve the final proposals. A new, more liberal approach to the Government's land consolidation programme was signalled by the Prime Minister in August 1979 when he said he did not consider the 1986 Land Act a "body-catcher" implying that additional land over and above the 1.5 million ha could be made available.

Moreover during the 1980 No-Confidence debate in Parliament, Mr van der Walt, who had recently been made chairman of the Central Consolidation Commission, said that government consolidation would require the addition of another 3 million ha of land to the homelands at an estimated cost of R6 000 million over the next 10 years. This was 1.5m ha more and above the 1.5m ha the Government had already agreed to hand over when it accepted the 1975 land consolidation proposals.

Although the Prime Minister, in his opening address to the National Party's Transvaal congress in Pretoria this week said that "previously would be given to the 1975 land consolidation proposals", implying that the Government intended sticking to 1.5 million ha to be added to the black states, he did not speak of a further 1.5 million ha earmarked for those states, but which have now been withdrawn.

The final deathblow to meaningful consolidation came at the NP congress in speeches by the Prime Minister, Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, and Mr Greg King, Minister of Agriculture.

Dr Koornhof told the congress that consolidation could be completed in four years at a cost of R1 000 million. It is clear the Government is attempting to dump its controversial consolidation programme in a last ditch attempt to stave off the National Party by the end of next year. Moreover, the final consolidation is being pushed through to finish within the next four years because it has long like an albatross around the neck of success since Prime Ministers over the days of Dr Hendrik Verwoerd. Booming inflation, unemployment, and the loss of experience by the white and young of the white. The Conservative Party



and the Herero's resistance. I am sure we will have support from citizens who are threatened with being bought out by consolidation. The farmers complain that purchase prices offered are no longer high enough to enable them to buy farms in other areas and that farms which have been bought and added to the national states and homelands have become unproductive. That the finalisation of consolidation is part of the new constitutional system is clear from the several occasions when the Minister has said that the consolidation of public land is for an "appeal" which was fairly well served. It engaged buying of land between the separate funds of individual homelands to transform them into viable economic units.

Dr Koornhof will take four years

Dr Phatudi about a year's change

Mr van der Walt less than intended

III (30/11) S. Express 26/9/82

Phatudi's race talks secret is out

LEBOWA leader Dr Cedrick Phatudi discussed race policies with Dr Andries Treurnicht, at that time leader of the National Party in the Transval.

At a weekend conference of the progressive Afrikaans student organisation, Polstu, Dr Phatudi said he arranged the secret meeting last year after several months of negotiations.

"Dr Treurnicht and I were both leaders in the Transvaal and I thought we should meet," Dr Phatudi told about 100 delegates on the University of Pretoria campus.

According to Dr Phatudi, Dr Treurnicht said South Africa needed integration and separation but the problem

By ARLENE GETZ

was where to draw the line.

The two men agreed to meet again this year. "But, to my surprise and dismay, Dr Treurnicht turned conservative," said Dr Phatudi.

Dr Phatudi and two other members of a panel at Tuks this weekend — PFP MP Mr Horace van Rensburg and Mr Moty Maubane, chief executive of the Africa Bank — agreed that a multiracial national convention would be the first step to a constitutional solution for South Africa.

Said Mr Mobane: "A national convention is one way to open the door to dialogue."

"Whether you like it or not, blacks will eventually rule South Africa. The question is whether or not they will be doing it with whites," he said.

Professor Gerrit Olivier of Unisa, was the fourth member of the panel which was chaired by constitutional law professor Marius Wiechers.

The conference was also addressed by Mr Enos Mabuza, former leader of the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly; former editor Mr Percy Qoboza; and a representative of the kwaZulu Government.

show 28/9/82

Phatudi: We want control of minerals

Pretoria Bureau

Lebowa wanted full control of all its mineral resources, Chief Minister Cedric Phatudi said today at Seshego.

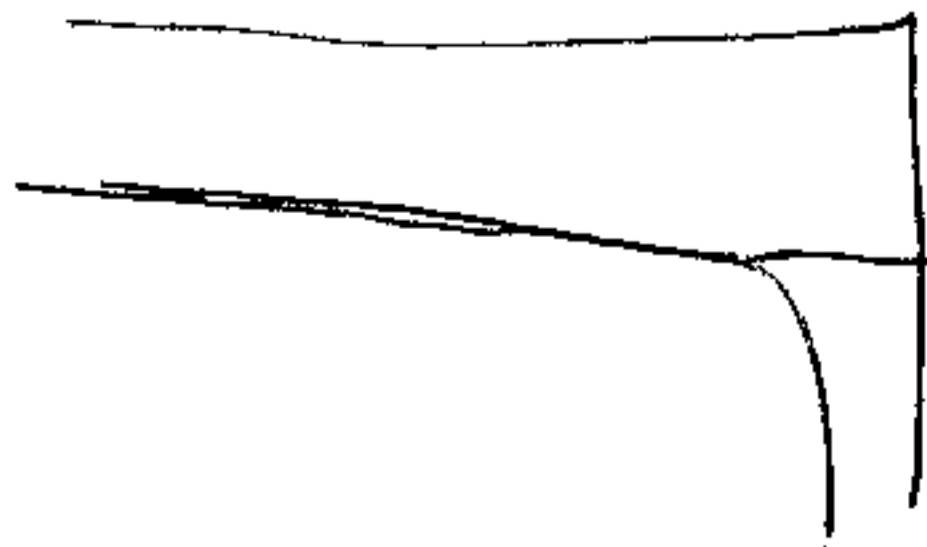
The black people of Lebowa had to look to their mineral resources to improve the quality of life but the South African Government still controlled Lebowa mineral rights, he said.

Negotiations to transfer control to the Lebowa Government had shown little progress.

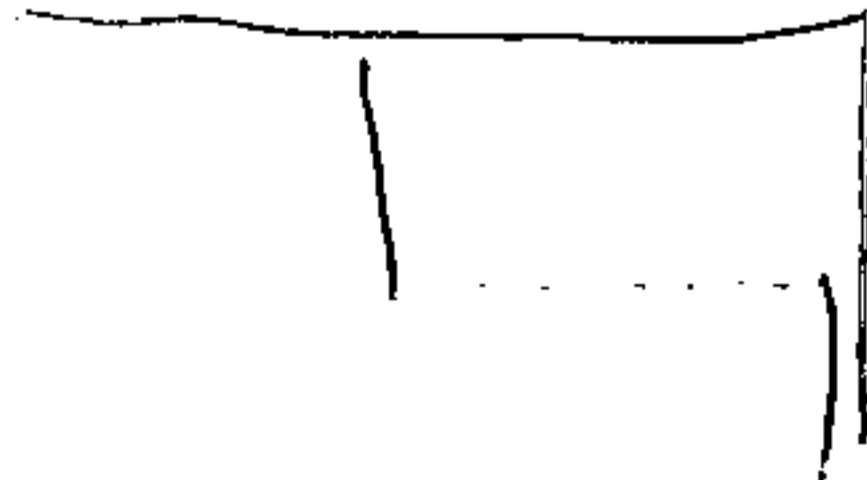
Dr Phatudi said that outside capital and technical skills would remain indispensable but Lebowa's mineral riches could not remain dormant while its people suffered poverty.

Lebowa citizens spent many millions of rands in the shops of Pietersburg but the sales tax they paid went to the South African Treasury. A way would have to be found to change this, Dr Phatudi said.

republic



proposed



PRETORIA — Delays in moving towards a new federal republic dispensation in South Africa would expose the country to the dangers of revolution, the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, warned here yesterday.

Addressing the SA Federated Chamber of Industries conference he said history had shown that no confederation had been successful, while the feder-

al governments of the US and West Germany had. The SA Prime Minister was advocating a confederal system in Southern Africa.

Dr Phatudi said the structure of the South African economy was a major reason for the large prosperity-poverty gap which many econom-

ists described as an "economic time bomb." The solution to the gap lay in a new political dispensation.

Last year Mr P. W. Botha announced a new system of regional development across existing political borders. Decentralisation incentives were introduced

at sixty different points.

The two main objectives of the confederal body of Southern African states were said to be economic co-operation and development, and military or security co-operation.

"However, I believe the initiatives of the

South African Government are totally inadequate."

They left the vast agricultural potential of many areas virtually unexploited. The South African Government's approach to industrial development was also inadequate.

A factory census

Phatudi urges federal state

D. Dispatch 7/10/82

of all new factories because of the incentives.

He assumed further that during the 1976-1986 period there would be 400 new factories and 50 000 new jobs a year.

This implied that the non-metropolitan areas would attract 100 factories and 12 500 jobs. Divided equally between the 60 points they would each receive 1,7 factories and 208 jobs a year, said Dr Phatudi. — DDC.

showed during 1970 and 1976 the four metropolitan areas attracted 97 per cent of new factories. The PWD complex alone attracted 49 per cent.

Professor Johan du Pisane had said recently, that the non-metropolitan areas could attract 25 per cent

CEDRIC PHATUDI

A role for Lebowa



Dr Cedric Phatudi is Chief Minister of Lebowa. In Seshego last week he spoke to the FM about a wide range of topics affecting the homeland.

FM: Has there been any change in Lebowa's anti-independence stance now that four homelands have opted for independence and a fifth — KwaNdebele — is moving towards it?

Phatudi: No. I do not believe in this so-called independence. It is in fact not independence but a clever mechanism for eliminating blacks from their only place under the sun — SA. Blacks fought and died for SA in two world wars. They also fought in the Anglo-Boer war and now our sons are at the borders, side by side with their white countrymen fighting against those who would love to take over. They are doing this to defend the whole of the Republic.

These sacrifices on the part of indigenous blacks are matters of vital importance to us. For blacks to be told that they must not belong to the RSA anymore but to a small colony, by saying they are getting independence, is misleading and insulting. SA got its independence in 1910. That was the independence we all got — both white and black South Africans. What other independence must we see? What is required in SA now is the abolition of laws that discriminate on the grounds of colour.

What is Lebowa's attitude towards the SA government's regional decentralisation plan and the proposed Development Bank?

We think it could be one way of reducing our hardships. We are always complaining of lack of funds. So, if the new

bank will be able to give money for development, we have reason to believe that a measure of prosperity will come out of that.

However, it should also be borne in mind that as long as we have group areas there will be limitations on what is otherwise a fairly promising policy. Decentralisation within the framework of discrimination will not work. Free enterprise can only thrive in a free society, but our country is not that free. You cannot open up society, use talent freely and motivate people to contribute to development as long as our society is closed with the white community privileged over the other people.

Do you have any conception of what the consolidated Lebowa will look like?

At present Lebowa is in 14 different pieces. Even before the Van der Walt Commission on consolidation started investigating we were told by Pretoria that Lebowa will be consolidated into six parts. But that is not consolidation — it is partial consolidation. What is really essential is one cohesive mass. If we have six separate pieces and call that the measure of full consolidation then I think we are deceiving ourselves and Pretoria should know that. However, we don't know if the Van der Walt commission has recommended anything different in its report which has been handed to the SA Cabinet. We are waiting to hear its final recommendations.

How do you see Lebowa politically in the future?

Things in Lebowa and SA will have to head the way of federation. Confederation as mooted by the SA government will not succeed. A study of other countries has shown that confederation has either failed or later turned into federation. My dream is that Lebowa will become the federal capital of the Federal

Republic of South Africa
Political events in SA obviously affect Lebowa. Have you any comment to make on recent developments?

The splitting up of the National Party (NP) which reflects the splitting up of the white community into camps is a very important phenomenon. All along the Afrikaner population believed in Broederbond organisation. Now they have discovered that this is not the answer. This disintegration must end up somewhere.

As I see it the basis of the white society over the years has rested on colour and ethnic politics. That was their big error. Now the NP is beginning to say that colour is not the man. That has meant a big shift in their convictions but they still insist on nursing up the concept of ethnic politics — that people belong to certain ethnic groups. History has shown repeatedly that ethnic tiers are misleading. Anyone who has studied the fall of the Roman Empire will tell you that it collapsed because of this.

Ethnic politics will have to give way in the same way that colour politics has. Progressive black thinkers never believed in colour or ethnic politics. So, if the white community is beginning to make common cause with us as far as that goes, I think the future is beginning to be brighter than it ever was before. It is the nucleus of a federal concept of existence.

Elections will be held in Lebowa in May 1983. It has been said that some of the kgosis (tribal chiefs) oppose you. In the light of this how do you think your Lebowa People's Party (LPP) will fare?

I have no doubt that the LPP will win and that I will be re-elected as Chief Minister. There may be a small number of kgosis against me but the majority are not.

face to face

FM 4/3/10/82

III

GENERAL NEWS

Alleged collaboration of Turfloop staff with SP is core of boycott crisis

Students reject call to return

By Jon Qwelane

Almost all the 3 000 students at the University of the North-Turfloop — left for home last night after rejecting a call by university authorities to return to lectures.

The university has gone into recess until November 1. Exams are due to start on November 10.

The few students remaining are nationals of Zimbabwe, Malawi and Namibia. They are being housed by the university authorities off campus.

Though the detention of two women students by Security Police last week sparked off the stayaway from lectures by the entire student body, complaints against two white staff members were at the core of the crisis.

Students yesterday alleged these members of staff had assisted the Security Police in their raids on the two women. This was confirmed by the rector, Professor Poth Mokgokong, and the dean of students, Professor S P Manaka.



Students gathered at Pietersburg station last night before boarding a train for home after their university was closed temporarily because of a dispute over detained colleagues.

A member of the university's security staff was said to have unlocked the dormitories at 3 am to let the Security Police in when they detained one of the students.

Seven hours later another member of staff, in the registry department, pointed out the lecture room where the other student was arrested.

Police have confirmed that Miss Benedicta Monama and Miss Makhosazana Nhlapo, both members of the Azanian Students Organisation (Azaso), are being held in terms of section 29 (1) of the Internal Security Act.

Professor Mokgokong said: "The two men did not act with my authority in their dealings with the Security Police and their actions have angered the academic staff and the students."

"As soon as I learnt what had happened I contacted the chairman of the university council, Professor J H van der Merwe, and he authorised me to appoint a committee to investigate the matter," Professor Mokgokong said the students had

demanded the immediate dismissal of the staff concerned. But on learning the rector had no powers to dismiss permanent staff members, they called for the men's suspension.

The rector said he was not empowered to do that either, but the three-man committee which he appointed — and which has already begun work — would

decide what action would be taken.

Professor Manaka confirmed the alleged collaboration of the two employees with the Security Police on the day of the detentions. He said that when confronted, one of them had denied having taken the police to the lecture room but had admitted pointing out the place

Picture by Alf Kumalo.

GENERAL NEWS

Turfloop: no ivory tower for students of the storm

Star
19 10 82

111

(Signature)

Since its founding in 1960 as a university conceived on tribal lines, Turfloop has hardly had a year pass without incident.

Violent clashes between police and students have happened frequently. The subsequent periods of calm have usually been but the lull before another storm.

In February last year the university, under its new rector Professor Poth Mokgokong, who succeeded Professor William Kgware on his death, commissioned Professor E A van Trotzenburg, of the University of Klagenfurt in Austria, to undertake a study of the university. He was to make recommendations for change in the structure of the university.

Professor van Trotzenburg presented his findings to the authorities this year and said later they were suppressing the report. He warned that the university was heading towards a "major explosion."

Professor van Trotzenburg's report states:

- The white-black ratio of academic staff at the university creates a serious imbalance. At the time the committee was appointed 63 percent of the academic staff was white and the remaining 37 percent black. Among senior staff 88 percent were white and only 12 percent black. The same imbalance existed in the administration. The professor evaluated this as a "dangerous situation that can easily explode."

- A serious gap in communication exists between black and white at the university. The professor doubted

The University of the North at Turfloop is once again the centre of a crisis, this time sparked off by the detention without trial of two women students. The university has a history of turbulence, which JON QWELANE traces, recalling a warning early this year of "an explosive situation" on campus.

through the university council, he said.

Perhaps the single act which provoked the most serious clash between the university authorities and students was the expulsion in 1972 of Mr Abram Onkgopotse Tiro, then president of the Students' Representative Council.

During a graduation ceremony he delivered a speech in which he attacked Bantu Education and termed it inferior. This resulted in a walkout by most white dignitaries present.

The university authorities ordered Mr Tiro to withdraw his remarks — but he refused and was expelled.

The students called for his reinstatement. But that was refused and a mass boycott of lectures followed, snowballing to involve other black campuses — and in some cases resulting in temporary closure of universities.

Mr Tiro subsequently fled the country to Botswana where he died when he opened a parcel bomb sent to him.

Since the Tiro incident, Turfloop has never been the same.

The mid-70s saw intense politicisation of students on the campus by the South African Students Organisation (Saso), which black students had formed in their disillusionment with the white-controlled National

ture of black education.

When the 1976 academic year began the rector at the time, Professor J L Boshoff, told staff and students the year would be a difficult one. "It will also be a crucial year for the relationship (between black and white) at the university," he said.

His words proved prophetic, the Snyman Commission released its findings and recommended that discrimination, especially in salaries of black and white staff, be removed and that the black universities be opened to all blacks regardless of ethnicity.

GRIEVANCES

While the commission laid the blame for the 1974 pro-Frelimo rally unrest squarely at the door of Saso — the organisation had since been banned at the campus — it nonetheless said genuine grievances had been behind the upheaval.

Professor Boshoff's prophecy that 1976 year would be "crucial" also found realisation in several members of the academic staff being detained by Security Police in terms of section six of the Terrorism Act.

But the true weight of the times became evident mid-year when Soweto erupted in flames. Pupils demon-

Dion



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● A serious gap in communication exists between black and white at the university. The professor doubted whether the university management had the "wisdom to conciliate and not divide" and he added that "for the time being the responsibility for tensions... lies in the hands of the white majority governing the university."

● There was a tendency at Turfloop to duplicate "esoteric research" carried out at major South African and overseas universities at the expense of developing programmes aimed at serving the local community in which Turfloop was situated.

● Not enough attention was paid to the content of the courses for blacks and too much emphasis was laid on Western academic values and culture.

● There was an "incoherent system of educational statistics" and all basic educational data was centralised in Professor Steenekamp's office.

Despite these faults, Professor Trotsenburg concluded Turfloop could be an agent for change in redesigning South African society.

Professor Mokgong denied the university had suppressed Professor van Trotsenburg's report. A council committee was still studying the report and it had to go

the students' representative Council.

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While Saso was primarily formed to deal with student matters, its foundation on the black consciousness ideology left it ample room to extend its scope into black politics.

It was in 1974, with the impending rule of Mozambique by Frelimo, that Saso planned rallies on several campuses in solidarity with the guerilla movement.

The pro-Frelimo rallies were banned by the Government. But at Turfloop this led to unrest, which was in the main black against white. It led to the appointment of a one-man commission of inquiry under Mr Justice J H Snyman.

Ten months earlier the university council had appointed its own five-man committee of inquiry, under the chairmanship of Professor S P Jackson of the palaeontological institute of Wits University. The Jackson committee was instituted to consider Africanisation of the university.

It recommended giving more autonomy to the university and enabling black and white staff to move freely between universities. It effectively called for the changing of the whole substructure

(between black and white) at the university," he said.

His words proved prophetic, the Snyman Commission released its findings and recommended that discrimination, especially in salaries of black and white staff, be removed and that the black universities be opened to all blacks regardless of ethnicity.

GRIEVANCES

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But the true weight of the times became evident mid-year when Soweto erupted in flames. Pupils demonstrated their rejection of the enforced use of Afrikaans as a medium of instruction and unrest broke loose. Turfloop students left their classes in solidarity boycotts.

Three days later the university was shut after rioting caused damage estimated at R20 000.

Turfloop reopened a few months later, with an announcement it would have a black rector, Professor William Kgwere. This was a direct result of the Snyman Commission recommendations.

When Turfloop reopened, 187 of its students were accused of public violence and arson and were due to be charged.

The students were readmitted, causing bitterness among some white lecturers, who felt the accused should not be taken back. In an atmosphere of tension, lectures got under way.

Sporadic outbursts have since hit the campus. In 1980 the entire student body, backed by the Black Academic Staff Association, called for the removal of Professor J C Steenekamp.

He is also a member of the rightwing South African Bureau of Racial Affairs, serving on its education committee

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Turfloop student exodus

28/10/82



By Jon Qwelane

Students at the University of the North (Turfloop) were today packing their bags to leave, in response to an ultimatum by university authorities to return to lectures or go home.

The ultimatum, issued yesterday by the executive council of the senate, warned students to return to lectures today. If they did not do so the university would close until November 1.

In the event of the ultimatum not being heeded students would be required to vacate their hostels by 5 pm today.

The boycott of lectures entered its sixth day today. It started after two women students, Miss Benedicta Monama and Miss Makhosazana Nhlapo, were detained in terms of security legislation eight days ago.

At a mass meeting yesterday the student body stood by its resolution to boycott lectures until the detainees were either freed or charged.

Some students left campus last night. By early today an exodus was reported to be under way.

"The students' decision to leave campus rather than return to lectures before their colleagues are either charged or freed is a clear sign of unity," the president of the Students' Representa-

tive Council, Mr George Phathudi, said today.

Last week the rector, Professor Poth Mokgokong, told students he would neither close the university nor call in the police.

He also promised not to issue an ultimatum to return to classes or leave campus.

Students said today they found it strange their rector had changed his attitude so suddenly and without giving reasons.

ADOPT-A-SCHOOL

Two Rotary 'adopted' schools are helping 1600

Two years ago the Bramley Rotary Club "adopted" two schools in Lebowa — and now more than 1600 pupils are getting the chance of a better education.

Mr Henk de Lorm, a retired businessman and prominent member of the Rotary chapter, said recently:

"Rural children have to battle to get an education. They are the forgotten ones ... the neglected youth. They are the children behind God's back.

"Rotary International is the ideal organisation to handle problems of this nature. Its apolitical character ensures that help is provided where it is needed most.

"Can you imagine a high school with insufficient classrooms — and more than 100 pupils in each — with insufficient desks and insufficient books because most children are too poor to buy textbook?

"Among all these shortages there is only one commodity in abundance — pupils."

The Bramley Rotary Club is providing building material for new classrooms, as well as hooks, desks and furniture.

The two schools are Tubake High School in the Zebediele District, and Maripe High School at Acornhoek.

Mr de Lorm said: "This is a project of Rotary's International Service Committee, and our aims are twofold: we want to make physical improvements to the school, and we want to motivate the pupils ... to pep up their spirits.

Before Rotary



years ago they were bare — without ceilings and unpainted. Today they are growing steadily.

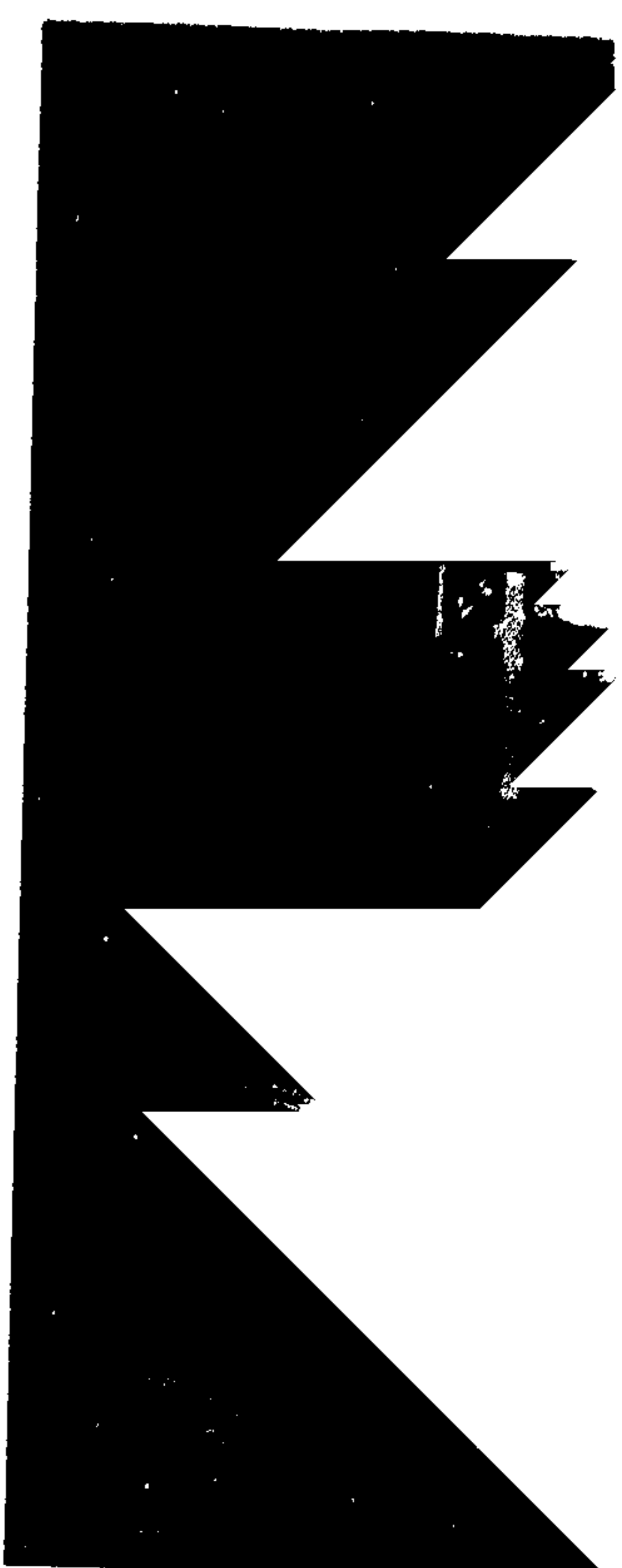
"At Maripe we built three classrooms and organised a library and new administration block. This year the children began growing mealies which will bring some revenue to the school," said Mr de Lorm.

At Tubake, a library has been provided, and librarians trained through a scheme organised by the READ scheme (Read, Educate and Develop).

The Bramley Rotary Club will welcome any gifts for the schools. Write to the club, PO Box 39419, Bramley 2018, or telephone Mr de Lorm (440-1068).

Any company or group interested in adopting a school closer to home — in the PWV area — should contact Mrs Cynthia Hugo, the director of

SLOW



FEELIN

FOUR CEI

Mamabolo denies hand in repatriation

By MZIKAYISE EDOM

THE chairman of the Thokoza Community Council, Mr L G Mamabolo said yesterday he was still prepared to fight the repatriation of Mr Phineas Lekoloane, the chairman of the Thokoza Progressive Association to Lebowa, his designated "homeland" in the northern Trans-

vaal.

A public meeting held in the township at the weekend was told by a councillor, Mr R L Paneng, that Mr Mamabolo was responsible for the repatriation of Mr Lekoloane to Lebowa.

Mr Mamabolo was also accused of having said that "over his dead body" would Mr Leko-

loane and his family get a house in Thokoza as long as he (Mr Mamabolo) was still chairman of the council.

Mr Lekoloane's 10 (1) (b) qualification in terms of section 10 of the Urban Areas Consolidation Act was cancelled by the East Rand Administration Board in May 1981. Mr

Lekoloane and his wife were given three days to leave Thokoza.

Mr Lekoloane was arrested on August 30 when he was found in Thokoza. He appeared in the Germiston Commissioners Court on a charge of staying in Thokoza illegally.

Mr Lekoloane has pleaded not guilty to the

charge and the magistrate, Mr J S Jillespie postponed the case to November 29.

Mr Mamabolo yesterday denied that he was responsible for the repatriation of Mr Lekoloane and his family. He said if Mr Lekoloane approached him he would try his best to have him live in the township.

Lebowa labour woes

III

Not many people bother to check in at Lebowa's labour bureaux these days.

With the year-end approaching, quite naturally, the chances of there being job offers are minimal. But over and above this is the web of influx control regulations — controls which ensnare people and make the nightmare spectre of rising rural unemployment into a frightening and squalid reality.

According to the preliminary results of the 1980 census the number of Lebowan citizens stands at 2 501 499. Of these 63 412 live in the other homelands, 977 447 in white SA and the remaining 1 460 640 reside in the homeland itself.

In a report tabled in the Lebowa Legislative Assembly in May 1982, Minister of the Interior Harry Boleu Rammupudu noted that 15 405 men and 3 856 women were employed inside the homeland during the period April 1981 to March 1982 (total 19 261).

They are employed mainly on industrial sites and factories at Seshego and Lebowakgomo where the new seat of government will be. The Lebowan civil service also provides some employment and about 10 000 people work on the homeland's uranium, coal, chrome and asbestos mines.

The number of people employed beyond Lebowa's borders for the same period stood at 87 569 men and 10 826 women (total 98 395). All are contract workers. Most work in the PWV area, but between 4 000 and 5 000 are employed on Rustenburg platinum mines and the coal mine at Ellisras. The Employment Bureau of Africa (Teba) — the recruiting body of the gold mines — and Ncola (the coal mining equivalent of Teba) employ their own recruiting officers who come in search of workers.

This year there has been a dramatic drop in the number of contracts. A mere 22 150 contract workers are on record as working outside Lebowa from April to September. This startling difference could be redressed in the beginning of the new year — the time

when work opportunities are traditionally at their highest. But it is unlikely that as many as 70 000 contracts will be issued in that period.

Influx control

"Influx control is a very vicious thing," says Lebowa's Chief Minister Dr Cedric Phatudi. "Because there are very few job opportunities in Lebowa many people go to the urban areas in search of employment. In other words migratory labour is gathering momentum instead of being reduced."

Lebowa is divided up into 12 magisterial districts. Each district has a labour bureau with the magistrate acting as an agent for the Lebowa Department of the Interior — the controlling body for labour. In addition, in each district there are tribal labour bureaux. The 127 kgosis (tribal chiefs) preside over them. All job requisitions are centrally controlled by the Interior Department which directs them to the tribal authorities through the bureaux.

The functions of the bureaux are:

- Registration of work seekers;
- Making arrangements for the employment of work seekers either inside or outside Lebowa;

The FM asked the two contestants in the significant Johannesburg North by-election — Alex Anderson of the New Republic Party, and Peter Soal of the Progressive Federal Party — to present their positions, including their parties' attitudes to

- Administration of Unemployment Insurance Fund and Workmens' Compensation claims;
- Renewal of contracts;
- Collection of labour fees; and
- Administration of a trust account to finance the running of the tribal bureaux and general community development.

The number of requisitions received by the Interior Department up until September this year stands at 14 143. The fall-off from 9 000 in January to 700 in September indicates the great seasonal variation. Nevertheless, these figures compare very favourably with 12 217 requisitions for 1981, 10 277 for 1980, and 8 609 for 1979.

Although it would appear from these figures that a greater number of jobs have been made available to Lebowans, unemployment is also up. This is accounted for by the sharp increase in population since 1977. To date this year 17 380 people have registered as work-seekers in Lebowa compared to 15 256 in 1981, 13 960 in 1980 and 14 330 in 1979. The unemployed are mostly young, inexperienced people. Artisans find jobs most easily.

But the most important feature of the contract labour system is the fact that an

incalculable number of people operate outside it. Many — despite the stringent controls and the imposition of hefty fines — take the risk of finding an "illegal" job in the cities. For them it's a matter of survival. How much longer they will be able to do this, however, is questionable as the SA government seems set to close all existing gaps.

High unemployment

Others don't bother to register at the bureaux as work-seekers. This factor makes a mockery of all statistics and Lebowan officials concede that the unemployment figure could be significantly higher.

One option open to unemployed Lebowans is farm labour. But it is highly unpopular because of low wages, long hours and general working conditions. "For years the farming industry has been running on the backs of illiterate, uneducated peasants," says Phatudi. "They want people who don't attend schools. And they want cheap labour. Once a person becomes a farm labourer the tendency is that he or she will remain so for the rest of their lives. The laws don't allow them to escape from the restrictive clutches."

The Lebowa government has initiated a number of training schemes to upgrade peoples' skills. These range from the very basic to highly sophisticated but the problem remains enormous.

"The various organisations are doing their best to make use of whatever opportunities can be found in this bad system," says Phatudi. "But what is being done is a drop in the ocean."

For Phatudi the problems arising from influx control flow out from the political system of the country. In line with this view the Lebowan government has submitted a memorandum to the Minister of Co-operation and Development asking that the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill be scrapped. It is possibly the most draconian influx control law yet proposed.

"If we are to put the whole question right we must have a new political dispensation which will accommodate the economic realities in SA," says Phatudi. "Separate development is not the answer. If anything it is aggravating a situation which is very dangerous."

In line with this belief, Phatudi refuses to take Lebowa into "independence."

MUSKIE

Turfloop man held — police

ROM Mail Reporter

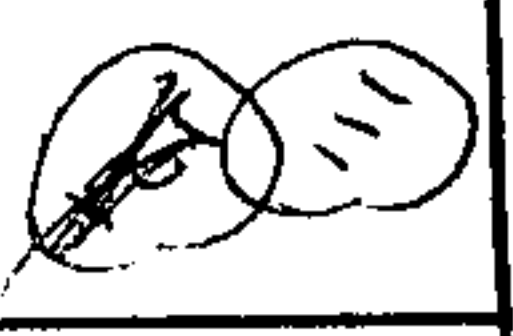
POLICE have confirmed that a third person was detained four weeks ago in connection with the recent unrest at the University of the North (Turfloop).

Mr Macmillan Morokoe Letsoalo, 22, a former student who now works for the Lebowa Homeland Government, was detained on October 12 by Security Police.

The Police Directorate of Public Relations yesterday confirmed his detention under Section 29 of the new Internal Security Act.

Moutse — another pawn in apartheid's grand plan

Room 2911/182



WITH the political dust hardly settled on the controversy over Pretoria's now postponed bid to assign KaNgwane and Ingwavuma, in Kwazulu, to Swaziland, Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, faces the uncomfortable prospect of a similar crisis.

The attempt to dissolve the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly and to excise Ingwavuma from Kwazulu as a prelude to transferring KaNgwane and Ingwavuma to Swaziland finds a parallel in the amputation of Moutse from Lebowa as a first move toward ceding it to KwaNdebele.

Moutse is a block of land situated near the Transvaal town of Groblersdal. Its population is put at 300 000 by Mr Maredi Chuen, who represents Moutse in Lebowa's Legislative Assembly.

Dr Koornhof excised it from Lebowa, designated as the "homeland" of the North Sotho, in October 1980 and placed it under the control of his department. It is an open secret that the intentions is to relocate it to KwaNdebele, nominally the "homeland" of South Africa's Ndebele people.

Earlier this year KwaNdebele, youngest and least developed of the "black homelands", agreed in principle to accept independence from Pretoria.

Similarities between the KaNgwane-Ingwavuma and Moutse situations include:

- Politics facing the loss of territory — KaNgwane, Kwazulu and Lebowa — have resisted independence and Pretoria's related policy of stripping blacks deemed to



Mr S S Skosana and Dr Piet Koornhof... agree on 'independence' for KwaNdebele.

Political Editor PATRICK LAURENCE examines tensions in Moutse, near Groblersdal, and compares the situation there with that in KaNgwane and Ingwavuma when they faced the threat of incorporation into Swaziland.



We are troubled in this area. We were happy and satisfied but now the central government wants

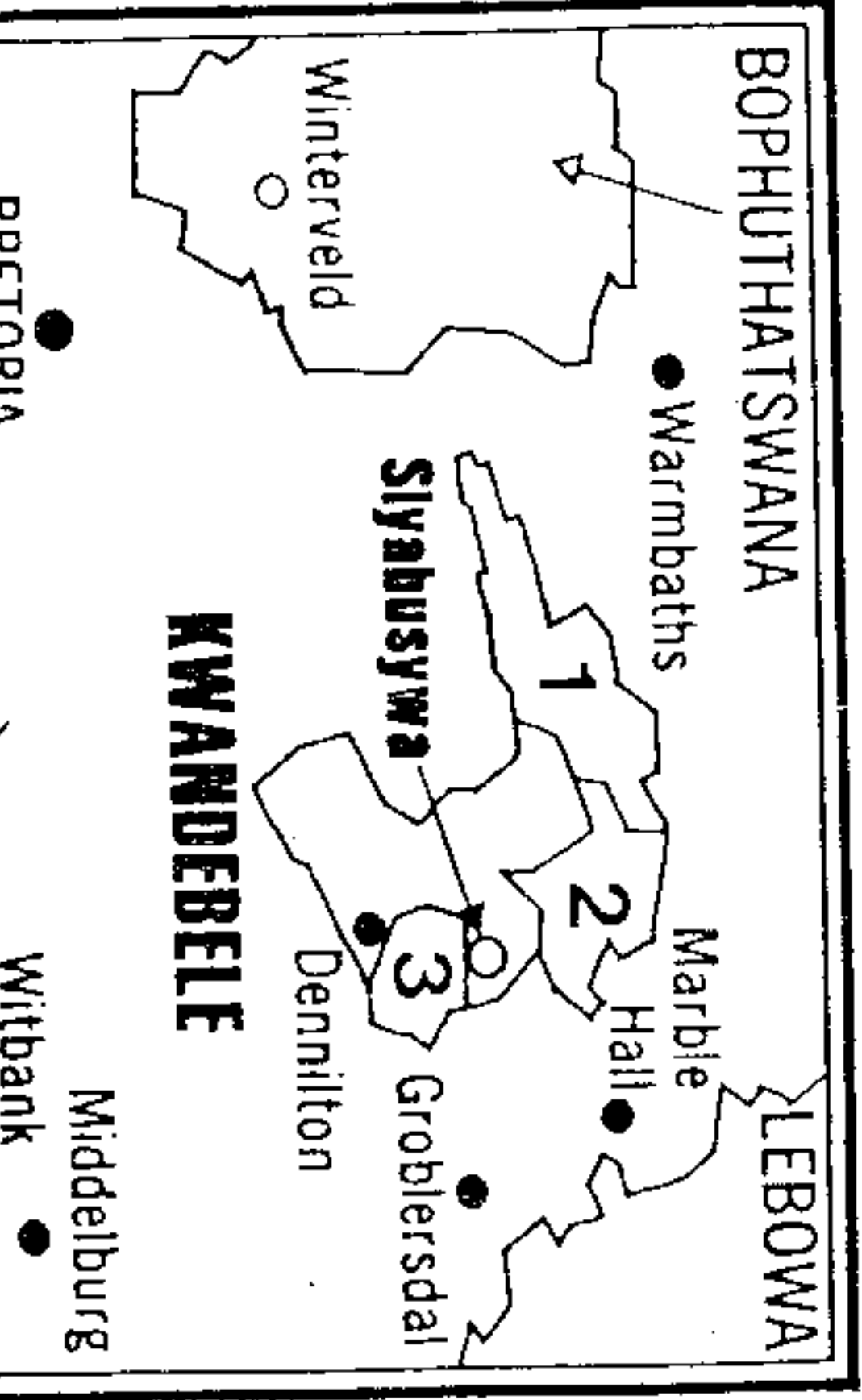
acceptance of independence and the related loss of South African citizenship. Thus absorption of Moutse by KwaNdebele will mean that people opposed to independence will become the citizens of an "independent" territory against their expressed will.

"We cannot sacrifice our people to a fate where they are pushed into independence without consultation," Mr Chuen said, with strong agreement from Mr Godfrey Mathebe, also an elected member for Moutse in the Lebowa Legislative Assembly.

Another factor in resistance to incorporation is the perception by many Moutse people of KwaNdebele rulers as "crude" and uneducated. KwaNdebele's governors allegedly sanction Makgorta-type beatings of wrong-doers. The highest formal educational qualification in KwaNdebele's Cabinet is standard eight. The Chief Minister, Mr S S Skosana, is said to have left school after standard six.

Political tempers are rising in Moutse over the holding of meetings in Moutse by Mr Skosana. At least one meeting led to a protest from Dr Phatudi to Dr Koornhof. A telex from Dr Phatudi to Dr Koornhof read in part: "The meeting was tactlessly handled and had the effect of annoying and irritating the Lebowa people in the extreme... Unless Chief Minister of KwaNdebele stops visiting Moutse... he will be met with physical violence."

Dr Koornhof has been urged to revisit Moutse to speak to the people and to assess the situation at first hand again. He replied: "In regard to the request by the Magosi (chiefs) that I hold a meeting with the people of Moutse, I



skappy uitgenooi en k
op die Beheerraad. h
huidige ampsdraer is
verpligtinge aan lede
pleeg in verband met

Cedurende die verslag
Sentrum die volgende

A. Mobiliteit en Pol
Hierdie projek is n p
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and Pretoria's related policy
of stripping blacks deemed to
belong to independent states
of South African citizenship
and making them citizens of
that state.

- Politics gaining territory
— Swaziland and KwanDe-
bele — have been willing to
accept black South Africans
as their citizens as the price
demanded by South Africa
for the additional land.

To put it succinctly: poli-
ties prepared to bargain on
the basis of Pretoria's con-
troversial citizenship policy
are rewarded with additional
land, while those opposed to
it are "punished" with the
loss of land.

Another comparable point
is the resistance to the trans-
fer from peoples in the land
earmarked for relocation.

The opposition of Swazis in
KaNGwane and Zulus in Ing-
wavuma to the stalled land
deal with Swaziland was
starkly manifest in the resis-
tance mobilised by Mr Enos
Mabuza, of KaNGwane, and
Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, of
KwaZulu.



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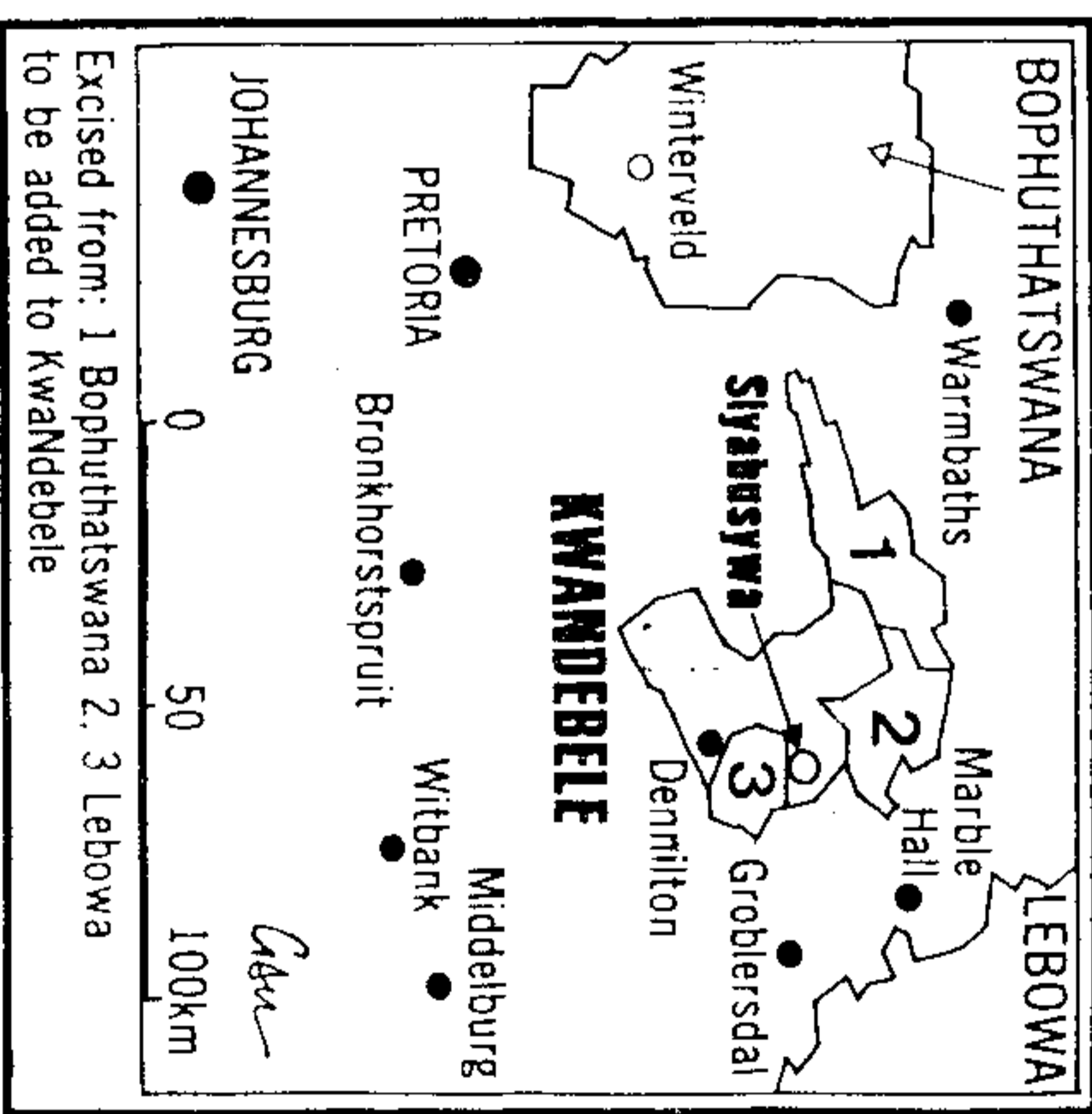


Dr Cedric Phatudi
perturbed by loss of land

*We are troubled in
this area. We were
happy and satisfied
but now the central
government wants
to give us to
KwanDebele. —
Philemon Ngubeni,
92, chairman of the
Dennilton
Community
Authority in Moutse.*

Opposition in Moutse is
less well known but no less
real, as Dr Koornhof discov-
ered when he visited the ter-
ritory a year ago. According
to eyewitnesses, a huge
crowd — estimates vary be-
tween 2 000 and 10 000 — told
him bluntly they would nei-
ther move from Moutse nor
accept rule by KwanDebele.

His offer to settle those
against incorporation of
Moutse into KwanDebele on
land near Potgietersrust was
spurned. They would only go
at gunpoint, he was told.
Any attempt by KwanDe-



tagonism to proposed
change.

The longest-established in-
habitants of Moutse are the
Bantoane, a Sotho-speaking
tribe. The Ndebeles came
only later, in 1924, as suppli-
cants in search of land after
their defeat by the Boers in
the previous century.

"According to African cus-
tom, they were assigned land
by the Bantoane — and by
virtue of that, they owe alle-
giance to the Bantoane," Mr
Chuen said.
"That makes it difficult for

the Bantoane to recognise the
(adjacent) state of KwanDe-
bele, let alone the fact that
they will be incorporated into
KwanDebele.

"Dr Koornhof has been in-
formed that nothing short of
bloodshed will subdue the
Bantoane and make them
subjects of KwanDebele."

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have to inform you that at
present, as a result of com-
mitments, I am unable to
hold such a meeting. I will at
the opportune time arrange
a meeting with the Magosi
and tribal and community
authorities."
Moutse's fate will be deter-
mined in large measure by
the recommendations made
by the Van der Walt Commis-
sion into land consolidation.
The commission's proposals
have not been released pub-
licly, but it is widely antici-
pated that it will seek to en-
large KwanDebele through
addition of Moutse.
Lebowa goes to the polls
next March and it is a betting
certainty that Moutse's elect-
ed representatives, Mr Chuen
and Mr Mathebe, will be giv-
en a stronger mandate to re-
sist cession of the territory to
KwanDebele.
But that will not solve the
problem, only steel the anvil
to resist the coming hammer
blow.

⁽¹¹⁾ P. Raspath 18/12/4
Election for Lebowa soon

PRETORIA — Lebowa is scheduled to hold a general election on March 16 next year in terms of a proclamation in the Government Gazette yesterday.

solves the Lebowa Legislative Assembly on that day and determines that the designation of assembly members by chiefs in terms of the Lebowa constitution should take place before January 10. — SAPA.

The proclamation dis-

Overgrazing hits hardest

Dirk Nel, Northern Transvaal Bureau

With most peasant farmers in Lebowa and Gazankulu ruined by the present devastating drought, there seems to be little hope for them in the future: the veld will take years to recover because of overgrazing.

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

A statement released by the office of Gazankulu's Chief Minister, Professor Hudson Ntshweni, said: "The matter is still being considered by the Republican Government."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

However the long term prospects remain grim, as it would cost astronomical sums of money to launch feeding schemes, in the face of possible widespread starvation.

years drought there is so little moisture in the soil that only 60 percent of available fields could be planted. On these yields would be only half of last year's.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

her affection has been of vital importance. Blind since the age of three, he met her in trust in her daily as he makes his journey from Irene near Pretoria to Marshall Street, in the heart of Johannesburg.

RUSH HOUR

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

Mr van Rensburg, 64, acquired Yolande just over a month ago from the Guide Dog Association for the Blind following a sponsorship from the Germiston North Rotary Club. He is the ninth person to be sponsored by the club in the past 10 years.

HAUGHTY

"When I first got Yolande she was a very haughty little lady," said Mr van Rensburg. "She is very much a one-man dog so it was difficult to get her to transfer from the trainer to me."

"It was like courting all over again. I had to give her exaggerated praise and little tit-bits to try to win her over."

Damelin students sweep the board

in the Republic of South Africa
in the November 1981 examinations

CIS

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- First, second and third places in the finals for the fourth successive examination
- More passes than any other college.
- More places and prizes than any other college
- More passes in the Transvaal than all other colleges combined

IMM

Institute of Marketing Management

In the Diploma of Marketing Management Studies held in Southern Africa during 1981:

- More first places and prizes than all other colleges combined
- ICOA prize for best first place

West Rand Bureau

Two youths who attempted a getaway despite warnings from the police after a drugs burglary were fatally wounded when shots were fired. Evidence said at an inquest in the Hoedepoort Magistrate's Court yesterday.

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

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SYLLABUS OUTLINE:

Principles of Management, People, Organisation methods, Delegation and

Drought stretches the work lines

By Jon Qwelane

It is early morning on a weekday, and already there are hundreds of people queueing at the tribal offices at Matoks Village in Lebowa. Many are men — aged from the early 20s to the mid-40s.

Though it is still early the heat is already unbearable, and the queues snake their way to whatever shade is available.

It is January, when many migrant labourers renew the permits which will enable them to work for one more year in the cities and bigger towns of the Transvaal.

Of greater significance, says tribal elder Mr William Phosa, is that many of the men are seeking them for the first time.

He explains that these are victims of the drought — the worst the village has experienced in living memory.

It is the first time the fields have not been ploughed, and the first time that livestock have died in such great numbers.

The Dwars River just outside Matoks village is where all the livestock amble to seek refuge from thirst. Ironically, the dry riverbed is where many of the animals have died.

The vegetation round the village is thornbrush, cactus, and tufts of tough grass — which is sparse.

In the Gazankulu homeland the drought has been at its most severe.

Individual tribesmen have lost hundreds of animals. The reality of the situation is obvious as soon as you enter the capital, Giyani.

Carcasses of donkeys litter the sides of the main road, and deeper in the homeland the situation is best described in the words of a public servant: "Terrible and sad."

So desperate have the cattle become that many can be seen nibbling at sisal plants along the roadsides.

Sisal is a tough plant whose fibres are used for making canvas, and it is normally not eaten by cattle.

The fields have not been worked and villagers say that even if rain comes now it is too late for them to do anything before winter arrives.

Mr M S Malungane and Mr Maxon Hlongwane are among the villagers hit hardest by the drought. Each has lost more than 200 of his animals and has few left.

Residents in many of the Gazankulu villages carve up the carcasses of the dead animals and eat whatever flesh there is.

Mrs Mamaela Hlongwane, sitting in the shade of her mud hut, was carving up the head of the latest of her husband's cows to have died.

She said that with the cattle diminishing fast, she did not know what the future was for her village.

Mr M S Malungane looked at a truckful of hides which her father had collected over the weekend. He said he had

— hides from some of the more than 200 of his cattle which have died.

Julian Baloyi, a well-known medicine man in the homeland, and well informed because of his many clients, said many had told him they had lost hundreds of their herds and were still losing them.



This is the shocking reality of the drought as farmers know it. In the sandy bed of the Dwars River at Matoks Village in Lebowa lies the carcass of one of the countless cattle which have plodded to the river, found it dry and died of thirst.

● Picture by Alf Kumalo.

By Jon Qwelane

Black livestock owners in Lebowa and Gazankulu, two homelands in the Northern Transvaal, have lost hundreds of cattle and many donkeys as a direct result of the drought and stand to lose many more if the rains do not fall soon.

Many fields in reserves and settlements have not been ploughed.

In many villages visited by The Star in the two homelands the story was the same: overburdened pastures coupled with very poor grazing resulted in the animals starving, and the scarcity of water was compounding the problem.

In Matoks, a village in Lebowa, situated along the Zimbabwe-

Horror tale of the pastures

South Africa highway, the Batlokwa tribe under Chief EL Machaka have not ploughed any of their many fields.

The carcasses of many cattle were found in the outskirts of the village, mainly along the sandy bed of the dry Dwars River.

In one sandy area along the river eight carcasses were found in a stretch not more than 300 m long.

Chief Machaka said the Lebowa Government was providing boreholes. He added that it was the first time in his memory that his tribe had never

tilled the soil and planted crops.

One of his tribe's elders, Mr William Phosa, said many of the tribe's livestock owners did not know exactly how many cattle they had lost because stock counts were not made regularly.

In Mogalakwena, a district to the west of Potgietersrust, many cattle and donkeys have died because of insufficient grazing and water, but many were on the path to recovery following slight rains a few days ago.

Villagers in Gamlakwathi, which bor-

ders Lebowa and Gazankulu in the east, said many of their cattle had died and they feared the toll would rise even higher if relief did not come immediately.

Gazankulu is by far the worst affected by the drought, and many fields have not been planted.

The roadside along the main way from Mooketsi, near Duiwelskloof, to the capital Giyani, is strewn with carcasses of animals, mainly donkeys.

Villagers in the many settlements said

the toll in animal lives was very heavy, and in some instances hundreds of beasts had been lost.

Cafe-owner Mr MS Malungane, of Siyandhana Village about 5km from Giyani, has lost more than 200 head of cattle.

His daughters Dolly and Evelyn said their father had started collecting the hides and bones of his animals to sell, and was now left with only several dozen cattle.

Mrs Mamaela Hlongwane and Mrs Mpepu Hlongwane, two wives of migrant la-

bourer Mr Maxon Hlongwane, said their husband also lost more than 200 cattle and was left with less than 10.

The story was the same in Sikhonyane, Dzumeri, Ditsusini and Shawela.

Mr Julian Baloyi, one of Gazankulu's best known herbalists, said many of his clients reported hundreds of cattle lost, and said many had taken the remaining beasts to the Balo-bedu Mountains near Duiwelskloof to seek refuge with the subjects of Modjadji IV, the Rain Queen, where pastures were better than elsewhere. A suggestion that Nkhensani Hospital in Giyani contained kwashiorkor cases could not be confirmed.

One of her subjects, driver Mr Gabriel Sethaba, said that even the valleys between the mountains that had some rain had been affected by the drought and cattle were dying there.

Since the rains a few weeks ago the position had changed.

take their animals there just have to hope for the best," he said.

Many cattle were seen lying by the wayside, alive but unable to rise. They had endured enough, and were now resigned to the slow and agonising death that is certain to come in days

— or a few hours.

Many rivers have gone dry and villagers obtain their drinking water by digging the sandy riverbeds and waiting for water to seep through.

It is an exercise which demands patience, but there is no alternative.

The mountains of the

Rain Queen at Modjadji village, named after her, are green with vegetation. And the grass grows greener, though not yet in any abundance.

The Queen herself may not be seen by any outsiders unless permission is granted by the magistrate at Duiwelskloof.

Phatudi tells of grand plan



SOLUTION: Phatudi.

United black front to reach common goal

DR CEDRIC Phatudi's federal solution to the country's problems would be open to all people who want a common citizenship and regard South Africa as their homeland.

The fundamental point of the federal formula was that it was colour blind, said Dr Phatudi in a recent interview. "It was for all South Africans, black and white. This is very important. Otherwise it would be like trying to solve apartheid with a different system of apartheid."

"I do not see us reaching our goal unless we involve the independent states, including Venda and Ciskei."

President Kaiser Matanzima will speak to some leaders and Chief Gatsha Buthelezi to others, Dr Phatudi said.

Dr Phatudi also wants to argue his federal solution before the South African Council of Churches, Soweto's Committee of 10 and Indian leaders as well.

He described the President's Council's constitutional proposals as a pure waste of precious time because they excluded the majority of South Africans.

"How can you find peace if black people are discounted? If you want peace then blacks and whites must co-operate".

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi has said the talks he held with Dr Phatudi and Paramount Chief Matanzima involved seeking a formula for unity, and he had made no agreement on any federation. "The talks were a chance to get together so that we can speak with a united voice because black people are so fragmented," Chief Buthelezi said.

Although he favoured a democratic united state in South Africa, a federation might be the only way of bringing back independent homelands into a South African state. KwaZulu's chief minister said.

"The main thing is getting together on a united basis. The federation can only be thought of in the background as a formula to bring back the homelands."

Meanwhile Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, director of the Centre for Applied Social Sciences at the University of Natal has said moves

to form a federation reflected a very central political reality. This was that "you cannot divide the South African fiscal system or economic system. It is a totally inter-related and inter-dependent regional system."

"The idea that independent states are going to remain in a kind of marginal beggar-like situation is ultimately unrealistic."

"These labour-supply-

ing areas of the country like Transkei, Lebowa and KwaZulu are inevitably going to experience the deep contradictions between political independence and economic dependence".

What was significant, Professor Schlemmer said, was that the first homeland to take independence had actually started to try to bridge the contradiction emerging.

Handwritten notes in the top right corner of the page include a circled number '111', the name 'Soweto', and the date '23/1/83'.

111 Howard 2/2/83
Lebowa: deproclamation of land

Q. Col. 11
13. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

Whether he intends to deproclaim as a White area the land occupied by the Batlokwa tribe under Chief Ramokgopa in Lebowa; if not, why not, if so, when?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

No, because the Government has decided that Matok and Ramokgopa Location be retained as part of the territory of Lebowa.

Only a miracle can save more misery

(115) ROOM 18/2/83
Thousands of cattle die in huge drought

ATE MUST enter in number of each question order in which it has leave columns (2) and

By HARRY MASHABELA
GAZANKULU in the Northern Transvaal is in the throes of a devastating drought which has left the countryside littered with thousands of carcasses of dead cattle lying in a desert landscape.

And, if it does not rain in the next month or so, the drought will be even more devastating. Lebowa, Orange Free State, Natal, North West, Transvaal, Orangeburg, O'Foy, and the Soekmekaar, and in some of the hilly areas north of Pietermaritzburg, have been destroyed, too.

In Gazankulu, the situation is very bleak. The last of the winter rains in the area was in 1980 and since then there has been no rain. The drought is estimated at more than 100 million head of cattle. The lion had been caused.

Only a miracle can save the remaining cattle from skeletons. The land has been reduced to long stretches of bare gravel.

Prof Ntsanwisi said the territory had also lost about R14-million. Landowners have had no crops for the past two years and farmers have had to retrench workers as a result of the drought.

His government needed at least R4-million over the next 12 months to help the community.

Dr Cedric Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa, described the drought situation in his territory as "very serious and frightening".

Representatives of both the Lebowa and Gazankulu governments would be meeting officials of the Central

Government in Pretoria today to appeal for financial aid for their territories now suffering under blistering drought.

People in Gazankulu told the Mail that when cattle died they took only the liver and rump, discarding all else because the rest was mere bone, with no meat left.

For the past two years, rural communities in Gazankulu and Lebowa have had no

crops and the people are now suffering from hunger and lack of water.

The high cost of living and chronic unemployment are making matters worse.

Prices of foodstuffs in local stores are prohibitive. An 80kg bag of mealie meal costs between R25 and R27,75; 50kg of mealie meal R18; 2,5kg of sugar R1,70; 300g of tinned beef R1,40; fish between 68c and 88c; con-

densed milk 98c (large tin) and 73c a small tin.

Even fruit is expensive. Tomatoes, bananas and mangoes in the Tzaneen and Tri-chardtsdal districts cost between 10c and 20c each.

Inhabitants said potatoes were "very scarce". Before the drought a mango cost 5c, tomatoes from 3c to 4c each and a banana 2c.

Private medical doctors serving communities in the

region told the Rand Daily Mail that food deficiency and water-borne diseases were the biggest problems among inhabitants.

Malnutrition was common among children and pellagra among older children and adults, especially alcoholics. Even breastfed children were suffering from malnutrition because of the "poor quality of milk" they got from their mothers.

The main water-borne diseases, among them typhoid and bilharzia, were causing diarrhoea and vomiting. Other infections, mainly among children, were polio, measles and chest and eye ailments, said the doctors.

Sexually transmitted diseases such as gonorrhoea and syphilis had become common among people of the villages, too, they said.

A Gazankulu farmer gazes at the body of a cow in the drought-ravaged homeland, where thousands of animals have

Picture: HARRY MASHABELA

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Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

141 Phatudi's

visit: ^{D. Dispatch} 18/2/83

no reply

ZWELITSHA — The Ciskei Government had not had a reply from Lebo-wa's Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi, about his request to visit Ciskei, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr B. N. Pityi, said yesterday.

Mr Pityi said he received a "telephonic message" from Dr Phatudi in mid-January expressing his wish to visit the country.

"We immediately telexed him requesting details of the proposed programme and items on the agenda to be discussed.

"We have not yet had a reply," he said.

Mr Pityi said he had no idea why Dr Phatudi wanted to visit Ciskei.

The request followed close on President Kaiser Matanzima and Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's pledge of commitment to black unity — DDR



Lebowa poll preliminary to leadership battle

15/3/83

(11)

By Dirk Nel,
Northern Transvaal Bureau

PIETERSBURG — Lebowa voters go to the polls tomorrow to elect 40 members to the homeland's Legislative Assembly where, together with 60 chiefs who are automatically nominated, they will choose a Chief Minister for a five-year term.

The ruling Lebowa Peoples' Party is the only official political party. Members of the newly elected assembly vote for a party leader who becomes the Chief Minister, and is asked to form a Cabinet.

Dr Cedric Phatudi (70) has been Chief Minister since 1973 when he defeated Chief M M Matlala.

There has been keen rivalry between the two men ever since, and Dr Phatudi was re-elected by a majority of only three votes in 1978 (the count was 45-42).

Despite hints that he would retire, Dr Phatudi is standing once again, as a candidate in the Tabamooopo constituency, where he is certain to be re-elected.

The chances of Nebo-based Chief Matlala (64) cannot be discounted in the Chief Minister stakes, but there are strong indications that Dr Phatudi could well be elected for a third term. He has emerged during the last year as a leader with political influence in South Africa, fol-

lowing his widely based initiatives to promote dialogue on the country's constitutional future.

This, together with the measure of success he has achieved in drawing overseas investors to Lebowa, is thought to have enhanced his standing.

Chief Matlala, known to be in favour of an independent Lebowa, may, on the other hand, not be so keen to co-operate with the South African Government, now that some of his land is due to be incorporated into kwaNdebele.

An independent Lebowa would certainly benefit enormously from excise duties, taxation of companies and mining which at present feeds the South African economy, as all minerals are on trust land.

It is thought the financial advantages of independence could double Lebowa's present R200 million budget.

Dr Phatudi has resisted all moves towards an "independent" Lebowa, as he favours a federal parliament for South Africa.

The Star's Pretoria Bureau reports that all citizens of Lebowa are eligible to vote and may cast their ballots at the regional offices of commissioners of the department of Co-operation and Development. In areas where there is no commissioner's office, votes may be cast at the offices of the local magistrate.

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

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Voters fail to turn out

*Sowetan
11/3/83*

THE LEBOWA elections seem to have caused little excitement among Lebowa citizens yesterday when only a small number of voters turned up to cast their votes in both the Johannesburg and Pretoria polling stations.

The polling stations were opened at 7am and were to stay open until 9pm. By 3pm, only 130 voters had cast their votes at the Johannesburg Commissioner's Offices and the presiding officer, Mr J J Makgobola, said he was expecting more voters to turn up after 4pm.

At the Wynberg Commissioner's Offices near Alexandra, less than 100 voters had cast their votes by 3pm.

A spokesman for the Lebowa Government's urban representative in Mamelodi was yesterday reported to say that most voters would cast their votes in the later afternoon when they returned from work.

Employers had, however, been asked to allow their workers time off to be able to go to the polling stations to cast their votes.

The spokesman said he was optimistic that this year's percentage poll would be much higher than that of the 1979 elections when only 22 percent of eligible voters turned up to vote.

Surprise possible in Lebowa poll

(111) ROOM 17/3/83

Political Editor

VOTERS in Lebowa went to the polls yesterday to elect 38 representatives to the Lebowa legislative assembly in the territory's third general election.

Sixty-two seats in the 100-member legislative assembly have already been filled, 60 by traditional leaders and two by members returned unopposed.

A total of 122 candidates, one of whom is the Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi, are seeking election in the 38 vacant seats for popularly elected representatives.

Lebowa has one political party only, the Lebowa People's Party, which is strongly opposed to independence. But there can be no certainty that a pro-independence faction will not emerge after the election.

Independence has been part of the "hidden agenda" in Lebowa ever since Dr Phatudi replaced the former pro-independence Chief Minister, Chief M M Matlala, in 1972.

After the 1978 general election, Chief Matlala, who had been written off as a

spent force in Lebowa politics, came within a few votes of unseating Dr Phatudi as Chief Minister. The Chief Minister is chosen by the reconstituted legislative assembly.

The question underlying the present election is whether another similar surprise challenge to Dr Phatudi is brewing.

It is an open secret that Pretoria would dearly love Lebowa, with its *de facto* population of more than 1 600 000 blacks and strategic position in the North-Eastern Transvaal, to opt for independence.

But Dr Phatudi has taken the measures this time to secure the loyalty of Lebowa's traditional leaders. He has approved a proclamation granting chiefs additional powers and a stipend of R500 a month to chiefs not nominated to the legislative assembly.

There are 127 chiefs in Lebowa. The 60 who sit in the legislative assembly are paid R673 a month and the rest R500.

Urban blacks of North Sotho origin are eligible to vote in the election.

MIKE LOUW reports that voting in the elections got off to a slow start in several areas on the Reef yesterday, according to spokesmen for the Department of Co-operation and Development.

A spokesman at the offices of the department in Johannesburg said polling started at 7am yesterday and by 4pm only one person had cast a vote at the polling station at the Nancefield Hostel in Soweto.

He said voting had been dismal and 11 voters had cast their ballots at a school in Soweto between 7am and 4pm. Another 11 had cast votes within that period at the George Goch Hostel.

The spokesman said 130 voters had turned up at the offices of the department in Market Street, Johannesburg, but only two at the Bapedi Hall in Meadowlands.

Official sources on the East Rand reported that about 85 votes had been cast by 4pm at four polling stations there.

Voting in Lebowa was said to be brisker than on the Reef.

(III) *Hausaland* Q Col. 787
Lebowa; water

23/3/83

520. Mr. F. K. MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether provision has been or is being made by his Department for the supply of additional water to the drought-stricken areas of Lebowa, if not, why not, and what the (a) nature and (b) extent of this provision?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Yes, provision has been made for Lebowa.

(a) and (b) The nature of the assistance is financial and a substantial amount will be made available to be used, *inter alia*, for sinking and equipping of boreholes, construction of pipelines and reservoirs, maintenance of dams and the acquisition of water for irrigation from the Foskop Dam Irrigation Board.

Lebowa sends 100 *Mercury* delegates to see Koornhof

7/4/83

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, has agreed to delay the transfer to KwaNdebele of land claimed by Lebowa until further talks on the matter. Dr Cedric Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa, said yesterday.

Dr Phatudi was elaborating on talks in Pretoria on Tuesday between a 100-strong Lebowa delegation and Dr Koornhof on the controversial recommendation by the Van der Walt Commission that Moutse, near Groblersdal, and nine farms in the Nebo district be ceded to KwaNdebele.

Lebowa is strongly opposed to the loss of these areas and, according to Dr Phatudi, all 100 Lebowa delegates crowded into Dr Koornhof's office and voiced their opposition to the proposed move.

Mr Hennie van der Walt, who was appointed Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Land Affairs last year, was present to hear objections to the proposals of his commission.

Territory

It proposed that KwaNdebele, designated 'homeland' of the Ndebele, be increased sixfold, partly at the expense of Lebowa through the addition of the three blocks of territory which make up Moutse and the nine farms in Nebo.

KwaNdebele opted in principle to accept 'independence' last year, but made its acceptance conditional on fulfillment of its land claims on territory in Lebowa and Bophuthatswana, as well as white-owned farms in the Groblersdal and Marble Hall districts.

The Van der Walt Commission proposals have been viewed by some ob-

servers, notably Mrs Helen Suzman of the Progressive Federal Party, as a reward to KwaNdebele for its endorsement of Pretoria's policy of creating ethnically separate 'independent' States.

Minority

Dr Phatudi said yesterday: 'We told Dr Koornhof that we could not accept the proposals. He agreed to maintain the status quo until we hold further talks on the consolidation of Lebowa next month.'

Lebowa is the designated homeland of the North Sotho but its population of about 1 500 000 includes a sizeable minority of Ndebele, who are concentrated near Potgietersrust, Zebedela and Nebo.

Dr Phatudi said of Lebowa's Ndebele: 'They are happy to be our citizens. But Pretoria does not like that. It would love to see them aligning themselves with KwaNdebele.'

He said the nine farms in Nebo should not be ceded to KwaNdebele but given to the Ndebele in Lebowa as originally planned.

Polling

Elections were held in Lebowa last month for the 40 popularly chosen seats in the 100-member Legislative Assembly. The results are still being processed. Dr Phatudi, a staunch opponent of independent ethnic States and a champion of a greater South African federation, is one of the few chief ministers to personally seek election as a popularly elected candidate.

Polling in Lebowa itself is said to have been brisk but the turnout in urban areas outside Lebowa by Lebowa's nominal citizens appears to have been minimal. In Johannesburg magisterial area, which includes Soweto, only 523 people voted.



UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
EXAMINATION ANSWER BOOK

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has ... (2) and

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7/4/83
**KwaNdebele land
deal plan frozen**

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

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DR CEDRIC PHATUDI
Proposals 'unacceptable'

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Dr Phatudi said of Lebowa's Ndebele: "They are happy to be our citizens. But Pretoria does not like that. It would love to see them aligning themselves with KwaNdebele."

The nine farms in Nebo should not be ceded to KwaNdebele but given to the Ndebele in Lebowa as originally planned, he said.

Of Dr Koornhof and Mr Van der Walt, he said: "I gained the impression that they were in favour of KwaNdebele. I put it to them they were the friends in court of KwaNdebele, but they denied it."

Elections were held in Lebowa last month for the 40 popularly chosen seats in the 100-member Legislative Assembly. The results are still being processed. Dr Phatudi, a staunch opponent of independent ethnic states and a champion of a greater South African federation, is one of the few Chief Ministers to personally seek election as a popularly elected candidate.

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NOTE CAREFULLY

- 1. The answers only on the right hand pages will be marked. The left hand pages may be used for rough work, but no credit will be given for such work.
- 2. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
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SAF 12/11/83

High interest hits Lebowa

(111)

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Recession and the accompanying rise in interest rates curtailed vital growth projects in Lebowa last year, the Lebowa Development Corporation reports.

LDC chairman Mr JH Pretorius notes in his annual report that the organisation's increased capital programme of R10,5 million was made possible only by the use of loan-aid.

"By making use of loan capital, the corporation experiences real difficulty with its development programme. Only

projects that render a yield rate higher than the cost of loan capital can be justified."

The exception to this rule was subsidisation of 19 small industries that employ 161 people.

The LDC aims to develop and secure employment for Lebowa's citizens. It also attempts to stimulate cash flow into Lebowa.

Basic statistics suggest the dimensions of the task. The 1980 census enumerated about 2,5 million Lebowa citizens, of whom fewer than 1,5 million lived in the home-

land.

There were jobs for 19 261 in Lebowa last year, while more than 98 000 worked under contract in other areas. In recent months, a trend to non-renewal of contracts has been reported.

The Lebowa corporation processed 160 applications for business loans in 1982 and 160 housing loans.

It is also assisting 26 companies to establish themselves in the homeland; to date, more than R10 million has been allocated for this.

The corporation's

directors note that the area is ill-situated for export manufacture. Many of the enterprises it supports are aimed at the local market.

The LDC is directly involved in agricultural projects, construction, baking, manufacture of sisal products and pottery. A major activity is the distribution of sorghum beer — about 1,8 million litres in 1982.

Poultry and egg-production is a new field of involvement for the LDC. It has invested R3,2 million in three such projects.

International business

Kwashiorkor soars in rural areas

Starvation as drought grips N Tvl

By LIZ MCGREGOR
Medical Reporter

THE crippling drought in South Africa is causing widespread starvation amongst rural children.

Africa too in grip of drought

NAIROBI. - Drought is causing misery in many parts of Africa taking or threatening lives drying up rivers and turning precious top-soil to dust.

From the rugged highlands of Ethiopia to the rich farmlands in southern Africa the failure of normal rains has left a stark picture of doubt and despair.

Per capita food output has declined steadily since the 1960s. Few African states feed themselves and drought will mean further reliance on food imports, a development considered dangerous by the United Nations World Food Council.

In Ethiopia, scene of a drought that killed more than 200,000 people a decade ago, highland farmers in the areas have been forced to abandon their homes and trek to relief centres.

"It is a tragedy. People are living in abject despair," said Trevor Page, head of the emergency relief section of the UN World Food Programme.

He said he had no doubt many would die from malnutrition despite an international relief operation.

The Ethiopian authorities fear that more than 3-million people may be afflicted by the failure of rains during last August's planting season.

Hunger was so acute farmers being forced to eat their seeds.

In the Northern Transvaal alone, the number of children admitted to hospitals with kwashiorkor has more than doubled as a result of drought-induced crop failure.

And authorities warn that a winter of acute starvation and rampant disease lies ahead.

The plight of farmers ruined by the drought and the loss of livestock have received widespread Press coverage. But the human tragedy being played out in the malnutrition wards of the remote "homeland" hospitals has gone largely unreported.

The combined effect of the crop failure and the retrenchment of many migrant workers as a result of the economic recession has brought thousands of rural families to the brink of starvation.

Even the temporary relief normally afforded by seasonal labour on the surrounding farms has failed because farmers ruined by drought do not need any extra labour this year.

Dr Mphahlele, Lebowe's Secretary of Health, has told the Rand Daily Mail that the late summer crops, which normally fed people during winter and were used to convert to cash for shop-bought commodities, had almost totally failed as a result of the drought.

Malnutrition had reduced resistance - particularly that of children and old people - to the usual winter infections. Illnesses such as measles, respiratory infections and malnutrition-related diseases were escalating and were more likely to be fatal, he said.

Dr Mphahlele, who is also chairman of Lebowe's

Show treat for workers

Mail Reporter

EAST RAND labour relations took a turn for the better on Saturday when a large caravan manufacturer hit on a novel idea of thanking the staff for their hard work.

As a tribute to the factory workers' efforts and to celebrate the R5-million worth of orders taken at their stand, Jurgens management arranged for all factory employees to enjoy a day at the Rand Show.

The workers were brought in by bus, given lunch boxes and shown the gleaming fruits of their labour as seen by the public.

For most, it was a brand new experience as few had visited the show before.



Is the boat complementing the lady or the lady complementing the boat? superspeedboat Toothpicker which will be used in the International Waterski

14 convicts on the run

Mail Reporter

FOURTEEN prisoners broke out of the New Johannesburg Prison on Saturday night and are still on the run, a spokesman for Prisons Headquarters confirmed yesterday.

The men, all long-term inmates, escaped by sawing

Major test for NP in Parliament

By JOHAN BATTERSBY
Political Reporter

THE Government faces another torrid ordeal in Parliament this week as all eyes focus on

in the by-election The Leader van Zyl Slabb over his motu

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Weathermen describe the drought which has hit Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Zambia and Botswana as the worst climatic disaster in the recorded history of the sub-continent.

Almost half of Zimbabwe's 7 500 000 population will get emergency government food aid this year and experts estimate the cost in relief and lost income at R555-million.

- Sapa-Reuter.

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Dr Mphahlele, who is also chairman of Lebowa's Drought Relief Committee, warned that the level of illness would increase between two and three times this winter.

Most rural settlements had no safe, piped water and no sanitary facilities. The limited water available from rivers and boreholes were likely to become polluted with the gastro-intestinal illnesses such as typhoid.

A visit by the Mail to Northern Transvaal hospitals and clinics revealed wards full of children suffering from kwashiorkor. Hospital authorities reported a two to three hundred percent increase of children suffering from kwashiorkor and malnutrition.

Lebowa's Subiaco clinic, which serves a community of about 25 000 people just south of the University of the North, has had one kwashiorkor death a week since January this year.

The usual death rate is between five and 10 a year.

The drought is evident everywhere in the wilted, scorched crops, dying trees, dried river beds and bone-thin cattle, donkeys and goats.

The water shortage is affecting even the few medical facilities that do exist in the remote rural areas. Many clinics are completely without water. Two clinics attached to the Helene Franz Hospital in Bochum in the north-western Transvaal have to fetch water daily from the hospital.

Jane Furse Hospital, which serves a community of 180 000 in Sekhukhuneland, was recently entirely without water for 72 hours.

Farmers in the area have been ruined by the intense drought of the past two years. All the dams in the area have dried up and the few boreholes that are yielding any water are rapidly drying up.



Is the boat complementing the lady or the lady complementing the boat? The superspeedboat Toothpicker which will be used in the International Water.

14 convicts on the run

Mail Reporter

FOURTEEN prisoners broke out of the New Johannesburg Prison on Saturday night and are still on the run, a spokesman for Prisons Headquarters confirmed yesterday.

The men, all long-term inmates, escaped by sawing their way through the iron bars of their cells at the prison in Doornkop, Johannesburg.

Members of the public have been warned not to approach the men.

Reports said the men knotted their blankets and sheets together to lower themselves from their cells.

The long Show ends a bit short

By DAVID CAPEL

THE 72nd Rand Show came to an end on Saturday with 51 599 people attending, bringing the total attendance figure to 864 497 — far short of the one million target, but still a new record.

This year's total topped that of last year by 31 275.

General consensus among show exhibitors, as well as some Witwatersrand Agricultural Society (WAS) officials was that the show was too long.

It should have ended at least a week ago they said.

Major test for NP in Parliament

By JOHAN BATTERSBY
Political Reporter

THE Government faces another torrid ordeal in Parliament this week as all eyes focus on the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, for the annual debate on his budget vote tomorrow — one of the major debates of the parliamentary session.

With a defensive and hesitant National Party running into increasing internal difficulties over its plans to draw coloureds and Indians into the political mainstream, the four-day Prime Minister's vote has assumed the proportions of a major test for the ruling party and its leader.

The Government has been unable to meet its own target for introducing its constitutional legislation and there is still no clarity as to whether the Bill will be introduced before the May 10 by-elections.

Mr Botha's constitutional initiatives are under siege from both left and right and there is exceptional interest in what he will have to say about his plans for a referendum and how he will handle mounting criticism over nationalist double-talk in the "battle of the berge" by-elections.

Instead of capitalising on its position of strength at the start of the session, the Government was forced on to the defensive in the February no-confidence debate as it warded off powerful Progressive Federal Party and Conservative Party attacks on its role in alleged destabilisation of the sub-continent and the abortive Seychelles coup.

It has been on the defensive ever since — particularly over the Salem incident and more recently in trying to defend double-talk by Cabinet Ministers and nationalist speakers

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More CP MP's may

Political Correspondent

THE Conservative party is planning further resignations by its MPs in conservative strongholds in a bid to block the constitutional reform plans of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

The chairman and parliamentary leader of the CP, Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, said yesterday that while no firm decisions had yet been taken it was "possible" he could resign his Lichtenburg seat —

regarded as a safe CP seat — after the referendum had been held later this year.

The disruptive effect of the Battle of the Berge by-elections has exceeded even the CP's wildest expectations.

By setting off a chain of by-elections in conservative strongholds the CP could create a recurring nightmare for the Mr Botha.

Asked if he was planning to resign his seat after the May

Breakfast Quip



Girl, 11, lives after being struc



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Thousands of Lebowa children face an ugly death

3/5/83
III

Lucas Nkemeleng (2) has swollen feet, sores on her body, her skin is peeling and she has diarrhoea — all typical symptoms of a malnourished child, suffering from acute kwashiorkor. Lucas was admitted to Groothoek Hospital in Lebowa yesterday morning, one of thousands in the same predicament. Her chances of survival are slim.

● Picture by Clive Lloyd

WINTER OF '83

LEBOWAKGOMO — Thousands of Lebowa children face death this winter because of malnutrition and related diseases, a doctor said here.

Lebowa's secretary of health, Dr M Mphahlele, said he expected a fourfold increase in admissions to hospitals as a result of malnutrition.

"I believe diseases and deaths this winter are going to be the worst we've ever had", he said.

Thousands of children may die from disease as malnourished bodies cannot fight back because of lowered resistance.

Dr Mphahlele said he expected a big rise in the number of admissions with gastroenteritis — the biggest killer of black children.

Respiratory infections like pneumonia

By Pamela Kleinot, who will be reporting from the drought-stricken areas of the Transvaal this week.

and bronchitis would also exact a heavy toll.

Other medical problems he expected were: a sharp increase in the number of patients admitted with malnutrition, including kwashiorkor and merasmus; an upsurge in the incidence of measles which is a killer of malnourished children and in many instances causes blindness; an increase in the number of children admitted with burns and scalds.

1976
1975
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Year

S.A.R.

WINTER OF '83

Pitiful scenes in Lebowan hospitals



4 MAY 1983

STAR
By Pamela Kleinot, Medical Reporter

PIETERSBURG — Some of the children in Lebowa hospitals resemble inmates of concentration camps with their emaciated bodies and scrawny arms and legs.

Others have pot-bellies, peeling skin and body sores. All are malnourished, suffering from marasmus or kwashiorkor — or both.

Doctors and nurses agree that many never reach hospital. They die and are buried in mounds of dry sand near the mud huts where they live.

Starvation has always been a major problem in South Africa's rural areas, but the situation has been exacerbated by the crippling drought over the past three years.

Doctors believe the worst is yet to come and are awaiting the avalanche of problems that winter will bring.

Many will succumb

They predict that many hungry children will succumb to diseases such as measles, pneumonia, whooping cough and bronchitis.

Several hospitals yesterday reported an increase in the number of admissions in recent weeks.

The area north-west of Pietersburg is a depressing dust-bowl of poverty, hunger and disease.

All that is visible in the parched wasteland are scrawny cattle, dying trees, mealie stalks and dried-out river beds.

For the farmers the drought spells financial disaster and bankruptcy, but for the rural black people it often means starvation as they cannot subsist off the land and have little or no money to buy food.

One of the hardest-hit hospitals visited was the Helina Franz Hospital, about 90 km from Pietersburg, where 13 cases of malnutrition were being treated. Eleven were kwashiorkor (the disease of the weaned child) and two marasmus.

Inside the ward a mother was weeping over the death of her child — the 14th victim at that hospital alone. Lindsay Modiba was only 18 months.

Overcrowding is rife with up to three children sharing a cot in the hospital, which is simply a collection of rondavels.

In addition to the malnutrition-related diseases, many cases of TB, gastro-enteritis, whooping cough and measles are also being treated.

Other Extra

A. (Cape)

South African

UNEMPLOYED

Transport and

S.A. Hairdres

National Unio

National Unio

Territorial Bodies

Miscellaneous Personal Services Incl

S.A. Domestic Workers Association

National Federation of Workers

Domestic Workers Association

Domestic Workers and Salesladies Ass

Domestic Workers

S.A. Laundry, Dry Cleaning and Dye

National Union of Laundry, Cleaning

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Laundry

Magistrate ordered to rethink sentence

By JOHN MOJAPELO
Pretoria Bureau

A LEBOWA magistrate who imposed a sentence "blended with mercy" was ordered by the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday to impose sentence afresh because the sentence he imposed was "inappropriately" lenient.

Mr Justice F H Grosskopf ruled that a fine of R250 (or 12 months' imprisonment) imposed on Pule Rexon Sedibe, 22, by an assistant magistrate of Mapulaneng, Mr C N Nkoenyane, was not in accordance with the Dangerous Weapons Act of 1968.

Section 4 (1) of the Act prescribes a compulsory sentence for anybody who is found to have used a dangerous weapon in an assault.

Sedibe, of Bosbokrand in Lebowa, was found guilty by Mr Nkoenyane of

assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm on January 24. He was found guilty of having stabbed Mr Simon Mins; the previous day with a 16cm knife.

"In my view this knife should be regarded as a dangerous weapon within the meaning of Section 4 (1)," the judge said.

He said the sentence was "inappropriate" and the R250 fine was "inappropriately low compared to a period of imprisonment of a year".

The judge said the head, left shoulder and back injuries sustained by Mr Mnisi in the attack by Sedibe were of a "serious nature". The attack was unprovoked, the judge added.

Mr P B Jacobs, Deputy Attorney-General and a senior State advocate, Mr E C J Wait, said in a statement to the judge that the sentence imposed by Mr Nkoenyane was "shockingly light".

The assault was seemingly unprovoked and tantamount to attempted murder.

The two State advocates said that even if Sedibe was a first offender the circumstances of the case justified the imposition of a stiffer penalty, and that the sentence in this particular case was "inappropriate".

"A period of a year is also inappropriately high compared to a fine of R250," the two advocates said.

In his reasons for imposing the sentence, Mr Nkoenyane said that the court felt it was proper to allow Sedibe, being a first offender, the option of a fine and a lighter sentence, though he could not be left unpunished.

"In its judicial discretion the court found the punishment fit for the accused as well as the crime, being fair to society as well as being blended with a measure of mercy," Mr Nkoenyane said.

HOMELANDS

(115)

Liberating Gazankulu

FM 10/6/83

SA's political alphabet continues to grow. The latest addition is "XXR" — standing for Ximoko Xa Rixaka, the name of Gazankulu's infant "national liberation movement."

It is not, however, a political party — something which founding president and Gazankulu chief minister Hudson Ntsanwisi feels the Shangaan-Tsonga people do not need.

However, he does claim that the XXR is hot on the heels of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement in the membership stakes: "We have been organising for just over five months and our membership is already at 12 000," he says. "We expect to have signed up between 70 000 and 100 000 members by the end of the year if we continue growing at our present rate.

"The XXR," says Ntsanwisi, "is a national, educational and cultural liberation movement for the development of the Shangaan-Tsonga people. It is a liberation movement not only in the political sense of liberation from oppressors, but also in the sense that it is a movement whereby people can be liberated from situations like hunger, ignorance, poverty and disease."

Solidarity

XXR's main aims are to foster unity and solidarity among the Shangaan-Tsonga people; to ensure an acceptance of equal opportunity by abolishing all forms of segregation and discrimination based on colour or creed; to promote worthy indigenous customs and traditions; and to ensure the observance of fundamental freedoms and human rights.

"We also are fundamentally opposed to apartheid and are not considering accepting independence. We are citizens of SA and will not abdicate our birthright as SA citizens," says Ntsanwisi.

The Star



Influx: the view from Lebowa

IT IS all very easy to talk — from the comfortable vantage point of Johannesburg or Cape Town — about the evils of uncontrolled influx into the cities. From the parched grass-roots of the black rural areas the view is not so facile. Articles in The Star yesterday described one small facet of the homeland scene: the desperate lot of a few of Lebowa's thousands of unemployed.

Day in and day out they trudge to government offices to ask about jobs, any jobs, in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area. Mostly the trip is fruitless. The four cases described were of young men in their twenties who had all been without jobs for several years. All came from families living in the direst poverty. "Only hunger reigns in the house," said one. At the other end of the scale was a partially disabled man of 59 who had spent 42 years working in Johannesburg, living in hostels, and back in Lebowa now has "absolutely nothing" to show for it — not even, as yet, a pension.

This is the cruel reality that lies behind the pass laws, out

of the view of city folk or policy planners. Are people like this really any worse off in the cities, where there is at least a better chance of regular or "informal sector" jobs, less pervasive poverty and more amenities? This is the world to which our society banishes the "illegals", the less fortunate migrants, the "surplus" blacks. Is South Africa's responsibility for them in any way diminished through pushing them out of sight?

This week Dr Piet Koornhof announced a R2 billion job programme in the homelands to curb black migration. The figure is impressive; the reality which it probably represents much less so. Decentralisation is at best a highly arguable policy economically. Last year at a business conference Mr Harry Oppenheimer said: "The top priority for economic growth and social improvement surely lies in and around the existing metropolitan areas." The money would be better spent building houses where the jobs are.

Isn't it time to get these priorities straight?

Buthelezi in cheering Lebowa Assembly:

By Dirk Nel, Northern
Transvaal Bureau

SESHEGO — The Chief Minister of kwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, was cheered in the Lebowa Legislative Assembly yesterday when he said the ANC had no mandate from the country's black community to use violence in the liberation struggle.

Dressed in colourful traditional attire, and wearing his distinctive necklace of lion claws, Chief Buthelezi also referred to Lebowa's Chief Minister Dr Cedric Phatudi as his elder brother.

He recalled the days of Sekhukune and Cetewayo when the two leaders of old shelved their differences to fight a common enemy.

It was the first time the leader of another black state had paid an official visit to the Lebowa assembly. Chief Buthelezi and Dr Phatudi hailed the event as historic.

Identifying apartheid as the common enemy, Chief Buthelezi spoke at length about black unity and the African National Congress, rejecting violence as a means to bring change in South Africa.

He said he had been repeated-

No ANC mandate for force

30/6/83 Stan

ly accused by ANC leaders of upsetting the applecart by speaking too often about non-violence, but he believed it was his democratic right to work for a new South Africa through recognised constituencies.

"The ANC has no mandate from the blacks within South Africa to pursue the liberation struggle through violent means," he said amid cheers.

Black unity did not mean the rejection of one's heritage, but blacks in this country stood together in their abhorrence of a system which denied them equal rights, he added.

"The struggle is not for an empty ideological victory. We also want to free our people from poverty and suffering. This poverty has been dramatised by the present countrywide drought," said the Chief.

He hinted at the possible use of the combined worker power of blacks to bring the country's economy to a halt, "in order to make the whites talk to us".

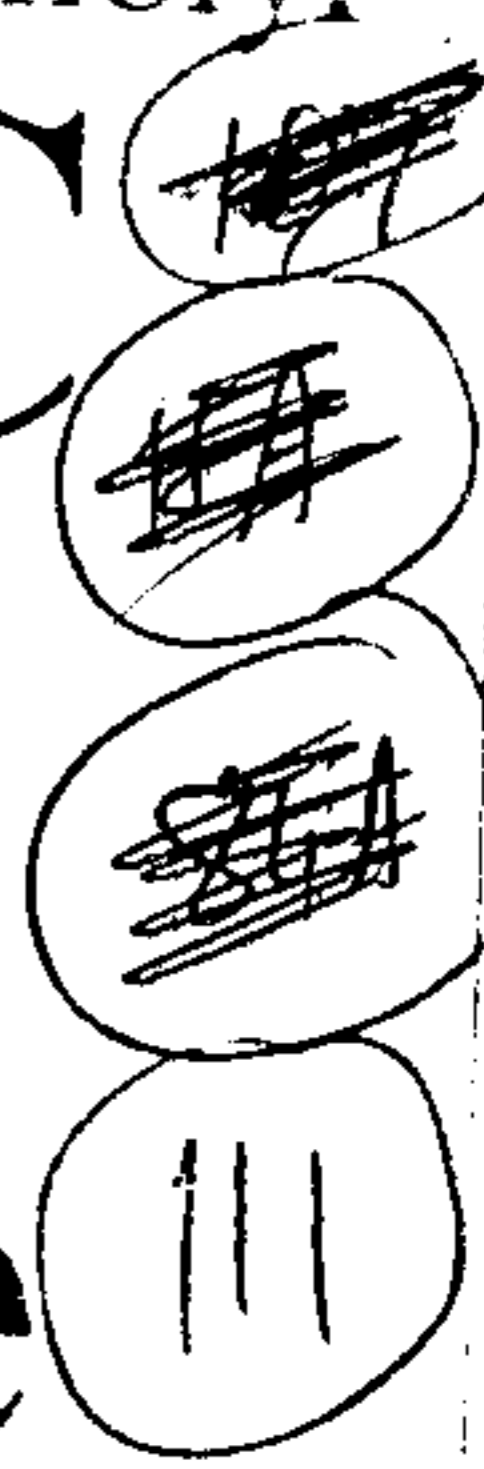
He added that in a racial war in South Africa "nobody will be the winners - there will only be ashes. We need the whites and they need us".

Chief Buthelezi also touched on the trend towards regarding disinvestment as a means of change. Rejecting such moves, he said the method was detrimental to all concerned.

"I do not criticise my brothers Robert Mugabe, Samora Machel and others for retaining their trade links with South Africa, because they recognise the realities of providing food and employment for their people," he said.

Chief Buthelezi called for a total rejection of the Government's proposed new constitutional deal, saying it was based on racism.

He believed blacks would reject the plan even if it included a fourth parliamentary chamber for blacks.



'Brothers' fight common enemy



CHEERED: Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, received an enthusiastic welcome when he addressed members of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly in Seshego on Wednesday.

Dressed in colourful traditional attire, and wearing his distinctive necklace of lion claws, Chief Buthelezi referred to Lebowa's Dr Cedric Phatudi as "my elder brother," and recalled the days of Sekhukhune and Cetewayo, when the two leaders of old sheaved their differences, to "fight a common enemy."

It was the first time the leader of another black state had paid an official visit to the Lebowa Assembly, and both Dr Phatudi and Chief Buthelezi hailed the occasion as truly historic.

Identifying the apartheid system as "the common enemy," Chief Buthelezi spoke at length about black unity and the African National Congress, while rejecting violence as a means for bringing change in South Africa.

He said he had been repeatedly accused by ANC leaders of "upsetting the apple cart" by speaking too often about non-violence, but he believed it was his democratic right to work for a new South Africa through recognised constituencies.

"The ANC has no mandate for the blacks within South Africa to pursue the liberation struggle through violent means," he said amid cheers.

He hinted at the possible use of the combined worker power of blacks to bring the country's economy to a halt "in order to make the whites talk to us."

"But in a racial war in South Africa, nobody will be the winners - there will only be ashes. We need the whites and they need us," he continued.

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Chief Buthelezi called for a total rejection of the Government's proposed new constitutional deal, saying it was based on racism.

He believed blacks would reject the plan even if it included a fourth parliamentary chamber for blacks, because the chief cornerstone would still be apartheid.

"Whites are also Africans, and we all have the same destiny," he remarked.

Although a fully democratic society had not yet been created in South Africa, Chief Buthelezi said he was more optimistic about this than ever before.

*** LIST OF SPSS EXERCISES AVAILABLE FOR PURCHASE THROUGH THE PRESS ***

FORM NO. 150 THE REQUEST FOR SPECIFICATION LIST IS INCOMPLETE

Drought relief for Lebowa

Handwritten notes: (111), ~~3~~ ~~several~~ ~~7-8~~ Sowetan 5/7/83

ONE OF South Africa's biggest supermarkets, OK Bazaars, has donated R100 000 food products to be distributed by the Red Cross and Operation Hunger to the needy in drought-stricken areas.

In a statement OK Bazaars says its donation of food products has been selected by a panel of nutritionists, including Red Cross president, Dr Pieter Smit.

OK is one of South Africa's private sectors that have become increasingly involved in drought relief, with money, foods, goods and skills being donated by a wide variety of companies.

Other concerns which have donated large amounts include Checkers, the Premier Group, Pick 'n Pay, the Employment Bureau of Africa and the SA Sugar Association.

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

A measure of the drought disaster can be gauged from isolated statistics which show that in KaNgwane 11 000 peasant farmers face starvation in their plots and in Kwazulu, Operation Hunger usually funds a feeding scheme for over 30 000 children.

OK says the first truckload of 5 000 kg of food — the equivalent of 9 000 tins and jars divided equally across the six selected food products was delivered on June 22 to the Jane Furse Hospital in Lebowa.

It provided this area, one of the worst affected by the drought, with 30 000 highly nutritive meals.

Dr A Makunyane, Director of Health in Lebowa accepted the donation from OK's director Dr Alan Fabig.

The next truckload will be dispatched next month.

HELP: OK Bazaars director Mr Alan Fabig hands over food products to Dr Abner Makunyane, Director of Health for Lebowa.



Another row looms over Lebowa

111 D. Dispatch
9/7/83

JOHANNESBURG — The Government is heading for another Ingwavuma-type legal wrangle, this time over a decision to cede part of Lebowa to KwaNdebele — the tiny northern Transvaal homeland which has opted for "independence".

The Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, said yesterday he had instructed his lawyers this week to contest the validity of a 1980 proclamation which excised the Moutse district near Groblersdal from Lebowa and placed it under full control of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Consolidation of KwaNdebele is due to be finalised on Wednesday

according to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

Dr Phatudi said he decided to proceed with legal action after it became clear at recent talks in Pretoria that the government had made up its mind on Moutse.

"I have done all in my power to avoid this course of events, but it is now imperative that I do so because all alternatives (to reverse the excision) have been unsuccessful," he said.

He had the full backing of his people, and of whites "aware of the facts".

The battle to retain Moutse began when it was excised in 1980.

A legal authority said the case would probably depend on what consultations had taken place between Lebowa and Pretoria before the 1980 proclamation, and the attitude with which Pretoria approached the talks.

In 1981 Dr Koornhof

was confronted by a crowd of between 2 000 to 10 000 people at Moutse who said they would neither be moved from their homes nor incorporated into KwaNdebele.

White farmers in the areas bordering KwaNdebele, are also opposed to aspects of the consolidation plan which have been revealed to them.

A spokesman for farmers in the Groblersdal area, Mr Andries Kotze, said they were opposed to the incorporation into KwaNdebele of land around the main road to Pretoria "right from the beginning."

At least 90 per cent of people in the district were concerned about the security aspect of having to travel through black controlled territory, he said.

The final consolidation plan is expected to increase the size of KwaNdebele from 103 000 ha to 350 000 ha.

Dr Koornhof could not be contacted for comment last night.

PW to tackle ^{all} Lebowa ^{now} ^{18/7/83} wrangle

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Political Correspondent

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, will meet in Pretoria on August 2 in a last ditch attempt to avoid what could become a fierce legal battle over the Government's decision to cede a part of Lebowa to neighbouring KwaNdebele which is due to become "independent" soon.

Dr Phatudi told the Rand Daily Mail in an interview earlier this month he had instructed his legal representatives to contest the validity of a 1980 Government proclamation which excised the Moetsi district near Groblersdal from Lebowa and placed it under the direct control of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

A legal authority told the Mail this month the situation could lead to a legal wrangle similar to the one over the Government's unsuccessful efforts to cede the Ingwavuma region of KwaZulu to Swaziland in 1981.

Dr Phatudi confirmed yesterday he had requested the meeting with Mr Botha because he wanted to tell him of the "difficulties" that could arise if the Government proceeded with its plans to give Moetsi to KwaNdebele.

Consolidation of KwaNdebele was due to be finalised last week according to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, but no announcement of the final plan was made.

Dr Koornhof is on an overseas visit, and neither of his deputies, Dr George Morrison and Mr Hennie van der Walt, could be contacted yesterday.

Dr Phatudi said he decided to proceed with legal action in the Moetsi case after all other steps to change the Government's mind had failed.

The battle to retain Moetsi as part of Lebowa has been going on since it was excised in 1980.

Dr Phatudi said yesterday the mood of the people in the region was "very angry" and he warned there could be trouble if the area was incorporated into KwaNdebele.

The final KwaNdebele consolidation plan is expected to vastly increase the size of the homeland.

To add to the Government's problems, many of the white farmers in the region are objecting strongly to the prospect of the main road to Pretoria being included in an "independent" KwaNdebele.

Minister sued over livestock

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

A QUARREL between members of the Seleka tribe and their chief, who is Minister of Justice in Lebowa, has led to a decision by a tribesman to sue the Minister for R1 500 for the alleged unlawful confiscation of cattle and goats.

Nearly 410 family heads of the Seleka tribe have tried for five years to persuade Chief Zacharia Seleka to call a meeting of the tribe to hear their grievances, particularly their fears that their identity as Batswana is threatened by the Lebowa government.

Lebowa is the designated "homeland" of the Bapedi, and the Seleka tribe, say some of its leaders, is worried because identity books issued by the Lebowa authorities identify their children as Bapedi rather than Batswana.

They are also anxious because Setswana is not recognised as an official language in Lebowa, which means it is not a language of instruction in Lebowa schools.

They have submitted several written requests to Chief Seleka to arrange a meeting of the tribe.

Instead, however, one of their elected leaders, Mr Edward Masenya, has been banished from the tribal home near Ellisras and "ordered to move his belongings from the area of his birth".

Last year he was arrested and sentenced to prison under the Riotous Assemblies Act for addressing a meeting of tribesmen "under a maroela tree". He was acquitted on appeal, however.

After he was ordered out of his tribal home he sold his cattle and goats to a fellow tribesman, Mr Moses Maletle. The animals were later confiscated and impounded by Lebowa authorities, which led to the decision to sue the Lebowa Minister of Justice, the local magistrate and the local poundmaster for R1 500.



Runner Bruce Fordyce, centre, must have a built-in computer to run road. So IBM recognised his abilities when their marketing director handed him a cheque for R1 000, watched by Mr Dick Welch, chairman of the

Puzzle over tax on pe

By GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

LEADING businessmen are puzzled that after nearly five years of pondering over the taxing of fringe benefits, the Government still cannot make a positive statement about its introduction.

Earlier this week the Director-General of Finance, Dr Joep de Loor, denied a report that the tax would be introduced from the start of the 1984-85 tax year. He said the decision was one for the Cabinet to make.

And yesterday the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, was equally vague. He told the Rand Daily Mail he was still awaiting the report of the commission of MPs which investigated the evaluation of perks for tax purposes.

Businessmen said the hesitation about committing the Government to an implementation date was "incomprehensible".

The Minister knew, they said, that organ-

ised commerce and industry principle of the tax a long

A draft report and draft amend the Income Tax Act studied by the commission

A Sapa report on March 29 Minister as saying contrary the fringe benefit tax had

Legislation, he said, could early the next year to take effect - the present tax year.

The Minister then added commission's report was accepted needed could be introduced year (1983) to ensure the took effect from March 1, 1984 tax year.

Then in his Budget speech year the Minister said that about to complete its report.

He did not foresee that any implemented before March

Journalists p against deter

Mail Reporter

MEMBERS of Swaziland's National Association of Journalists yesterday sent a delegation to the Royal Residence to protest against the detention of the editor of the Times of Swaziland, Mr James Dlamini.

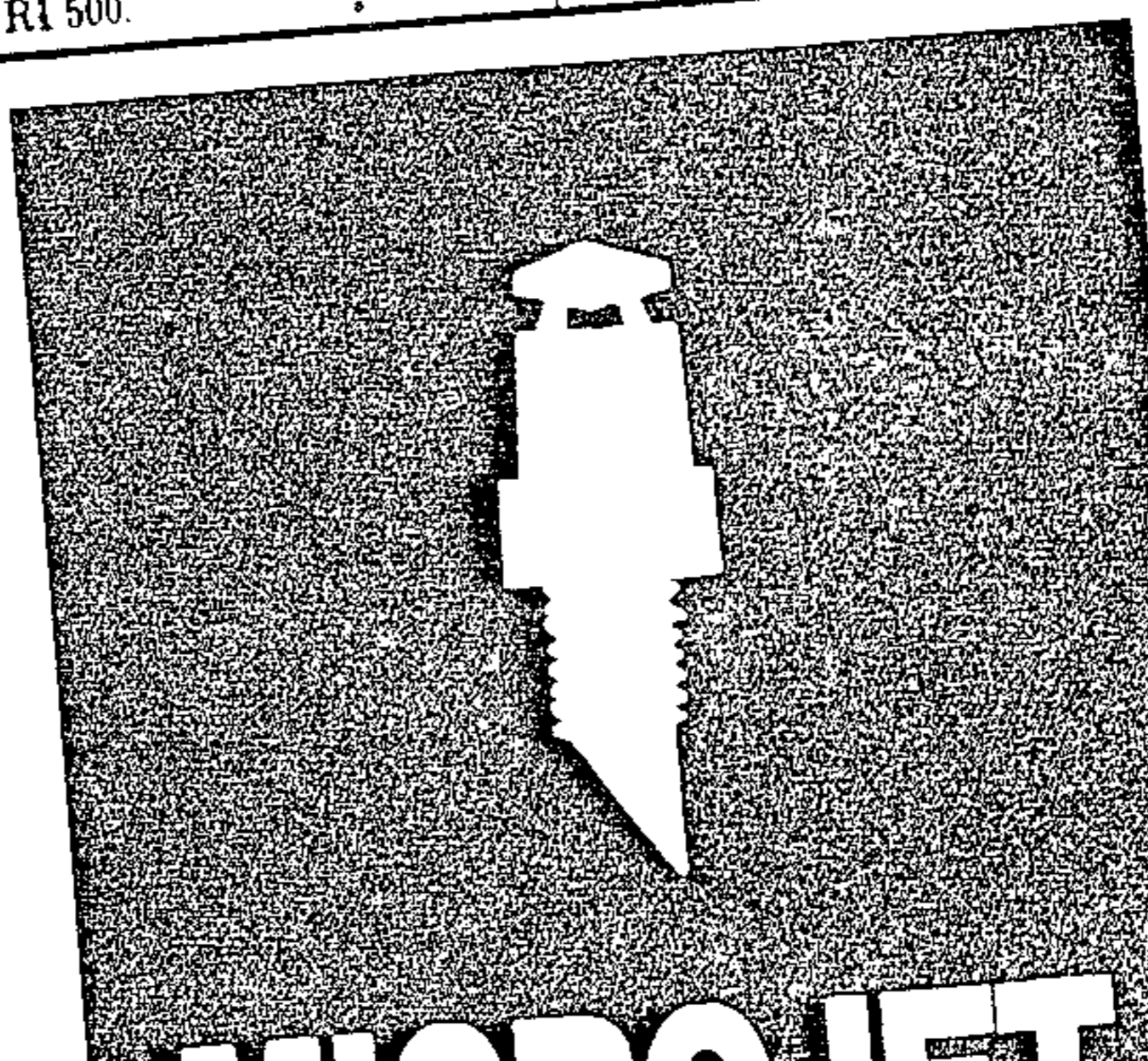
Mr Dlamini was picked up by security police this week and detained at Lobamba Police Station.

Apart from being editor of the Times of Swaziland, he is also the secretary general of Swaziland National Association of Journalists.

The delegation comprised the association's executive committee, including Jabu Ndlovu, who yesterday expressed his protest to the

Mr Dlamini follows a similar protest by the Times of Swaziland in 1973.

The committee intends to



111 122 RQM 23/7/83

Land issue may go to court

PIETERSBURG. — Lebowa was prepared to take the South African Government to court over the KwaNdebele land deal, the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, said yesterday.

Dr Phatudi said his government was prepared to meet the SA Government in court over the proposed inclusion of the Moutse area into KwaNdebele.

He also said he was going

to meet the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, in Pretoria on August 2, but was not prepared to comment further.

The KwaNdebele government is also not happy with the land deal announced on Thursday.

KwaNdebele's Chief Minister, Mr S S Skosana, said yesterday he was very disappointed with the exclusion of certain fertile farms in the final consolidation plan.

A source close to the KwaNdebele government said the land deal could prove an obstacle in the homeland's opting for independence.

Although there had not been any hint of a shift from Mr Skosana's earlier decision to opt for independence, the mood among other senior government officials was that the independence issue be played down. — Sapa.

Lebowa opposes new land deal

25/7/83
Sowetan
THE Lebowa government was prepared to take the South African Government to court over the KwaNdebele land deal, the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, said at the weekend.

Dr Phatudi said his government was prepared to meet the Central Government in court over the proposed inclusion of the Moutse area into KwaNdebele.

He also said he was going to meet the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, in Pretoria on August 2 but was not prepared to comment further until the meeting had taken place.

The KwaNdebele Government is also not happy with the land deal announced on Thursday.

KwaNdebele's Chief Minister, Mr S S Skosana, said he was "very disappointed" with the exclusion of certain fertile farms in the final consolidation plan.

A source close to the KwaNdebele Government said the land deal could prove an obstacle in the "homeland's" opting for "independence". — Sapa.

PW¹¹¹ and Phatudi¹¹¹ hold land¹¹¹ talks

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Political Correspondent

THE Prime Minister Mr P W Botha, and the Chief Minister of Lebowa Dr Cedric Phatudi, will hold talks in Pretoria today in an effort to avoid a court battle over the excision of a part of Lebowa.

If the talks fail, the Government may face another Ingwavuma-type legal wrangle.

Dr Phatudi requested today's meeting as a last ditch attempt to resolve the issue out of court.

In the meantime, his legal representatives are preparing papers to present to court in case today's talks fail.

They plan to contest the validity of a 1980 proclamation which excised the Moutse District, near Groblersdal, from Lebowa and placed it under the control of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

The Government intends to cede the area to KwaNdebele, which is due to become "independent" soon.

In a recent interview with the Rand Daily Mail, Dr Phatudi said he decided on legal action when it became clear that Pretoria had made up its mind on Moutse.

"I have done all in my power and taken all reasonable steps to avoid this course of events. I have not hastened to it. But it is now imperative that I do so because all alternatives have been unsuccessful," he said.

Last month, the Government announced part of the final consolidation plan for KwaNdebele, but apparently withheld any announcement on Moutse until after today's talks.



...d at bar serving in Charley's Bar at the Carlton Hotel last night. ... this week and the hotel has undertaken to donate 25c for every Sainsbury and Paul Ditchfield are on duty tonight, Bill Jones and ... and Gordon Mulholland will be pouring drinks on Friday night.

Picture GREG ENGLISH

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Bombings in SA climb past the 50 mark

ed bombs went off at a Durban railway station and the offices of the Department of Co-operation and Development in Evander was wrecked, and there was an attempt to hit the Sasol III water pipeline in Swanda

- In November 1981 a Swaziland border house occupied by the South African Defence Force was attacked and destroyed in a rocket and grenade attack.
- In the same month the Orlando Magistrate's Court was bombed and four Russian limpet mines blew up the Rusky power sub-station in Pretoria
- The last month of the year saw three more blasts — at the offices of the Chief Commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development in Cape Town at a Pretoria sub-station and at the Eastern Cape Administration building in East London

... court and in October three bombs at the Drakensberg Administration Board office in Maritzburg

- In November last year blasts severely damaged a fuel storage depot at Mkuze.
- In December came the four explosions at the Koeberg nuclear power plant
- In the same month a blast at the Southern Free State Administration Board building in Bloemfontein left one dead and 70 injured
- In January this year a bomb went off at administrative buildings in Port Elizabeth and in the next month 76 people were hurt when a bomb went off at the Free State Administration Board offices
- In March a bomb on the railway line near Bloemfontein damaged a coach.
- In March and April bombs went off in the Supreme

Govt agrees to defer cession of Moutse area

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

A MORATORIUM on the transfer of the precincts of Moutse to KwaNdebele was agreed to during discussions in Pretoria yesterday.

The talks held between the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha and the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, were held at the latter's request.

Dr Phatudi has frequently protested to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, against the proposed incorporation of Moutse into KwaNdebele.

A statement issued by Mr Botha after the four-hour session with Dr Phatudi made it clear the two men will meet again to discuss the future of Moutse and that the pending cession of Moutse to KwaNdebele will be deferred until then.

After recording that Dr Koornhof was present at the talks, Mr Botha said: "We had open-hearted discussions with one another and reciprocal proposals were made. We agreed to consider the proposals and to hold further discussions later."

No details were obtainable on the nature of the proposals made by the two sides.

Situated near Gubbiersdal and adjacent to the present borders of KwaNdebele, Moutse is the traditional home of the BaNtwane tribe, who claim sovereignty over the Ndebele and who are

strongly opposed to any incorporation of their territory into KwaNdebele. The matter is because KwaNdebele has opted for independence.

The offer to move the BaNtwane who are reported to number about 7000 to two farms at Immerpan, 80km away has been vigorously rejected.

The atmosphere at a recent meeting addressed by Dr Koornhof in Moutse is said to have turned ugly when he spelt out the options before the BaNtwane either to remain in Moutse under the sovereignty of KwaNdebele or to move to the Immerpan farms.

These proposals were presumably modified by Mr Botha and Dr Koornhof at yesterday's meeting.

Dr Phatudi has consistently opposed the proposed cession of Moutse, which was excised from Lebowa in 1980 and placed directly under the Department of Co-operation and Development — presumably as a prelude to its inclusion into KwaNdebele.

The granting of more land to KwaNdebele — 35 white farms in the region as well as Moutse — are earmarked for transfer — as seen by political observers as a "reward" for its decision to opt for independence.

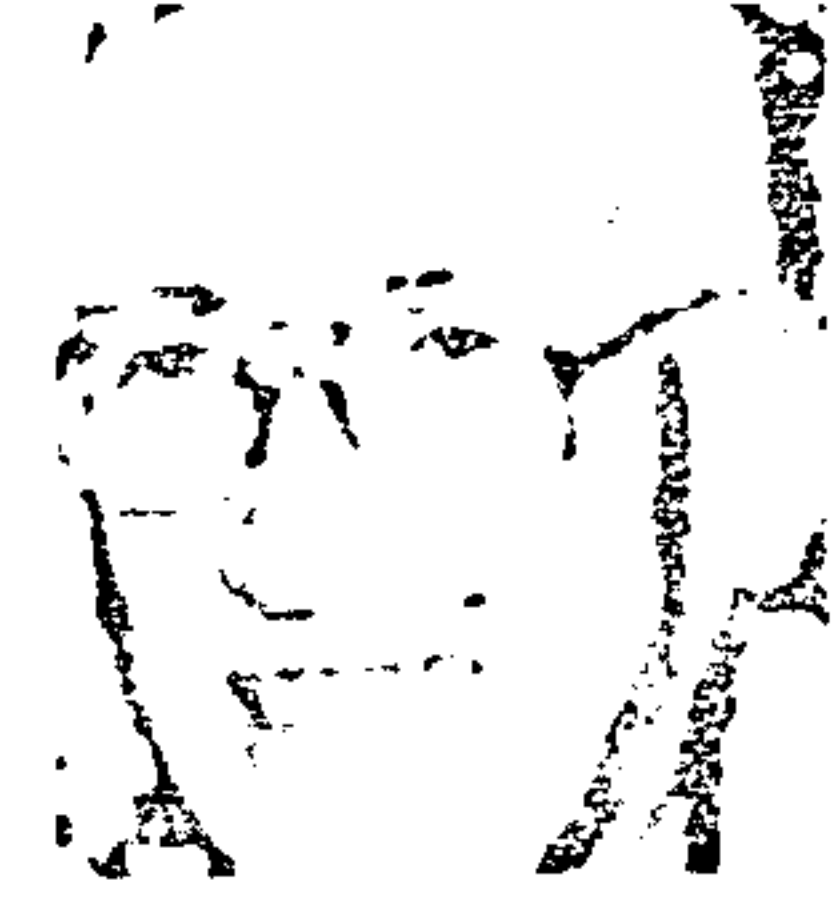
Mrs Helen Suzman, of the Progressive Federal Party, has said transfer of Moutse to KwaNdebele would be in total contradiction of Pretoria's "professed concern with ethnicity".

Employers invited to housing meeting

TOP-LEVEL representatives of organised commerce and industry have been invited to a meeting on housing with the Minister of Community Development, Mr S F Kotze, in Pretoria on Friday.

The first issue of a newsletter, published by the department and aimed at telling employers how they can assist their employees in obtaining housing, will be launched at the meeting.

Mr Anton Fuchs, public relations officer of the Department of Community Development, told HOMEFRONT yesterday that top-level representatives of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, the Federated Chamber of Industries, the Afrikaanse



MR S F KOTZE
To make statement

BONE-DRY autumn winds sweep down from the Drakensberg mountains, whipping the dust across the sun-parched lands of Lebowa, covering the thin stunted crops that would have fed the cattle, that would have fed the people.

The river winding through the hills around Lasthoop stands dry, with only the high walls to attest to what the waters can do. The South African rainy season has passed and there is no water.

Late winter has come to the southern homelands and death in Lebowa is a constant of Southern Africa.

in Gazankulu to the east, Venda to the north and other "independent homelands" to the south, the cattle are already dying and the children are slowly starving to death.

"I used to have maybe five or 10 deaths a year," said Sister Francesca Sehone at the Subiaco clinic. "Now I have one a week."

At Blouberg 192km north-west beneath the Drakensberg mountains, Nurse Gloria Sefefein, who works in a hospital run by the Lebowa Government, gives similar figures.

"Three children died from kwashiorkor—a disease of malnutrition—last week," she said. "It's three times as bad as last year, and it's going to get worse."

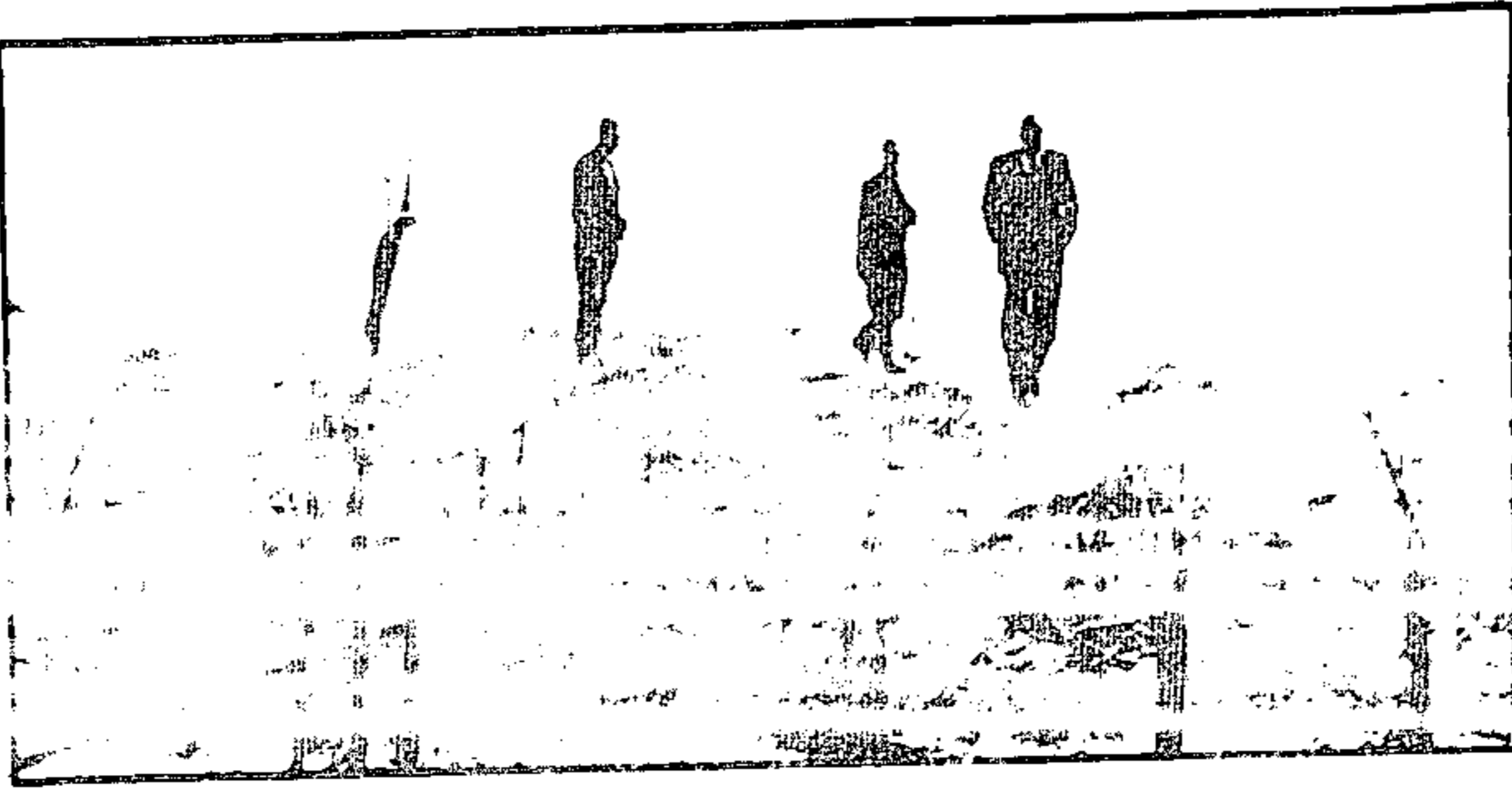
You hear that phrase — "it's going to get worse" — again and again, from doctors, nurses, church and government officials, health workers. At each clinic and hospital the scene is the same.

Mothers sit on gray concrete floors holding or watching their babies cry and get sick, waiting for the nurse or doctor when there is one — to say that their child will live or their child will die.

There is no accurate count

The winter of impending death

ROM 3/8/83



From LEIGHTON MARK in Laastehoop

of the children who have already died from kwashiorkor and marasmus, the diseases of the impoverished, the signs of malnutrition and starvation.

Numbers represent only those children seen by health workers, not children whose parents live too far from doctors or who cannot afford treatment or a visit to village witchdoctors for a cure.

But Mr T Vergani, a malnutrition expert at the University of Stellenbosch, says 2 900 000 children are affected in South Africa alone. Of those, 1 500 000 are said to be suffering from second-degree malnutrition.

Approximately every third black child under the age of 15 in South Africa is malnourished," Mr Vergani said in a 42-page study. He defines malnutrition as an insufficient intake of protein and or calories.

The two most common forms, kwashiorkor and marasmus, are caused by a protein-deficient diet.

All over the country children with matchstick legs sit or lie staring blankly into space, their joints and sometimes their stomachs swollen, their growth slowed. Their muscles have begun to waste away and in some cases they suffer from brain damage.

If they survive the lack of protein they face the traditional childhood diseases. Even a cough can be fatal to a malnourished child.

"Children do die of whooping cough, from pneumonia and gastroenteritis," said Dr Machupye Mphahlele, Lebowa Secretary of Health. "Because of poor nutrition we expect diseases like measles to be more widespread, and the complications that are associated with it to be more widespread."

Father B Verteuten's office at the Fatima Catholic mission south-west of Bochum overlooks mission grounds which are a desert. Only a few scrub trees break the desolation that spreads across the veld.

Yet here there is water in a single well 300m deep. It gives the mission enough for drinking and for bathing the 210 children in its care. There is food for the children.

"But, honestly, it's not enough," the Belgian priest said. "Some bread and peanut butter or jam, some soft porridge in the morning and some milk."

The children come from villages like Matata, where three-quarters of the people live on government old-age pensions. There is no work because white-owned farms in the area no longer have need for labour, since nothing will grow.

"There is starvation," Father Verteuten said. "The workers can't get work and so they have only some porridge and a small cup of water, or some tea and sugar and a slice of bread maybe twice a week."

If a bit of rain came, then they could plant vegetables. That would help. But it only rained three times last year.

And now — nothing, nothing, nothing."

The governments of Lebowa and South Africa and relief agencies are trying to provide drought relief. South Africa has given Lebowa R6 700 000 for drought aid, with 90% to be used for finding water and feeding cattle, the rest for food.

The Lebowa Ministry of Health has increased immunisation programmes for childhood diseases. Three welfare organisations — the Red Cross, Operation Hunger and World Vision — have combined forces to better coordinate their efforts.

But for 16-month-old Gilbert Malera, the aid may be too late. Gilbert lies in the Lebowa hospital in southern Lebowa, showing all the signs of kwashiorkor. A mother sits by his head.

Among 70 other children in the hospital wards.

The gray dimly-lit room is full of mothers and empty of hope.

The hospital is admitting patients at twice the 1982 rate. The number of kwashiorkor patients jumped 50% in a month. Doctors say one-third may never return home. Deaths are up by half.

As throughout the region, doctors say they only see a percentage of the total number of actual cases.

The area around Jane Furse has signs of water, there is still some ground vegetation. But here the misery of drought is the lack of work, meaning no money to buy food.

As in other South African homelands, many of the workers depend on farm work. Now there is little need for workers on the farms. And at home, as Father Verteuten said, "planting is in vain".

"This is a very rich land," Dr H Mphahlele said. "But the source of life is water, and we do need the water."

So the Martian-red dust blows across the parched veld for the third year. South African experts predict Lebowa will receive less than 3mm to 5mm of rain this winter. The people will die. — UPI.

Govt move to dodge courts

111 RSM 10/8/83

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Political Correspondent

THE Government is pushing a law through Parliament which effectively circumvents the Ingwavuma court decision and empowers the authorities to excise part of Lebowa and deny the homelands' recourse to the courts.

The measure is contained in the Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill which had its Second Reading in the Assembly yesterday.

A nominated member of the official Opposition, Professor Nic Olivier, said in the debate on the Bill that the sovereignty of Parliament was being used to get around the Appeal Court decision in the Ingwavuma case where it was found that the Government could not excise the Ingwavuma district of Kwazulu in the way that it had done.

The district at issue in the current case is Moutse in Lebowa. It was excised by Government proclamation in 1980 and the intention was to incorporate it into KwaNdebele.

But sustained opposition from the Lebowa Government and ultimately a threat to take the matter to court in what could have resulted in another Ingwavuma-type decision seems to have prompted the Government to seek another way of achieving the excision, opposition MPs said yesterday.

The measure in the Bill repeals the 1980 proclamation and effectively excises the Moutse district from Lebowa retrospectively

to the same date as the original proclamation.

Mr Olivier said in the debate he was "shocked" by the manner in which it was being done and also because details had not been given to Parliament.

He said an Act of Parliament took precedence over a proclamation. In his Second Reading speech on the Bill, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, had not once referred to the opposition of the Lebowa Government to the excision of Moutse, Mr Olivier said.

The constitution of national states made specific provision for consultation between the Government and the authority in the national state before an area was excised. He had now come to the conclusion that such consultation had not taken place before the 1980 proclamation, he said.

Dr Koornhof said in the debate yesterday that the Moutse issue was "very sensitive" and said he would introduce an amendment to the Bill so that the measure affecting the district would not automatically become operative when the Bill as a whole became operative.

The Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, held talks on the Moutse issue with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, in Pretoria on August 2.

Mr Botha had agreed to visit the area and Dr Phatudi had agreed to shelve his plans to take the matter to court. It was also agreed that the legislation currently before the Assembly would proceed, Dr Koornhof said.

Family risks drowning in Mozambique escape

Pretoria Bureau

A ROMANIAN family that had a dangerous and watery escape from Mozambique has entered South Africa illegally and applied for temporary residence, the Director-General of Internal Affairs, Mr S S van der Merwe, announced in Pretoria yesterday.

The family consists of a veterinary surgeon employed under contract in Mozambique, his wife and two sons aged 14 and 15. The family has not been named.

Sapa reports that the wet and bedraggled family of four walked, waded and swam for almost 15km along the border, often having to

brought into contact with the proper authorities but last night he refused to discuss their plight because he felt at this stage a newspaper story would affect them adversely.

It is believed the father planned his escape from communism for five years without telling his family.

As a vet he could more or less choose where he wanted to work in the communist world and he came to Mozambique.

After working long enough to qualify for leave he flew out his wife and two sons from Romania and took them on holiday to Ponta de Ouro, just across the border from Kosi Bay.

He said for their accom-

ing party that they had walked along the beach. At times this became impassable and that had to take to the sea and wade. On one of these occasions his mother was nearly swept out to sea and had to be rescued.

Mr Van der Merwe said in Pretoria: "A comprehensive investigation has been conducted into the circumstances of the family's arrival in South Africa. It is clear asylum is not involved since they were not refugees."

Temporary residence had been granted in terms of the Aliens Act and should the father wish to take up employment, the issue of a work permit would be considered, Mr Van der Merwe said.

The family is presently living with a Romanian immigrant family which has acquired South African citizenship.

"They are now considering their future plans and have expressed that wish that no publicity be given their arrival in South Africa."

WEDNESDAY, 10 AUGUST 1983

(2) No. Members of the Lebowa Legislative Assembly have been furnished with copies of the report and the matter will further be dealt with by the Lebowa Government.

-Indicates translated version.

(111)

~~E. J. J. Olivier~~ Hansard

For oral reply:

10/8/83

Q. 61. 1843

(3) No

Commission of Inquiry into the Alleged Embezzlement of Government Funds in the Department of Finance and Economic Affairs of the Lebowa Government

*1 Prof. N. J. J. OLIVIER asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

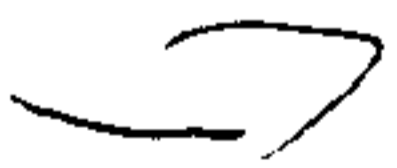
(1) Whether the Commission of Inquiry into the Alleged Embezzlement of Government Funds in the Department of Finance and Economic Affairs of the Lebowa Government appointed by Notice 904 of 1980 in *Government Gazette* No. 7333 of 12 December 1980 has completed its inquiry, if not, when is the Commission expected to complete its work; if so,

(2) whether this report will be laid upon the Table in Parliament, if not, why not; if so, when;

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

-The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

(1) Yes



Koornhof denies dodging courts

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Political Reporter

THE Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, yesterday denied he was using Parliament to deliberately prevent another Ingwavuma-type court battle over the excision of land.

Speaking at a Press conference in Cape Town, Dr Koornhof rejected Opposition allegations that by making a law to allow the Government to excise the Moutse district of Lebowa, he was purposely placing the matter above the jurisdiction of the courts, and thereby preventing a possible rejection by the courts of the Government's action — as happened in the Ingwavuma case.

The Moutse district was originally excised by proclamation in 1980, but a Bill introduced into Parliament by Dr Koornhof makes the excision an Act of Parliament retrospective to the same date as the original proclamation.

The Lebowa Government is strongly opposed to the excision of Moutse which is likely to be incorporated into KwaNdebele

Dr Koornhof said yesterday the measure in the Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill to excise Moutse was "certainly not" to circumvent a court case.

The Government was "bent on trying to resolve the matter in a friendly and amicable way. I think an equitable solution can be achieved and that the matter can be resolved, perhaps in the next couple of months".

The Moutse and Ingwavuma issues were not the same. If the Government had wanted to it could have passed legislation to excise Ingwavuma at the time, he said.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has undertaken to visit the Moutse area after the current parliamentary session and the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, has agreed to stop a court action he was planning in an attempt to reverse the excision of 1980.

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER (for
the Prime Minister):

≠Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

Prime Minister:

①①① Howard
Q. 61-1877
Moutse area 17/8/83

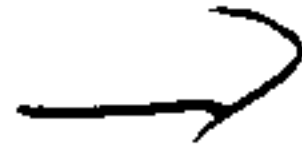
*1. Mr. P. G. SOAL asked the Prime
Minister:

- (1) Whether he recently held talks with
the Lebowa Government concerning
the Moutse area; if so, on what date
or dates;
- (2) whether proposals were put forward
by the parties to these talks; if so,
what was the nature of the proposals;
- (3) whether further talks are to be held
on the matter; if so, (a) when and (b)
who will be present at these talks?

(1) The hon. member is referred to the
press release immediately after the
discussions with Dr. Phatudi on
2 August 1983 as well as the speech
in the House of Assembly delivered
by my colleague the Honourable
Minister of Co-operation and Devel-
opment on 9 August 1983.

(2) Falls away.

(3) Fall away.



filled with seawater in order to maintain the balance of the vessel. Those vessels are free to sail wherever they want to.

Mr. R. R. HULLLEY: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the reply given by the hon. the Minister, is it the hon. the Minister's intention, in the light of recent events, to review the distance from shore that these tankers are allowed to sail?

The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, it is the idea to review the whole situation in this regard. Once that has been done I undertake to inform the hon. member of the decisions taken.

Hansen and 19/8/83
Pietermaritzburg: shooting incident
Q. Col. 1915
 *11. Mr. G. B. D. MCINTOSH asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No. 13 on 27 April 1983, the Attorney-General has reached a decision in connection with the shooting incident in Pietermaritzburg on 12 March 1983; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that he will reach a decision; if so, what is the nature of the decision?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

Yes. The Attorney-General declined to institute any prosecution and ordered that an inquest be held. These proceedings have been postponed till 29 September 1983.

Hansen and 19/8/83
Transkei: debts owing by local authorities
Q. Col. 1915
 *12. Mr. D. J. N. MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No. 119 on 17 February 1983, a decision has yet been reached on the representations made by the Transkei Municipal Association in connection with debts owing by local authorities in Transkei to the Public Debt Commissioners; if not, why not; if so, what was the (a) nature of and (b) reason for the decision?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION:

Yes.

(a) As agreed between both the Transkei and RSA Governments, and amount of R800 000 will be earmarked for this purpose in the additional Transkei budget for 1983-84.

(b) Because there is merit in the request from the Transkei Municipal Association that such debts, which arose prior to independence, be settled. The income basis for 1983-84 of Transkei is also of such a nature that there is room for provision to be made for the payment of such debts on behalf of the local authorities.

*13. Mr. E. J. LE ROUX: Posts and Telecommunications: Reply standing over.

Union Buildings: offices of members of Cabinet

*14. Mr. F. J. LE ROUX asked the Minister of Community Development:

(1) Whether any members of the Cabinet are still accommodated in offices in the Union Buildings;

(2) whether any alterations of or renovations to the office accommodation for members of the Cabinet in the Union Buildings are envisaged; if so, (a) why and (b) what (i) is the nature of these alterations or renovations and (ii) will be the cost involved?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

(1) The Hon. the Prime Minister, the hon. the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning and the hon. the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information.

(2) No alterations or repairs to the offices of the aforementioned Members of the Cabinet are envisaged. A

need however exists for conference facilities and the necessary amenities. The provision of these facilities is receiving attention.

Hansen and Q. Col. 1917
(Chuniespoort/Zebediela mountain range: farms)
Q. Col. 1918/83
 *15. Dr. W. J. SNYMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether the farms north of the Chuniespoort/Zebediela mountain range which are at present being leased by the South African Development Trust are required by his Department for leasing to parties other than White farmers; if so, (a) who are the parties concerned and (b) at what percentage of the purchase price is the land to be leased to these parties;

(2) whether the same leasing conditions will apply as those that applied in respect of White farmers; if not, (a) why not and (b) in what respects will the leasing conditions differ;

(3) whether he intends transferring this land to Lebowa; if so, when;

(4) whether the total area of Lebowa will then still be within the 1936 quota?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) and (b). No. It has been decided that farms in the area concerned be handed over to the Corporation for Economic Development for development purposes.

(2) (a) and (b). Irrespective of the properties to be made available to the Corporation for Economic Development, available farms will still be leased by the South African Development Trust to White farmers subject to conditions presently applicable.

(3) The land concerned has been acquired for no other reason but to be added to Lebowa ultimately. It is not

yet possible to indicate when the land will be handed over to Lebowa

(4) No. The land quota in respect of the Province of Transvaal has technically already been exceeded.

*Dr. W. J. SNYMAN: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon. the Deputy Minister and with reference to the first part of the question, may I ask whether he is aware that approximately 6 000 cattle from drought-stricken areas in the Transvaal are at present on those leased farms?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, we are aware of it. The fact of the matter is, however, that even the land that is being transferred to the Economic Development Corporation can still be leased from the corporation by farmers. We do not intend to handle the matter in such a way that those people will be placed in an impossible situation.

Block 24: moving of residents

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

Whether the Government has taken a decision on the moving of the residents of Block 24; if so, what is the decision?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

According to the consolidation proposals the residents of Block 24 must be resettled. This decision has not been reversed and the future of the area and its residents will therefore be judged together with the total consolidation packet of Lebowa.

Lebowa: consolidation

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

When is the consolidation of Lebowa expected to be completed?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

1919

FRIDAY, 19

The Commission for Co-operation and Development has already submitted its report in connection with the consolidation of Lebowa to the Government. Certain of the recommendations of the Commission are, however, still being considered by the Cabinet Committee concerned and an announcement in connection with the consolidation of Lebowa will be made as soon as final decisions have been taken and the Transvaal Agricultural Union as well as the Government of Lebowa have been consulted.

Due to the circumstances it is unfortunately not possible to indicate when a final decision will be taken in respect of the report regarding Lebowa, but it is anticipated that it will be in the near future.

Lebowa man dies after alleged assault

Sowetan
24/8/83

A LEBOWA trainee magistrate died after police allegedly kicked and punched him with fists after stopping him at a road block near Potgietersrus on Friday.

Mr Azaph Hope Thebethe (27), of Mahwele-reng Township in Bakensberg, was allegedly assaulted together with Mr Isaac Makhalemele, a colleague of his who works as a clerk at the magistrate's offices in Potgietersrus.

The death of Mr Thebethe was confirmed yesterday by the Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria. They denied Mr Makha-

lemele's assault and said he could lay a charge if he had a complaint.

In their statement, the police say Mr Thebethe ignored police instructions to stop at a road-block held between Tin Mines and Potgietersrus on Friday at about 8.30 pm.

The statement says police gave chase and, after about a kilometre, Mr Thebethe was stopped after being forced off the road. Because he was suspected of being under the influence of liquor, he was taken to a district surgeon for blood sample tests.

After the test, a docket for driving under the influence of liquor was opened by the police before Mr Thebethe was taken to hospital where he allegedly died at about 11 pm.

The police statement goes on to say that one of the passengers in Mr Thebethe's car alleged that Mr Thebethe was slapped with an open hand and he fell to the ground, hitting his head on the tarred road.

According to a member of Mr Thebethe's family, Mr Thebethe was stopped and asked to produce his passbook, but before he

could produce it, he was forcefully dragged out of his car and assaulted. He was kicked and punched with fists and died on the spot.

Mr Makhalemele, who tried to intervene, was also allegedly assaulted and he sustained a swollen eye.

The family member said Mr Thebethe would be buried on Saturday next week and that a family doctor, a Dr Pienaar, had been instructed to represent Mr Thebethe's family at a post mortem examination expected to be conducted today.

Crippled student dies in cell

AN 18-YEAR-OLD physically disabled high school student was found dead at Mankweng Police Station in Lebowa where he was being held in connection with charges of theft.

Mr Thabo Tsolo, a Std 10 student at Hwiti High School near the University of the North, was, according to his mother, Mrs Delia Tsolo, fetched from school by the police early this month and appeared in court the following day.

Because he was paralysed in both legs, his fa-

ther asked the magistrate to release him in his custody.

"But he was arrested again on August 12 by police who fetched him from school. He stayed in police custody for the weekend and on Wednesday last week we were told that he had died.

"Quite honestly the circumstances of his death are still very mysterious to us. We were told by the police that on the night prior to his death, a police lieutenant visited the cell where Thabo was held and that

Thabo did not get up like all other prisoners to be counted.

"The lieutenant told me that one of the prisoners informed him that Thabo was pretending to be asleep and that as a result, he did not bother him and went to inspect prisoners in other cells.

"He said it was at 2 o'clock the next morning when one prisoner reported that Thabo was dead and hanging in the prison courtyard," said Mrs Tsolo.

She added that she did not know how

Thabo could have got out of the prison cell since the cells are locked at night.

She also said that Lebowa police had been informed of the family's intention to have their own doctor present during the post mortem examination but that the examination was held last Friday without the family's knowledge.

The family lawyer, Mr Don Nkadimeng confirmed that the family insisted on a second post mortem examination which was to have been held yesterday.

1111 ~~1111~~ Sowetan
24/8/82

Mothers were turned away from clinics

Superstitious locals feared health services' intentions



Mrs Rosina Rakgorawana (left) tells how her son, Philly, died of paralytic polio shortly before his third birthday. Her sister-in-law, Mrs Virginia Rakgorawana, lost her two-month-old baby six days later but is not sure what caused his death.

There was a drastic shortage of polio vaccine in some areas of Gazankulu and Lebowa during the height of the recent epidemic.

This emerged during an investigation carried out by The Star which also found that in some instances mothers had to be turned away from clinics on as many as four occasions because of lack of vaccine.

By Pamela Kleinot

While most of the medical personnel interviewed said vaccine was in short supply throughout the epidemic, a few said they had had no problems.

Since the epidemic broke out in May polio has killed 45 children and 285 cases have been notified.

Although sporadic polio cases occur each year in South Africa the incidence has been steadily declining in the past few years with no more than 40 notifications in any one month since April 1976. The disease is preventable with three doses of polio vaccine. However, the State Health Department introduced a fourth dose four years ago to "make assurance doubly sure."

The Star recently visited the epidemic area and found:

- Some clinics had absolutely no polio vaccine in stock.

- At least 15 children with paralytic polio had three to four doses of vaccine and it is almost certain that the reason for this ineffectiveness is due to a break in the cold chain. Any prolonged exposure to heat and light can inactivate the vaccine. Other factors influencing the efficacy of the vaccine include the possibility of gastro-enteritis at the time the vaccine was administered.

- The mass immunisation programme was met with a certain amount of resistance from local people — superstitions and suspicions of health service intentions — including the fear of some mothers that their children

interviewed, it is almost certain that the reason why "unimmunised" children contracted paralytic polio was due to a break in the "cold chain" — the controlled temperature distribution network essential to keep the vaccine potent.

Dr de Beer said South Africa's polio vaccine is blended at the National Institute for Virology in Johannesburg and is titrated to be well above the minimal potency level on dispatch. It is sent out frozen with ice bricks in insulated polystyrene containers and can remain effective for two years provided it is stored at zero degrees Celsius.

Asked whether there was a shortage of vaccine during the epidemic, Dr de Beer said: "During June and July 1982 more than 1.5 million doses of vaccine were sent out from the National Institute for Virology.

"In this period, 210 000 doses and 287 000 doses, compared to an average monthly consumption in 1981 of 6 700 doses and 15 700 doses, were dispatched to Gazankulu and Lebowa respectively. This trend was shown throughout the country.

"Vaccine is sent to designated depots of the various Health Departments and regions. This department has no control over further distribution in the area of the health departments other than handling and temperature recommendations."

Professor John Gear, head of the department of community medicine at the University of the Witwatersrand, said

Gazankulu where 42 000 children were vaccinated in three weeks, pointed out that many fears of the local people had to be overcome.

It is almost certain that the reason why "unimmunised" children contracted paralytic polio was due to a break in the "cold chain" — the controlled temperature distribution network essential to keep the vaccine potent.

Asked whether there was a shortage of vaccine during the epidemic, Dr de Beer said: "During June and July 1982 more than 1.5 million doses of vaccine were sent out from the National Institute for Virology.

—

Boy on mud-hut floor had taken his three doses

Polio struck Philly with devastating speed: one day he was playing, the next he was paralysed and 11 days later he was dead — he never reached his third birthday.

Mrs Rosina Rakgorawana (27) told The Star she had taken her child to the clinic for three doses of polio vaccine.

Speaking through an interpreter at her home in Petanenge Village, Gazankulu, she spoke of the agonising days as she watched her son dying, growing weaker and weaker each day.

She recalled the morning of June 7 when Philly wasn't running around and talking as he usually did. He lay motionless on the floor of their mud-hut, unable to walk

hasn't helped yet. Reneilwe still can't walk or stand," she said.

Reneilwe is her only child. She lost her first baby in 1978.

We visited a third victim of paralytic polio and found five-year-old Betinah Malatji running around her house in Mogoboya Village, Gazankulu.

Betinah, who had had three doses of polio vaccine, had leg paralysis and still could not walk when she was discharged from Letaba Hospital.

Her granny, Mrs Chaisa Malatji, said Betinah was able to walk after the family used a traditional healing method.

The family boiled clothes in hot water then pressed them against her legs — a method used in the vil-

highly contagious disease spread from person to person — is almost totally preventable by three doses of vaccine.

In the majority of cases the infection is confined to the throat and intestine. The patient may have flu-like symptoms or diarrhoea.

Paralytic polio, which most commonly affects arms and legs manifesting in floppy weakness, may do one of three things:

- Destroy nerve cells completely in which case damage is permanent and the patient won't recover.

- Destroy nerve cells partially which can take up to two years for the nerve part of nerve cell to regrow.

- Nerve cells can be knocked out temporarily and can recover in

115
Star
25/8/82

"I got a fright when I saw him — he was very sick. I knew he was going to die," she said. "His throat was paralysed."

She put Philly on her back and carried him for two hours to Letaba Hospital. He was admitted with paralytic polio and put on a drip because he couldn't eat.

Mrs Rakgoraowana said she cried each day when she visited Philly as she watched him progressively weaken. He never walked, ate or spoke again.

He died on June 18

Mrs Rakgoraowana was fatalistic and seemed to accept that children die frequently where she came from — it didn't really matter what the cause was.

In the same house where she lived, her nephew, Surprise Rakgoraowana, died six days after Philly. He was two months old. Nobody seemed to know why he had died. They just said he had been coughing and crying.

In a village not far away we visited 18-month-old Reneilwe Malesa whose legs were paralysed. She spends most of her time lying on the floor of her house in Khujwane Village.

Reneilwe, who also had three doses of polio vaccine, was taken to Letaba Hospital in June when her mother noticed she was unable to walk, or even stand up any more.

After being discharged from hospital her mother, Mrs Kate Malesa (23), said she took Reneilwe to a witchdoctor because she was still paralysed.

"But the witchdoctor

couldn't move.

During the first week, Betinah still couldn't walk. She was still in pain and crying a lot. However, she began to get more and more movement and by the end of the second week she was tottering around.

The Star asked a doctor whether it was possible for a child to recover from paralytic polio the way Betinah had.

He said the application of heat was an accepted anti-inflammatory technique but pointed out that in some instances of paralytic polio nerve cells were affected by swelling and only knocked out temporarily. They could recover in about three weeks when the swelling went.

Meanwhile, polio — a

when the swelling goes.

Paralytic polio can cause spinal polio and/or bulbar polio.

It is only bulbar polio, which may paralyse muscles of throat and breathing, which can lead to death if children struggling to breathe don't get ventilators.

Spinal polio may paralyse the muscles of movement in the legs, arms, chest, abdomen or neck. It may affect one or a combination of these and is characterised by floppiness, weakness and no movement.

Children with spinal polio may have a weak cry, problems breathing or sitting, loss of head control, bulging abdomen when crying or weakness of any part of arms or legs.



Mrs Kate Malesa holds her 18-month-old child, Reneilwe, who has paralysed legs.

The Star put several questions to Dr Johan de Beer, Director-General of Health and Welfare, after the visit. These included asking whether batches of vaccine were found to be below the minimum potency level.

Dr de Beer conceded that "a very limited number of vaccine samples were found to be below the minimal specified levels."

However, Dr de Beer says potency testing of vaccine does not provide complete information.

"There are many potential variables which could result in inadequate protection such as gastro-enteritis, the presence of other enteroviruses and feeding practices," he said.

Meanwhile a report entitled "Epidemiological Comments" published by the Department of Health which is circulated among members of the department, verifies The Star's information that several children with paralytic polio had been immunised.

In an analysis of the epidemic up to July it is found that in the first 153 cases, 11 percent were purportedly immunised with three doses of vaccine.

The report says: "The number of cases of paralytic polio among those who state they received the full initial complement of three doses is disconcerting indeed."

"They call for further investigations of the many practicalities in the vaccination programme such as transportation, storage and distribution of the vaccine from the producer to clinic level."

According to those in-

been available centrally but was certainly in short supply where it was most needed.

"When there is a national demand for vaccine it is essential that a single informed body determine the priority areas for vaccine supply and provide the necessary infrastructure to ensure prompt and efficient distribution to such priority areas.

"Unfortunately during the mass immunisation campaign in Gazankulu there was a shortage of vaccine in certain areas."

Professor Gear, whose department was involved in the mass immunisation drive in the Mhala district of

'Don't talk to Press or radio' order

Gazankulu's secretary for health, Dr J S Roos, clamped down on publicity regarding the polio epidemic last month.

He sent a letter to all hospitals in the area instructing superintendents and their staffs not to supply the radio or Press with any information on polio or to have any discussions with them.

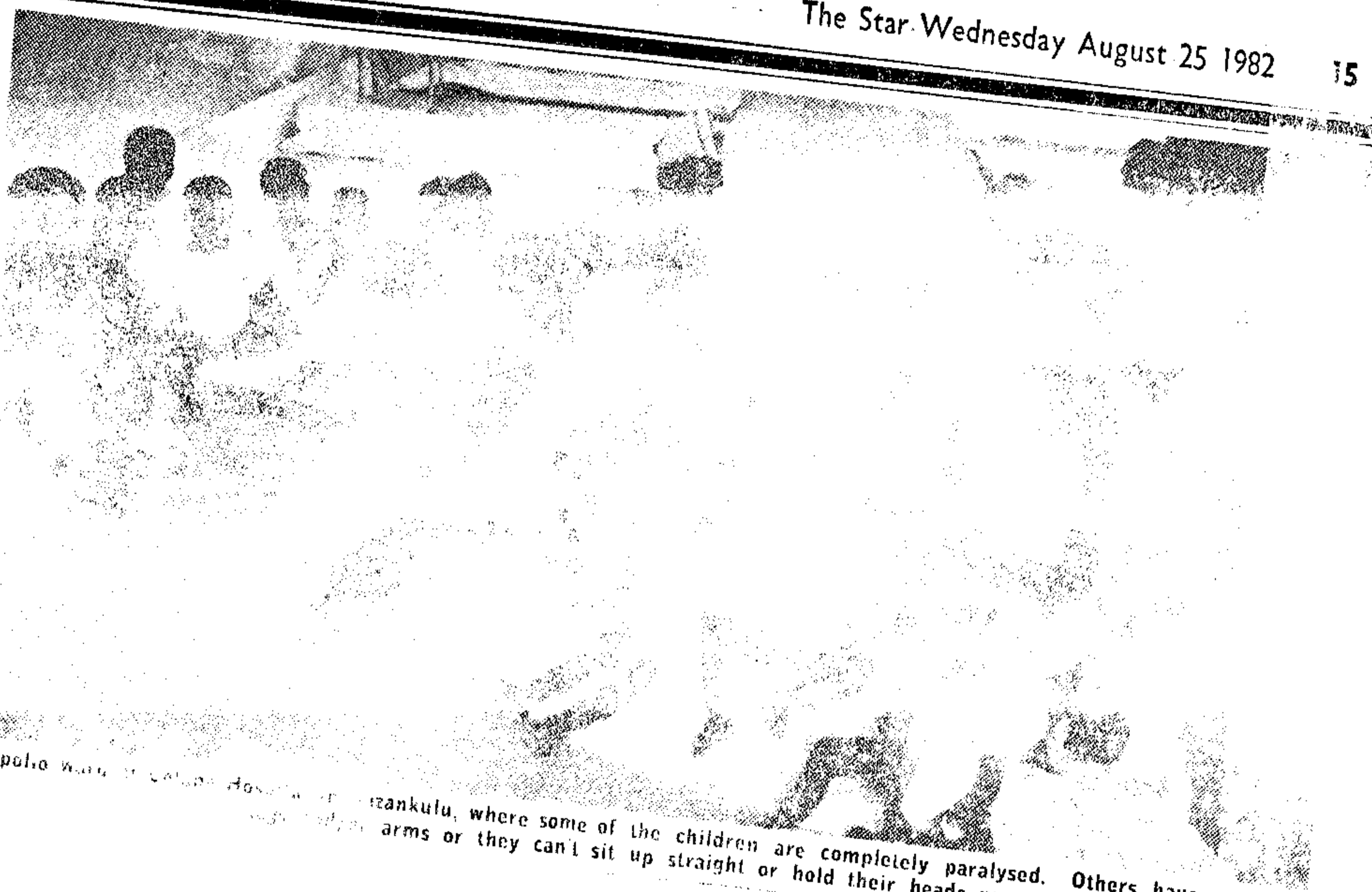
In the letter dated July 12, Dr Roos told them to refer all inquiries to the Department of Health in Pretoria.

Meanwhile when The Star first approached the Department of Health in Pretoria on the polio epidemic in June it was referred to Gazankulu health authorities.

115

25/8/82

The Star Wednesday August 25 1982 15



The polio ward at Grahamstown Hospital, where some of the children are completely paralysed. Others have paralysed arms or they can't sit up straight or hold their heads up.

Jaycees aim to help in dry Lebowa

By Anthony Duigan

It is perhaps difficult to imagine that for tens of thousands of people — not very far from the sophisticated and wealthy PWV — fetching water is about the only thing they can get done in a day.

In the early hours, long before the sun comes up, grandmothers, mothers and children set out with containers for the nearest spring or borehole. It could be eight or 12 kilometres away. When they arrive there they find dozens of people already there, waiting their turn at the hand pump.

The drought has played havoc with water resources. Only a trickle comes out of the pump and the containers fill up painfully slowly. Then it's the long haul back home and the day is nearly over.

POPULATION INCREASE

This pattern is growing each year because of natural population increase and the forced relocation of black families from "white" areas to the black homelands of the northern Transvaal. Here, too often the major necessity of life — water — is not readily available.

Now the Sandton branch of the Jaycees, a service-cum-training organisation for people of all races, has decided to do something practical about the worst-hit homeland, Lebowa.

"Our aim is to give immediate relief by drilling for water and erecting hand pumps in the areas of greatest need," said Mrs Chip Bowring, chairman of the Jaycees Lebowa Water Project.

"Lebowa is desperately short of boreholes and water supply points. Because of this lack of clean water diseases, such as trachoma which often causes permanent blindness, are affecting virtually all the children in some areas. This is a dreadful legacy."

The technical side of the project was being handled by a local consulting engineering firm in close liaison with the Lebowa Government and the Sandton Jaycees, Mrs Bowring added.

The Jaycees goal is to raise R100 000 in the first year of operation. "To drill, test and fit out a borehole with casing and hand-pump will cost about R3 300 if we use the equipment belonging to the Lebowa Government," said Mrs Bowring.

The first donations have started coming in and R7 400 is in the kitty. The biggest amount was given by the Evangelical Lutheran community of Germiston, which has a mission in Lebowa.

Besides these donations the Jaycees are encouraging companies to grant loans at favourable rates to the Lebowa Government for drilling for water.

Further information may be obtained from Mrs Bowring at 726-7032 (office hours) or 803-3777 (after hours).

(11) (15) 266
Joburg's R50 000 aid to homelands

Mail Reporter

JOHANNESBURG is going to provide R50 000 in drought aid to Gazankulu and Lebowa during the next few months.

This announcement was made yesterday by the chairman of the city council's management committee, Mr Francois Oberholzer.

In a Press statement, Mr Oberholzer said the council was fully aware of the difficult situation in the homelands as a result of the drought.

"Most of the council's black workers from the Transvaal area come from Gazankulu and Lebowa, and this has played an important role in the decision to provide aid," Mr Oberholzer said.

The R50 000 will be spent on providing enriched maize meal, which will be divided equally between the two areas. Each area will receive approximately 75 tons of maize meal in packs of 12,5kg.

The various delivery points will be determined in co-operation with the respective governments of the two homelands.

The first consignment of maize is expected to be delivered by the first week of October.

The statement added that similar assistance had been given to Gazankulu and Lebowa on a previous occasion, but then it was in the form of cattle.

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Phatudi slams 'leftists'

SOUTH Africa should send more black representatives abroad to put forward her case, the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi told a Press conference yesterday.

Dr Phatudi was speaking on his return from an international tour to encourage investment in the homeland.

He said leftists had been allowed to criticise South Africa, whilst there were not enough people to show the efforts that have been made to break apartheid.

"More blacks should visit overseas to correct the situation. If more South African representatives were black, people abroad would become more interested," he said.

During his tour Dr Phatudi visited Taiwan, Japan, Thailand, the United States and Britain.

Lebowa had received several firm commitments from parties interested in investing in the area. A shoe factory and a factory manufacturing post office machinery would soon be established.

Asked if he had encountered any problems with the strong disinvestment lobby in Europe and the United States, Dr Phatudi said he had not.

"I selected my targets very well and those people we were able to speak to responded favourably towards us," he said.

He saw a need for his government to initiate direct communications with contacts they had established.



PHATUDI: Arrived from three-week tour yesterday.

South African Embassy officials, through whom the homeland depended for its international links, did not know enough: "South African Embassy staff generally know very little about our situation," said Dr Phatudi.

Investment in Lebowa would alleviate unemployment which had reached critical proportions.

He said he had also used the visit to explain his idea of a federal dispensation for South Africa.

Dr Phatudi said the success of his tour would not alter his views on not opting for independence.

Phatudi may seek help from West

(11)

Sowetan 1/9/83

LONDON — The chief minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedrick Phatudi will soon seek western support for the moves homeland leaders are making towards a new federal system for South Africa.

Dr Phatudi confirmed this here this week after a speech at a South African embassy luncheon during which he referred to the homeland leaders' initiative as the "trend of the future" in South Africa.

He attended the luncheon shortly before leaving London for Johannesburg after a three-week trip that took him to Hong Kong, Thailand, Taiwan, Japan and the United States of America before his arrival in

London at the weekend.

His main objective has been attracting investment to Lebowa — but he also spent time in the United States discussing South African constitutional development with one of that country's leading academic experts on federal constitutions.

After the embassy luncheon at which he was the guest of honour, Dr Phatudi spoke of the meeting of homeland and other black leaders in South Africa on July 11 at which it was decided to press for a federal dispensation that would give a fair political deal to all South Africans.

"We have said that enough is enough . . .

we must get away from apartheid," he told an audience which included Sir John Leahy, deputy under-secretary of state at the Foreign Office responsible for Africa and the Middle East.

In an interview afterwards Dr Phatudi said that he had asked the South African embassies in all the countries he visited to spread the word about the "new trend" towards a federal constitution for all South Africans.

He had also discussed the "trend" earlier at a meeting with Sir John Leahy.

"When I get back to South Africa I will sit down and plan a campaign to gain support from the western coun-

tries, all of which have a vested interest in peaceful progress in southern Africa.

"Initially, we will contact the different ambassadors in South Africa.

"Later — towards the end of this year or early next year — I plan a visit to different western countries in order to discuss our federal plans with representatives of their governments and to ask them for their support.

"I believe that I will need to become a kind of roving ambassador because we want the world to support us."

Phatudi's non-racial spadework overseas

By Anthony Duigan

Independence is not an option to even consider. The only political solution for South Africa and the homelands lies in the federal initiatives he and other black leaders are pursuing, Dr Cedric Phatudi, the Lebowa Chief Minister, said yesterday.

He was speaking at a Press conference in Johannesburg shortly after his return from a three-week visit to the Far East, US and Britain during which he sought investment for Lebowa.

He also used the opportunity to discuss with overseas leaders the initiatives presently being undertaken by various homeland leaders to promote a non-racial federal system as a political solution in South Africa, he said.

"I don't like to hear anything about independence — there's no such thing," Dr Phatudi replied in answer to a question about his views on independence for Lebowa. "There is only interdependence and the only way this can be brought about is through the federal system I'm agitating for."

South Africa's official "politics of exclusion" was a complete failure and people overseas just shook their heads about separate development.

"Representations from white leaders in South Africa don't impress overseas people, but when they see black leaders it carries weight," he said.

"I met a lot of South African embassy staff in the different countries. I'm satisfied they don't know enough and, in particular, do not know what the black states are saying about the failure of separate development.

Dr Phatudi recruited teachers of key subjects such as English, mathematics and physics in Britain and hoped they would shortly be in Lebowa.

Far East, US and British firms were interested in opening up in Lebowa.

(110) KDM
Lebowa 7/18/83
reappoints
ex-Minister

Mall Correspondent

PIETERSBURG. — The Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, has appointed Mr Kgoshi Lehlagare Matlala as a Minister Without Portfolio in the Cabinet.

Mr Matlala was Minister of Works from 1973 to 1978.

Rumours say that Dr Phatudi is to reshuffle the Cabinet this week and that the Minister of Works, Mr NM Ramodike, will be switched to the new Department of Mining and Economic Affairs. This would leave the way clear for Mr Matlala to resume as Minister of Works.

Govt prepares for Moutse move

S. Express
11/9/83

By JEAN LE MAY

THE Government appears to be going ahead with plans to hand over the Moutse area of Lebowa to kwaNdebele — in spite of strong protests from the Lebowa legislative assembly.

A notice excising Moutse (near Groblersdal) from Lebowa, the North Sotho homeland, was published in the Government Gazette on August 28.

It says the excision will come into operation "on a date to be fixed by the State President".

However, Dr Cedric Pha-

tudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa, said yesterday the handing over would be "suspended until we have had further discussions with the Prime Minister.

"Mr Botha has promised to come to Lebowa to discuss the Moutse issue within two or three weeks of the end of the present parliamentary session," he said.

The Prime Minister and Dr Phaduti held discussions on the issue last month.

Chief T G Mathebe, senior chief in the Moutse area, has said the 76 000 Moutse residents would not leave without a fight.

TWO MILLION CHILDREN LIVE IN LEBOWYA 125 000 ARE MALNOURISHED

'The little flowers' wilting in desert

LEBOWYA children are like little flowers with no water... This is how Rebecca Mphahlele, a social worker, describes the territory's starving children.

Mrs Mphahlele has established the African Child Development Centre to combat the malnutrition which daily threatens young lives.

My main aim with this project is to fight malnutrition in as many ways as possible, she says.

Existing facilities of clinics, creches, nursery schools and churches are being used.

The project involves instructing mothers on the needs of their babies. They are being encouraged to breastfeed. They are also being organised into groups and shown how to grow and cook their own vegetables.

What really upsets me is that children are not catered for here today, she said.

We used to be a rural people. Living adequately off the land, but now mothers are leaving when their babies are three months old, and most of the fathers also go to the big cities to seek work.

So we find that some of these children are drinking tea with a bit of sugar all day and getting very little nourishment, she said.

Mrs Mphahlele said that besides poverty there was a great deal of ignorance. Now, we want to bridge some gaps and get to those people.

With three monitors, she is conducting surveys to assess the extent of malnutrition which, she says, is "rife".

CHILDREN in Lebowa are starving to death. There are about two million children in the arid homeland. About 125 000 (or 6%) are malnourished. And the devastating drought has exacerbated the already critical malnutrition problem. Intensive care "in the true sense of the word" is required for victims of kwashiorkor, the most common malnutrition disease.

Dr A M S Makunyane, Lebowa's director of health, said this week. At a conservative estimate, there are 25 000 severely malnourished children in Lebowa today.

The chances of the kwashiorkor child dying are the same as those of a child who has 50% burns. But it is so common that we tend to take it less seriously.

Now these children, and many adults too, face a bleak future. For most of them survival is dependent on food handouts.

Dr Makunyane said that while the average cost of treating a hospital patient in Lebowa was R15,20 per day, the figure for treating a child suffering from kwashiorkor was double that because of the need for special facilities and intensive treatment.

Our hospitals just do not have these special facilities. Just recently I went into a hospital and found children with gastro, kwashiorkor and measles in the same ward. The vital thing about kwashi victims is that they are so weak they cannot fight any secondary illness or infection. It is essential that we keep them separately, otherwise we lose them, said Dr Makunyane.

He said it was very difficult to give accurate figures for the number of deaths due to malnutrition among children.

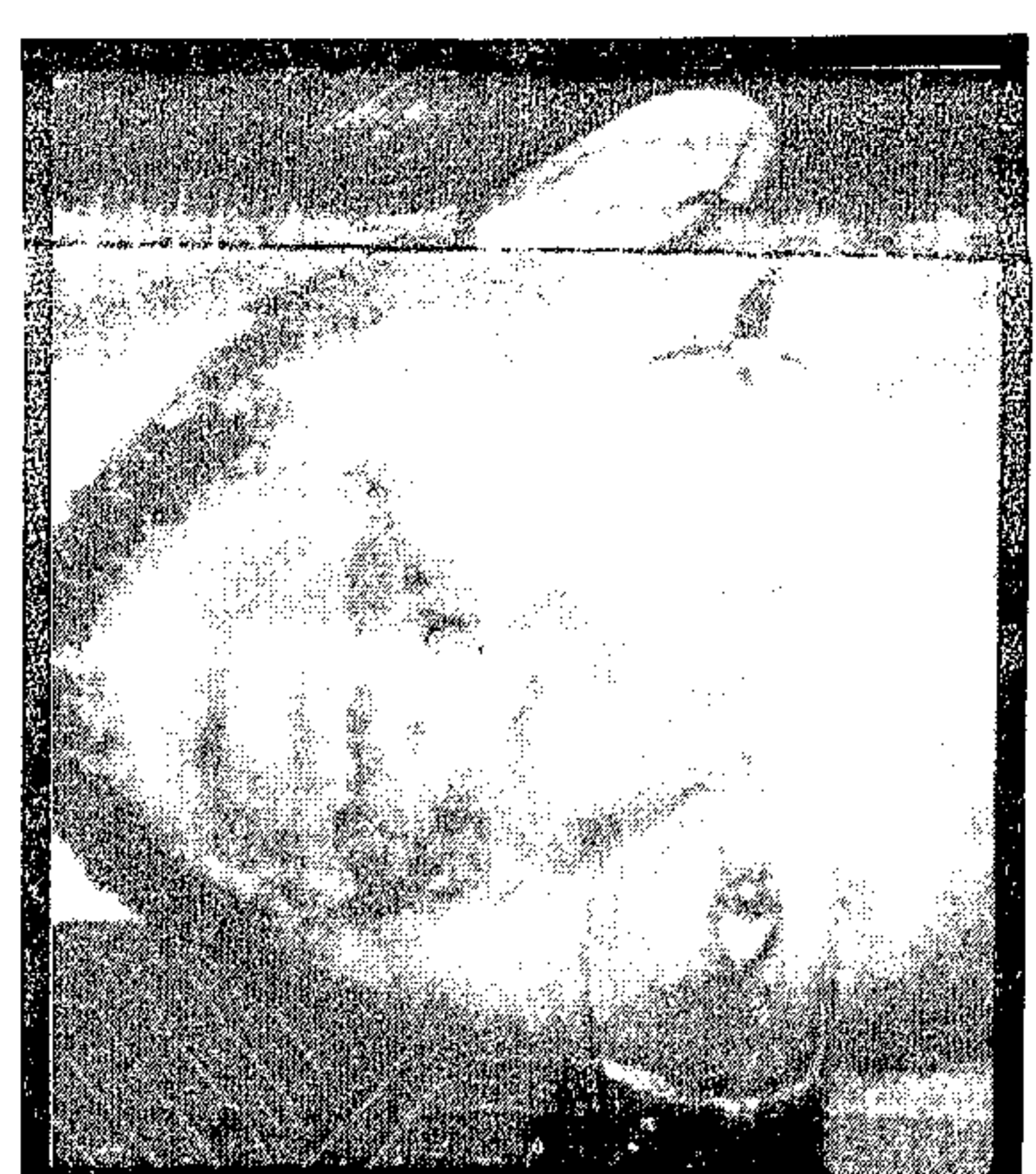
Often a mother thinks her child has died from pneumonia or some other disease, but the child would probably have survived such an illness if it was well nourished.

Dr Makunyane said although it was easy to identify malnutrition through external physical symptoms,

Every day in Lebowa, more babies die... of painful starvation

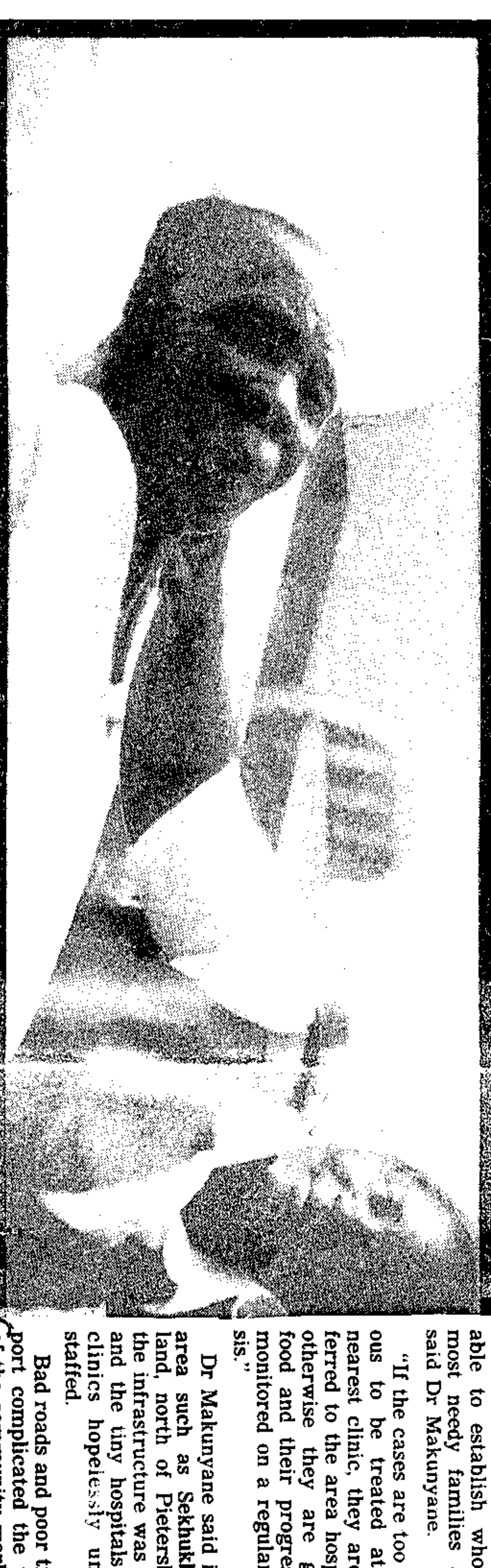
PEOPLE ARE DYING

BY LAUREN GOWER



Dr A M S Makunyane, Lebowa Director of Health.

DYING HUNGRY



Matron R Maila with an aged pellagra sufferer at the Helene Franz Hospital in Bockl...

measuring the extent of brain damage and retardation was far more difficult. Studies are being carried out, but they are long term. Dr Makunyane said there was no single cause for malnutrition. Other factors were poverty, unemployment, and ignorance about basic nutrition.

He attributed it to the breakdown of rural family life as adults leave the community to seek work in the cities. Other factors were poverty, unemployment, and ignorance about basic nutrition. Malnutrition was endemic in Lebowa, he said, and it had been further aggravated by the civil war.

He said Lebowa government received R6,7 million in health relief from the African government. Most of this was allocated to the Department of Agriculture and Forestry. The health department received approximately R200 000. Food is distributed in the home villages and organized by the public health workers.

Only a third of the doctors' posts in the country are filled. And with 14 hospitals and 131 clinics, doctors' visits are therefore erratic. Each hospital has a number of satellite clinics served by health inspectors, community nurses, social workers and field workers.

Bad roads and poor transport complicated the work of the community workers. Pictures: DEENA SHAPIRO

Table with 4 columns: NAME OF SCHOOL, ROLL, PELLAGRA, SCORES. Lists schools like Rasekgala, Thusano, Masealela, Nonyana, Malelwane, Potokela.

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● Victoria Mahlaela, eight, weighs 13kg.

In the battle against malnutrition victims must learn to eat again

Victoria is eight. She looks three. She can't walk. She stares blankly.

VICTORIA Mahlaela is eight years old and weighs 13kg. That's the average weight of a well-fed three-year-old. Victoria was severely malnourished when she went into the Groothoek hospital in Lebowa. She weighed even less then, but has gained a little weight after some months in the hospital. Victoria is exceptionally small for her age and looks about three.

Though she is slowly getting better, she still cannot walk on her own and has problems balancing. She stares blankly and does not respond to the doctor who gently helps her move her scrawny legs across the floor of the paediatrics ward. Others like her are also there. Victoria also suffers from a kind of depression and the doctors fear her physical and mental retardation may be permanent. She is an example of a child who had a chronic lack of protein and vitamins in her diet. In Lebowa, where Sunday Express reporters found Victoria and others, unemployment, poverty, ignorance and two devastating drought years have created a situation where the only plentiful item is starvation. Health resources are strained to breaking point and officials find it hard to say whether they are winning the war against malnutrition which threatens the lives of 25 000 children. However, Lebowa's health experts agree that hospitalisation is only an emergency

breastfeeding are kept together with their babies at the hospital. Otherwise the children are put on drips and given sugar water. Later they are given half-strength milk and the hope is to get them back onto solid begins.

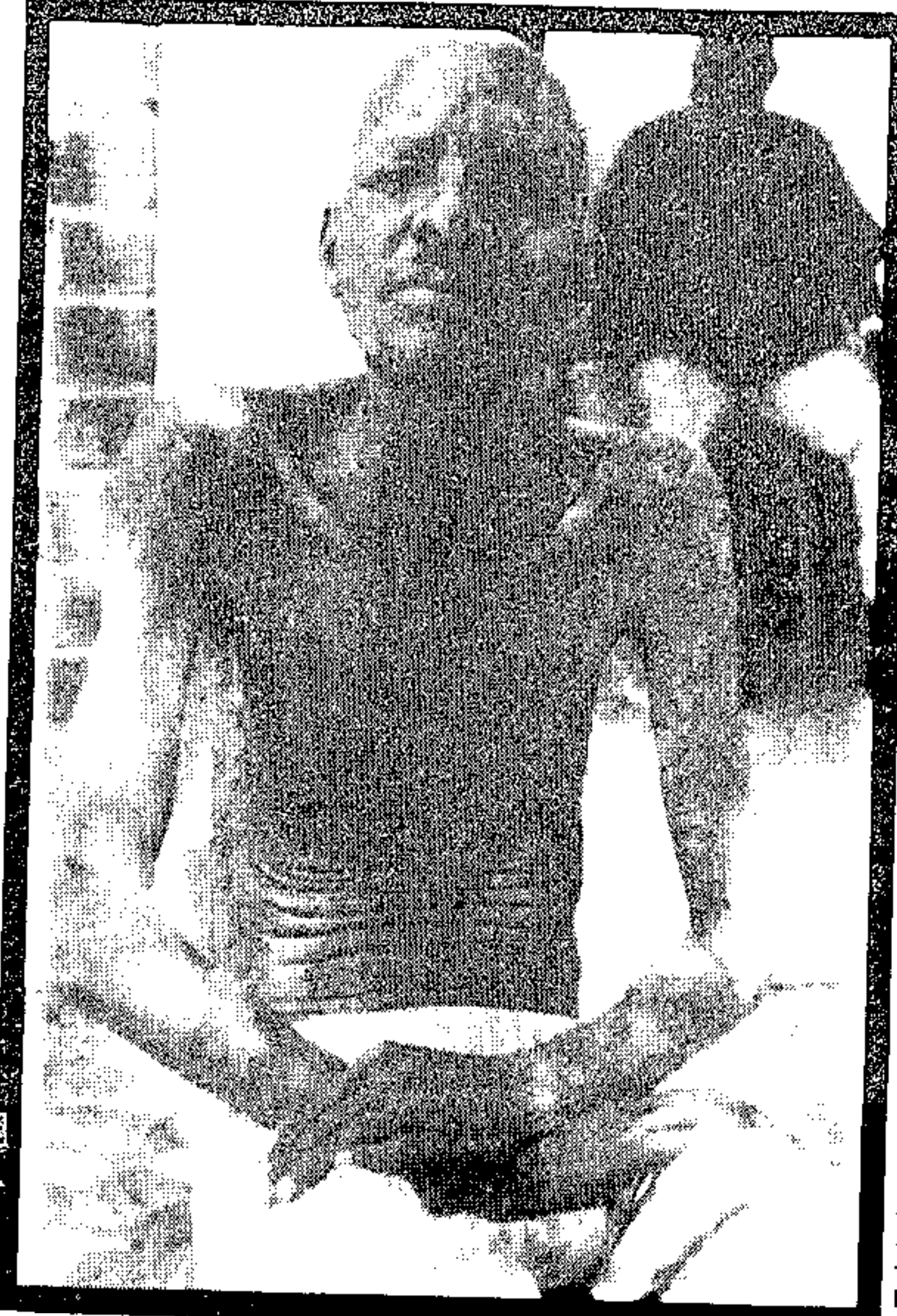
When they are out of danger, they are moved from the specialised ward to a general ward. But, said Dr Dippenaar, it took months before they began to gain weight. "Sometimes we see the babies here for up to six

months," she said. Pellagra is another malnutritional disease resulting from a lack of a specific B-vitamin. It occurs mainly in children over five and in adults. In one of the paediatric wards there were about 30

toddlers lying or sitting on blankets in the sun. They showed no interest in the world around them, nor did they play. They simply sat. There were tears and whines of discomfort and irritability. Dr Dippenaar said community sisters would follow up children once they were discharged from the hospitals and would also educate and encourage mothers to nourish their babies more carefully.



● Phomphori Mphahlele, seven, a kwashiorkor victim.



● This man's condition was so bad he was psychotic.

At Groothoek, the new capital of Lebowakgomo, Dr Y Dippenaar of the paediatric section said: "The malnutrition cases we see here are really only the tip of the iceberg." At Groothoek there were listless, apathetic children with expressions of agony and intense irritability. Dr Dippenaar pointed out cases of kwashiorkor, marasmus and rickets. The babies with kwashiorkor are often the worst off. Their mothers gain the false impression that they are fat and healthy because they have been given lots of food. In fact they lack adequate vitamins which they do not get from mealie meal, their staple food. Suffering from chronic starvation, other children are in advanced stages of marasmus. When children with severe malnutrition are admitted to the hospital, the physicians clear any infections because they are so weak that any secondary illness, such as measles, pneumonia or meningitis could easily be fatal. The next problem is to get the children to eat again. Many have become malnourished because mothers have stopped breastfeeding. Those mothers who are still

Pellagra: Scourge of the mind

THE MAN'S eyes are blank, as is his mind. He doesn't even know his name. He is suffering from pellagra — a vitamin B deficiency found among children over five and adults. If untreated, pellagra victims develop a form of psychosis which is increasing among thousands of malnourished Lebowans. At the Helene Franz hospital in Bochum, north of Pietersburg, a man was unable to supply the most basic information about himself. Matron R Maila, who heads the hospital, said his responses to her questions were incoherent. She said he was being treated with high doses of vitamin B supplement, but she was unable to say how complete his mental and

physical recovery would be. A physician at the Johannesburg Hospital said the psychosis, sometimes referred to as dementia, was usually easily treated with vitamin B and was reversible. He said pellagra was identified by the 'four Ds' — symptoms of diarrhoea, dermatitis, dementia and finally, death. "If a pellagra sufferer goes untreated for sufficient time, it may result in chronic dementia, which is less responsive to treatment. "If this mental condition persists, there could be some degree of dementia even after adequate treatment, and brain damage could be permanent," he said. The doctor said the length of treatment depended on the severity of the condition.

(1157) (111)

NGK schemes bring relief to drought areas

~~3/10/83~~
~~18/10/83~~
See 18/10/83

By Hannes Ferguson

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

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

The Rev Marcus Mapotho, of Orighstad, told a Press conference last week that the rural black

population was dependent on outside jobs.

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

EMERGENCY

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

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

The minister of the local black NGK congregation, the Rev Mamatole Mankoe, said that all

children under five years of age would be regularly weighed by "care groups" and would be helped by a feeding scheme where necessary.

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

At the old NGK mission station, Nkhensani, near Giyani, Gazankulu, a save-your-cattle scheme has been initiated. The church bought cattle-feed and put up local feed lots where



Queueing

farmers could feed some of their starving stock up to a weight where they could market them.

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

GOODWILL

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

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

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

About 13 white ministers were helping with the various projects.



The face of kwashiorkor.

206



Queueing up at the only tap for 6 000 people.

farmers could feed some of their starving stock up to a weight where they could market them. With the proceeds farmers could then buy food to save the rest of their small herds, Dr. Lux said.

GOODWILL

The operation ran into a little marketing snag at first, with the goodwill of the Meat Board and the veterinary authorities. This would soon be solved.

Also near Giyani, small committees of women have been helped to start vegetable gardens to provide their families with better food, as well as income to pay for church dues, for going and coming. Dr. Lux added.

This type of community work, said a CEA member, the Rev. Faure, is helping.

About 18 white ministers were helping with various projects.



School principal's office, Gazankulu.

Students sue Lebowa police minister

D. Dispatu
21/10/73

PIETERSBURG — Fifty-two summonses have been issued in the Thammoupo magistrate's court in Lebowa against the Minister of Police, in connection with alleged assaults on Turfloop University students earlier this year.

The minister is being sued for a total of R78 000 by 52 University of the North students, following an alleged baton charge by Lebowa police at the campus on June 16 this year.

According to the legal representatives here, they issued summonses after having failed to obtain a response from the minister.

Letters of demand to the minister, in which the 52 students were each suing for R1 500 damages, were issued on July 8, and according to the lawyers, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kgoshi Z. Seleka, said then that the matter had been referred to the Secretary

of the Lebowa Department of Justice.

The students allege in their affidavits that at about midnight on June 16, Lebowa police stormed into their rooms where, without any provocation, they assaulted them.

The letters of demand state that as a result of the assaults, the students sustained certain injuries, suffered shock, pain and humiliation.

The police action resulted in an examination boycott by students on July 17 and the university authorities, after having failed to reach a compromise with the students, closed the campus until July 1.

A further boycott on July 1 failed after a number of students went back to write examinations and approximately 400 students who did not write, were excluded from the university this semester. — SAPA

Lebowa keeps growth pace

(11) RDM 5/11/83
The Lebowa Development Corporation in Pietersburg has managed to maintain its record of continuous and steady growth, although general progress was impaired by the severe drought and the difficult financial situation.

Dr J H Pretorius, LDC chairman, said in the corporation's 1983 annual report that total capital investment rose to R38m, an improvement of 35% on the previous year's figure of R28,1m.

Net current assets stood at R4,4m, while turnover grew from R3,9m to R4,7m.

Decentralisation benefits to potential industrialists increased the number of enquiries from entrepreneurs, Dr Pretorius said.

Demand for housing finance exceeded supply and a dearth of serviced stands in

proclaimed towns, as well as limited funds, were inhibiting factors. Nevertheless, 58 loans with a total value of R1,2m were granted, while investment in houses exclusively owned by Lebowa citizens totalled R3,3m.

Emphasis was placed on the promotion of the entrepreneurial spirit in Lebowa and the total budget for assisting small businesses was increased.

Highlights of the year were the formation of a bakery company under a Lebowa citizen and the establishment of an export-based clothing factory with Israeli partners.

The corporation subscribed to the principle of small industry development and erected 105 factory units with a further 30 planned for 1984.

Agricultural investment totalled R1,4m, bringing the corporation's total investment in agriculture to R5,2m.

Since the inception of the training division more than 2 000 people participated in training programmes. Apart from training, 800 secondary school students were presented with commercial career guidance programmes, while 243 promising students were given bursaries at universities, technical institutes, colleges and secondary schools.

Lebowa hits snag with rain-maker

Mail Reporter

RAIN-MAKING machines costing R1-million each have arrived in South Africa. But there's a snag: nobody appears to know how the Japanese-made machines work.

The machines, bought by the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr C N Pathudi, apparently make water from humidity, not clouds.

Drought-stricken Lebowa does not have much humidity to gather moisture.

Dr Francis Gamble, of the University of the Witwatersrand's Department of Geography and Environment

Studies, only knows about the "cloud seeding" method of rainmaking.

Yesterday, Dr Pathudi was unavailable for comment but his assistant secretary Mr M F Chuene said: "We are going to see it for the first time, too."

The machine has not yet been tested in South Africa. Dr Pathudi "was satisfied with the machine when he was in Japan," Mr Chuene said, "although he (Dr Pathudi) does not understand how the machine works."

He said there was an agreement setting out terms of payment for the machinery.

RAIN-MAKER'S DRY RUN

111/204 By SIMON WILLSON
Industrial Editor

8/12/83

THE FIRST of Lebowa's "rain-making" machines is to be deployed early next month to relieve a severe water shortage in the north of the region.

However, the "rain-making" function attributed to the machines by Dr Cedric Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa, is not strictly correct.

The machine involved is the Japanese-made Mitsubishi water-collecting system, which is basically a large condenser.

The Lebowa Government has bought four of the machines at R250 000 each. Two of them arrived in South Africa last week in knocked-down form; the other two are expected in May or June next year.

Dr Phatudi decided to buy the machines when he saw them at an agricultural show in Taiwan in August.

But the Chief Minister appears to have been under a misapprehension about the machines' functions.

He announced last week that the first "trial rains" generated by the machines would fall this week.

What will, in fact, happen is that the first of the systems to be assembled will be given a trial run.

The systems, described yesterday by Mr Casper Coetzee, head of the mechanical section at the Lebowa Department of Agriculture, are container-sized condensers.

Fans, powered by a 63 KVA generator set, suck in air and heat it with petrol-fuelled burners. The air is then rapidly cooled to condense the moisture.

With ambient humidity at 10%, the machines produce 1 000 litres of water per 24 hours.

The Lebowa Government lacks qualified personnel to maintain the machines, but an engineer is being trained by Mitsubishi at Isando.

The first machine is expected to be in full working order by the beginning of next month, and will be sent to the Blouberg area of northern Lebowa which is still stricken by drought.

Mr Coetzee said the machines were the first of their type to be imported into southern Africa.

"We expect to have some growing pains in setting the machines up, but we know they work well and are economically viable," he said.

Tribe thwarts creation of Lebowa reserve

III Sfa Pretoria Correspondent 9/12/83

High-level talks between the Lebowa and South African Governments about the establishment of a nature reserve in the ecologically unique Blouberg Mountains are being thwarted by the refusal of a tribe to move from its traditional lands.

The tribe, under the leadership of Chief Malabock, occupies an area on a farm, The Glade, which is said to be the central core of the mountain system.

The Under-Secretary of the Lebowa Department of Agriculture, Mr CJ Renken, said attempts were being made to get the people to move willingly.

"Negotiations are under way to get them to move of their own accord," he said. "They can, of course, be moved with force, but we do not want to do that. I believe there is still a chance that they will move."

The area, an isolated mountain system in the north-western Transvaal, close to the Zimbabwean and Botswana borders, consists of 75 000 ha.

The Blouberg Mountains are ecologically important for various reasons:

- They support a substantial population of the endangered Cape Vulture.
- The tallest and oldest yellowwood trees in the Transvaal are found there.
- It is the most northerly area in South Africa where fynbos is found.
- It is a water catchment area and, with the denuding of the trees, the sponge and seepage systems will be destroyed.
- Rare flower and tree species occur there.

Committee nominees called for

The Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr P J Badenhorst, has called for nominations for candidates to serve on publications committees appointed by the Directorate of Publications in terms of the Publications Act.

The Act requires the Minister to compile a list every three years of people who may be appointed to committees.

Interested bodies and persons are welcome to submit the names and particulars of persons with the necessary educational qualifications, insight and attitude.

Application forms can be obtained from the Director-General of Internal Affairs in Pretoria and should be submitted to the Director of Publications in Cape Town. — Sapa.

Call from Life Line

Life Line needs new counsellors for the January 14 training course. There is a special need for Afrikaans-speaking volunteers.

The only qualification needed is a concern for others, but volunteers are required to be over 21, to have transport and to give 15 hours a month of their time.

The training course — for which a fee to cover initial costs will be payable — consists of the development of personal growth to help understand self and others.

Contact Life Line between 8.30 am and 1 pm at (011) 728-1331 for interviews.

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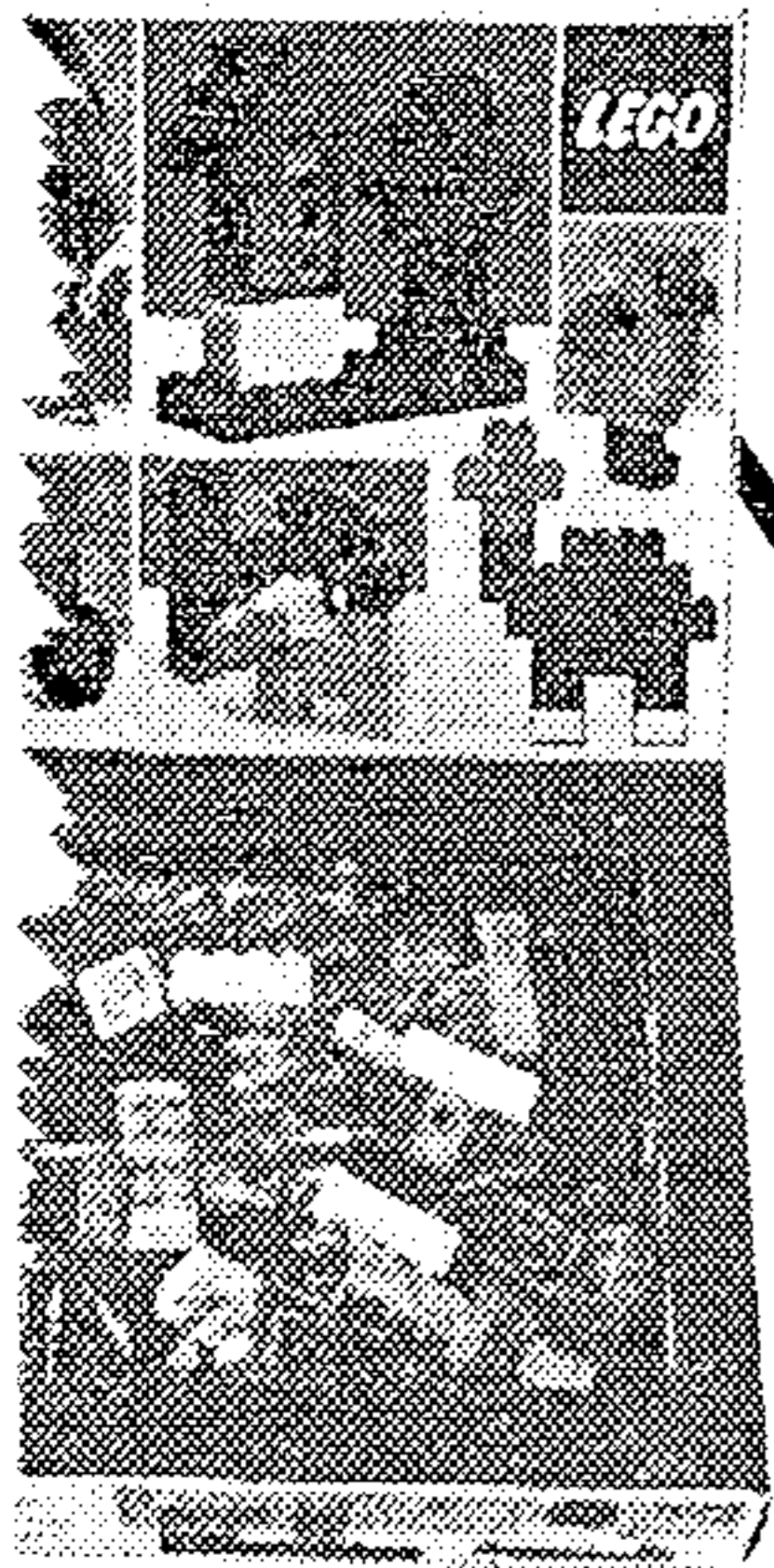
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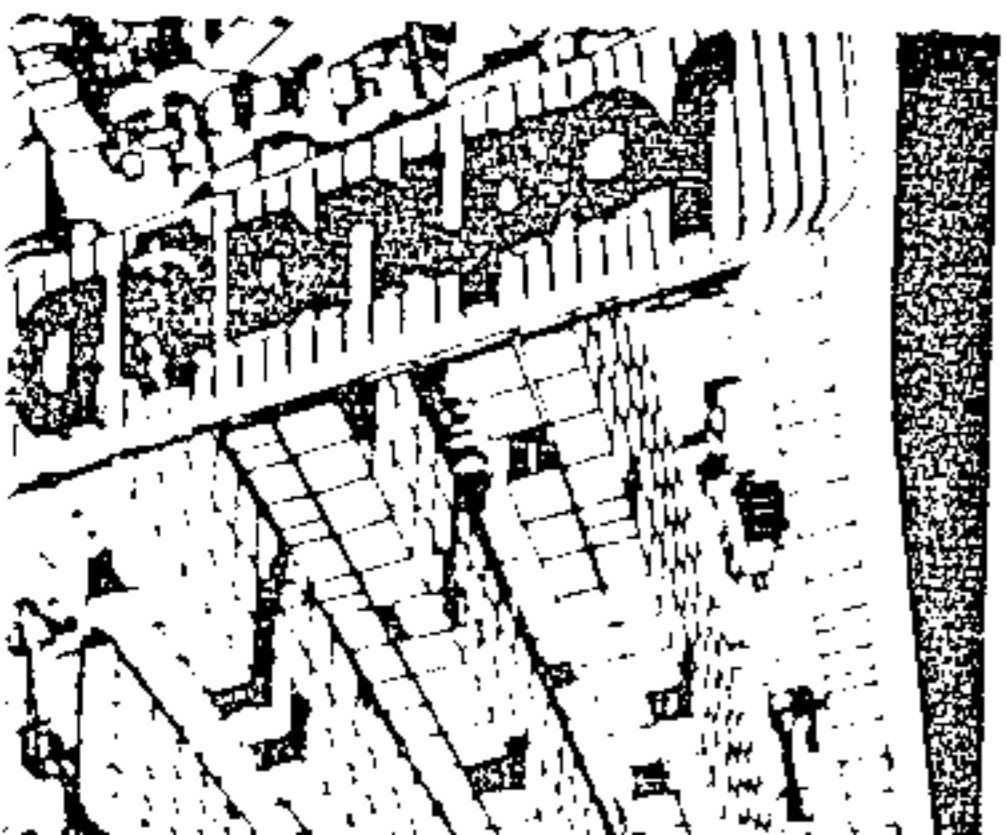
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Lebowa development body: questions raised

Questions about the management of the multimillion-rand budget of the Lebowa Development Corporation have been raised by sources outside the homeland.

The Star asked a top LDC official to answer the queries which involve expenditure of almost R1 million of LDC funds.

The money was used:

- To cover loans to a company which has links with a top corporation official.

- To pay architect's fees for the building of a private house for a top LDC employee.

- To pay for overseas trips by officials.

The details given to The Star by outside sources showed that:

- A loan of R900 000 was made to a Pietersburg company which has links with another company which has as one of its directors LDC chairman Dr JH Pretorius.

- The home of LDC general manager Mr Johan

Koster was built by an LDC team at cost plus 10 percent to a design drawn up by an architect specially employed by the LDC for the assignment.

- Overseas trips costing more than R40 000 and described as "of questionable value to the LDC" were undertaken by officials and Lebowa Government ministers this year.

DENIED

In an interview with The Star's Northern Transvaal Bureau chief, Dirk Nel, Mr Koster denied there was anything irregular in the LDC's management policies.

"The R900 000 loan was made to Packsure Pietersburg (Pty) Ltd, a plastics company which the LDC is helping to establish at Seshego," he said.

"Dr Pretorius is a director of a company that has shares in Packsure but he declared this interest and withdrew from the meeting at which the loan was

granted to the company."

Mr Koster said he and a number of Lebowa Government officials had made a trip to the Far East and the United States in August. They had all worked very hard to promote the homeland's image among businessmen in these countries, he said.

"We also went to negotiate for new industries for Lebowa and no wives went on this trip."

Mr Koster admitted that his house had been built by an affiliate of the LDC to a design drawn up by an architect paid by the Corporation. "But this was sanctioned by the LDC board which decided it was the best way to get the job done," he said.

The LDC is the economic development arm of the Lebowa Government with a capital investment of about R38 million.

Its function is to stimulate business investment and the development of local entrepreneurs.

Confusion mounts over Lebowa millions

By Anthony Duigan

Confusion is mounting over who has responsibility for the management of the controversial multimillion-rand budget of the Lebowa Development Corporation.

Lebowa and South African Government officials either would not or were unable to comment today on queries concerning the expenditure of almost R1 million of LDC funds.

The money was used:

● To cover loans to a company which has links with a top Lebowa official.

● To pay an architect for designing the private house of a top LDC official.

● To cover the expenses of overseas trips by officials.

Lebowa's Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi, said today he was surprised to hear of the queries but was not in any position to comment.

"The LDC is still answerable

to the Corporation for Economic Development (CED) in Pretoria," he said.

The CED managing director, Mr J Nieuwoudt, said all LDC functions had already been transferred to the Lebowa development body.

The Ministry of Co-operation and Development office also said it would be premature to make any comment at this stage. LDC chairman Dr JH Pretorius was unavailable for comment.

D.

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