

HOMELANDS

Ciskei

1977

105

Top Casket Museum Is Blasted in Hotel Raid

Police said the owner and a curator of the Great National Development Museum, Mr. Matthew Matthews, was shot dead in his bedroom at the hotel yesterday.

Major Theo Butler, local police Commandant, said Mr. Matthews' wife Thoko was grazed on the forehead by a ricocheting bullet. She had to fear death to escape the killers' bullets.

At Mount Coke Hospital Mrs. Matthews said: "At about 8.30 a.m. we were counting the previous day's takings when four men masked with balaclavas barged into our room.

"Two had guns in their hands and one of them said in English, 'This is a holdup.'"

Mr. Matthews stood up and advanced towards the gunmen. One fired and missed, and Mr. Matthews grappled with him.

The other man shot him from behind and when he released his grip two shots were fired into his stomach and one into his head.

Mrs. Matthews added: "I was shocked out of my wits and had to play dead in the hope they would leave me alone."

The shots were heard by some of the hotel staff, who went to investigate. They saw the killers fleeing and gave chase, but were forced back by a spray of bullets.

But a shop assistant on the premises, Miss Zingisa Jemeza, saw the getaway car and wrote down its number.

It was a vehicle stolen from East London. Police found it abandoned along the Buffalo Pass.

(Sapa.)

Disease kills 10 babies on border

EAST LONDON — A large-scale immunisation programme is under way near Queenstown following the death of at least 10 babies on the refugee farm Thornhill.

A doctor and 24 nursing sisters are involved in the campaign to combat the incidence of gastro enteritis.

The Minister of Health in the Ciskei, Mr L. F. Siyo, has made several visits to the district. His secretary, Dr H. J. Coldham, is now keeping in close touch with the team in the field.

Last night, Dr Coldham said 10 deaths was not extraordinary when taking into consideration the unsanitary conditions in which the 20 000 people were living.

"Basically what happened is that an organised resettlement programme got out of hand," Dr Coldham said.

"If you get a whole lot of

people living in an area where the sanitary conditions are not so good, then you must expect this. Gastro enteritis is a seasonal disease. During the last world war it was rife in Italy.

Dr Coldham said the temporary clinic at Thornhill should be up soon and anyone who required hospital treatment would go to the Frontier Hospital in Queenstown.

He said the Ciskei Government's Department of Health had made tremendous inroads into the disease at Mdantsane and added: "We will definitely keep an eye on the situation at Queenstown. I'm sure the team up there will overcome the problem." — DDR.

Handwritten notes in the left margin, including the letters 'S', 'A', 'N', 'N', 'N', 'N', 'N' and some illegible scribbles.

Handwritten notes in the right margin, including 'Exc. n.', 'C.I.', 'C.I.', '9', '9', '9', '9', '9', '9' and some illegible scribbles.

Handwritten notes in the bottom-left corner, including 'p. 105', 'p. 105', 'p. 105' and other illegible marks.

Handwritten notes in the bottom-right corner, including 'p. 105', 'p. 105', 'p. 105' and 'Section C'.

105



SIR RICHARD LUYT
DD 7/1/72
**UCT sides
to play
in Ciskei?**

CAPE TOWN — Sir Richard Luyt, principal and vice-chancellor of the University of Cape Town, expressed the hope here yesterday that his university would in future be sending touring sports teams to the Ciskei and other homelands.

He was opening a sports administration and coaching course for 15 black Ciskeian sportsmen at the University of Cape Town.

The course has been organised by the University Sports Administration, with financial backing from local businesses and the Ciskeian Government, and will last three weeks.

Sir Richard said this was part of university's co-operation with the Ciskei. Though now only 10 months old, this co-operation had already resulted in several projects with tremendous advantage to both the university and the Ciskei.

The University was helping not the Government but the people of the Ciskei. It was not in support of any political policy or programme, but in support of a better life for the people living there. —

SAPA

105

Enteritis under control

Science Editor

The situation on the "refugee" farm, Thornhill, near Queenstown in the Ciskei, where 10 babies are said to have died of gastro-enteritis, is under control, a South African

Health Department official said today.

A team of Health Department officials have gone there to immunise people against various infections, including typhoid, polio diphtheria and other childhood illnesses.

The request for help came from the Ciskei Sec-

retary for Health, Dr Coldham, who has been seconded to the homeland by the state health department.

The Health Department official said the people in the camp of 20 000 were not all refugees.

"It seems that many came from the Free State

when it was rumoured new farms were to be given out in the Ciskei," he said.

"It was a case of mass migration which should not have occurred in an uncontrolled way.

"We are coping well with the situation and are not worried."

105
90

DD 8/1/77
Refugee immunisation campaign

QUEENSTOWN — A fullscale war has started — a medical one that is — on the refugee farm Thornhill.

The farm, situated about 25 km east of here, is inhabited by more than 15 000 people who opted for Ciskeian citizenship when Transkei took over Herschel.

Earlier this week 10 babies were reported to have died on the farm from gastro enteritis.

Now a medical team of 24 qualified nursing sisters, headed by Dr M. L. Seidler of the Ciskeian Department of Health, has begun a massive immunisation programme.

Dr Seidler said yesterday the main work was against malnutrition, kwashiokor, pellagra, tuberculosis and gastro enteritis, which occurred mainly among the infants.

Dr Seidler estimated that she saw 3 800 patients

on Thursday and 2 700 the day before.

"Heaven knows how many we will treat today — perhaps 4 000 or more," she said. "Our intake is rising by 100 or 200 daily and I just don't know where it will end."

She praised her team of assistants, who like her, are working from six in the morning to after seven at night.

Sr Nonzaliseko, in charge of patient in-take,

said: "We are helped by volunteers who cook, sweep and clean up. We just never stop working."

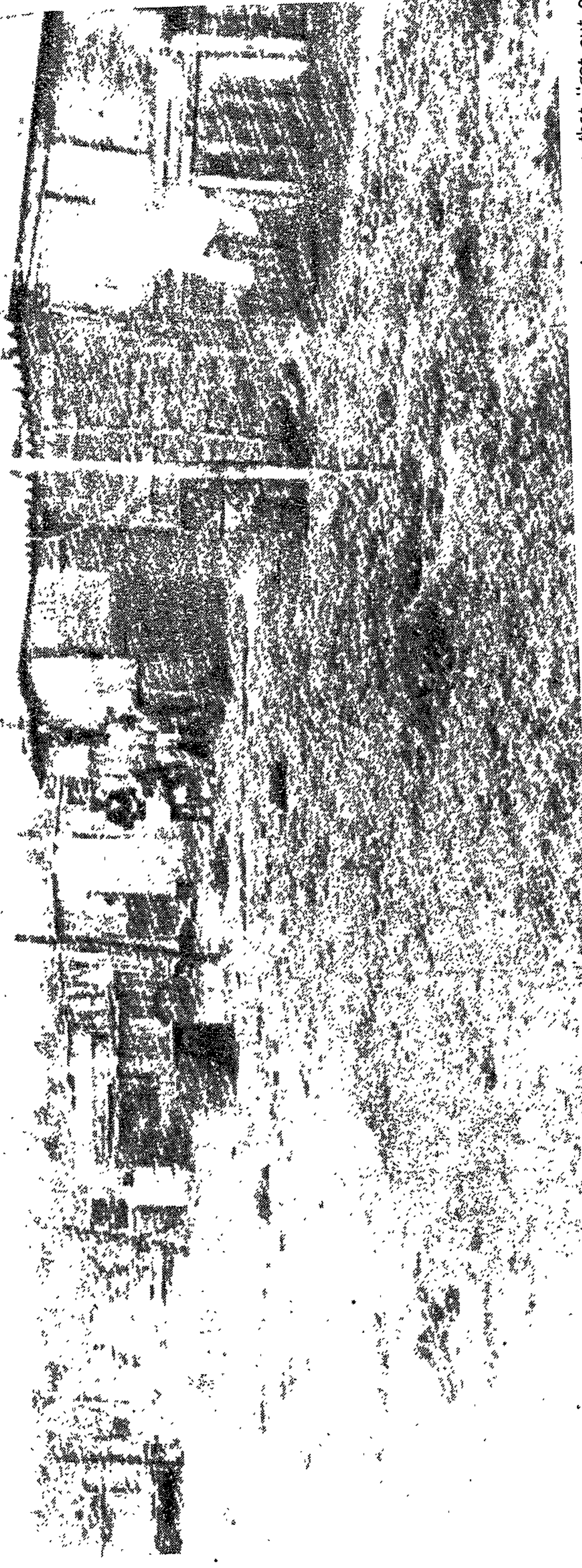
Dr Seidler has set up four immunisation centres to relieve the pressure on her makeshift "main hospital."

The Ciskeian Minister of Health, Mr L. F. Siyo, together with most of the Ciskeian cabinet, is expected to make an on-the-spot investigation tomorrow. — DDR.

105

2 RAND DAILY MAIL, Saturday, January 8, 1977.

Queenstown killer camp



Ten babies have died in Queenstown resettlement camps recently. A doctor said the camps, like the one in the picture, were an organised programme that "got out of hand."

105

Disease claims five babies a day in Ciskei

The Argus Correspondent

ARGUS 10/11/77

JOHANNESBURG. — Health staff are battling to save the lives of babies in the refugee camp at Thornhill, 25 km from Queenstown in the Ciskei, who are dying at an estimated rate of five a day from gastro-enteritis.

The team of about 28 nurses is led by Dr Barbara Seidler. The camp houses about 28 000 refugees from Hershel and Sterkspruit who live in unsanitary conditions in shanties.

A senior spokesman for the Frontier Hospital in Queenstown, said today the team had already done a magnificent job in immunising almost the entire population against infections such as typhoid, measles, TB, whooping cough, polio and diphtheria.

But in a camp of this nature it is not possible to provide sanitation and clean water overnight — hence the outbreak of gastro-enteritis, he said.

LIMITED

Dr Seidler and her team are doing a first-class job and working many hours overtime. Clinics have been set up where the babies are being treated.

Those whom they cannot handle are sent to us by ambulance, but our facilities are limited. Yet we are doing everything possible to help, although the responsibility lies with the Ciskei Government and the State Health Department.

Mr W. L. Coetzee, chief health inspector for the Divisional Council, said that in November he had inspected the area and reported to State Health that there was a potential health hazard.

300 DEAD

After liaison with the Ciskei Government he had been assured that a health team was moving in and taking steps to avert the danger.

The Argus Correspondent in Durban reports that more than 300 children have died in refugee camps near Queenstown on the Transkei border since October and thousands more are suffering from serious diseases.

According to medical sources in Queenstown and to people working with the Ciskei health authorities, this figure, which could

not be officially confirmed today, is 'conservative' as they believe many deaths have not been reported to the authorities.

PREDICENT

Most of the refugees fled from Transkei at the time of independence in October and have been settled on farms taken over from Whites.

Government sources have been reticent about giving information on the camps and the existence of only one camp has been disclosed since October.

However, another camp is understood to have been established in the upper Zwartkops area, near Queenstown, where refugees from the Glen Grey area of the Transkei have been settled.

Conditions in the camps, according to local farmers, are 'appalling'.

SOUP KITCHENS

There is said to be no water, no sewerage facilities and very little food in the camps.

Farmers' wives have started soup kitchens under Mrs Norma Payne.

Mrs Payne today appealed to the Government to do something about the situation.

'There is a crisis here,' she said.

105 89

KDM 10/1/77

Refugee camp disease threatens Queenstown

Own Correspondent

QUEENSTOWN — A warning that the killer disease gastro-enteritis, in nearby refugee camps could spread to Queenstown was given at the weekend.

Five babies a day are dying from gastro-enteritis at the Thornhill Camp, the Queenstown public health inspector, Mr W. Coetzee, has warned in a memorandum on the threat to Queenstown.

The memo has also gone to the divisional council, and provincial and State health departments.

The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr Lennox Sebe, and members of the Ciskei Cabinet, yesterday made on-the-spot inspections at Thornhill, about 25 km from Queenstown.

They also attended a massed tribal prayer meeting for refugees from Herschel and Sterkspruit who have died since they fled to the camps.

According to Dr Barbara Seidler, who is in charge of the immunisation programme, the arrival of the Cabinet comes at a time when the death rate has mounted to five or more a day.

Nobody in this shanty town could give an exact count of the deaths for December, or in January, so far, she said.

"The babies are dying of gastro-enteritis and diarrhoea," she said.

"The adult deaths are attributable to malnutrition and the consequent incidence of diseases like kwashiorkor, tuberculosis and pellagra."

A Frontier Hospital spokesman estimates that Dr Seidler has inoculated every man, woman and child on Thornhill, about 30 000 people.

Yesterday she continued her 14-hour-a-day stint at her makeshift hospital in the bare, unfurnished rooms of the former Thornhill farmhouse.

The superintendent of the Frontier Hospital, Dr R. Schaeffer, said yesterday: "I am satisfied Dr Seidler has done absolutely excellent work in providing medical and sanitary facilities in the all-too-short time she has been given."

"I have no absolute knowledge of the Thornhill death toll, but it stands to reason this must be high among the undernourished, no matter where they are."

105

Refugee camp disease threat to Queenstown

Cape Times 10/11/77

COMMUNITIES

QUEENSTOWN. — A warning that the disease outbreak in refugee camps near here could spread to Queenstown was given at the weekend.

About five babies are dying every day from gastro-enteritis at the Thornhill camp, and the public health inspector here, Mr W. Coetzee, in a memorandum, has warned the divisional council of the threat to Queenstown.

The memorandum has also gone to the provincial and State health departments.

The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr L Sebe, and the Minister of Health, Mr L Siyo, with other members of the Ciskei Cabinet, made an on-the-spot inspection at Thornhill, about 25 km from here.

Prayer

During their visit they attended a massed tribal prayer meeting for many of the refugees from Herschel and Sterkspruit who have died since they fled to the refugee camps here.

According to Dr Barbara Seidler, who is in charge of the immunization programme, the arrival of the Cabinet comes at a time when the death-rate has mounted to five and more a day.

"The babies are dying of gastro-enteritis and diarrhoea," she said. "The adult deaths are attributable to malnutrition and the consequent incidence of diseases such as kwashiorkor, tuberculosis and pellagra."

Inoculation

A Frontier Hospital spokesman estimates that Dr Seidler has inoculated every man, woman and child on Thornhill — perhaps 30 000 — since her first anti-typhoid campaign began in December.

The Frontier Hospital can only normally accommodate 108 Black infants, although this figure is sometimes exceeded.

The public health department has however, established medical facilities, and the Frontier Hospital absorbs only those cases with which Thornhill cannot cope.

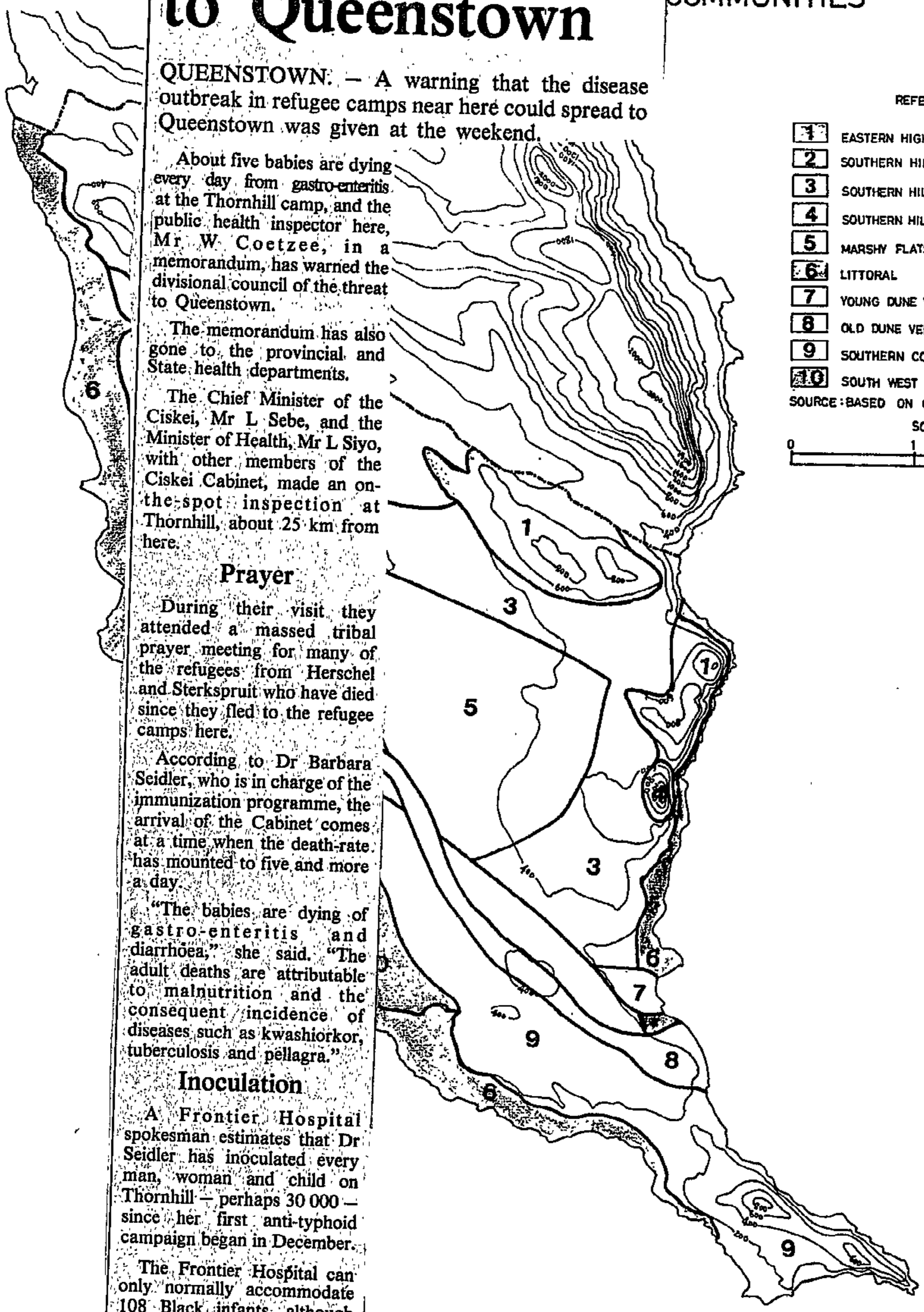
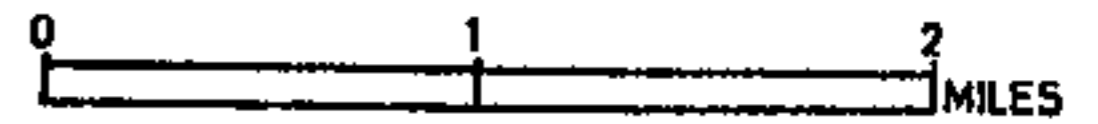
— Sapa

REFERENCE

- 1 EASTERN HIGHLANDS
- 2 SOUTHERN HILLS - WESTERN HILLS
- 3 SOUTHERN HILLS - DRY EASTERN HILLS
- 4 SOUTHERN HILLS - MOUNTAIN VELD
- 5 MARSHY FLATS
- 6 LITTORAL
- 7 YOUNG DUNE VELD
- 8 OLD DUNE VELD
- 9 SOUTHERN COMMUNITY
- 10 SOUTH WEST PLATEAU FRINGE

SOURCE: BASED ON OBSERVATIONS BY H. TAYLOR

SCALE



105

for the
income
nouri

Many
subsi

Their
end o
liquo

This
some
at al

(7) E
all.
at 1e

Fring
relat

At p
there

devel
is no

out o
find

devel
spent

the f
is no

somet
At p

per v
atter

A sy
of m

is p
on t

Baby

'toll

is 300'

10/11/77 JH

Three hundred babies may have died in the Ciskei in the three months since Africans moved into the area en masse, private medical sources said in Queenstown today.

In Pretoria a Department of Health spokesman said no exact figures were available and he thought the estimate was high. Local sources believe the figure to be conservative as many deaths are not reported officially.

But it is admitted officially that about five children a day are dying from gastro-enteritis.

The deaths are occurring among children weakened by malnutrition in a suddenly overcrowded, unhygienic area.

The area has been swamped by people moving out of the Transkei and by others coming to the Ciskei in the hopes of finding free farms. The refugees have been settled on farms taken over from whites.

Government sources have been reticent about the refugee camps but it is understood that, apart from the one at Thornhill, another exists in the Upper Zwartkei area near Queenstown where families moving from the Glen Grey area have been settled.

is treated in far too patriarchal and enlightened reasons for this being individual's responsibility as a social

If progress is to be made in the urban morass in which so many farm workers is essential that social responsibility

decision as to what % of his income, etc. must be that of the individual. It should be paid as much as possible in cash. It can be easily attained overnight, it has to be gradually phased in.

ings in the Hexriver range between R5 per acre is somewhere between R8-R10 (I think the value of fringe and other benefits

ly expanding is that of "piece" work for both farmer and worker. Most seasonal workers and earnings of R40 per week can be

is total
sufficient

Appalling

Conditions in the camps are "appalling" according to local farmers.

There is no water, no sewerage facilities and very little food in the camps.

Disease stemming from poor health conditions and malnutrition have filled the surrounding hospitals with extremely ill children. The rest are being treated by Ciskei health authorities in prefabricated clinics in the camps.

Inoculation

Inoculation campaigns are under way but may not be fully effective until health conditions are improved and the refugees are given food.

Local farmers' wives have started soup kitchens under Mrs Norma Payne, who today appealed to the Government to act.

"There is a crisis here," she said.

A team of about 28 nurses, led by Dr Barbara Seidler, have been moved into the area by the Department of Health.

A senior spokesman for the Frontier Hospital in Queenstown said today.

To Page 3, Col 1

ad it

were just around the corner and it took a housewife 30 minutes or less to do the daily shopping.

Today's housewife goes to the supermarket twice a week — but the stores are so far away, big and crowded that each trip takes three hours.

In grandma's day the housewife got a good going over once a week now it's vacuumed every day.

Even though Jews were being ~~rest~~ refused permission into Palestine the Zionist movement was progressing and stimulating the Jews to achieve their

28
50

5 BABIES DYING EACH DAY AT CAMP

105

247

81

Mercury Correspondent

QUEENSTOWN — A warning that the killer disease in refugee camps near here could spread to the town was given at the weekend.

Five babies are dying each day from gastro-enteritis at the Thornhill camp and the Queenstown public health inspector, Mr. W. Coetzee, has warned the Divisional Council in a memorandum of the threat to Queenstown.

The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr. L. Sebe, and the Minister of Health, Mr. L. Siyo, with other members of the Ciskei Cabinet, yesterday made an on-the-spot inspection at Thornhill, about 25km from here.

During their visit they attended a massed tribal prayer meeting for many of the refugees from Herschel and Sterkspruit who have died since they fled to the refugee camps here.

According to Dr. Barbara Seidler, who is in charge of the immunisation programme, "the babies are dying of gastro-enteritis and diarrhoea." The adult deaths are attributable to malnutrition and the consequent incidence of diseases like kwashiorkor, tuberculosis and pellagra.

A frontier hospital spokesman estimates that Dr. Seidler has inoculated every man, woman and child on Thornhill — perhaps 30 000 since her first anti-typhoid campaign began in December.

Yesterday she continued her 14-hour-a-day stint at her make-shift hospital / clinic.

The superintendent of the frontier hospital, Dr. R. Schaeffer, said that the death rate would be high among such an under-nourished group.

10/1/79
JM

Fears of diseases spreading

QUEENSTOWN — The possible spread of the wave of gastro-enteritis that is already killing five babies a day at the Thornhill refugee camp near here is threatening Queenstown.

This warning was given by the Queenstown Public Health Inspector, Mr. W. Coetzee, in a memorandum issued to the Provincial Council and the Provincial and State health departments at the weekend.

The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr. L. Sebe, with other members of his Cabinet, yesterday made an on-the-spot inspection at Thornhill, about 25 km from Queenstown.

They attended a mass prayer meeting for the refugees from Herschel and Sterkspruit who have died here since they fled Transkei just before independence in October last year.

The Ciskei Minister of Health, Mr. L. Sityo, is to issue a statement today on conditions in the camp. He is also expected to reveal the total number of deaths at the camp since its inception.

Mr Sebe told the refugees priority would be given this week to the

provision of water in the sprawling shanty settlement.

He hoped to make available 200 tanker lorries of water to assure a daily supply of clean and fresh water.

He promised, at the same time, a "good and sufficient" number of toilets would be made available throughout the area.

It was also the intention of his government to control sewage dumping. This would be the responsibility of the Ciskei Departments of Health and Public Works, Mr Sebe said.

He said the present population of Thornhill was 28 000, but there were still more people coming from Herschel.

A fleet of trucks will arrive this week with another 2 000 refugees for the camp.

According to the only doctor working in the camp, Dr Barbara Seidler, who is in charge of an im-

munisation programme, the arrival of the cabinet members came at a time when the death rate had mounted to five and more a day.

Nobody could give an exact count of the deaths for December, or so far, January.

"The babies are dying of gastro-enteritis and diarrhoea," she said.

"The adult deaths are attributable to malnutrition and the consequent incidence of diseases like kwashiorkor, tuberculosis and pellagra.

A Frontier Hospital spokesman estimates that Dr Seidler has inoculated every man, woman and child on Thornhill since her first anti-typhoid campaign began in December.

Yesterday she continued her 14-hour-a-day stint at her make-shift clinic in the bare and totally unfurnished rooms of the former Thornhill farmhouse.

The Superintendent of the Frontier Hospital, Dr

R. Schaeffer said yesterday: "I am satisfied Dr Seidler has done absolutely excellent work in providing medical and sanitary facilities in the all too short time she has been given.

"I have no absolute knowledge of the Thornhill deathroll, but it stands to reason it must be high among the under-nourished no matter where they are," he said.

The Frontier Hospital can only accommodate 108 black infants, although this figure is sometimes exceeded.

The Public Health Department has, however, established medical facilities, and the Frontier Hospital absorbs only those cases Thornhill cannot cope with.

According to a former Minister of Works in the Ciskei Government, Chief Mkwola, the Chief Minister said, at a luncheon Dr Seidler had performed "prodigious" work at the camp. — DDR.



Dr Barbara Seidler, with Sister Nomsa watching, examines a patient at the Thornhill refugee camp near Queenstown. Dr Seidler is in charge of the immunisation campaign in the camp.

10/11/74
DB

501

105, 1994

The Changing Pattern of Labour Relationships in the Sundays River Valley

Of the Eastern Cape

by Arthur Aitres

The citrus growing area of the Sundays River Valley consists of land on either side of the river together totalling between 2-4 kilometres and extending approximately 40 km. along the length of the river. It is not continuous but interrupted by poor topography and non-arable stretches. The peripheral area is almost equidistant from Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage (± 50 km.), they themselves being about 40 km. apart, but gradually drawing closer as industry develops along its axis.

At the upper end of the valley is the town of Kirkwood consisting of a municipal population of 900. (1970 census: Kirkwood municipality). It is mainly a residential area with shops, garages, and small hospitals.

It no longer because of the middle respectively basis.

It no longer because of the middle respectively basis.

It no longer because of the middle respectively basis.

It no longer because of the middle respectively basis.

It no longer because of the middle respectively basis.

It no longer because of the middle respectively basis.

It no longer because of the middle respectively basis.

It no longer because of the middle respectively basis.

It no longer because of the middle respectively basis.

It no longer because of the middle respectively basis.

It no longer because of the middle respectively basis.

It no longer because of the middle respectively basis.

It no longer because of the middle respectively basis.

It no longer because of the middle respectively basis.

It no longer because of the middle respectively basis.

It no longer because of the middle respectively basis.

It no longer because of the middle respectively basis.

It no longer because of the middle respectively basis.

It no longer because of the middle respectively basis.

It no longer because of the middle respectively basis.

It no longer because of the middle respectively basis.

It no longer because of the middle respectively basis.

It no longer because of the middle respectively basis.

Rural area in service	3027	males
Rural area in service	1824	females
Unemployed	1365	males
Unemployed	1510	females
Children at schools	3241	
1970's total Bantu population was 18644 (Municipality census)		
1976's total Bantu population is 14969 (BAAB census)		

The population is clearly evident.

There is some comment to make as far as the unemployed are concerned. According to the office of the Bantu Affairs Department in Kirkwood, a very large proportion of those registered as unemployed in both male and female categories,

According to the end of June 1976 are as follows:

Bantu Location Kirkwood 4002 (49% males, 49% females)

23% females under 18 yrs. 2% males under 18 yrs.

According to the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, situated in Kirkwood,

figures at the end of June 1976 are as follows:

2072 (rural areas) 3723 5194

According to the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, situated in Kirkwood,

figures at the end of June 1976 are as follows:

2072 (rural areas) 3723 5194

According to the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, situated in Kirkwood,

figures at the end of June 1976 are as follows:

2072 (rural areas) 3723 5194

According to the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, situated in Kirkwood,

figures at the end of June 1976 are as follows:

2072 (rural areas) 3723 5194

According to the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, situated in Kirkwood,

figures at the end of June 1976 are as follows:

2072 (rural areas) 3723 5194

According to the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, situated in Kirkwood,

figures at the end of June 1976 are as follows:

2072 (rural areas) 3723 5194

According to the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, situated in Kirkwood,

figures at the end of June 1976 are as follows:

2072 (rural areas) 3723 5194

According to the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, situated in Kirkwood,

figures at the end of June 1976 are as follows:

2072 (rural areas) 3723 5194

According to the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, situated in Kirkwood,

figures at the end of June 1976 are as follows:

2072 (rural areas) 3723 5194

According to the Bantu Affairs Administration Board, situated in Kirkwood,

figures at the end of June 1976 are as follows:

2072 (rural areas) 3723 5194

Sebe blames Govt

Staff Reporter
THE CHIEF Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, has blamed the Department of Bantu Administration and Development for the conditions at Thornhill.

He told the Rand Daily Mail that the department had undertaken to provide proper amenities for people in the Transkei districts of Glen Grey and Herschel who chose to emigrate to the Ciskei.

The two districts used to be part of the Ciskei, but were excised from it — with the agreement of the Ciskei — and given to Transkei.

According to Chief Se-

be, the department had not fulfilled its undertaking to provide people leaving the two districts with proper resettlement facilities.

A spokesman for the Department of Bantu Administration has rejected Chief Sebe's charges.

He said the Minister, Mr M. C. Botha, had appealed to people in the two areas not to leave until the department had bought land for them and had established livable resettlement areas. But, the spokesman continued, the people had listened to "scare stories" about Transkei rule and left suddenly.

According to the pc valley) the Bantu Populat

According to the Bantu Populat

According to the Bantu Populat

According to the Bantu Populat

According to the Bantu Populat

According to the Bantu Populat

According to the Bantu Populat

According to the Bantu Populat

According to the Bantu Populat

According to the Bantu Populat

According to the Bantu Populat

According to the Bantu Populat

According to the Bantu Populat

According to the Bantu Populat

According to the Bantu Populat

105

More may be on the way

The estimated 30 000 people in disease-ridden settler camps near Queenstown, on the Transkei border, could be the advance guard of many more who want to leave

Transkei.

This was the fear expressed today by informed sources in the region who pointed out that the area in Transkei from which the settlers had come, housed many more people who did not want to be Transkei citizens.

They said most of the people in the camps have come from the Glen Grey and Herschel districts, which have been ceded to Transkei. In a referendum before Transkei independence more than 100 000 people in these areas voted against being incorporated into Transkei.

EXODUS

Since October there has been a mass exodus from the two areas to farms in the Ciskei. Initially the influx was orderly and planned, but it soon increased dramatically and basic services began to break down. The numbers were also swollen by farm labourers from the Free State who were attracted by reports that they could get land in the Ciskei.

The Ciskei Government has halted the movement of settlers from Herschel to the resettlement areas for health reasons.

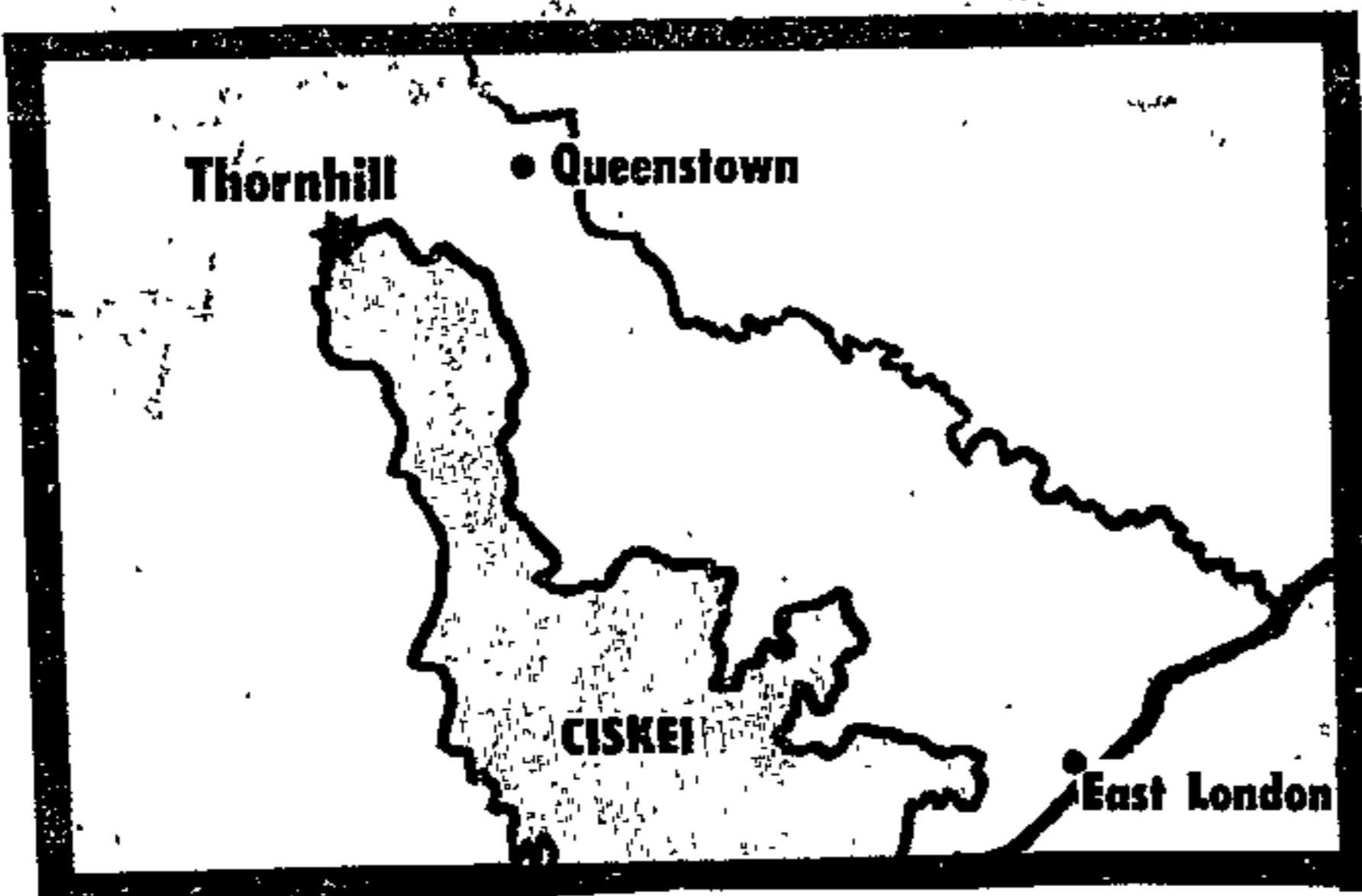
Ciskei got a disease warning

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE CISKEI Health Department was warned two months ago of the danger of a disease epidemic at the resettlement centre of Thornhill, where scores of babies have died in the past few weeks.

A Ciskei Health Department team headed by Dr Barbara Seidler has been working round the clock since late last week. At times the death rate has reached five a day from diseases including gastro-enteritis.

The warning about health conditions at the camp came from Queenstown's divisional secretary, Mr C. L. Loftus. It was made in a letter addressed to the Ciskei Secretary of Health, Dr H. J. Coldham.



Thornhill . . . where babies are dying.

The letter was dated November 11, and read in part: "My council's health officials are concerned about the possibility of epidemics of infectious diseases occurring and being spread to my council's areas of jurisdiction."

The letter asked for assurances that all steps would be taken to safeguard river water from pollution and to immunise people at the camp against infectious diseases.

Yesterday Dr Coldham was asked why his department had waited so long before starting an immunisation programme.

"We sent up our chief inspector immediately. He made a report and from that we planned our action," he said.

The first step was to send in a mobile clinic, but a continuing inflow of people to Thornhill worsened the situation, Dr Coldham said.

He had earlier described the situation as an "organised resettlement".

Most of the estimated 30 000 people at the camp are from Herschel and Glen Grey. They chose not to remain in the two areas when they were ceded to Transkei.

But their numbers have been swollen by farm labourers from the Free State who were attracted by reports that they could get freehold land in the Ciskei. Africans are prohibited from owning land outside the homelands by the Land Acts of 1913 and 1914.

Dr Coldham was confident yesterday that the emergency measures taken by Dr Seidler's team had brought conditions in Thornhill under control. Steps included:

- Immunisation against infectious diseases, with priority being given to children under five.
- Building watertanks and pit lavatories.
- Distributing protein for children.

Dr Coldham praised the people of Thornhill. They had helped the health team by volunteering to cook meals, dig latrines and to do clerical tasks like recording immunisations.

Further movement of people into Thornhill from Herschel was stopped yesterday, a decision which Dr Coldham welcomed. It would give his team a chance to get on top of the situation, he said.

Asked whether the South African Department of Health had offered to help, Dr Coldham said: "If I were to call on them, they would help at a moment's notice."

Dr James Gilliland, of the South African Health Department, said yesterday: "If any help is needed we will immediately offer personnel and supplies."

X 56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
X 64

11/1/77
DD
RDM

Ciskei death camp is now 'under control'

Science Editor

The Secretary for Health of the Ciskei, Dr H J S Coldham, regards the health situation in the refugee camp at Thornhill, near Queenstown, as "under control."

In an interview last night, he confirmed that on some days up to five children were dying — with no deaths on others — but said he was satisfied that a major health

catastrophe had been averted.

Dr Coldham said it was impossible to determine the exact number of deaths since the camp was set up in October. But he intended to visit the region today to assess the situation at first hand.

A senior nurse had visited one of the graveyards and was surprised that there were so few graves. But, Dr Coldham added, he did not think she had visited all the graveyards.

The main reason for the

high infant death rate was malnutrition. Children under five years had arrived in a poor state of health and nutrition and their resistance was low. Even a mild attack of diarrhoea could kill them. There was no definite outbreak of gastro-enteritis at present.

Facilities for setting up treatment for dehydration had been set up and in addition mothers were being taught how to spoonfeed these children with physiological salines so as to overcome the dehydration.

Dr Coldham outlined the background to the influx. Since the beginning of October about 30 000 people had arrived from the area excised by Transkei from the Ciskei.

At first the influx was orderly and planned. Families were given pieces of land with accommodation provided.

Soon afterwards, however, the immigration snowballed and more people arrived than were planned for.

As a result the Ciskei Government provided emergency health and welfare measures, including 26 nurses, a medical officer, transport (including an ambulance), fresh water tankers daily, inoculations against acute infections for children not immunised before, and anti-typhoid vaccine for all entering the area.

KITCHENS

Emergency soup kitchens and powdered milk supply depots were being set up. Soup and milk would be supplied at a nominal charge only.

The four immunisation points are inoculating about 3 000 people a day and a treatment centre is treating more than 300 patients daily.

The danger of an outbreak of infectious disease was now minimal, said Dr Coldham.

Dr Coldham said the long-term solution required a proper settlement scheme.

"But this is going to take a bit of time because we have to do it methodically."

105

Fight for

life in a farmhouse

The r of grain. The
les gone?
ful feeding of
acilities?

grain to anima
Unrecorded sal
question then
(a) the Transi
are also acce

and yield estimates
uld not be a
SA than from
cheaper for
e marketing and
cts may "import"
there are no
rotein difficult.
over a protein-
et them to take
fficult of the
th beans or
ze - especially
ns, then this is
as distinct
r and pellagra
mon. However,
lance (even with
g enough to eat.
protein
sidered by
t in malnutrition.
s. Second, a
(3) on the "very
elow) might not
land and/or the
t everyone in the
roportion of total
grain imports into
is accepted then,

Own Correspondent QUEENSTOWN

There's a row of crying babies in the kitchen of an abandoned border farmhouse.

Stomachs shrunken from advanced dehydration they lie beneath a line of plastic bottles which are dripping life back into them.

The old farmhouse is the makeshift clinic where Thornhill refugee camp's only medical practitioner, Dr. Barbara Seidler, heads a team of African nurses treating a constant stream of sick children.

They come to the clinic on the backs of worried mothers who believe they are dying and who know their only hope is to get help from the white woman doctor.

EASY PREY

Many of the infants are suffering from dehydration brought on by gastro-enteritis and other diseases.

Weakened by malnutrition they fall easy prey to sicknesses brought on by poor sanitation in the camp where the population has grown to about 36 000.

Although the Ciskei Government has put a clamp on information from the area it is understood that Dr Seidler is desperately short of vaccines and food supplies, particularly milk.

Dr Seidler's main working area was once a kitchen. It has no running water and seriously-ill babies are laid out on what was once a sink bench.

Most of them are so dehydrated they have to be given an intraperitoneal infusion. This involves injecting a solution directly into their stomachs and provides a reservoir of vital chemicals for the baby to live on until it is healthy enough to swallow milk.

It is obvious to visitors that many of the babies being treated there would have died were it not for Dr Seidler. The nurses working under her direction are guided by a series of sketches she has made with instructions translated into Xhosa.

Since the epidemic reached its peak, Dr Seidler has been wrking 14 hours a day.

Apart from her strictly medical duties, she is also responsible for arranging the enormous inoculation programme needed to bring the camp back to health.

State aid promise

Pretoria Bureau

The Government has agreed to contribute to a relief programme for the disease-stricken squatter communities in the Ciskei.

The Commissioner General for the homeland, Mr Johan Engelbrecht, said today the promise of aid was made yesterday by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M C Botha, when he phoned him at his holiday home.

Apart from the Department of Bantu Administration and the Department of Health, he believed the Department of Social Welfare would help the homeland.

Mr Engelbrecht also called on welfare organisations to support the campaign by contributing funds and foodstuffs like soups, milk powder and milk substitutes.

Confirming that up to five children have already died a day, he said the main cause was malnutrition which weakened children to the extent that they had no resistance against the diseases, including gastro-enteritis.

If (2) If
large net im
Pondoland.
those in, sa
transport fa
while others
grain import
(c) It does
blocker (zei
enough of st
cereals to w
similar legu
if subsister
not incompat
from the mor
(the protein
if there exi
the intake o
Malnutrition
deficiency:
nutritionist
Most malnutr
diet that is
striking" in
have enough
manpower to
Transkei is
(b) It does
grain requir
the Transkei
(a) even on
If (1) If

Some implece

102 89

Certain cultural institutions also, are often directly affected by the farmer's attitude. Where instance, the traditional

Some farmers, however, are problems engendered by so coming these wherever reas

Educational Facilities.

State assistance is available grade schools on their farm but are paid by the State primary grades, must in all farm children receive on the initiative of the of educational facilities

It will thus be seen within the system. cash wage is paid, general rights, decent housing to raise the standard not provide adequate system and thereby are not unnaturally the Organized Agriculture with requests for more migration of labour to traction Boards the machinery provided. It would appear are being made to stem the

The Relationship between

It must be borne in mind and his staff is a highly those responsible for for implementing it, it is This is a fact which is understood. The farmer contact with his staff. View of the status attached and personality come to play an important role.

Govt denies killer epidemic at squatter camp

Cape Times TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1977

Own Correspondent

QUEENSTOWN. — The Commissioner-General for the Ciskei, Mr J J Engelbrecht, said here yesterday there was no danger of a gastro-enteritis epidemic at the squatter camp near Thornhill in the Queenstown district. He was commenting on reports that children at the camp were dying of the disease at the rate of five a day. Mr Engelbrecht said conditions at the camp were not ideal, but this was because the occupants had been moved there in haste.

Numbering more than 20 000, they are former residents of the Glen Grey and Herschel districts who chose to move to the Ciskei when those areas became incorporated into Transkei. Meanwhile it was learnt here yesterday that fears of disease among the refugees were made known to the Ciskei Government as far back as November last year. On November 11, the Secretary of the Divisional Council, Mr C Loftus, wrote to the Secretary of Health of the Ciskeian Government in King William's Town, saying that health

officials were concerned about the possibility of epidemics of infectious diseases occurring and spreading, and asking that the settlers be immunized. Meanwhile the Ciskei has for the time being stopped moving refugees to Thornhill. About 500 families from Herschel were to have moved to Thornhill yesterday, but were stopped. Four immunization points set up at Thornhill by the Ciskei Department of Health are immunizing about 3 000 people a day.

is not allowed, for all-night impossible. al and cultural their staff in overcoming these wherever reas section of primary ed by the farmer, ceed beyond the n. By no means on, and much depends nity for the provision vary considerably ly insignificant of food, grazing ooling, can do much d, a farmer who does a token form of the wage paid, is also severe labour problems. d by such farmers to prohibit the formed Bantu Adminis- ars to have been in such a case, efforts use of labour unrest. sting between a farmer of contact between those responsible merce or industry. neither is its significance oulder-to-shoulder and particularly in system, his attitude

CHARLES NOAKULA sums up the case for a September poll in Chief Sebe's homeland

Early Ciskei election?

Ciskei Chief Minister Chief L. L. Sebe may call an early election, possibly in September this year, political observers believe. Sources close to the government have admitted the belief is more than mere speculation.

It is believed Chief Sebe will give notice of an early election at the Ciskei Legislative Assembly session in May and will dissolve parliament after the session to allow for the election in September.

According to the Ciskei constitution, the terms of each Legislative Assembly is five years. The CLA came into existence on May 24, 1973.

Certain considerations — diverse in nature — have forced Chief Sebe's hand in calling the early election. The initial consideration, according to one school of thought, revolves around economics, and lately Chief Sebe has been under tremendous pressure from malcontents in his party and defections to the opposition.

In December, 1975, two electoral divisions were proclaimed in the Whittesee area to allow Ciskeians leaving the Herschel and Glen Gray districts for the Ciskei after the takeover by Transkei in November to link up politically with the Ciskei.

According to the arrangement, people from Herschel belong to the Ntabethemba electoral division, while those from Glen Gray belong to the constituency of Zweledinga.

According to information given by Chief Sebe to the CLA during the last session, the Department of Bantu Administration and Development "then began to register people as voters from the two aforementioned electoral divisions". Despite the registration, the voters have not yet been given the opportunity to elect their representatives in the CLA.

When Mr Sebe officially became one of the Rarabe chiefs in the Ciskei, it was expected he would be sworn in as such, and a

vacancy in the Zweledinga constituency be created, heralding a by-election in the district. This has not been done yet.

Political observers believe Chief Sebe was not keen on calling elections in the affected districts for financial reasons. The Republican Government's annual grant to the Ciskei for the current financial year was cut by a substantial amount. Certain important projects in the homeland have not been completed.

Any election would have crippled the already lean resources of the homeland, and Chief Sebe — whose political philosophy is economic independence before anything else — would have been accused of indulging in a futile exercise.

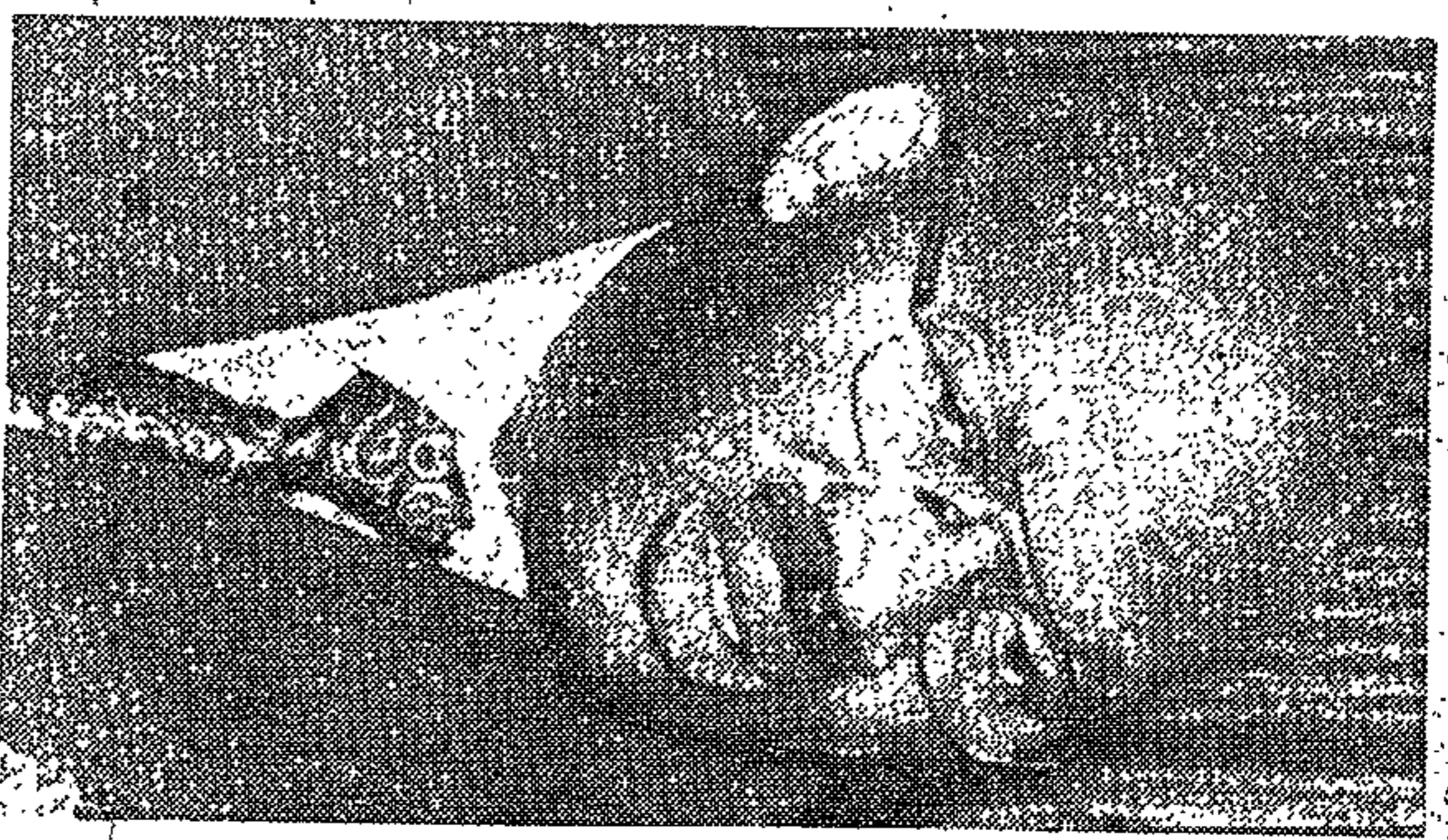
Chief Sebe would not allow, however, a state of affairs to exist where thousands of Ciskeians would have no representation in the CLA. An early election is, therefore, the only way for him to resolve the situation.

While Chief Sebe might have had second thoughts about the early election, it is argued in some quarters, the defections from his party to the opposition and general discontent among the ruling party rank-and-file have forced his hand.

Stalwarts in the CNIP campaign machinery would rescue the situation for the government in an election campaign, provided the campaign was launched as soon as possible to forestall further defections.

It is argued there have been issues before where there was apparent misunderstanding between party supporters, but realignment was effected readily when the supporters realised the party's existence was threatened.

Observers believe, however, if Chief Sebe were not to call an early election, the discontent prevalent in the ruling party ranks would snowball. Hence the bold prediction of an early election this year in the Ciskei.



Ciskei Chief Minister Lennox Sebe... circumstances may force him going to the polls earlier than expected.

Audio/visuals

Is it essential show any audio/visual such as a film or videotape?

New measles threat at refugee camp

ARGUS 11/1/77

The Argus Correspondent

QUEENSTOWN. — The new threat of a measles epidemic has thrown its shadow over Thornhill refugee camp where thousands are already seriously ill with gastro-enteritis and other diseases and where the situation was described yesterday as 'desperate.'

Aid for Ciskei squatters

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The Government has agreed to contribute to a relief programme for the disease-stricken squatter communities in the Ciskei.

The Commissioner General for the homeland, Mr Johan Engelbrecht, said the promise of aid was made yesterday by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, when he telephoned him at his holiday home.

He said Mr Botha promised also to approach other Government departments for assistance.

Apart from the Department of Bantu Administration and the Department of Health, he believed the Department of Social Welfare could help the homeland.

FEEDING

He expected the aid to be mainly in the form of financial and other support for feeding campaigns in the stricken areas.

Mr Engelbrecht also called on welfare organisations to support the campaign by contributing funds and foodstuffs like soups, milk powder and milk substitutes.

However, although the only local doctor has appealed for milk and vaccine supplies, the Ciskei Government has clamped down on information from the stricken area.

The Ciskei Minister of Health, Mr L. F. Siyo, said the situation had been publicised enough and no more Press reporters would be allowed into the area.

Dr Barbara Seidler, the woman in charge of the health team working at Thornhill, has estimated that there are now between 33 000 and 36 000 people at the camp.

HERSCHEL

They are all from the Herschel district or nearby.

Near Saba, in the Hackey Valley, there are other immigrants from Glen Grey and these are believed to number between 10 000 and 16 000.

'I am always finding more as I go along' Dr Seidler said. 'When we drove behind the mountains near the camp we found another 3 000 on the upper slopes.'

Dr Seidler said thousands of the refugees were sick — 'The situation here is desperate.'

BIG WORRY

'You cannot comprehend just how bad it is but you can rest assured the White people will not suffer. There is no danger of the outbreak spreading

to Queenstown' as has been reported.

She said her big worry now was to avoid an outbreak of measles spreading.

'We ran out of measles vaccine after three days and have not been able to get more supplies. You realise that for people suffering from malnutrition, as many of these are, measles can be a fatal disease.'

She appealed for milk in any form to be sent to the area where many babies and young children were suffering serious dehydration.

Meanwhile, the Ciskei Secretary for Health, Mr H. J. S. Coldham, said his department had done everything it could with its small resources.

'We feel the Department of Bantu Administration should have done a lot more to help. What started as a reasonable resettlement scheme just blew up on us. This is not the result of anything we have done,' Mr Coldham said.

Meanwhile the South African State Health Department does not envisage taking a more active role in the Thornhill events.

A senior spokesman for the department said today: 'We shall of course help wherever we can if we are asked. But at the moment there seems to be no need for it.'

'I spoke to Dr Coldham yesterday and he is satisfied that the situation is under control,' the spokesman said.

105
90

..... /Zorn

of crops near Simon's Town due to the terrain. Development was slow and with the arrival of the British in 1795, the area was surveyed for its suitability for agriculture. The surveyors report in 1797 commented on the area of "Northhook and Peninsula Southward": "Greatest part of this district might be cultivated, but at present there is only three houses the owners of which just rise to serve themselves. From this runs southward a ridge of uneven mountains. There are in some places spots that might be till'd but mostly they are fit for nothing but sheep pasture". (Willis H.C.: 1970)

With the second British occupation of the Cape in 1806, land became a more desirable for grants. In 1797 a memorial Silvermine valley, noting the had any objection to his permanent stream which make (B.O. 43/411 of 1797) By the century a spate of memorials and new land grants had created until the 1970s - give of the background.

The burghers of Simon's in much of the area south of they viewed it from the poru 1808). Some of the stock keepers evidently established rights to pieces of the land where they grew vegetables, mainly for their own subsistence but with some surplus for sale in the town. Most are described as "Bastard Hottentots" in the memorials and though it was said at the time that the "Hottentots" were "more dependent and more in a state of slavery than if actually slaves" (Anon. 1806: 228) there is evidence (Willis, 1963) that it was possible for them to obtain their due. Indeed the landdrost

Govt role at Thornhill

The South African State Health Department does not envisage taking a more active role in the Thornhill events.

A senior spokesman for the department said today: "We shall of course help wherever we can if we are asked, but at the moment there seems to be no need for it."

ch remained percep- h and knowledge

ch soil and

potential neighbours

land in the vacant

were many requests

With the second British occupation of the Cape in 1806,

nothing but sheep pasture". (Willis H.C.: 1970)

some places spots that might be till'd but mostly they are fit for

runs southward a ridge of uneven mountains. There are in

owners of which just rise to serve themselves. From this

be cultivated, but at present there is only three houses the

and Peninsula Southward": "Greatest part of this district might

The surveyors report in 1797 commented on the area of "Northhook

in 1795, the area was surveyed for its suitability for agriculture.

Development was slow and with the arrival of the British

of crops near Simon's Town due to the terrain.

105 85

Measles

threat

to camp

Own Correspondent

Queenstown

The new threat of a measles epidemic has thrown its shadow over Thornhill settler camp, where thousands are already seriously ill with gastroenteritis and other diseases and where the situation has been described as "desperate."

Although the only local doctor has apparently appealed for milk and vaccine supplies, the Ciskei Government has clamped down on information from the stricken area. The Ciskei Minister of Health, Alfred Siso, said that the situation had been publicised enough and no more reporters would be allowed into the area.

Dr. Barbara Seidler, in charge of the health team working at Thornhill, has estimated that there are now between 33 000 and 36 000 people at the camp. Other immigrants are believed to number between 10 000 and 16 000.

"I always find more as I go along," Dr Seidler said. "When we drove behind the mountains near the camp we found another 3 000 on the upper slopes."

Measles threat to camp

From Page 1

to remain part of the Ciskei is the main reason for the exodus of thousands of Africans from these areas to resettlement camps near Queenstown.

Despite the result of the costly referendum Glen Grey and Herschel were included in Transkei.

Thousands of tribesmen, including chiefs, were given the option to move out, and left the districts for transit camps in the Ciskei.

Little preparation was made for the huge influx and the Thornhill camp, which now houses between 24 000 and 30 000 Africans, has almost no adequate sanitation and water supplies.

In November last year the situation had deteriorated to the point where the Queenstown Divisional Council sent a confidential letter to the Ciskei Government, warning that because of the "primitive conditions" in which the refugees were living, the council feared that epidemics of infectious diseases could break out.

"DAMNED LUCKY"

Since then steps have been taken, including an immunisation campaign, but at least 300 children are believed to have died and the camp has at least three graveyards to cope with burials.

The superintendent of the Queenstown Frontier Hospital said Dr Barbara Seidler and 28 trained African nurses had done "a very good job under extremely difficult circumstances."

"We are damned lucky the mortality rate has not been worse," he said.

During the past few days heavy rain has turned the area into a quagmire making conditions even more difficult.

● Ciskei death camp now "under control" — Page 17.

missionar
the father
office for
rate who the
es not volum
cy her paren
cut not its
uld when th
ne child and
In the
boy ("law")
usually ill
are more th
chooling
tatising on
I feel a g
itions are
Rugby is ve
I would go as far as to say th

'Desperate'

Dr. Seidler said thousands of the refugees were sick.

"The situation here is desperate.

You cannot comprehend just how bad it is but you can be assured the white people will not suffer — there is no danger of the outbreak spreading to Queenstown as has been reported."

The doctor said her big worry now was to avoid an outbreak of measles spreading.

"We ran out of measles vaccine after three days and have not been able to get more supplies — you realise that for people suffering from malnutrition, as many of these are, measles can be fatal?"

The Ciskei Secretary for Health, Mr. H. J. S. Coldham, said his department had done everything it could with its small resources.

"We feel the Department of Bantu Administration should have done a lot more to help."

The transfer of the Glen Grey and Herschel Districts to the Transkei after resident tribesmen had voted almost unanimously

To Page 3, Col. 7

Rites ban may foil power bid

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
— Will Zwelitsha acting Magistrate, Mr H. Hare, ban a circumcision ritual at the Rarabe Great Place at Mngqesha this Saturday?

Chief counsellor in the Sandile house, Mr I. L. Sangotsha, said yesterday Mr Hare had threatened to ban the ritual.

Mr Hare refused to comment yesterday other than to confirm he had handed over a letter on the ritual to Chief Dumalithshona Mpangele.

The letter, Mr Sangotsha said referred to a meeting and not a ritual, "and when we pointed this out to Mr Hare, he advised we iron the matter out with Chief Minister Sebe and Chief Maqoma."

A meeting has been arranged for this morning at Chief Sebe's office, but Mr Sangotsha and Chief Mpangele said they would not attend.

Mr Sangotsha said: "The Chief Minister and his Cabinet decided to handle the issue through the Zwelitsha Magistrate, so, in keeping with their attitude, they will have to hear from the magistrate what our point of view is."

At the heart of the matter, is the Rarabe paramountcy.

Maxhobayakhawuleza, late Paramount Chief Mxolisi Sandile's son, has graduated from a minor to a major man, through the Xhosa custom of initiation.

This gives him all the rights and privileges in the House of Sandile and Rarabe ranks, and allows him to assume power as a chief and nothing could stop him from claiming the paramountcy.

Meanwhile, the other faction in the Rarabe wrangle, led by Mr L. F. Siyo, Ciskei Minister of Health, will hold a meeting at the Great Place also this Saturday.

Mr Sangotsha's reaction was: "These people are again inviting trouble. They know we are having our ceremony at the Great Place and they want to disturb us." — DDR.

Exodus to Thornhill stopped

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — No more refugees will be allowed to settle in the Thornhill camp where many babies have died of disease in past weeks.

This was disclosed here yesterday by the Ciskei Secretary for Health, Dr S. J. Coldham, who also said the resettlement of refugees from Herschel would now be conducted in an orderly manner to avoid new outbreaks of disease.

About 500 families from Herschel were to have moved to Thornhill, near Queenstown, yesterday but were stopped.

Meanwhile, it was learned yesterday that the Ciskei Government had been warned two months ago of the danger of an epidemic of infectious diseases at Thornhill.

The warning came from the secretary of the Queenstown Divisional Council, Mr C. L. Loftus.

In a letter to Dr Coldham, dated November 11, he said: "These people are settled under very primitive conditions and it would appear that sanitation is almost completely lacking."

"My council's health officials are concerned about the possibility of epidemics of infectious diseases occurring and being spread to my council's area of jurisdiction."

"We would like an assurance that all possible steps have been taken to safeguard river waters from being polluted and that steps have been taken to immunise these settlers against epidemic infectious diseases."

Asked yesterday what reply had been received from the Ciskei Government, Mr Loftus said: "I have no statement to make."

Asked why his department had waited so long before embarking on an immunisation programme, Dr Coldham said: "We sent our chief inspector up immediately. He made a report and from that we planned our action."

The first step was to organise a mobile clinic to assist in the area, but a continuing inflow of people to Thornhill reduced the effectiveness of the response, Dr Coldham said.

He had earlier described the situation at Thornhill as an "organised resettlement plan which got out of hand."

Dr Coldham said it was difficult to determine the exact number of people who had died in the camp.

He was confident that the emergency measures taken by Dr Barbara Seidler and her team of nurses had brought conditions in Thornhill under control.

Among the steps taken were: the immunisation of people against infectious diseases, priority being given to children under the age of five; the erec-

tion of water tanks and construction of pit lavatories; and the distribution of powdered and skimmed milk to raise the protein intake of young children.

Dr Coldham had high praise for the people at Thornhill, their response to the arrival of the health team had been to volunteer assistance including cooking of meals, digging of latrines and clerical tasks.

Asked whether the South African Department of Health had offered its assistance, Dr Coldham said: "If I was to call on them, they would help at a moment's notice."

Dr James Gilliland of the South African Health Department said yesterday: "If any help is required we will immediately offer personnel and supplies."

Dr Coldham said only the Thornhill resettlement camp was experiencing disease. People from Glen Grey, resettled mostly at Oxtou, did not have

similar health problems.

The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr Sebe, has blamed the Department of Bantu Administration for the conditions at Thornhill.

He said the department had undertaken to provide proper amenities for people from Glen Grey and Herschel who chose to emigrate to the Ciskei.

The department had not fulfilled its undertaking to provide people leaving the two districts with proper resettlement facilities, he said.

But a spokesman for the Department of Bantu Administration rejected Mr Sebe's charges.

He said the minister, Mr M. C. Botha, had appealed to people in the two areas not to leave until the Department had bought land for them and established "decent resettlement areas. But the people had listened to "scare stories" about Transkei rule — with the encouragement of the Ciskei — and left suddenly. — DDR-DDC.

105

11/11/77
RD

TOS
TOS

Injecting life into camp of death

Own Correspondent
QUEENSTOWN. — Immunisation of at least a third of the disease-stricken Thornhill Resettlement Camp's 30 000 residents had been completed by last night, according to the doctor in charge. Scores of babies have died at the camp over the past few weeks.

Dr Barbara Seidler, the only medical practitioner in the area controlled by the Ciskei Government, had time yesterday to leave her farmhouse clinic for several short visits to the four outlying immunisation centres she has set up. Her team of 24 nurses were as busy as ever.

Three were busy on intake, noting particulars of new cases, and passing others through for treatment. Other nurses were busy giving vitamin injections to the hundreds suffering from malnutrition. They were also inoculating adults against kwashiorkor and pellagra.

A tour of the scattered tent and shanty settlement showed no sign of the 200 portable lavatories, 200 water-tankers or any of the other promised sanitation measures. There were 10 shiny new corrugated iron toilet sheds but no evidence that they had been put up since the visit on Sunday

of Chief Minister Lennox Sebe. "We have, however, begun to receive supplies of powdered milk, both full cream and skimmed, as well as enriched protein foods," Dr Seidler said. "We expect more to arrive tomorrow with the replenishments for our medical supplies," she said.

Dr Seidler refused to estimate the death toll saying she had been forbidden by her department to speculate to the press. Sister Jaqueline Nembulelo, a nurse at the makeshift hospital, said that by the time the authorities had attended to basic sanitation needs and had laid on daily fresh

water supplies Dr Seidler's immunisation programme should have been completed. A resident, Mr Wrigth Mvunyiswa, said the lack of water points was the worst feature of life at Thornhill. He would welcome more toilet facilities for the 30 000 people, he said.



The only doctor for 30 000 people, Dr Barbara Seidler, checks a patient.



Women and children waiting for examinations outside the makeshift hospital.

Audio/visuals

Venue

103
105

Is it essential to show any audio/visuals, such as a film or...

Has the venue for your presentation been decided?

Ciskei to ask SA Govt for help at Thornhill

home or ng room

eting e and as subject?

or the

to see?

form?

or the

one or

?

to hear?

microphone?

ess system

ll there be

and can

g your

By PATRICK LAURENCE QUEENSTOWN. — The Ciskei Government will today appeal to the South African Government for help in controlling epidemic disease at the Thornhill Resettlement Camp.

The request will be conveyed to the Commissioner General for Ciskei, Mr J. J. Englebrecht, according to a Ciskei Government spokesman.

South Africa's co-ordinating director of health services, Dr James Gilliland, said last night his department would respond immediately to any Ciskei request for help.

The Ciskei Secretary for Health, Dr H. J. Coldham, returned from a tour of the resettlement camp yesterday saying infant deaths

were on the decline.

"Not a single baby died on Monday. It looks as though we are getting on top of the situation," he said.

Bad news, he said, was that the Ciskei health team had been unable to erect soup kitchens at the camp because of the danger of the facilities being stormed by hungry crowds.

Dr Coldham explained it would be futile to erect soup kitchens without proper fencing and a programme to provide guards.

But he was hopeful that the necessary arrangements would be completed in the next day or two.

Dr Coldham put the number of people at the camp at 35 000.

Some idea of the limited resources available to the Ciskei Government is evident from figures published in a review of the homeland by the semi-official Bureau for Bantu Development.

The ratio of clinics to people is less than one to 10 000, according to the review. The ratio of hospital beds is 4,5 for every 10 000 people.

The review notes: "As far as personnel are concerned, 10,8 per cent of the medical posts and 3,6 per cent of the nursing posts were vacant in 1973. An alarming percentage of para-medical posts — 91,4 per cent — were vacant."

© See Page 2

- (f) Can the room be darkened easily? Are there sufficient power supplies for any projected visuals or recorded sound?

Visuals

- (a) What equipment will you have at your disposal? Will there be an experienced projectionist available?
- (b) Are there any suitable visuals or other aids (e.g. films, videotapes, sound tapes, slides, etc.) already available?
- (c) What facilities are there for obtaining or making others you may need?

Budget

Has a budget already been prepared? If so, how much money has been allowed for:

(105) (90)

Ciskei seeks Republic aid to stem disease

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Ciskei Government will formally request assistance today from the South African Government in containing the danger of epidemic disease at Thornhill, it was learnt here yesterday.
The request will be conveyed to the Commissioner General for the Ciskei, Mr J. J. Engelbrecht.
The Ciskei Secretary for Health, Dr H. Coldham, who returned from an extensive tour of the camp,

said yesterday:
"Not a single baby died on Monday and I find that very encouraging. It looks as though we are getting on top of the situation."
At least 10 000 of the more than 30 000 former Herschel residents have been inoculated and or vaccinated.
Dr Barbara Seidler, the sole qualified medical practitioner in the entire area controlled by the Ciskeian Government, had time yesterday to leave

her clinic to visit one or two of the four outlying immunisation centres.
Dr Coldham's discouraging news was that the Ciskei health team had been unable to erect soup kitchens to provide supplementary nourishment. He was hopeful the necessary arrangements would be completed in the next day or two.
Other good news was Dr Coldham now has a new assistant.
He introduced his assis-

tant to Dr Seidler, who was too occupied with patients, she said, to remember his name.
But as the Ciskei Government continued its battle against disease at the camp, Dr Coldham laughed when asked whether he would agree with the resources at the disposal of the health department were limited. That was an understatement, he said.
The semi-official Bureau for Bantu Development review showed the ratio of clinics to people was less than one to 10 000. The ratio of hospital beds was 4,5 per 10 000 people.
On the availability of medical personnel, the review noted 10,8 per cent of the medical posts and 3,6 per cent of the nursing posts were vacant in 1973.
Dr Coldham said the figures were not up to date but little had changed since the publication of the review about a year ago. DDR-DDC.

Gastro outbreak hits EL, but no alarm

ST LONDON — An outbreak of gastro-enteritis is being experienced in East London and the number of

patients calling on doctors, the Frere Hospital and Mdantsane Hospital has increased — but doctors are confident there is no cause for alarm.
According to the East London district surgeon, Dr B. Wingreen, the increase in patients is seasonal and attributable to the hot weather.
"We have experienced a build-up in gastro-enteritis patients, especially this year among adult sufferers, but this is a normal seasonal occurrence and is no cause for alarm," he said.
Dr Wingreen said during the hot months one encountered a conglomeration of germs, diseases and viruses and through this many people contracted bacterial gastro-enteritis.
Dr Wingreen said most of the patients his department had treated were prison personnel, police families and defence personnel.
"Usually the gastro-enteritis upsurge lasts about four months, but East London is not ex-

periencing a crisis or epidemic," he said.
The East London Medical Officer of Health, Dr J. Van Heerden, was of the opinion that in East London, Mdantsane and Duncan Village, the seasonal increase in patients was as normal as it had been over the past years.
"We have not been told of any major outbreak and my department is content that this year's spate of patients is not abnormal to other years," he said.
Dr Van Heerden said the current increase was not abnormal.
And the Medical Superintendent of Frere Hospital, Dr F. Visser, said the number of outpatients suffering from gastro-enteritis had dropped slightly from that of last year.
"For the past nine years over the summer season people suffer with gastro-enteritis. But I am unaware of any epidemic and anticipate this seasonal outbreak to end by April," he said. — DDR.



The front of the derelict farmhouse that used to be the main dwelling on Thornhill. Totally bare of furniture, it is now Dr Barbara Seidler's makeshift clinic and field hospital.

Ciskei seeks Republic aid to stem disease

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN

The Ciskei Government will formally request assistance today from the South African Government in containing the danger of epidemic disease at Thornhill, it was learnt here yesterday.

The request will be conveyed to the Commissioner General for the Ciskei, Mr J. J. Engelbrecht.

The Ciskei Secretary for Health, Dr H. Coldham, who returned from an extensive tour of the camp, said yesterday:

"Not a single baby died on Monday and I find that very encouraging. It looks as though we are getting on top of the situation."

At least 10 000 of the more than 30 000 former Herschel residents have been inoculated and or vaccinated.

Dr Barbara Seidler, the sole qualified medical practitioner in the entire area controlled by the Ciskeian Government, had time yesterday to leave her clinic to visit one or two of the four outlying immunisation centres.

Dr Coldham's discouraging news was that the Ciskei health team had been unable to erect soup kitchens to provide supplementary nourishment. He was hopeful the necessary arrangements would be completed in the next day or two.

Other good news was Dr Coldham now has a new assistant.

He introduced his assistant to Dr Seidler, who was too occupied with patients, she said, to remember his name.

But as the Ciskei Government continued its battle against disease at the camp, Dr Coldham laughed when asked whether he would agree with the resources at the disposal of the health department were limited. That was an understatement, he said.

The semi-official Bureau for Bantu Development review showed the ratio of clinics to people was less than one to 10 000. The ratio of hospital beds was 4,5 per 10 000 people.

On the availability of medical personnel, the review noted 10,8 per cent of the medical posts and 3,6 per cent of the nursing

posts were vacant in 1973.

Dr Coldham said the figures were not up to date but little had changed since the publication of the review about a year ago.

Meanwhile, the Chief Health Inspector, Mr W. Coetzee, has denied he issued any warnings at the weekend about the situation at Thornhill being any threat to Queenstown.

Mr Coetzee said his comments had been contained in his monthly report of November and this report had formed the basis of the letter sent that month by the Divisional Council secretary, Mr C. Loftus, to Dr Coldham.

Dr Coldham said this week he felt the Department of Bantu Administra-

tion should have done a lot more to help the situation at Thornhill.

But according to spokesmen for BAD and the Bantu Affairs Administration Board here, there is no health problem in the areas for which they are responsible.

"Thornhill is in the Hewu district which is the responsibility of the Ciskei Government," Mr J. Swanepoel, of the Bantu Affairs Department, said.

"We are responsible for the white area only and we have had no reports of any problems in this area."

The Commissioner General, Mr Engelbrecht, said there was no danger of an epidemic of gastroenteritis at Thornhill. — DDR-DDC.

a

n

x

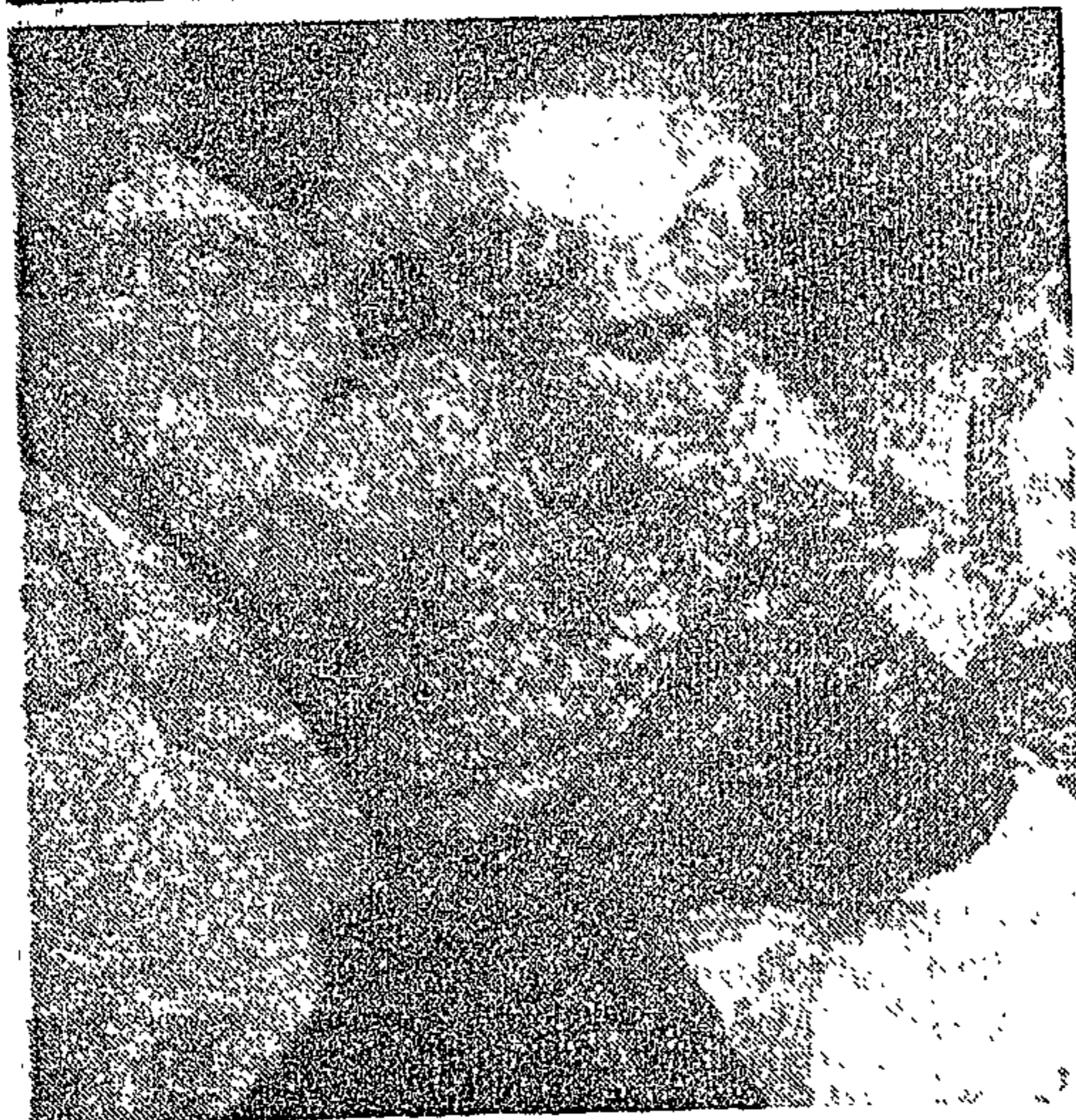
e

105

12/1/77

103
108

Conditions out of hand in Ciskei



Dr Barbara Seldler of the Ciskei Department of Health treating stricken children in the Thornhill settler camp.

Own Correspondent
QUEENSTOWN — The exodus of tribal people from the independent state of Transkei to the Ciskei is continuing despite official attempts to stop the flow of settlers

The situation is now so out of hand that shanty townships are springing up all over the Ciskei Huwe district — the camps at Thornhill, with over 30 000 settlers, being only one of more than six slum concentrations.

Pressmen who toured the area yesterday found that toilet facilities and fresh water were lacking in all the centres, the formerly productive white farms having become squatter camps.

Shanties constructed with materials of every type, including rusted corrugated iron, wooden packing crates, mud bricks, straw, thatching-grass, sacking and motor vehicle bodies are springing up like mushrooms.

Meanwhile white farmers' wives have set up a soup-kitchen team to feed more than 5 000 young children threatened with serious illness at the Thornhill camp.

CHILDREN

Ciskeian women have joined the 12 farmers' wives in offering supplementary nourishment to the children. They are weakened by malnutrition and suffering from gastroenteritis and acute dysentery.

At least 300 children are believed to have died from these and other diseases and buried in hastily prepared graveyards near the camps

pared graveyards near the camps

The Ciskei Government, apparently embarrassed by the disclosures of the appalling conditions in the shanty towns, has ordered a blackout on all news about the camps

At the height of the epidemic children were dying at the rate of five a day, but according to the Ciskei Secretary of Health, Dr H J Coldham, infant deaths are definitely on the decline.

subject.

reads you

ically do
end of
in one

paper.

Write
es in

line those

view

id
ideas on

- 4) Write your aim at the top of The Body
- 5) Leave about six lines for the your three main points down 1 between each.
- 6) Go through your list of ideas points that support your three
- 7) Write two sub points under ea
- 8) At this stage you should refer specialists, check figures and quotations, apt examples or de Your talk should be an express the subject, backed by outside

2.

W

Land of
promise
and hope...

No emergency at Thornhill - Ciskei

RDM 13/1/77

(102)
(105)

FROM PAGE 1

37
stole strength of peasant people.

38
But the chiefs are bitter and angry, particularly at the Press for telling "lies" about Thornhill.

There are three chiefs there — Chief H. Hinana, L. Bebeza and P. Malefane. The first two refused to talk to the Rand Daily Mail. Chief Malefane did so reluctantly and only after careful scrutiny of a permit entitling the "Mail" to enter the area.

He, like his two fellow chiefs, came from Herschel, an area which was once part of the Ciskei but which was ceded to Transkei in December 1975.

Why had the people left their land at Herschel for Thornhill?

"One reason was that new land was available in the Ciskei. They decided to occupy new land. Land was becoming insufficient at Herschel.

"The second reason was that they did not like to fall under an independent Bantu regime."

He went on to blame the Department of Bantu Administration for the sudden exodus of people from Glen Grey and Herschel.

By handing the two districts to Transkei "suddenly" on December 1, 1975, it had precipitated the exodus, he said.

What it should have done — and what it allegedly promised to do — was to hand over the two areas to Transkei only after compensatory land became available in the Ciskei, Chief Malefane added.

Own Correspondent
KING WILLIAMS TOWN.

— There was no state of emergency at Thornhill, a statement from the office of the Ciskei Commissioner-General Mr J. J. Engelbrecht, said yesterday.

The resettlement camp has been hit by a disease epidemic.

The statement was issued after a meeting yesterday morning of three senior officials from the Department of Bantu Administration and Development and all department heads in the Ciskei Government.

The officials were the Deputy Secretary, Mr H. Uys, Mr W. S. Maree, director of development, and a liaison officer, Mr A. van Schalkwyk.

Their mission was to find out what help the South African Government could give the Ciskei to rescue the Thornhill situation.

Dr De Beer, the Secretary of Health, will visit the Ciskei on Monday to meet Ciskei's Secretary of Health, Dr S. J. Coldham, to find out what additional medical help and supplies are needed.

Mr Engelbrecht said the

Ciskei Government had the Thornhill situation under control.

There were enough medical staff and supplies, he said. The death rate had subsided.

Dr Coldham said: "The whole matter is under control and there is no danger to Queenstown, as some reports have suggested."

The secretary of the Queenstown Divisional Council, Mr C. Loftus, had agreed with Dr Coldham that the situation at Thornhill was not as bad as the media tried to suggest.

Mr Engelbrecht criticised the way the media had reported the situation and the accusations levelled at the Ciskei and South African Governments.

He said: "I can testify that both governments have spared no effort and money to alleviate the lot of these people."

He told newspapers, individuals and organisations not to accuse the Government but to make positive contributions.

"The following 12 months will be a hard period for the resettled community.

Blankets, for instance will be needed this winter," he said.

It was time for all charitable people to make donations. His office would handle donations for the Ciskei Department of Health.

As a result of yesterday's talks South Africa will supply the settlement with powdered soup and milk and the Potato and Citrus Boards will make available 5 000 bags of potatoes and oranges.

Authorities will try to get surplus cheese from the Milk Board.

"During the transitional period the government will make available R2 000 to R3 000 monthly to buy food," he said.

He said the Government had set aside R1, 5 m for school building projects in the area.

The Ciskeian Public Works Department yesterday sent about 100 portable toilets to the camp and work will continue today to complete the digging of seaway disposal pits.

The department plans several concrete water reservoirs at Thornhill.

The medical requirements on site are for drugs, vaccines, and antibiotics, for more drips, hypodermic syringes and gummed bandaging.

These and other perishable items had been sent and were being stored in the clinic's cold-storage facility lent by a Queenstown creamery.

Flying Angels to the rescue

Staff Reporter

HARRY'S Flying Angels, the mercy flight service, will put all its facilities at the disposal of the disease stricken area of Thornhill in the Ciskei, Dr George Cohen, the service's director, said yesterday.

His organisation is prepared to fly in paediatricians, specialists and doctors to the area if necessary. Everything possible will be done to assist the patients — from supplying medicines to giving medical treatment, he said.

Thornhill - doctors offer aid

103
103

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Harry's Angels — a group of Johannesburg specialists who operate a flying doctor service — have offered their services free of charge to the Ciskei Government for relief work at Thornhill refugee camp.

The offer requires only that the Ciskei Government request the help of the organisation, so-called, because the doctors make use of an aircraft owned by Mr Harry Oppenheimer.

Told today of the offer the secretary for Health and Welfare for the Ciskei, Dr A J S Coldham, said it would be given serious consideration, although there was no immediate need for such help.

SURGERY

"Harry's Angels are experts in the field of emergency surgery and treatment of that kind. We don't really need that sort of help yet and of course there are no hospitals in the refugee camps.

"We will certainly bear their offer in mind and give it serious consideration if conditions change."

Meanwhile, The Star's Pretoria Bureau reports that four tons of tinned instant milk intended for Angolan refugees in South West Africa will now be diverted to help the Ciskei Government authorities.

Massive quantities of foodstuffs, including potatoes, oranges, powdered soup and milk began arriving at the refugee camp today.

This was confirmed by a spokesman for the Ciskei Department of Health. The South African Government provided powdered soup and milk, while the Potato and citrus boards sent 5 000 bags of potatoes and oranges each.

Attempts are also being made to obtain surplus cheese from the Dairy Board for the 30 000 residents in the camp.

Work has also started on the construction of additional toilets and 100 portable units are to be erected. Water supplies have been improved and more mobile tankers are being used to supply storage points.

69 have died at Thornhill

13/1/77
DD

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN

About 69 people have died at Thornhill, a refugee camp near Queenstown, the Ciskei Secretary of Health, Dr S. J. Coldham, said yesterday.

He denied some press reports that the death figure was 300.

Dr Coldham said: "The figure of 300 deaths is ridiculous. Of course I can't give you a specific figure of the children who have died, but it is nowhere near 300."

He said he had visited three cemeteries in the area and in each had seen 23 graves.

"The whole matter is under control and there is

no danger whatsoever to Queenstown as some reports have suggested."

The Ciskei Commissioner-General, Mr J. J. Engelbrecht, said in a statement yesterday that no state of emergency existed at Thornhill, where about 30 000 people are camped.

Mr Engelbrecht's office issued a statement after a meeting yesterday between three senior officials from the Department of Bantu Administration and Development and all heads of departments in the Ciskei Government.

The Secretary of Health, Dr De Beer, will also visit the Ciskei on Monday to have talks with

Dr Coldham to find out what additional medical assistance and supplies would be needed.

As a result of yesterday's talks, the Republican Government will supply the settlement area with powdered soup and milk, while the Potato and Citrus Boards will each make available to the Ciskei 5 000 bags of potatoes and oranges respectively.

An attempt will also be made to get surplus cheese from the Milk Board.

Mr Engelbrecht added: "To help the people with food during the transitional period, the Government will make available R2 000 to R3 000 monthly to buy food."

He also revealed that the Government had set aside R1.5 million for school building projects in the area.

Meanwhile, the 10-day battle against malnutrition, gastro-enteritis and dehydration at Thornhill has turned in favour of Dr Barbara Seidler and her 24-nurse team.

Following a request by Dr Seidler, the Ciskei Public Works Department yesterday erected about 100 portable toilets at Thornhill and work will continue today to complete the digging of sewage disposal pits.

There was, however, no evidence of the additional water tanks she asked for, but it is understood that the PWD is planning to construct several new concrete reservoirs.

2.

105

Audio/visuals

Venue

Is it essential to show any audio/visuals, such as a film or a videotape?

Has the venue for your



The Argus Correspondent
QUEENSTOWN. — Huge quantities of food, including potatoes, oranges, powdered soup and milk, are expected to start arriving at Thornhill refugee camp near Queenstown today.

This was confirmed by a spokesman for the Ciskei Department of Health, who said the South African Government was to provide powdered soup and milk, while the Potato and Citrus Boards were to send 5,000 bags of potatoes and oranges each.

This would supplement supplies of food which had already been sent in to alleviate the situation, the spokesman said. These positive measures would result in an improvement of the health of the residents.

(f) Attempts are also to be made to obtain surplus cheese from the Dairy Board for the 30 000 residents.

Vi **FLOW SLOWS**
 Work has also started on the construction of additional toilets and 100

portable units are to be erected.

Water supplies have been improved and more mobile tankers are being used to supply storage points, while additional tanks are also expected soon.

Meanwhile refugees from Transkei are continuing to arrive although the numbers have been reduced following official moves to stop the flow.

be able to hear?
 to use a microphone?
 public address system
 led? Will there be
 ing noises and can
 ced during your

e darkened easily?
 icient power supplies
 ted visuals or

(a) equipment will you have at your disposal? Will there be an experienced projectionist available?

(b) Are there any suitable visuals or other aids (e.g. films, videotapes, sound tapes, slides, etc.) already available?

(c) What facilities are there for obtaining or making others you may need?

Budget

Has a budget already been prepared? If so, how much money has been allowed for:

Thornhill baby dies, but battle is being won

105

RDM 13/1/71

By PATRICK LAURENCE
QUEENSTOWN. — Only one baby from Thornhill resettlement camp died yesterday, but it was a victim of conditions at the camp before the campaign launched by Dr Barbara Seidler and her team of 26 nurses.

A visit to the makeshift clinic at the old farmhouse yesterday was proof that the war against disease and death was being won.

By 3.30 pm there were only a handful of women and children waiting for treatment. By 4 pm the nurses could relax and chat. Only a week ago they would have been absorbed in the battle to save lives until late in the afternoon.

But the Ciskei government and the 35 000 people at the camp face another immediate struggle — to turn a squatter slum into a community of people.

Accommodation consists of standard four-metre square huts, temporary tin shanties and tents. Deeper penetration of the camp shows that the number of officially provided huts diminishes rapidly away from the camp entrance.

Then, too, there is the task of providing schools, more clinics, improving fresh water supplies and, of course, supplementing available food.

Thornhill is 30 km away from Whittlesea, the nearest town. It lies in the shadow of a hill.

To the people of Thornhill, the hill is still Ntabhemba — Mountain of Hope.

The name reflects earlier hopes that Thornhill would be the promised land where land to plough would be available to them.

But with 35 000 people living on a farm which used to be owned by a single White farmer — his land was bought for the Ciskei by the Bantu Trust — there is no immediate hope of fulfilment of the promise.

Yet the people are still friendly and eager to talk to strangers of their dreams. Under it all, one suspects, is the simple but

● To Page 4

Camp death toll is 'about 69'

Own Correspondent
KING WILLIAM'S TOWN. — The death toll at Thornhill was about 69, the Ciskei Secretary for Health, Dr S. J. Coldham, said yesterday.

He said the figure of 300 given in some reports was "ridiculous."

"I can't give you the specific number of children who have died, but it is nowhere near 300," said Dr Coldham.

Dr Coldman said he had visited three cemeteries in the area and in each he had seen 23 graves.

Dr Coldham's new assistant is Dr J. M. Klopper who has assumed duties as the first assistant secretary for health in the Ciskei.

Regarding additional doctors at Thornhill, Dr Coldham said: "There is a distinct possibility the central government's Health Department may make a doctor available to us, and he will be sent to Thornhill to assist Dr Seidler."

"I will only know for certain what the position is when I meet the Secretary for Health, Dr De Beer, on Monday."

108

Thornhill death toll 'about 69'

C.T. 13/1/77
Own Correspondent

Audio/visuals

Is it essential to show any audio/visuals, such as a film or a videotape?

Yes

(a) KING WILLIAM'S TOWN. - The death toll at Thornhill resettlement centre is about 69, the Ciskei Secretary for Health, Dr S J Coldham, said yesterday. He denied press reports that the death figure was 300.

(b) He added: "The figure of 300 deaths in the area is ridiculous. Of course I can't give you a specific figure of the children who have already died, but it is nowhere near 300."

(c) Dr Coldham said he had visited three cemeteries in the area and in each he had seen 23 graves.

(d) Meanwhile the 10-day battle against malnutrition, gastro-enteritis and dehydration in Thornhill seemed yesterday to have turned in favour of Dr Barbara Seidler, and her 24-nurse team.

(e) This was the consensus at the resettlement site following an inspection of the area by officials of the Ciskeian Government and the SA Dept of Health.

(f) **Worn-out**

Dr Seidler, looking haggard after a week and half of non-stop dawn-to-dusk work, said she had had no reports of babies having died since Sunday.

Visu

(a) Yesterday, the concrete results of Dr Seidler's report in person to Chief Minister M L L Sebe started to arrive at Thornhill.

(b) She had asked for more water-tankers to bring fresh water daily, 100 to 200 portable toilets, and ablution blocks in which the 32,000 residents could draw water for daily baths.

(c) **Sewage pits**

(c) Yesterday the Ciskeian Public Works Department sent about 100 portable toilets, and work will continue today to complete the digging of deep sewage disposal pits.

Budg

Has
If s
allo
Regarding additional doctors at Thornhill, Dr Coldham said: "There is a distinct possibility the central Government's Health Department may make a doctor available to us, who will be sent to Thornhill to

as a meeting audience and as for your subject?

size for the ted?

be able to see? or platform?

room for the ing of one or screens?

be able to hear?

to use a microphone?

ic address system ed? Will there be

noises and can ed during your

darkened easily?

cient power supplies ed visuals or

will you have at

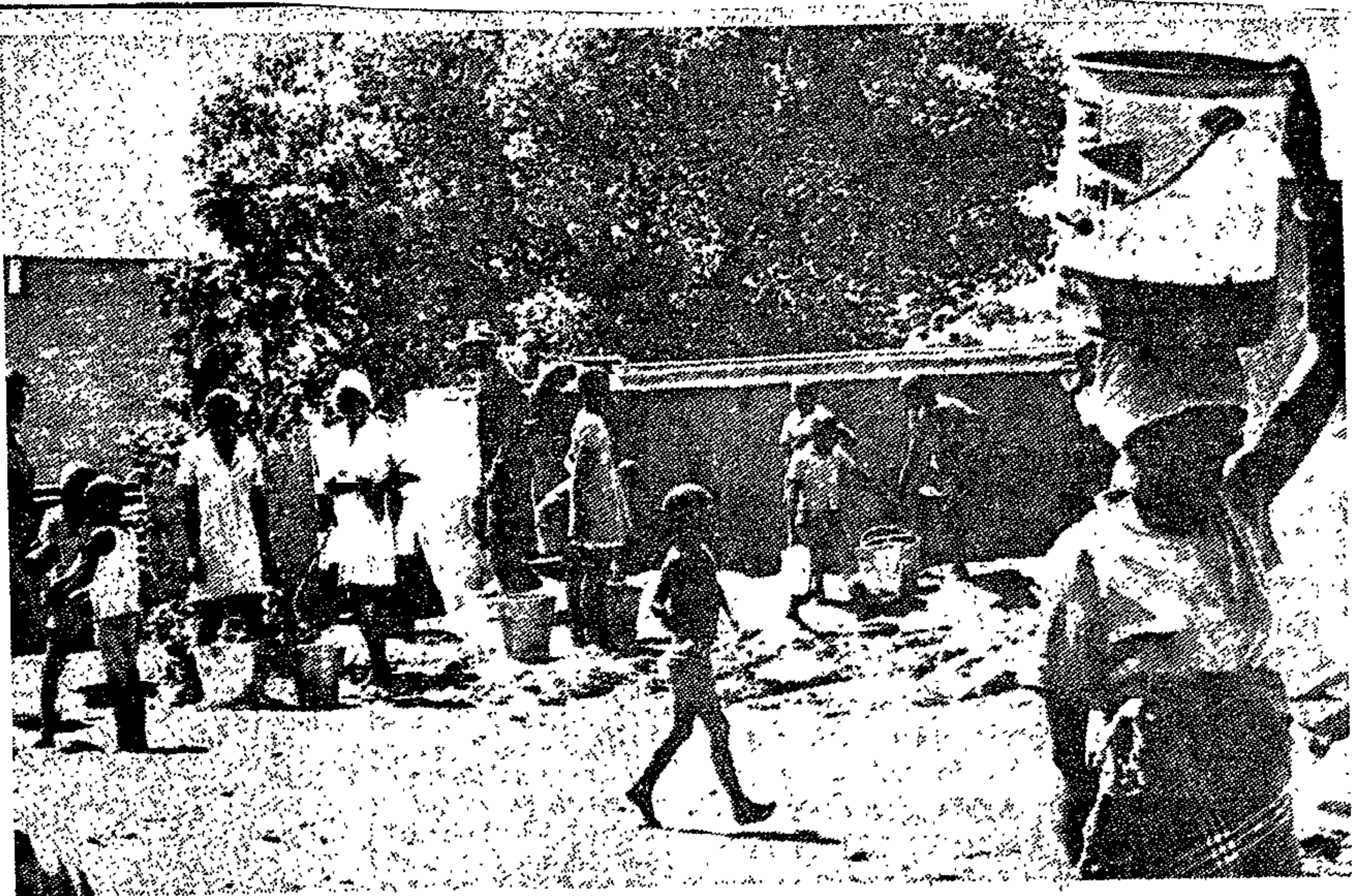
Will there be an ectionist

uitable visuals or films, videotapes, des, etc.) already

are there for ing others you

been prepared?

has been



EAST LONDON — Queueing at one of the few watering points at Thornhill, the camp for 26 000 refugees who fled Transkei after its independence. Shanties and tents are the only homes for these people who are cared for by only one doctor now working 14 hours a day to suppress an epidemic.

Misery at Thornhill

NM 13/1/77

Peter Mann

QUEENSTOWN — The Government calls it resettlement, the people who live in it say they are refugees, but Thornhill, near here, is a massive dumping ground for more than 26 000 people.

Nobody can say how many have died since people fled Transkei independence in October last year. Some reports put the death roll as high as 300.

Yesterday a Mercury team found only 12 graves. Crude inscriptions had been carved into rocks piled on the graves.

According to the Ciskei Secretary for Health, Dr. S. J. Coldman, the death roll is 69.

He denied Press reports that the figure was 300.

Dr. Coldman said yesterday he had visited three cemeteries in the area and in each he had seen 23 graves.

Thornhill is a desolate area. The camp is scattered along the base of the hill, which is covered in stunted thorn trees. The camp stretches for about 5km.

Green army tents are dotted amongst the corrugated iron shanties and mud-daubed huts.

There is basically no sanitation and water is drawn from one or two

taps, dams and water containers.

The people of Thornhill are subdued — but they are angry. They display typical African passive acceptance at their fate — but they are reluctant to let you photograph their homes.

Three chiefs are based in the Thornhill camp. They led their people out of Transkei. Now they are wary of the Press and officials in Pretoria and do not want you inside the camp.

Only one doctor serves Thornville camp. She is Dr. Barbara Seidler, who by almost superhuman effort has brought a gastro enteritis epidemic among Thornhill's children under control.

Dr. Seidler and her team of nurses work more than 14 hours a day.

The outspoken doctor has now been told not to speak to the Press.

"I am not allowed to talk to you but I want you to publish photographs. Go down to the treatment centre. You will find babies on the drip, to save their lives," she said yesterday.

CAMP IS VISITED

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Commissioner-General for the Ciskei, Mr. J. J. Engelbrecht, has announced that three senior officials of the South African Department of Health were visiting the Ciskei yesterday, to find out how the Department could best help the 26 000 people camped at Thornhill, near Queenstown, SABC radio reported yesterday.

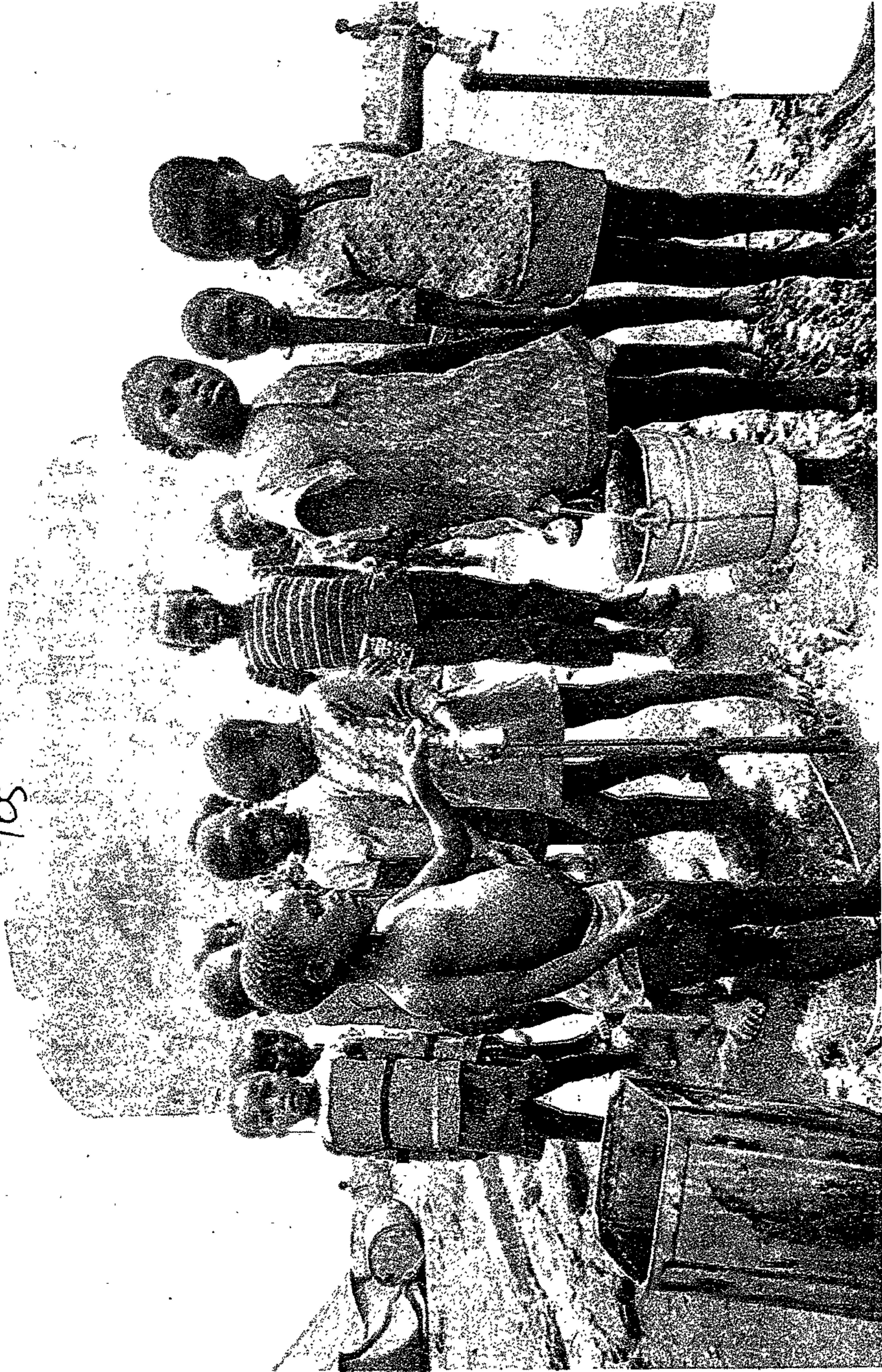
The officials will have talks with senior officials of the Ciskeian Government.

Mr. Engelbrecht emphasised that the people at Thornhill had not been there long, and the camp was therefore not properly established.

Consideration was not being given at this stage, to calling in the Defence Force to help.

Mr. Englebrecht and the Ciskeian Minister of Health, Mr. L. Siyo, are to visit the Thornhill area tomorrow. — (Sapa.)

105



Children at one of the few water tanks at Thornhill. Fresh water has been a problem and the drinking of unboiled water drawn from the Swart Ke River was a major cause of illness. The Ciskeian authorities are building a new reservoir.

Picture: RONNIE KWE

A new problem at the death camp

KSM 14/1/77

By PATRICK LAURENCE
KING WILLIAM'S TOWN.

The situation at the resettlement centre of Thornhill has become a health problem, Dr Jack Klopper, Ciskei assistant secretary of health, said yesterday.

"The health problem has been largely solved and it now looks to me to be more of a community problem of providing basic amenities like water, food and housing".

Although there have been a few cases of measles, supplies of measles vaccine have been made available by the South African Health Department, he said.

Dr Klopper confirmed that measles is not a "harmless" illness in poor and undernourished communities and can create severe complications in

children who are already weak and ill.

But he was confident that the Ciskei authorities could contain the health situation and he doubted whether they would need to accept the offer of help from Harry's Flying Angels, the mobile medical team.

A visit to Thornhill identifies unemployment as one of the key problems facing the people.

Theoretically the 35 000 people at Thornhill — once a farm owned by a single farmer — will be settled as peasant farmers as soon as more land is bought by the Bantu Trust and released to the Ciskei.

But until then many of the people will have to find work in an area in which there are few work opportunities. Thornhill lies about 35 km from Whittlesea — and Whit-

tlesea is itself a clear illustration of the unemployment problem facing Africans in that area.

Motorists stopping there for petrol are likely to be approached by five men in as many minutes asking for work.

The Ciskei, like all homelands, cannot provide work for all its people. The situation is reflected in the following figures — in a semi-official publication by the Bureau for Economic Research into Bantu Development:

- Nearly 15 per cent of all males are absent from the homeland as migrant workers at any time.

- The high male dependency burden in the Ciskei. For every 100 adult men over the age of 15 there are 270 children under the age of 14.

The Rand Daily Mail Correspondent in Queens-

town reports that yesterday was receiving day at Thornhill, and from the first light, every conceivable form of transport bearing "GC" (Government of Ciskei) registration plates began converging on the farm from King William's Town.

Lorries, tractor-drawn trailers, tankers and even small cars streamed into the resettlement camp.

Everyone was laden with supplies of canned food, fresh fruit and vegetables, meal and medical supplies.

Other vehicles brought tents, earthmoving equipment and, in the tankers, the fresh water so desperately needed.

On the farm itself, order began to emerge out of the chaos that had reigned from the beginning of last winter until last week.

Woman fights disease in refugee camp

ARGUS 14/1/77

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Amid the misery of the disease-stricken Thornhill refugee camp near here a tall, blonde Swiss doctor is fighting a tireless battle to stem a mounting death toll.

She is Dr Barbara Seidler, who took charge of the campaign when the emergency broke out nearly 10 days ago and has worked tirelessly up to 14 hours a day getting it under control.

A highly efficient organiser, she established a base hospital in an old farm house and clinics throughout the Thornhill area to immunise the 30 000 refugees.

She is assisted by 25 trained African nursing sisters.

There has not been a death since Sunday but the total fatality toll in the Ciskei camps is believed to be about 300.

CARE NEEDED

Dr Seidler has even found time during the crisis to draw pictures to hang on the walls to instruct mothers.

These pictures show which food should be given to babies and the general care needed to ensure the survival of a healthy child.

Before she had been instructed by the Ciskei Government not to talk to the Press, Dr Seidler said the true story of Thornhill was a humanitarian one.

AN EXAMPLE

She said the help which had been given to the refugees and the assistance offered since their plight became known was an example to the whole country.

Since the camp had been publicised, offers of help had poured in from all sections of the community.

The superintendent of the Queenstown Frontier Hospital has praised Dr Seidler's efforts and said that to have immunised 30 000 people in so short a time against major contagious diseases was nothing short of miraculous.



DR BARBARA SEIDLER with one of her charges at Thornhill refugee camp.

Help arrives at Thornhill

The Argus Correspondent

QUEENSTOWN. — Vehicles carrying food, medical supplies and mechanical equipment have been arriving at the Thornhill refugee camp near here.

Canned goods, grain, fresh fruit and vegetables are being brought from King William's Town in Ciskei. Government vehicles to ease the plight of residents.

The emergency lift also included urgently needed fresh water and building

Officials are confident that within a week Thornhill camp will be transformed.

Meanwhile, farmers on the Ciskei border are perturbed about the settlements. They had expected that the district would remain an agricultural area and not be used for settlement. They point out that there are few work opportunities in the area.

The Ciskei Government is also to put up a prefabricated hospital with 12 beds for serious cases.

Work is continuing on a school in the settlement and a large number of mobile toilets are being erected.

Food is being allocated to the three chiefs in the camp who in turn will distribute rations among the families.

vidocapoz
sueh e fill
shou any
is to assist

Andio/vlsupls

105, 89

Praise for lone doctor

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Some of the children who have died of gastro-enteritis at Thornhill near Queenstown, were already suffering from the disease when they left Herschel.

This was said here yesterday by Mr. L. F. Siyo, the Ciskei's Minister of Health.

Mr. Siyo admitted, however, the children's lot was aggravated as conditions were no better at the camp.

He praised Dr. Barbra Seidler and her team of nurses "who have done a very good job up there" and also thanked the Republican Government which will be sending 5 000 bags of potatoes and powdered milk to the area this morning in a bid to fight malnutrition.

But at least 111 people have died in the camp — not 69 as claimed by officials.

A Mercury team toured Thornhill camp again yesterday and counted 111 graves in four cemeteries.

However, Dr. S. J. Coldham, the Ciskei's Secretary for Health, said yesterday he had visited the area and counted 69 graves in three cemeteries.

It was announced yesterday that the Ciskei Commissioner General, Mr. J. J. Engelbrecht would tour the camp today.

Mr. Siyo will also visit the area this morning to arrange with the chiefs the distribution of the items to the inhabitants.

Mr. Siyo also revealed that no children had died at Thornhill this week. He said there was only one death of an old woman on Monday.

The Ciskei Department of Works is building a prefabricated clinic — to be ready next week — which will serve as a 12-bed hospital for admission of bad cases.

Mr. Siyo said any bad cases handled between now and the completion of the clinic would be accommodated in one of the staff rondavels.

Yesterday was receiving day at the camp, and from first light, every conceivable form of transport bearing GC — Government of Ciskei — registrations began converging on the farm from King William's Town.

Lorries, tractor-drawn trailers, tankers and a plethora of other vehicles each in the all-cream livery of the Ciskeian Government streamed into the camp with supplies.

105

8/10 14/1/77
**Thornhill
crisis over?**

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
— Operation mobilisation has been completed and operation consolidation has begun at Thornhill, the Ciskeian Deputy Secretary for Health, Dr J. Klopper, said yesterday.

He said he was grateful for the speed with which the operation had got under way. Supplies were arriving from all over and people in all parts of the country had shown goodwill.

"This can only make for good working relations and good race relations," he said.

Dr Klopper said his department would now be able to meet any crisis.
SAPA

Thornhill measles threat

Mercury Correspondent
KING WILLIAMS TOWN — The Commissioner General to the Ciskei, Mr. L. L. Engelbrecht, yesterday expressed doubt whether supplies of measles vaccine had arrived in time to prevent the spread of the disease at the Thornhill resettlement camp.

Measles could have fatal consequences in a community of badly fed children, he added.

But Mr. Engelbrecht hoped supplies of food rolling in would raise the resistance of infected children.

Measles had already broken out in the camp, he said after returning from Thornhill.

A King Williams Town doctor believed a campaign of inoculation against measles would not be in vain. Some 10 000 inoculations were available and two

doctors from the South African Department of Health would be on duty at the camp from Monday.

Even where children had already been in contact with infected playmates, inoculation would not necessarily be futile as "inoculation usually works more quickly than incubation," the doctors said.

But Dr. Ramphela Mamphele, superinten-

dent of the Zambesi clinic run by the Black Community Programme, said: "When children are weak and debilitated, inoculation can push a child into measles."

Mr. Engelbrecht is to discuss the possibility of launching a Government-backed road-building or agricultural programme with the Ciskei Cabinet on Monday to create work for camp residents.

**Govt gives
R250 000**

Own Correspondent
QUEENSTOWN. — The South African Government has given nearly R250 000 to aid refugees at Thornhill.

The Ciskei Government has declined to give any figures of the aid and the total has been estimated by observers on the spot, who have watched lorry loads of supplies roll into the camp.

Tents, piping, cement, bricks and builders hardware such as picks and spades are thought to be worth at least R150 000.

There are also vast quantities of food, medical supplies and drugs.

Thornhill: 'what must be done'

15/11/77
A

Own Correspondent
QUEENSTOWN —
Thornhill refugees have to be educated and should be employed in their area to enable them to regain dignity and self-respect, Dr Barbara Seidler, told the Ciskei Commissioner General, Mr. J. J. Engelbrecht, yesterday.

It was no good just giving them food, she said. The world knew about Thornhill and knew everyone had to fight to have the area properly developed.

NO DETERRENT

"We must look at the long-term future of these unfortunate people," she said after the visit.

People were patting themselves on the back for what they had done, but

the solutions to the tremendous problems facing Thornhill had not even been touched.

She acknowledged that no rural area in South Africa had been developed to the degree that Thornhill required and said this should be no deterrent.

Sufficient work had to be created to do away with the necessity for people to have to work on contract outside the area.

There were so many problems in Thornhill. Of the 40 000 people in the area thousands had no chiefs and would not listen to anyone.

Yesterday she had found it necessary to go around with a loud hailer to persuade refugees to go to

the clinic for inoculation against infectious diseases.

Then there were smaller problems like the children who did not like long-life milk.

Those who did not have recognised chiefs — between 30 to 50 percent — had to be persuaded to accept the authority of the Ciskei if they wanted to become Ciskei subjects.

Another major problem was the extreme antagonism between the three chiefs in the area.

"The first essential is to get properly organised. These people have been so badly off for so long that a day or two won't make much difference if we get properly organised first," she told a group of women organising a soup-kitchen system.

105

R250 000 SA aid for Thornhill

DD 15/1/77

QUEENSTOWN — The South African Government has given nearly R250 000 this week in aid for refugees at Thornhill near here.

The Ciskei Government has declined to give any figures of the aid and the total is estimated by observers on the spot who have been watching lorry loads of supplies roll into the camp from King William's Town.

Tents, piping, cement, bricks and builders hardware like picks and spades are reckoned to be worth at least R150 000.

Then there are the vast quantities of food which have been coming in, as well as medical supplies, medicines and drugs.

The latter could not be more timely as there is now an outbreak of measles at the camp.

For the first time since the crisis erupted just over a week ago, residents of Thornhill have given their own views on the situation there.

These are the questions and answers provided by a Daily Dispatch survey:

For how long has this camp been in existence?

Mr Alfred Mvunyane: "Since July last year. I was among the first to arrive. There were about 2 000 of us. It was bitterly cold and our first job was to build shelters".

Why did you come here from Herschel?

Mr Bennet

Mnomembeni. 'It was the referendum held last year. We were asked by our headman, through our chiefs to vote to stay in Herschel or to come here.

Mr Mvunyane: 'We prefer to live under Mr Sebe than under Chief Matanzima.

Mr Joseph Buyu: 'We are Xhosa... we go where our headmen go, and where our chiefs go.'

Do you think you will like your new home here?

Consensus: 'Yes. It will be nice to live in this valley, near to the river.'

Joseph Buyu: 'What is this "home" you talk about? We have never had a "home". In Herschel, the Government owned all the land — even the land our women worked. And Herschel was not even our home. Many years ago we followed our headman there from Barkly East.

'Consensus: 'For us black people — will there ever be a place we can call "home"?'

What are your main complaints?

Consensus: "There is nobody in authority here. There is nobody we can appeal to. There is only one shop".

What are your first needs now you have come to live under Chief Minister Sebe?

Chief E. Malefane (speaking for the 2 300 families under him): "My people want better toilets and more of them. We also

need many more water points where we can draw fresh water every day for bathing, laundry, and for our cooking. Above all, we want ablution blocks where our adults can shower and bath and wash themselves.

"We know we should have arrived in smaller lots of 1 000 at a time, but those who had no transport just walked here, or organised their own and our number was soon 20 000 before Chief Minister Sebe or Bantu Affairs were ready for us. That is why there is all this confusion and chaos — already we are 32 000 and by the time the rest from Herschel join us there will be 40 000".

How do you get your food?

Sister Nonzali: "I am not from this district but the food comes from King William's Town to the Chiefs, it is then issued, through the headman — the meal and bread and grain and salt and oil and paraffin — to the people".

Janet Mahli, a patient: "There is not enough. We have to buy from the shop, and there is only one shop. And our money is getting finished..."

Have you been compensated yet for leaving Herschel, and if so by whom?

PWD truck driver: "Much compensation is still due from the Transkeian Government — or somebody — for the loss of Herschel and what this farm cost the Ciskei. But Mr Sebe told the people here on Sunday, he was doing all in his power to hurry this up". — DDR.

DESPERATE, DESPERATE, DESPERATE

By BILL KRIGE

MORE than 30,000 Sothos have fled to the Mountain of Hope near Queenstown, but a nurse this week described their situation as "desperate, desperate, desperate".

They live there with herds of livestock in mud huts, tin shanties or Government-issue tents all strewn in unbelievable disorder for eight kilometres along one side of a dusty road which crooks around an elbow of the Swart-Koel River.

Since summer began scores of people have died, most of them children, from outbreaks of illnesses such as gastro-enteritis and measles. This week the Sunday Tribune counted more than 100 graves in four separate cemeteries. How many died of natural causes could not be determined.

The Ciskei Government's medical team — there are now two doctors and about 20 nurses — is stretched to the limit.

A few kilometres away and within sight of the farm Thornhill on which most of the refugees have settled is Bullhoek, the site of another South African tragedy 55 years ago.

Evict

Here it was in May 1921 that 800 troops were ordered to evict some thousands of illegal Black squatters, members of an extreme religious sect called the Israelites, who placed themselves above the law.

The soldiers were attacked and fired in self defence — 169 Israelites lay dead and 130 others wounded. The armed force lost one trooper and a horse.

It was an incident which helped bring down the Smuts Government and gave him the ugly label of the "Butcher of Bullhoek".

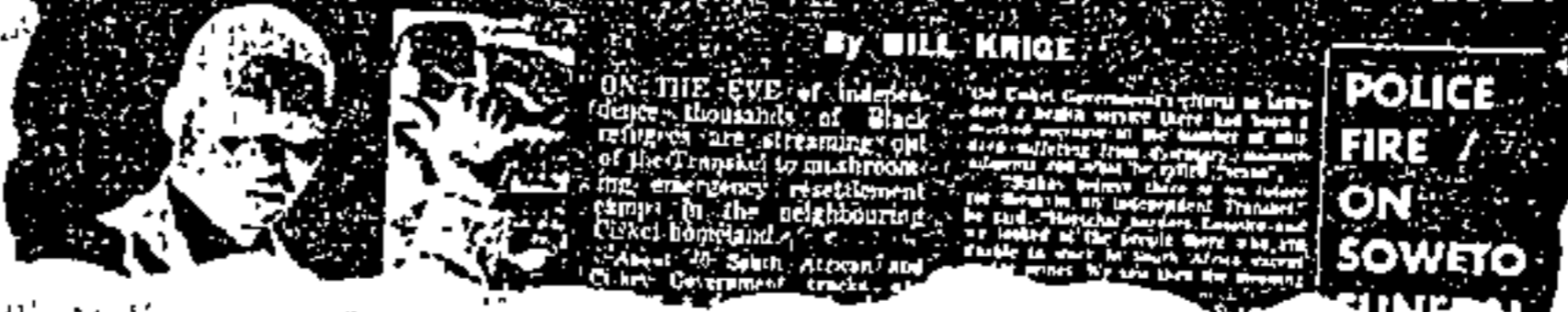
Today, on the opposite bank of the river, the Ciskei claims all is under control, inoculation campaigns have made headway

The Tribune counts dead as 30 000 refugees trek to grim new life

Sun Trib
16/10/76

THOUSANDS FLEE TRANSKEI

Refugees pour into the Ciskei before uhuru



October 24, 1976 ... and the Tribune breaks the news to the world

and this week huge stocks of food began to roll in. By tomorrow more than 2,000 bags of potatoes should have been distributed. Supplies of fruit and powdered milk are on their way and a committee of white farmer's wives is planning to open soup kitchens.

Latrines are being dug and there is a crash programme underway to build schools.

Yet the refugees plight remains desperate. The movement of thousands of people and animals in the congested area has all but destroyed the grazing. No one knows where the winter feed will come from — or who will pay for it.

There is no hope that any save a lucky few will find work in the area. Queenstown and Whitalesea are both roughly 30 kilometres from the camp and officials hope the migratory labour system, for all its recognised evils, will soon reassert itself and bring the people their salvation.

When the Sunday Tribune visited Thornhill

and other resettlement sites last October, there were already about 10,000 refugees and Government trucks were rumbling in deep into the night bringing new arrivals. Officially the exodus has now been stopped — but still they come. Some pay up to R150 to private contractors to bring them in.

What caused it all and who is to blame?

The refugees come mostly from the districts of Herschel and Glen Grey which were ceded to the Transkei by the neighbouring Ciskei at the beginning of last year. The Ciskei was promised about 190,000 hectares of white-owned land in exchange by the South African Government but because the Treasury is bare very little has been forthcoming.

The Glen Grey district is peopled mainly by emigrant Tembus who are, nominally, of the same tribe as the Transkei Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

Minority

Five years ago they voted in a referendum on whether to join the Transkei. Eighty-four per cent of those who voted opted for remaining in the Ciskei — and several thousand of them have moved back to the homeland rather than live in an independent Transkei.

But by far the greatest number of refugees are Sothos from Herschel. A distinct minority they, like the people of Glen Grey, were not consulted about the cession of their area to Transkei.

Their fears of Xhosa dominance, once the restraining hand of Pretoria had been removed, were justified by Transkei's refusal to recognise Sotho as an official language and by the detention without trial of several leaders who had agitated for secession.



A pile of stones forms a rude grave for a refugee

ANGEL

93
106

THEY call her "Nkoskasi"—mother of our children — and to her 40 000 patients at the Thornhill refugee camp in the Ciskei Dr Barbara Seidler is the angel of life in the disease-ridden hell-hole they call home.

"We call her that because she is like Mother Mary to us. She is the only one who is trying to save us and our children from dying," one of the refugee women told me this week.

The woman fled to Thornhill from Transkei late last year.

Dr Seidler, 42, blonde, and always desperately tired, is the only doctor at the vast refugee camp, South Africa's Lady with the Lamp.

Assisted by a team of 24 black nursing sisters, she has immunised more than 10 000 refugees against typhoid and measles during the past week.

At the same time she has fought for more than 18 hours a day to save thousands of babies from death through malnutrition, dehydration and gastro-enteritis.

And now, with that battle nearing the beginning of the end, she is facing the onslaught of a measles epidemic.

I watched her for one day this week at the crumbling old farmhouse where she has set up an emergency treatment centre for the camp.

"Office"

There is almost no furniture in the old house, and patients who turn up in their hundreds, long before dawn, sit patiently on the floor or in the dust outside.

Dr Seidler's "office", where the only phone in the area is installed, is a corner of what was once the lounge.

She hunches on the floor as she pleads with the authorities for drugs and food and portable toilets and water carts and an unending list of essentials which could mean the difference be-

OF LIFE

'They're losing control'

THE Ciskei Minister of the Interior, Mr S. Siyo, is expected to the area urgently to attempt to the area soon because of reports to his Government that the tribal chiefs are losing control over the 40 000 people in the camp.

Late on Friday, the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr Lennox Sebe, was told that the three chiefs ruling the camp had lost the support of up to half of the people.

It is understood that officials at the camp suggested to Mr Sebe that he send Mr Siyo to the area urgently.

Report and picture by
Nic van Oudshoorn

tween life and death for many thousands.

But most of the time she is flitting from one room to the next.

● Checking on the progress of a woman in labour.

● Examining the drips attached to the veins in the heads of up to 10 babies at a time.

● Or making a snap diagnosis among the long queues waiting in the dust sending the most urgent cases to the front of the line.

The centre has no electricity and Dr Seidler's day starts before seven in the morning when she collects her drugs from the cold storage rooms of a dairy more than 40 km from the refugee camp.

When she arrives at the centre there is a loud murmuring of welcome from the waiting crowd, most of them women with babies on their backs.

And, desperately busy as she is, Dr Seidler has a moment to smile and talk encouragingly to each one, particularly the children, whom she soothes in Khosa.

As soon as she has seen to the bulk of the patients and attached the drips to the children, she slips away for a few hours.

Accompanied by a translator, she drives her little white car across the veld, stopping every few hundred yards to summon the

Measles could wipe out the

the nearing the beginning of the end, she is facing the onslaught of a measles epidemic.

I watched her for one day this week at the crumbling old farmhouse where she has set up an emergency treatment centre for the camp.

"Office"

There is almost no furniture in the old house, and patients who turn up in their hundreds, long before dawn, sit patiently on the floor or in the dust outside.

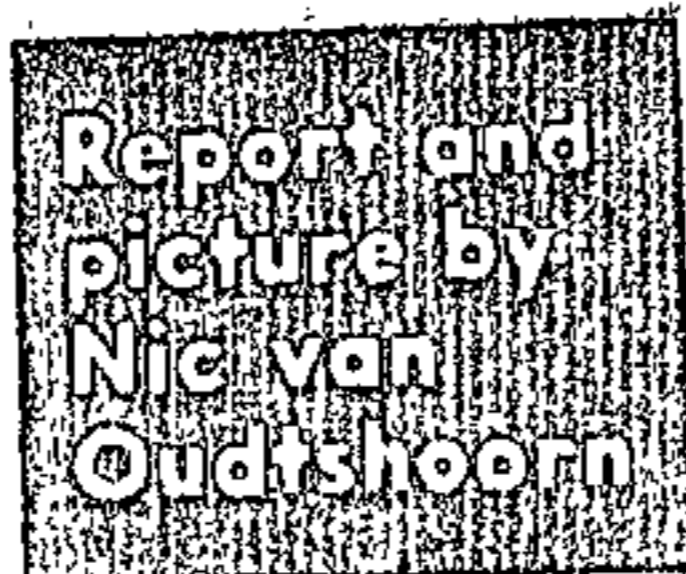
Dr Seidler's "office", where the only phone in the area is installed, is a corner of what was once the lounge.

She hunches on the floor as she pleads with the authorities for drugs and food and portable toilets and water carts and an unending list of essentials which could mean the difference be-

THE Ciskei Minister of the Interior, Mr S. Siyo, is expected to the area urgently to attempt camp soon because of reports to his Government that the tribal chiefs are losing control over the 40 000 people in the camp.

Late on Friday the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr Lennox Sebe, was told that the three chiefs ruling the camp had lost the support of up to half of the people.

It is understood that officials at the camp suggested to Mr Sebe that he send Mr Siyo to the area urgently.



tween life and death for many thousands.

But most of the time she is flitting from one room to the next.

Checking on the progress of a woman in labour;

Examining the drips attached to the veins in the heads of up to 10 babies at a time.

Or making a snap diagnosis among the long queues waiting in the dust sending the most urgent cases to the front of the line.

The centre has no electricity and Dr Seidler's day starts before seven in the morning when she collects her drugs from the cold storage rooms of a dairy more than 40 km from the refugee camp.

When she arrives at the centre there is a loud murmuring of welcome from the waiting crowd, most of them women with babies on their backs.

And, desperately busy as she is, Dr Seidler has a moment to smile and talk encouragingly to each one, particularly the children, whom she soothes in Xhosa.

As soon as she has seen to the bulk of the patients and attached the drips to the children, she slips away for a few hours.

Accompanied by a translator, she drives her little white car across the veld stopping every few hundred yards to summon the people in the area with loud blasts on theooter.

Then, with the aid of a portable loudspeaker, she pleads with the mothers to bring their children to the centre for treatment.

I listened as she tried to explain, time and again, that one injection or one course of tablets was not enough to cure the children; that the mothers had to bring them back for repeat visits so that they could be properly cured.

As long as the daylight lasts she is busy with her patients. When they eventually carry their infants home, in the dark, she tries to catch up with administration.

Then she draws pictures on child care and breast feeding which are pasted on the wall in the so-called waiting room so that while the mothers are awaiting for their children to be seen to they can be taught the essentials of child care and hygiene by members of her nursing staff.

After announcing in a newspaper interview last week that 100 of five babies were dying at Thornhill each day, mainly from gastro-enteritis and malnutrition, Dr Seidler, who is employed by the Ciskei Government, was banned from speaking to the Press by the Minister of Health, Mr F. Siyo.

Measles

A MEASLES epidemic which could "kill children like flies" is feared by medical authorities associated with the refugee camp at Thornhill, in the Ciskei, where about 40 000 people are living in tents and tin shanties in the veld.

A ban on Press statements by medical personnel on the spot has been imposed by the Ciskei Government, but I was told reliably on Friday that the situation was very grave.

It is feared that if measles strikes on a large scale the area may have to be

could wipe out the children like flies.

sealed off to prevent the disease spreading to neighbouring areas.

"Most of the children are so weak from malnutrition — near starvation, in fact — and dehydration that they do not have a great hope of recovering from diseases such as measles," I was told.

"What we fear most now is that our inoculation programme may not have been

started in time — and many people have still not been inoculated."

Officials also feel that the delivery of vital food should be speeded up to improve the general health of the refugees, and to enable them to build up enough resistance against disease.

"In the condition that they are now they do not have a hope," one worried official said.

XAE/195

Lesotho citizens are there, too

19/1/77
S.A.

A NUMBER of Lesotho citizens are among the Herschel and Glen Grey refugees at Thornhill, near Queenstown.

Mr J B B Marais, Secretary for the Interior in the Ciskei Government, told me this week: "We know there are a number of people from Lesotho there."

"They were probably visiting relatives in Herschel and came along with them. As soon as we can sort out the people, we'll see only Ciskeians remain there."

A Queenstown professional man who visits Herschel regularly told me the frontier between Herschel and Lesotho was "a very informal arrangement".

"The stream that formed part of the boundary was only a foot deep in places and narrow enough for a man to step over. Related clans lived on both sides."

Faint handwritten notes and scribbles on the right side of the page.

The refugees defy their

By JEAN LE MAY

THORNHILL refugees are putting up a lot of resistance to the Ciskei Government's massive immunisation programme.

This week I spent a morning with Dr Barbara Seidler, who is in charge of it, as she toured Thornhill by car appealing to people to be immunised.

Groups of refugees displayed indifference, resent-

ment, and even outright hostility.

Dr Seidler was accompanied by a senior headman of Chief Malefane, a Xosho chief who led his people from Herschel, and District Nursing Sister Lindie Zici.

It was a very hot day and most people sat inside their dwellings or in the shade of the few remaining thorn trees.

The loudspeaker leaned to the doctor did not work, so the headman bellowed

chief's order of the needle

through the open car window:

"Everyone must go to the clinics.

"Your chief orders everyone to the clinics — men, women and children."

Some people did not even bother to get up from where they sat, so Dr Seidler and Sister Lindie left the car and walked through the bush to speak to them.

"They say they are afraid of inoculations," said Sister

Lindie laconically.

One group shouted rudely that they preferred "water from Zion" rather than the White woman's medicine.

From others there were shouts of "Go away, White people" and even "Pollsie".

I heard later from another source that word had gone around that "Whites are trying to kill us with their injections".

Later, Chief Malefane told me that many of the people

were "ignorant and superstitious".

But if there was hostility from the adults, the children gathered around the car whenever it stopped, smiling. They were listless and pot-bellied, dressed in rags.

"Look at their thin arms," said Dr Seidler. "The real problem here is malnourishment."

Earlier, I watched Dr Seidler take a baby from its mother's arm and examine

it briefly, using a stethoscope decorated with beadwork.

Baby Maria was so weak with dehydration from gastro-enteritis that when her head fell back she could not lift it.

"Sister," called Dr Seidler, "this is very bad. She is almost going. Take her through at once."

Sister Nomsa carried Baby Maria quickly to the one-time farm pantry now doing duty as a drip room.

Sister Nomsa laid the baby on a shelf and shaved her temples, then swabbed them with alcohol.

She selected a vein and inserted the drip needle. The baby made a tiny wheezing sound.

"We'll give her at least four bottles," said Sister Nomsa.

"Then her mother will be taught how to spoonfeed her with salines until she is well enough to take food again."

As I left Thornhill, trucks were rolling in with bread powdered and mixed with cheese, potatoes and oranges — food for the starving people.

"We've had tremendous and tangible response," I was told later by Dr Jack Klopper, Assistant Secretary for Health of the Ciskei Government.

"Thornhill was a crisis, but we hope we've resolved it."

Why So Often Tied

The fear that lies behind Thornhill

By JEAN LEMAY

THEY JUST and fear of the Macaranga brothers and their age of proclamation R449 to detail political opponents appears to be behind the fight of some 50 000 people from Herschel and Glen Grey to the Ciskei. Herschel Sotho in parliament were reluctant to remain there after its incorporation into Transkei because of tension between the Macaranga and the Ova Ova movement.

This movement, led by Chief Neo Sibi, called for Sotho districts of Transkei to be incorporated into the South Sotho homeland, Ova Ova.

A crisis arose last year when Chief Sibi was detained under Proclamation R449 for some weeks together with other Sotho members of the then Transkei Legislative Assembly. Sotho-speakers' allegations of discrimination

against Sothos in Transkei were justified when Chief Jeremiah Mostash, senior Sotho chief in Transkei and a Cabinet Minister since 1983, was axed from Transkei's first independence Cabinet.

At least 24 people are being held in Transkei under Proclamation R400, including the entire executive of the official opposition Democratic Party.

And since the legislation was introduced in 1981 numbers held under it run into hundreds.

Herschel and Glen Grey were handed over to Transkei in late 1975, although in a 1971 Glen Grey referendum there was an 84% vote to remain as part of the Ciskei.

No referendum was held in Herschel, but there was considerable opposition to joining Transkei when the matter was debated in the Herschel Tribal Authority.

People from both districts who had opposed the move decided to emigrate to the Ciskei because they feared reprisals against them.

Rumours in Herschel are also said to have been against joining Transkei because they say they owe no allegiance to the Ciskei House of Parliament. Chief in Transkei.

An official who does not wish to be named says that opposition to the incorporation of Herschel into Transkei may have been "artificially blown up" in the weeks before the referendum by "propaganda."

Ironically, he attributes the anti-Macaranga propaganda in Herschel, which he describes as "like" to the presence of a former detainee who had been banished to his home area.

The whole administrative range of the flight of an estimated 50 000 refugees to the Ciskei, and the impact they are having on the Transkei economy, are being shown at the Thornhill settlement, a few miles from the South African Government's first town for Transkei refugees and Glen Grey from the Ova Ova movement.

Chief Minister Lemmer said some of this land would be given to people from the two districts who did not want to become Transkeians.

However, the Government ran out of money for compensation and the buying of land for the Ciskei was postponed.

Meanwhile, three chiefs from Harpeth, Chiefs Mafama, Sotho and Minkani, who are shown to have the responsibility of providing compensation to the Government of Bantu Administration and Development for the land they have given to the Ciskei government.

When the handover was announced, the Government undertook to buy White farms adjoining the Ciskei to make up for the loss of the five districts.

Chief Minister Lemmer said that the Government had agreed to accept independence and the Government had needed an independent homeland to shore up its international credibility.

Independence Day on October 26, Thornhill and Loudum were so hastily acquired — the farmers are said to have moved out as the first trucks from Herschel moved in — that nothing was ready there.

There were no houses, no schools, no water supplies, no transport and no shops. The nearest shops are at Whiteside, more than 20 km away.

"They were dumped in the field and left there," a Queensriven man told me.

"The Government seemed to take the view that having provided the promised land, it had paid its debt."

Above all, the settlement of so many people there was rocky, less than 100 mm a year, since no water is available in the district and there was serious malaria, most among local schools before the refugees arrived.

The Department of Bantu Administration and Development has been slow to take responsibility for the settlement of the Ova Ova movement.

There were no houses, no schools, no water supplies, no transport and no shops. The nearest shops are at Whiteside, more than 20 km away.

"They were dumped in the field and left there," a Queensriven man told me.

"The Government seemed to take the view that having provided the promised land, it had paid its debt."

Above all, the settlement of so many people there was rocky, less than 100 mm a year, since no water is available in the district and there was serious malaria, most among local schools before the refugees arrived.

The Department of Bantu Administration and Development has been slow to take responsibility for the settlement of the Ova Ova movement.

Three Waitainzimas

moving 3,500 families, comprising an estimated 21,000 people, from Herschel to Thornhill.

This was confirmed by Mr Johann Eyssen, Press Liaison officer of the department, who added that "in the event almost an equal number of people appear to have moved there under their own steam."

Part of the administrative tangle has arisen because some of the farms on which Glen Grey were settled were still owned by the Bantu Trust and have not yet been handed over to the Ciskei.

Thornhill and Loudon, for instance, are still Bantu Trust farms, although the Ciskei Government has undertaken the vast health programme and relief schemes now in operation there.

The farms will eventually be handed over to the Ciskei, which may bring problems to Chief Sebe and his government because there is great resentment at the situation in which the refugees have found themselves.

Moreover, the three chief concerns are at the moment eggs and only the 10,000

speaking Chief Mafelane appears to be co-operating with the Ciskei Government. Emigrants from Glen Grey, estimated at up to 8,000, were settled first on land owned by the Shiloh Tribal Authority at Sada, near Whittlesea in the Ciskei.

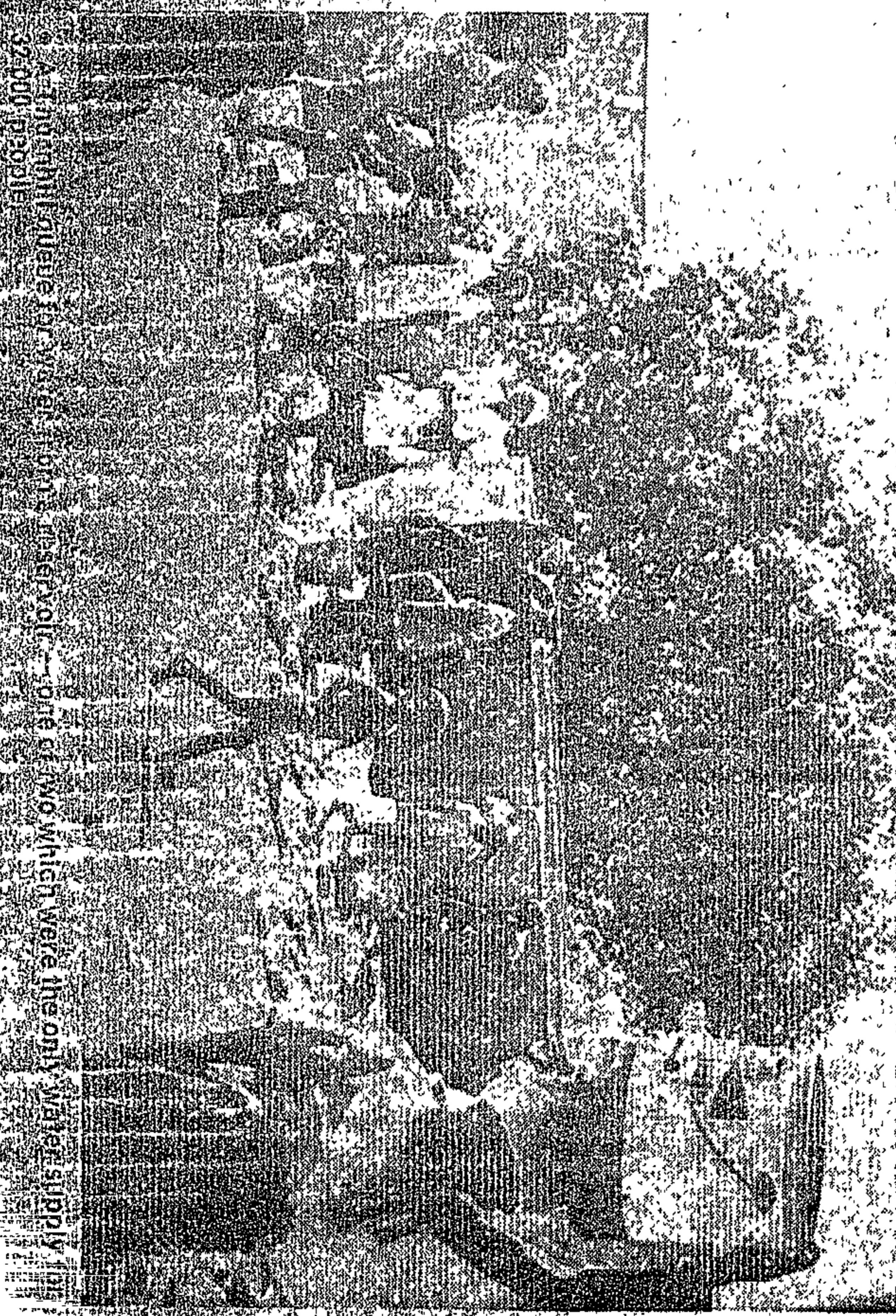
Meanwhile, three farms adjoining the Ciskei's Heuw district were hastily acquired for them — Oxton, Oxton Manor and Pavet.

Most of the emigrants have now moved to these farms, where schools, some housing and water have been provided by the Ciskei Government.

Others have settled in the Hackney Valley area of Heuw and on another newly acquired farm, Poplar Grove.

"Things were rough for them at first, particularly at Silver City, near Sada,"

But even at Silver City there were schools, clinics and an administration ready to receive them. Unlike Thornhill, where, in 1982, more than 100 epidemics in a short space of time were reported, the situation at Silver City was far more peaceful. Page 10



A long queue for water in one of the only water supply lines in the area. Some of the people in the queue were the only water supply in the area.



BPC blames Chief Sebe for Thornhill

*RBM
11/17*

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE BLACK People's Convention has blamed "sell-out, Bantustan" leaders for the plight of at least 35 000 Africans at Thornhill resettlement camp in the Ciskei.

Thornhill used to be owned by a White farmer, but it is now occupied by Africans from the Herschel district in Transkei.

Until the launching of emergency aid, including a round-the-clock immunisation campaign, babies were dying of gastro-enteritis and dehydration. The exact number of deaths has not been officially established, but news reporters at the camp have counted 111 graves.

Thornhill, like earlier resettlement camps, is the product of the Balkanisation of South Africa into areas for parcelling out to the different homelands, the BPC said in a statement released to the Rand Daily Mail.

It accuses the Ciskei Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, of encouraging "thousands of people to flee their homes" in Herschel and Glen Grey in order to settle in the Ciskei.

Describing Thornhill as a "death camp", the BPC

calls on the South African authorities to allow the people of Thornhill to move to any place of their choice "with all necessary capital assistance".

Herschel and Glen Grey used to be part of the Ciskei, but were ceded to the Transkei in December, 1975, on condition that people there were given a free choice to move to the Ciskei.

Chief Sebe has blamed the South African Government for conditions at Thornhill, claiming that it had promised to provide proper facilities for people who opted to join the Ciskei but failed to do so.

His accusation has been rejected by the Department of Bantu Administration which said it had asked the people to remain where they were until it had bought enough land for them to settle in the Ciskei.

The Commissioner-General of the Ciskei, Mr J. J. Engelbrecht, has told the "Mail" that the long-term problem at Thornhill is one of providing work for the men there.

He will discuss the possibility of a Ciskei Government-aided programme of road-building or forestry when he meets the Ciskei Cabinet today.

Wow, that tastes good ... a boy who lives at Thornhill can hardly believe his good fortune — fresh water. Picture: RONNIE KWEYI

18/1/77
More vaccine for camp

105

EAST LONDON — Ten thousand doses of measles vaccine were taken to the Thornhill refugee camp by the Ciskei Secretary for Health, Dr H. J. S. Coldham, when he inspected the camp with the South African Secretary for Health, Dr J. de Beer, yesterday.

But both Dr Coldham and the doctor in charge of the Thornhill clinic's immunisation campaign, Dr Barbara Seidler, stressed there was no epidemic of measles, though "sporadic cases" had been encountered.

"We have already vaccinated about 5,000 children and when I went up I packed my car with vaccine so the immunisation campaign could continue as rapidly as possible," Dr Coldham said.

Dr D. Arbuckle, the assistant regional director of health services in Port Elizabeth, has taken over the co-ordination of all health services at Thornhill and will be in charge of future planning at the refugee camp, while Dr J. B. Ellis and Dr H. F. Oberholzer from the Garankuwa Hospital near Pretoria have been sent to Thornhill as assistants to him and Dr Seidler.

Dr Seidler yesterday denied newspaper reports that she had left Thornhill for an unknown destination. Speaking from the clinic she said some of the newspaper reports published were "a load of rubbish".

Commenting on a Sunday newspaper report which said malnutrition and not gastro enteritis was the prime killer among the 100 odd children who have died at Thornhill so far, Dr Coldham said a combination of factors had been responsible.

"Many of the children who came from Herschel were malnourished and if a malnourished child gets diarrhoea it is in serious danger. Fortunately the number of serious cases is coming down considerably now," Dr Coldham said.

He said it was impossible to estimate the death toll at Thornhill with any accuracy. "Some people have been there since August and I don't think we will ever know exactly how many have died."

DDR.

105

Ciskeians warned on citizenship

DD
20/1/77

JOHANNESBURG — The Transkei citizenship wrangle took a new turn yesterday when a Ciskei urban board member advised urban Ciskeians to register as Ciskei voters to avoid being involved in the Transkei passport affair.

Mr Arthur Jokozela, chairman of the Sharpeville Ciskei Urban Board, said it was urgent that this advice be communicated to Ciskeians in the Vaal Triangle.

He said when Ciskeians went to the Bantu Affairs Commissioner for a new reference book or to register a birth they should produce proof of their citizenship. They should show the officer concerned the voter's registration stamp in their reference books or produce a Ciskei citizen certificate in the case of a lost reference book.

Ciskeians who were born in an urban area and would like to be Ciskeian citizens should first register as voters of the Ciskei.

This would enable them to keep the same current reference books and they would not be involved in the Transkei passport af-

fair, Mr Jokozela said.

But Mr Jokozela's suggestion provides no comfort for black South Africans who do not wish to have any links with any homeland.

Recently two further cases have come to light where Johannesburg-born blacks have been told to get Transkei citizenship when applying for work-seeker's permits.

105

DD 20/1/70
**Exam time
again for
JC pupils**

EAST LONDON — It will be exam time again from February 14 to 25 for pupils who either did not complete or did not write junior certificate examinations in Mdantsane secondary and high schools last year.

This was said by the Ciskei Secretary of Education, Mr N. G. Scheepers, this week.

Mr Scheepers said pupils at Wongalethu, Mzomhle, Gcisa High Schools and Nkwenkwezi and Hlokoma Secondary Schools, would be involved in the examinations.

All other schools in the Ciskei would not write any junior certificate examinations during that period because there had been no disturbances.

Asked whether those pupils who wrote the examinations and passed would get a chance to continue with their studies in Form IV or PTC 1 this year, he said arrangements would be made to ensure schools in the Ciskei provided room for pupils from these schools because they would only be able to join the schools when they got examination results.

Mr Scheepers said arrangements would have to be made between the pupils and the schools but the department had brought this to the notice of principals. — DDR.

105

Thornhill progress

QUEENSTOWN — The Ciskeian Secretary for Health, Dr H.J. Coldham, says he is satisfied with the progress made by the sanitation programme at Thornhill.

However, he said, there was a lack of organisation among the people living there as the three paramount chiefs had little authority and no chiefs had been appointed.

Dr Coldham said Thornhill was in need of a strong organiser. One of the advantages would be that chiefs could then get their people to come to the immunisation centres at fixed times.

It would also make the task of the head of the medical team, Dr B. Seidler, a lot easier. — SAPA

See also page 16

105

Riddles on citizenship

CAPE TOWN—The Transkeian Ambassador to South Africa, Prof. M. Njisane, said here yesterday he was "terribly upset" about the issue of Transkeian citizenship, and that he would be holding discussions with senior South African Government officials next week to try to clear up some of the "complications."

The citizenship issue gave rise to "all" sorts of problems because of the interpretation placed on our independence, especially by the South African Department of Bantu Affairs.

"We will be talking to Government officials. Tentative arrangements have been made for next week with the Department of Foreign Affairs. We are going to sit down to full-fledged discussions of the issue," he said.

The Transkeian Consulate in Cape Town has encountered many problems in connection with the citizenship issue. These stemmed from the question of which people qualified for Transkeian citizenship, the position of Xhosas who have lived in South African urban areas for many years and the position of students who were sent to the Consulate to ask for citizenship documents, and of which the Consulate knew nothing.

"We are terribly upset because this is forcing a problem on us which is not of our own making," Prof. Njisane said.

Transkeian women married to non-Transkeian citizens were also being sent to the consulate, and its officials did not know how to cope with their problems.

"We would like to clear up some of these issues in order to have the answers to give these people," he said.

Prof. Njisane will be attending the "no-confidence" debate next week and will also be making courtesy calls at various Government departments.

105

Ciskei no

JOHANNESBURG — For the second time Ciskei medical authorities have turned down an offer by Harry's Flying Angels, the mercy flight service, to help doctors at Thornhill.

Dr Henry Coldham, the Ciskei's Secretary for Health, said yesterday there were four doctors at the camp "doing excellent work," and no further help was needed.

He said a campaign to immunise all the children in the camp against measles would be finished next week.

But Dr George Cohen, director of Harry's Angels, said his service could have immunised everyone in 24 hours.

105



DR. SEIDLER, in action earlier this month.

A ROW OVER THORNHILL ANGEL

Mercury Correspondent

QUEENSTOWN — The woman who gave a new lease of life to thousands of suffering people in Thornhill may have to leave the area on Government orders.

Informed sources close to Dr. Barbara Seidler said a move was afoot to have her removed from the headline-catching malnourished camps.

Dr. Seidler said: "They cannot do it. I will fight for these people and help them as much as I can.

"I cannot face the thought of having to

leave them as they are."

Mrs. Norma Payn, one of the key women behind the Mpilo Ciskei Relief Committee, the body struggling to get soup kitchens working in the area, said she had been told by the former Transkei Secretary for Health, Dr. D. Arbuckle, that Dr. Seidler would be leaving the political refugee settlement soon.

According to Mrs. Payn, Dr. Arbuckle had said neither he nor Dr. Seidler would be remaining in the area long.

Mrs. Payn said Dr. Arbuckle told her he

would organise all the headmen, under the three chiefs representing more than 40 000 people, to run the soup kitchens.

"He said there would be no need for our assistance and that we would have to wait a few weeks," she said.

Mrs. Payn said she had put forward various suggestions.

"It was a relief to hear that the Government was now taking over the momentous task of feeding all the people, and that they would run the kitchens," she said.

See also Page 3.

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100



101 P

105

Thornhill: another 60 000?

QUEENSTOWN — Political refugees in the district of Thornhill will swell to over 100 000 by May.

This was confirmed by the Ciskei Chief Minister, Mr L. Sebe, and the doctor in charge of medical operations at Thornhill, Dr Barbara Seidler.

And for the 40 000 people already at Thornhill, as well as four other areas in the Hewu district adjoining Whittlesea, there still is no food.

Contrary to reports that truckloads of food had arrived in the area, and statements by the central government that it was rendering all possible assistance, few of the promised food packages have arrived.

While Mr. Sebe praised the "outstanding and courageous work" of Dr Seidler, the sole woman doctor responsible for the care and medical treatment of the people, he refused to acknowledge that all was being done by Pretoria to assist the people.

Speaking by telephone from King William's Town, Mr Sebe said it was correct to assume the mass exodus of Ciskeians from the Glen Grey and Herschel districts had not ended.

He was adamant that convoys of trucks, buses and private vehicles were still operating a shuttle-service to ferry the refugees.

"It is a fair estimate to say that within the next four months there will be over 100 000 people in the area. And with 40 000 people herded together, who is going to solve their predicament," he said.

Both Mr. Sebe and Dr Seidler discounted reports that gastro-enteritis and measles were the real threat.

"The crux of the problem is there is no food," Mr Sebe said.

"People are starving. Action is needed and there is no point in Dr Seidler battling under trying conditions to immunise people if there is no food.

proper basic facilities and food?" he asked.

Questioned on whether he considered there to be enough land for the refugees in the Thornhill district, Mr Sebe said: "Our Government will press for more land. When you consider it along pure mathematical lines it is a big joke to think that over 40 000 people can be accommodated on 8 000 ha of land.

Dr Seidler confirmed yesterday that no substantial food deliveries had arrived.

All that has been received so far is: 500 bags of potatoes, 319 tins of powdered milk, 300 bags of meat and vegetable powdered soup, 125 tins of protein vitamin meal and 400 000 Vitamin B tablets.

— DDK.
Seidler may leave page 9

"We told Pretoria months ago what we wanted, but so far, to my knowledge, nothing substantial has been delivered to the area," he said.

Questioned about the appointment of Transkei's former Secretary for Health, Dr D. Arbuckle, as overseer to the disaster area, Mr Sebe replied: "It just sounds funny to me. Pretoria did not inform me of this move.

He said he was extremely concerned at Pretoria's attitude. "Why have they just resorted to promise after promise and have not ensured that the people have been given

Govt may
order out
Thornhill
doctor

Own Correspondent

QUEENSTOWN. — The woman who has given a lease of life to thousands of suffering people in tragedy-hit Thornhill may have to leave the area on orders from the South African Government.

Sources close to Dr. Barbara Seidler said a move was afoot to have her removed from the refugee camps in the area.

Dr. Seidler would neither confirm nor deny that plans to remove her from the area were underway.

However, she said: "I am completely flabbergasted. I just refuse to believe or accept it. They cannot do it, I will fight for these people and help them as much as I can."

Mrs. Norma Payn, of the Mpilo Ciskei Relief Committee, said she had been told at a meeting by the former Transkei Secretary of Health, Dr. D. Arbuckle, that Dr. Seidler would soon be leaving the refugees.

Meanwhile, the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr. Lennox Sebe, and Dr. Seidler have said refugees in the district would swell to over 100 000 by May.

"It is a fair estimate to say that within the next four months there will be over 100 000 people in the area. And with 40 000 people herded together, who is going to solve their predicament?" said Mr. Sebe.

Both he and Dr. Seidler discounted reports that gastro-enteritis and a measles outbreak were the real threat.

"The crux of the problem is there is no food. People are starving. Action is needed and there is no point in Dr. Seidler battling under trying conditions to immunise people on the one-stage programme that has been set up if there is no food," said Mr. Sebe.

105

105 Thornhill

threat of

22/1/72
100 000

Mercury Correspondent

QUEENSTOWN— Political refugees in the district of Thornhill will swell to over 100 000 by May.

This had been forecast by the Ciskei Chief Minister, Mr. L. Sebe, and the doctor in charge of medical operations in the ill-nourished and disease-plagued area, Dr. Barbara Seidler.

And for the 40 000 people already at Thornhill, as well as for those in another four areas of the Hewu district neighbouring Whittlesea, there is still no food.

Contrary to reports that truckloads of food had arrived in the area, and statements by the central Government that it was rendering all possible assistance, no food packages have arrived at Thornhill.

Mr. Sebe considered that the mass exodus of Ciskeians from the Glen Grey and Herschel districts had not ended.

"It is fair to say that within the next four months there will be over 100 000 people in the area," he said.

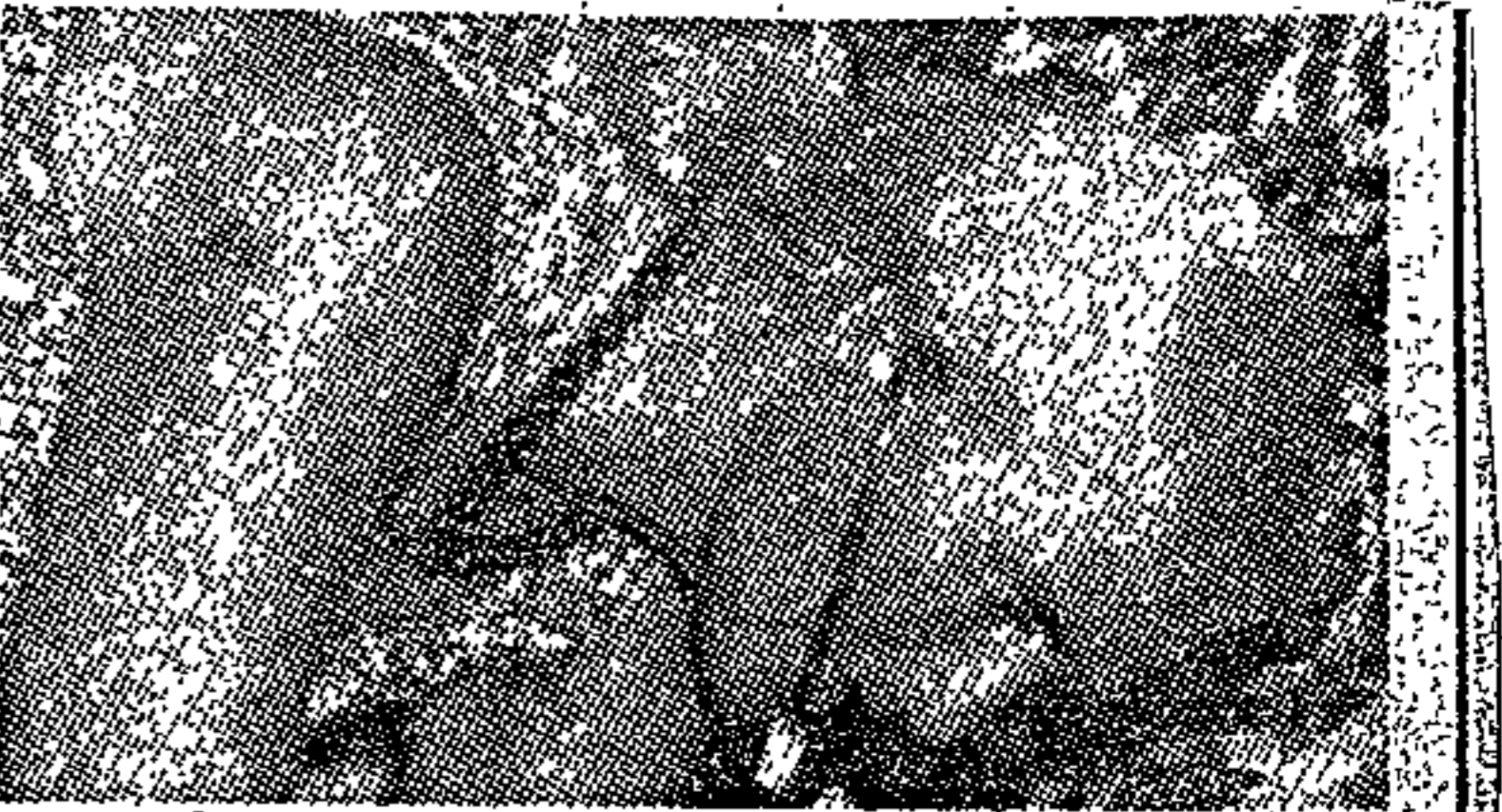
"And with 40 000 people herded together, who is going to solve their predicament?"

Both Mr. Sebe and Dr. Seidler discounted reports that gastroenteritis and a measles outbreak were the real threat. "The crux of the problem is that there is no food," he said.

Dr. Seidler confirmed yesterday that no substantial food deliveries had arrived.

Food stocks are being stored in a shearing shed on a farm some 15km from Thornhill at which the nursing team of 24 sisters is being housed.

Because of the limited amount of food at present, Dr. Seidler has decided it unwise to distribute at this stage.



DR SEIDLER

Seidler may be forced to move from Thornhill

DP 22/1/71

QUEENSTOWN — The woman who gave a lease of life to thousands of suffering people in Thornhill refugee camp may be told to leave the area by the South African Government.

Informed sources close to Dr Barbara Seidler said a move was afoot to have her removed from the headline-catching malnourished refugee camps.

Dr. Seidler would neither confirm nor deny that such plans were underway to remove her from the area.

She said: "I am completely flabbergasted. I just refuse to believe or accept it."

"They cannot do it. I will fight for these people and help them as much as I can."

"I cannot face the thought of having to leave them as they are," a distraught Dr Seidler added.

The reports that she may be forced to leave were supported by Mrs Norma Payn, one of the key women behind the Mpilo Ciskei Relief Com-

mittee, the body struggling to get soup kitchens operating in the area.

She said she had been told at a meeting by the former Transkei Secretary of Health, Dr D. Arbuckle, that Dr Seidler would be leaving the settlement soon.

The meeting was attended by Dr Arbuckle, the two Pretoria doctors who arrived in the area this week, Dr J. B. Ellis and Dr H. F. Oberholzer, Mrs Payn and Mrs Leslie Price.

Mrs Payn said she and Mrs Price had met Dr Arbuckle and the two doctors to discuss the role of the relief committee. They had wanted to know specifically what their plans were.

"But Dr Arbuckle said neither he nor Dr Seidler would be remaining in the area for long."

Asked to comment on what she thought this

meant, Mrs Payn said: "It appeared as if Dr Seidler was to be removed and given some other job elsewhere."

"I felt they were getting rid of us all," she said. Mrs Payn declined to comment on what she meant by the word "they".

Mrs Payn said Dr Arbuckle informed her he would organise the running of the soup kitchen with all the headmen under the three chiefs, Chief Hinana, Chief Bebeza and Chief Malefani, who represent over 40 000 people.

"He said there would be no need for our assistance and we would have to wait a few weeks," she said.

Mrs Payn said she and Mrs Price had put forward various suggestions as how the soup kitchens were to operate, but there was a lack of enthusiasm on the part of the three government doctors.

She felt it was a "ridiculous move" to have the newly-formed body disbanded and said she and the other 14 members would carry on regardless as food was desperately needed at Thornhill.

"This organisation is not trying to run the show here. We are just trying to do our bit. Also we are neighbours to the settlement camps and feel it is important to assist in every way possible," she said.

It has been learnt that the Mpilo committee recently received a donation from Anglo American Corporation of R30 000.

Mrs Payn confirmed that the committee was holding such an amount and said: "Donations have been pouring in from everywhere, by way of cash, cheques and food-stuffs." —DDR.

5

Refugees rush to disaster

THE REFUGEEES can't stop thousands more Transkei refugees flooding into the Thornhill resettlement camp near Queenstown and by winter the area could be a dustbowl.

Trampled

Soil erosion has set in, water supplies are dwindling, grazing is rapidly disappearing and thousands of contract workers are being prevented by administrative difficulties from returning to work in white South Africa.

Little of the food produced for immediate relief has arrived, and still less has been distributed among the estimated

40 000 people squashed in to a single farm between Queenstown and White Head in the Eastern Cape.

The Sunday Tribune was told, though this could not be confirmed, that truck loads of potatoes had arrived — but were lying in a shed rotting.

Drought

"This area is extremely delicate," a nearby farmer told the Sunday Tribune. "The soil is very susceptible to erosion unless it is carefully farmed. The way things are going at Thornhill it will be a dustbowl by winter."

Although the Ciskei government has tried to prevent refugees coming from the Transkei's Glet

The area is drought-stricken and already truckloads of water are being transported from Whittlesea about 25 kilometres away.

The lack of water at Thornhill — there are only four boreholes for the 40 000 people to supplement the water from the Swart, Kei river, which

Three water tanks have been donated by the Anglican Church and the programme of feeding children should begin this week.

The committee has so far received about R4 000 in contributions from businesses and the public. This week should see a start to the Ciskei Government's scheme to feed the needy.

By BILL KRIGE

bought by the South African Government. For transfer to the Ciskei — but even if they were handed over now the situation would not improve.

Yesterday the Ciskei's Chief Minister, Mr Lennox Sebe, predicted that within a few months the total will be 100 000.

Flows nearby has created problems for the Mpilo Ciskei Relief Committee, a multi-racial organisation run by women, who are trying to start soup kitchens for those whose need is most desperate.

23/11/73 JDP

105, 93 DO 24/1/77

Hands off Dr Seidler warning

QUEENSTOWN — The Chief Minister of Ciskei, Dr L. Sebe, has pledged to protect the position of the Thornhill refugee camp's Dr Barbara Seidler.

"They simply barged into the area like a bull in a china shop without meeting or calling on me or Mr Siyo, let alone discussing their plans with him.

"This must be seen as an attitude of blatant arrogance and has been treated as such by the Ciskei Government," Mr Sebe said.

Dr Arbuckle also said that statements made by him at a meeting with the Mpilo Ciskei Relief Committee were totally misinterpreted and that he was unaware of any plans to have Dr Seidler removed from the area.

He said: "When the situation in Thornhill stabilises it is conceivable that Dr Seidler could be utilised in other areas."

Meanwhile, a new nursing team is to arrive at the Thornhill clinic today to take over from the first 24 women team.

An angry Mr Sebe was reacting to a statement allegedly made by the former Transkei Secretary of Health, Dr D. Arbuckle, that he and Dr Seidler "would not be remaining in the area long."

Mr Sebe said: "I fail to understand why Dr Arbuckle and these two other doctors have been sent into the political refugee areas."

He had been distressed to learn that there were moves afoot to have Dr Seidler removed and he had convened a meeting last Friday to discuss with the Ciskei Minister of Health, Mr L. F. Siyo, exactly what was happening at the refugee settlements.

"I have instructed the Minister of Health to watch these people very carefully and have given him a free hand to act arbitrarily should they cut across the path of Dr Seidler," he said.

He said the Ciskei Government would give Dr Seidler the fullest support and he would see to it that nobody interfered in what he described as "her noble task among the people."

"One aspect that I fail to understand is why these people have been brought here to interfere," said Mr Sebe, referring to Dr Arbuckle and his two aides, Dr J. B. Ellis and Dr H. F. Oberholzer, who arrived at Thornhill early last week.

Did they not think it important to pay a courtesy visit on the Chief Minister and the Minister of Health when they arrived.

"I have information that so far these men have not treated a single patient in the refugee camps.

"They have no compassion for the situation and are acting as political agents and must get out of the area if they interfere with Dr Seidler's affairs," he said.

Commenting on Mr Sebe's remarks, Dr Arbuckle said: "It would have been a distinct breach of protocol for a civil servant to intrude on the privacy of the honourable Minister, Mr Sebe.

"It is regrettable that the Minister and Minister of Health should feel slighted in that they had not been visited.

"It is largely due to the deference which one awards to the status of Chief Minister and Minister of Health that such a visit was not made," he said. Dr Arbuckle said the request for their assistance "had emanated from the Secretary of Health in Ciskei" — And it was at this level that interdepartmental liaison had been established.

Row in CLADD over Thornhill?

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Sparks are expected to fly at the special session of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly today, largely because of Thornhill.

The Leader of the Opposition, Chief Justice Mabandla, indicated as much last week when he accused the Ciskei Government of bungling in what he termed the "Thornhill scandal."

The session will have to consider assessments in terms of the Part Appropriation Bill. The Department of Health is certain to need extra funds because of the expense of the medical campaign at Thornhill.

Although the department has said that most of the medical supplies and other items for use at Thornhill were supplied by the South African Government and other agencies, some amounts which will be made public today were taken out of the coffers of the Ciskei.

Also to be considered will be an amendment to the Ciskei Constitution which will...

regard to new chiefs in the area — another puzzle for the Opposition.

For the first time since he won the Keiskammahoek seat in 1974 for Chief Minister L. L. Sebe's ruling Ciskei National Independence Party, Mr. L. M. Guzana will sit on Chief Mabandla's opposition benches.

He defected from Mr. Sebe's party last year, becoming the first elected member of the CLA from either side of the House to defect.

It remains to be seen where Chief B. Jali of Imiqhayi, who has been the subject of much speculation recently, will be seated.

Chief Jali, an erstwhile member of the CNIP, left the party in December to join Chief Mabandla's Ciskei National Party. It is now understood Chief Jali has since rejoined the CNIP.

Commenting on the matter yesterday, Chief Mabandla said that all opposition members were expected to attend the session...

Sebe to get a pay rise

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Ciskei Legislative Assembly has agreed to up salaries of all MPs from January 1, 1977. Chief Minister Sebe's annual income — apart from non-taxable allowances — is now R13 080.

His salary has been increased by R1 680, thus doubling it over the last four years. He received an annual salary of R6 500 when he first came into office in 1973, and R11 400 with the next review in 1975.

Meanwhile, the salary of the Paramount Chief's representative, remains unchanged. The last man who held the position, Mr I. L. Sangotsha, received R200 a year in 1973.

Increases for the other members of the CLA, were (figures in brackets denote former salaries): Cabinet Ministers; R11 160 (R9 300); chairman of the CLA, R4 680 (R3 900); deputy chairman, R4 320 (R3 600); Leader of the opposition, R4 320 (R3 600); Chief government and opposition whips, R4 320 (R3 600); other whips, R3 960 (R3 300); ordinary CLA members, R3 600 (R1 000).

The increases, in terms of the actual membership of the CLA, will amount to R39 740.

The CLA also voted an additional R4 590 002 to complete a number of projects which were not catered for in the original budget R41 554 000 for the current financial year.

Of this additional amount, R60 000 was required to complete industrial development projects at Dimbaza. Mr Sebe said. — DDR.

105



CHIEF BURNS-NCAMASHE . . . Siyo has no degree.

Tempers flare over new Ciskei Bill

BP
25/11/77

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Tempers flared at the special session of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly yesterday when a Bill designed to amend the Magistrates' Courts Act of 1944 was introduced.

The bone of contention was the incorporation in one of the Bill's clauses of a stipulation that magistrates for regional courts of the Ciskei would have to acquire a degree in law from a university in South Africa.

Chief S. M. Burns-Ncamashe wanted to know what the position would be if a prospective candidate for the post had acquired a degree overseas.

"It is not wise for developing countries to limit their source of potential," he said.

The Minister of Health, Mr. L. F. Siyo, drew Chief Ncamashe's attention to another stipulation in the same clause, which made allowance for such cases "and the honourable chief should have appreciated this."

Chief Ncamashe: "I am in no doubt of my understanding of the English language and I will not be told anything to the contrary by a Minister of Health whose standard of the language is lower than mine. I have a degree and he has none."

Mr. Siyo: "The degree you are boasting about is an empty Fort Hare degree. Its standard is equal to that of my youngest son."

After intervention by the Deputy Speaker, Mr. V. Qupc, Chief Ncamashe said: "If university language is too much for the Minister of Health, I go no further in this matter."

The matter, however, did go further with Opposition leader, Chief Justice Mabandla and Mr. P. G. Stamper, MP for Peddie, trying to influence the Government to accept an amendment which would not limit candidates to South African graduates only.

Chief Mabandla said the Government should appreciate that all blacks in South Africa were con-

demning Bantu Education, which has ensured lower standard degrees for blacks.

"We shall be assisting this system if we stipulate candidates for the position of regional magistrate should acquire South African degrees."

The amendment, however, was rejected and the Bill accepted as introduced by Chief A. M. Mqalo, Minister of Justice.

In terms of the Act, called the Ciskeian Magistrates' Courts Amendment Act, no person shall be appointed as a magistrate of a regional division unless he has acquired the degree of Baccalaureus Legum or the public service senior law examination.

Equivalent or superior examinations would also be recognised by the Ciskei Public Service Commission.

Because there were no senior regional magistrates in the Ciskei, the homeland would use the old system in selecting such magistrates on the basis of legal experience in courts over a number of years.

Candidates would be magistrates, additional magistrates or assistant magistrates with no less than ten years experience.

Chief Mqalo said although there was now a regional court in the Ciskei, there were no black candidates for the post of regional magistrate.

He said the Ciskei would have one regional court only, which would sit in the various circuits at various intervals.

The CLA also accepted chieftainships of Amagquukhwebe tribe of the Zwelitsha district (Chief L. Sebe), Amavundle of Queenstown district (Chief L. Bebeza), Basotho of Queenstown (Chief E. Malefane) and Amaqwathi of Queenstown (Chief H. Hinana).

The three chiefs from Queenstown district are former members of the CLA. They lost their membership when Herschel was excised from the Ciskei. — DDR.

H 7700
CH 7700
7700
7700

105

Thornhill food crisis continues

Vose Mr W. c/o Britis
 Weichel Ms. K. 6 Berk
 West Dr. M. c/o Dept
 Westcott Ms. G. c/o S
 Whisson Dr. M. c/o De
 Wilson Dr. F. SALDRU
 Wilson Prof. M. Hunte
 Young Mr. G. P O Bo

02
 SCH 7700
 OSCH 7700
 7700
 H 7700

QUEENSTOWN — The food crisis at Thornhill's political refugee camps is still unchanged — but whether Pretoria is to assist may depend on the outcome of a State Health report.

headmen would start distributing potatoes today — the first real attempt that has been made here since the malnutrition crisis started three weeks ago.

This was made clear by the head of the three-doctor State Health team, Dr D. Arbuckle after he had met here yesterday with the Assistant Secretary for Health, Dr J. M. Klopper.

Dr Seidler, the only woman doctor in the refugee area, said: "The food situation has not improved. It is still the same as it was three weeks ago."

She declined to comment on how the matter was to be resolved. — DDR.

Dr Arbuckle said he could not comment on the food shortage which is affecting the 40 000 people in the camps or whether Pretoria would assist as "their State survey had not been finalised."

"At this stage the survey is incomplete and therefore I cannot tell you what the results will be. A report of this nature is confidential and will first have to be handed to the authorities," Dr Arbuckle said.

Commenting on the "demographic" survey that had been instigated by him and two Pretoria doctors — Dr H. F. Oberholzer and Dr J. H. Ellis — Dr Arbuckle said: "This was instigated early last week and is now nearing completion."

"It is envisaged that the full results will be made available at the end of the week."

He said the intensive immunisation programme was now well underway and that "once fully established" would be handed over to the Ciskeian authorities.

Dr Arbuckle said

Ciskeians on Reef misled?

EAST LONDON — A claim that Ciskeians on the Reef were being misled by employees of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development and Bantu Affairs Administration Boards, has been made by the Ciskei Urban representative in the area, Mr V. V. Hoyana.

Mr Hoyana made the claim following several complaints by Ciskeians that whenever they applied for documents they were referred to the Transkei consular offices on the reef.

He said many officials in the government departments simply referred all Xhosa to the Transkei consular office and overlooked the fact that many Xhosa were Ciskeians and not Transkeians.

Hard hit were people whose homes were in the Herschel and Glen Grey districts excised to the Transkei, last year, Mr Hoyana said.

Many of these people had opted for Ciskeian citizenship and were having their belongings moved to Ntabethemba and Zwedinga near Hewu.

Mr Hoyana said what officials did was "to call for and open the reference book of the client, who, of course, knows he or she is a Ciskeian but because the reference book bears the Herschel or Lady Frere stamp, the official will immediately say to the client, but you are Transkeian because your book shows Herschel or Glen Grey which is now falling under Transkei, which is probably as far as the official knows."

"If it is argued that you are Xhosa, this is true, but you are not Transkei Xhosa but those of the Ciskei, which has its own offices to handle your affairs," Mr Hoyana said.

DDR.

7. The lower r... course (see... C) will als... and C). Ar... to 7.

Coldham: hitch is food distribution

EAST LONDON — Food supplies to the Thornhill resettlement camp near Queenstown were adequate, but the authorities had a huge distribution problem, the Secretary for Health in the Ciskei, Dr H. J. S. Coldham, said yesterday.

noted and food was distributed to these cases as soon as possible.

"We are struggling to get Thornhill as organised as it should be, but our main task is the immunisation programme which should be completed this week.

"After this, there will be a follow-up campaign, but this will not be nearly as difficult and then we can use all our resources on food distribution."

Dr Coldham said pre-school children would be fed from special kitchens being established and a Bantu Affairs Commissioner would be arriving in Thornhill soon to co-ordinate the organisation there.

"We need someone to co-ordinate the whole effort. We are seeing light, but once our efforts have been co-ordinated, things should become much easier at Thornhill," Dr Coldham said. — DDR.

N.B. Your major of advice - column (see columns B rlined on pages 6

1 on pages 2 and photocopy of a curri-

curriculum may be ident Adviser will er and 9 th December, rongly recommended partment of their

de choice of subjects. able to make up a rements for the B.A.

as SUBJECTS. At the u could, for example, , English II and

The working 3. See pa Queenstown were adequate, but the authorities had a huge distribution problem, the Secretary for Health in the Ciskei, Dr H. J. S. Coldham, said yesterday.

ADVICE:

Advice about the cho had from the Student be available for int 197 6 and from 1st Fe to discuss their cu proposed major(s).

II. HOW TO WORK

There are vari By following t curriculum whi degree.

FIRST:

At school, Eng among the 40 000 people at Thornhill and the most desperate cases had been take three cours English III. Each course lasts for

The Ciskei Govern- ment and the Central Government are supply- ing a large bulk of the food supplies, but quite a bit is coming from voluntary sources such as a donation of a tonne of cheese from the Dairy Board and pockets of potatoes from the Potato Board as well as several other private sources.

"The food is there, but our problem is to get it distributed to the people who need it."

Dr Coldham said the situation was easing. A count had been taken among the 40 000 people at Thornhill and the most desperate cases had been

A MAJOR course is generally the final course in a subject.

Courses other than first courses are generally known as SENIOR courses.

A FIRST COURSE, such as English I, Psychology I, Sociology I, etc., need not be taken exclusively in the first year. Many students take one or more FIRST courses in their second and even third years.

An INTENSIVE language course is offered in African Languages (Shona, Sotho or Xhosa), French, German, Hebrew and Italian. Although INTENSIVE courses are for beginners, they do count towards the B.A.degree.

French Intensive	may be followed by	French I
German "	" " " "	German I
Hebrew "	" " " "	Hebrew I
African Languages Intensive	" " " "	African Lang.II
Italian Intensive	" " " "	Italian II

If you qualify for admission to French I, German I or Hebrew I, by having passed that subject at Matriculation (or equivalent) examination, you will NOT be allowed to take the Intensive course.

A CURRICULUM is a set of at least NINE COURSES fulfilling all the require- ments for a B.A.degree.

105
325 Gen

Cillie-Sebe talks ^{26/1/77}

EAST LONDON — Mr Justice Cillie will have informal talks with the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief L. L. Sebe in King William's Town today, but the Cillie Commission of inquiry into the riots last year will not sit formally in King.

The commission will sit formally in the magistrates' courts, East London tomorrow and Friday and the secretary of

the commission, Mr D. Jacobs, has asked anyone with any evidence concerning the unrest or its causes to come forward.

Mr Jacobs can be contacted during the hearings at East London 26643 or 26644.

Although the hearings will be in public, Mr Jacobs said evidence could be given behind closed doors if anyone so desired. —DDR.

105
325 *ln*

Cillie-Sebe talks ^{26/1/77}

EAST LONDON — Mr Justice Cillie will have informal talks with the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief L. L. Sebe in King William's Town today, but the Cillie Commission of inquiry into the riots last year will not sit formally in King.

The commission will sit formally in the magistrates' courts, East London tomorrow and Friday and the secretary of

the commission, Mr D. Jacobs has asked anyone with any evidence concerning the unrest or its causes to come forward.

Mr Jacobs can be contacted during the hearings at East London 26643 or 26644.

Although the hearings will be in public, Mr Jacobs said evidence could be given behind closed doors if anyone so desired. — DOR.

Sebe: frustration^{27/8/77} is behind riots JP

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
— Frustration among blacks was one of the main reasons which led to the wide-spread riots in many townships last year.

This was said to the one-man Cilie Commission here yesterday by the Ciskei's Chief Minister, Mr L. L. Sebe.

The commission, which is investigating causes of the unrest, did not sit formally here but had nearly two hours of informal talks with Mr Sebe in his office.

The talks were a follow-up to a memorandum the Chief Minister had submitted to the commission.

"I supplied the commission with additional details during our talks," Mr Sebe said after the meeting.

The main argument in

his memorandum was frustration — the result of many a broken promise on the part of the South African Government.

"Our youth resent this because it makes theirs a bleak future where no opportunities exist for them."

Mr Sebe said there were no opportunities for black youth in the townships. The homelands, which were considered as an alternative, were not being developed "to cater appropriately for the thousands of our young men and women."

He suggested one of the answers was the abolition of all apartheid.

The commission will sit formally at the East London Magistrate's Courts today and tomorrow. — DDR.

Effect of Broken Promises

Mercury Correspondent

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Frustration among Blacks was one of the main factors which led to the wide-spread riots in many townships last year.

This was suggested to the Ciskei Commission here yesterday by Ciskei Chief Minister, M. L. L. Sebe.

The Commission, which is investigating causes of the unrest, did not sit formally here, but had almost two hours of informal talks with Mr. Sebe in his office.

The talks were follow-up on a memorandum the Chief Minister had submitted to the Commission.

"I supplied the Commission with additional details during our talks," Mr. Sebe said after the meeting.

The main argument in his memorandum was frustration which had been the result of "many a broken promise on the part of the Government."

"Our youth resent this because it makes their future bleak where no opportunities for them exist."

Mr. Sebe further pointed out there were no opportunities for Black youth in the townships. The homelands, which were considered as an alternative, were not being developed "to cater appropriately for the thousands of our young men and women."

He said the excuse that there was no money for full development of the homelands was unjustifiable.

"The alternative is graver as it led to destruction and bloodshed."

He said the Commission should be aware of the fact that the Commission of Enquiry into the Causes of the Unrest in the Ciskei had been set up to investigate the causes of the unrest in the Ciskei.

O'Neill's angel of mercy

Manhatter — The slender, blue-eyed blonde woman, about 5ft. 6inches in height, is her exceptional capacity for work. She was the one at the conference camp at near Queen's University who reported that she had been employed by the Ciskei government in December 1963 at Alderman's hospital where she supervised the setting up of a house to house health education campaign.

The slim, blue-eyed blonde woman, about 5ft. 6inches in height, is assisted by a team of 24 black nursing sisters. She reportedly fled from Transkei last year and since then has been employed by the Ciskei government in December 1963 at Alderman's hospital where she supervised the setting up of a house to house health education campaign.

A member of the staff at the East London hotel where Dr Seidler lived said she was "from overseas" and had been "adamant that nothing be said concerning her." She said Dr Seidler had moved out of other local accommodations because "she had been hounded." In spite of Dr Seidler's orders that she would not see anyone, the hotel spokesman describes the doctor as "very sweet."

Dr J. Klopper, assistant Secretary of Health in the Ciskei said: "She's done a magnificent job. Without her efforts we'd have been in a real mess."

Dr Klopper described Dr Seidler as a "frequently dedicated" woman with the interests of her patients at heart. He said: "She works under tremendous pressure. Praise is undeserving from me personally and from our office. Professionally I have the highest regard for her."

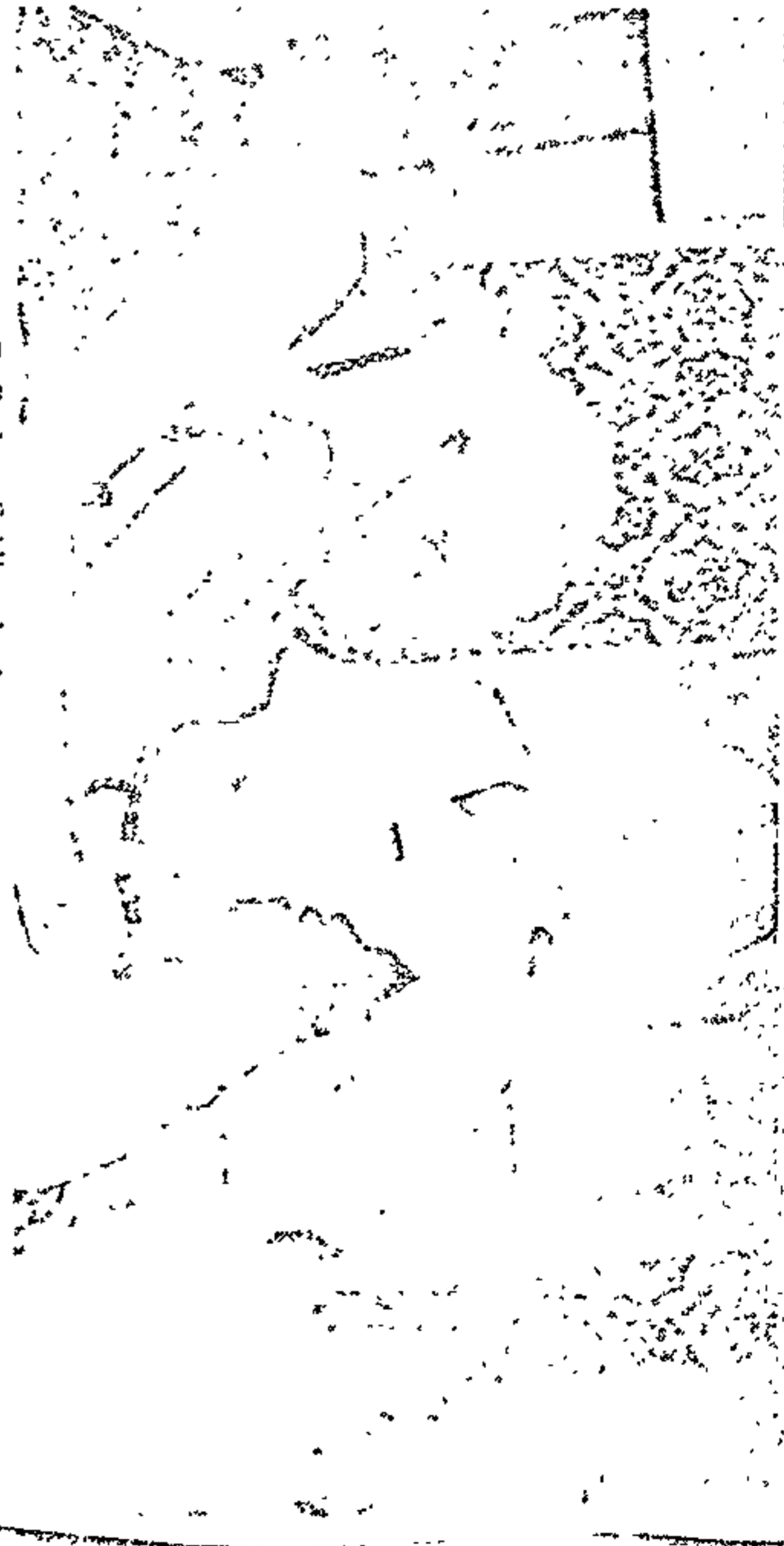
Dee Kallaway, reporter for the Queenstown newspaper said she had met Dr Seidler on two occasions. She describes her as approachable, nice-looking but "not your usual chocolate-box face."

"The first time I met her," said Miss Kallaway, "she spotted me and came pushing through a crowd of blacks towards me. She said 'Come with me and I'll show you the sort of thing that's going on here.'"

In Queenstown she rose before six, took breakfast in a room from her hotel, drove off in her ambulance — her only transport — via the local creamery where she drew a 0 days refrigerated supply of jars from storage. The creamery made available.

If she did return for dinner, it was in time only to take a wash in her bedroom, change clothing and come down to eat and then read.

Dr Barbara Seidler shows a patient in the clinic at Thornhill



- 6.00: KONSERTSAAL:** marionette friends from Civic Theatre entertain the
- 6.10: KRAAINES:** programme present Keuzenkamp.
- 6.35: SPORTFOKUS:** —
- 7.00: VERSLAG:** — In news.
- 7.25: DOKTER, DOKT** Danny Totiens.
- 8.05: DIE NUUS.**
- 8.27: BOEKEVAT.**
- 8.30: SPECTRUM:** — programme.
- 9.00: TELETIME:** — petition.
- 9.02: MANHUNTER:** Barrett, played by Ken Heston, investigator criss-crossing the Bonnie and Clyde era of bring dangerous criminals to Death watch.
- 9.57: GALAXY:** — Arts
- 10.22: GOOD VIBR** on January 7.

PROGRAMME

6.00: KONSERTSAAL: marionette friends from Civic Theatre entertain the

6.10: KRAAINES: programme present Keuzenkamp.

6.35: SPORTFOKUS: —

7.00: VERSLAG: — In news.

7.25: DOKTER, DOKT Danny Totiens.

8.05: DIE NUUS.

8.27: BOEKEVAT.

8.30: SPECTRUM: — programme.

9.00: TELETIME: — petition.

9.02: MANHUNTER: Barrett, played by Ken Heston, investigator criss-crossing the Bonnie and Clyde era of bring dangerous criminals to Death watch.

9.57: GALAXY: — Arts

10.22: GOOD VIBR on January 7.

Attitudes must change — Guzana

20/1/77
84

EAST LONDON — No amount of constitutional juggling would bring about change for better race relationships in South Africa, the former leader of the Opposition in the Transkei Legislative Assembly, Mr Knowledge Guzana, said here yesterday.

He was speaking at a lunch hour forum organised by the regional Institute of Race Relations.

"We have to change the attitude of man to man irrespective of the constitution of South Africa," Mr Guzana said.

South Africa was at present undergoing a constitutional change.

"There are two states now, South Africa and Transkei, and there is deprivation of citizenship of South Africa for citizenship of a portion of

South Africa. "The result of the denial of dual citizenship is the creation of foreigners out of South Africa.

"Does all this exercise satisfy the desire for change in South Africa? Does it mean that there has been by reason of ethnic balkanisation a better understanding between race groups in South Africa?" asked Mr Guzana.

He said it was not likely that change in the constitution would result in more refined ways of maintaining the status quo in human relationships.

He asked if a quarter of the population could bring about constitutional change for all the peoples of South Africa and achieve the objective of racial harmony in South



MR GUZANA

Africa. The policy had to be changed for the people who wanted change, change in appearance, but retaining the prejudices of race, colour and creed was not the answer.

—DDR

105, 325 Gen

Effect of 'broken promises'

Mercury Correspondent

KING WILLIAMS TOWN. — Frustration among Blacks was one of the main factors which led to the wide-spread riots in many townships last year.

This was suggested to the Cullis Commission here yesterday by Ciskei Chief Minister Mr. L. L. Sebe. The Commission, which is investigating causes of the unrest, did not sit formally here, but had almost two hours of informal talks with Mr. Sebe in his office.

The talks were a follow-up on a memorandum the Chief Minister has submitted to the Commission.

"I supplied the Commission with additional details during our talks," Mr. Sebe said after the meeting.

The main argument in his memorandum was frustration which had been the result of "many a broken promise on the part of the Government."

"Our youth resent this because it makes their future bleak where no opportunities for them exist."

Mr. Sebe further pointed out there were no opportunities for Black youth in the townships. The homelands, which were considered as an alternative, were not being developed "to cater appropriately for the thousands of our young men and women."

He said the excuse that there was no money for full development of the homelands was unjustifiable.

"The alternative is graver as it will lead to destruction and bloodshed."

He suggested one of the answers was the abolition of all apartheid laws and the creation of opportunities for all.

Official for Thornhill? AD

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
— The South African Government has been asked to provide an official to head the administration of the Thornhill resettlement area.

This was confirmed here by the Secretary of the Interior for the Ciskei, Mr. J. Marais.

Meanwhile the deputy-

Secretary of Health in the Ciskei, Dr J. Klopper, said sporadic cases of measles and one case of typhoid fever had been reported at Thornhill, but there was no danger of an epidemic.

Dr Klopper said food was being sent to Thornhill but supplies were still not adequate. — SAPA

28/1/77

247
105

News cutting led to school arson

Own Correspondent
 EAST LONDON. — King William's Town students set their school alight after a cutting from the Daily Dispatch was pinned to the school's notice board, the Cillie Commission heard yesterday.

Warrant Officer G. Hattingh, of the Security Police, said the report, which appeared last September, was headlined "No change says Vorster."

WO Hattingh said: "Left-orientated trouble-

makers" at the Forbes Grant secondary school decided they would make the changes. They set the school on fire, causing R83 000 worth of damage.

The District Commandant of King William's Town, Major T. Muller, described 23 incidents in the King district — which includes Fort Hare and Lovedale — last year. He told the commission the total damage to schools during the unrest last July and August was more than R261 000.

Mdantsane rents to go up next month ^{MD 29/11/77}

EAST LONDON — Blacks living in the 29 townships controlled by the Eastern Cape Bantu Affairs Administration Board will have their rents and service levies increased from next month.

The board has appealed to employers to increase the wages of the affected people by the amount required to meet the new figure.

The chief director of the board, Mr H. J. Swanepoel, said employers could consult the board's local housing officer to find out in which tariff category the black employees fell.

The increases vary from township to township. Mr Swanepoel gave figures relating to Duncan Village in East London as an example.

"We first of all divided the cost of running Duncan Village by the

number of stands," Mr Swanepoel said. "This would have meant them paying R12,29.

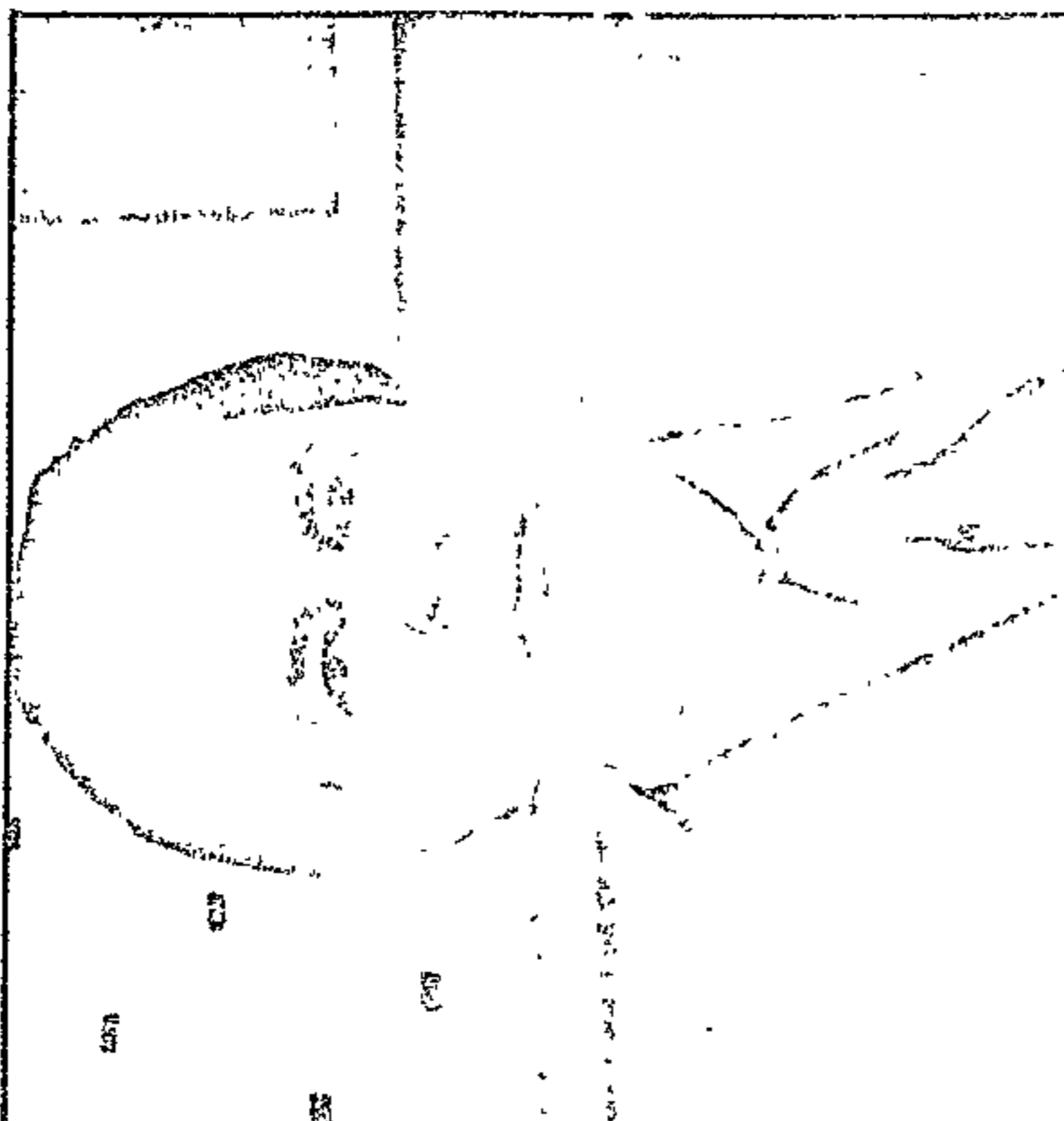
"But there are a number of people living in one house, so we divided the number of families (7,166) into the cost of running Duncan Village. This meant a family would have to pay R8,28.

"However, my board still felt this was excessive, so we have reduced it."

At present, the monthly rental and service charge per family is R5,25. Next month it will be R6,50. This figure includes services such as water, street lighting, sewage removal, maintenance of roads, refuse removal and so on.

Mr Swanepoel also said if a woman was the head of the household, the monthly figure would be reduced to R4,50 in Duncan Village. — DDR

The Madeline van Bijljon



Dr Burns ... Ciskei's confidant and friend.

Sweet harmony 30/1/77 in black and white

DR JOHN BURNS has been described as the empyrean grise of the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe.

His official title, next to the hat he wears as Liaison Officer, Umvoti of Cape Town, is personal advisor to Chief Minister and Minister of Finance, Ciskei.

Last year, newspaper reports suggested that his role was under investigation by the South African Government; reports denied by both Chief Sebe and Mr J Engelbrecht, the Ciskei Commissioner-General.

How did a man who holds a doctorate in English literature from the University of Notre Dame in the United States get involved? A local newspaper who constantly writes about his weighty speeches, asked copy and to say he had only devoted to Burns a black and white

relationships, John Burns seems laudably bewildered by the political implications of his work for the Chief Minister.

"I started over a lunch with the local Ciskei representative which led to a phone call from Sebe asking Burns to visit the Ciskei to give advice on tourism and export industries - 'both subjects on which I was totally and completely unqualified'."

Valuable
But the visit was the start of what he calls a fine relationship with the Chief Minister who, in his turn, calls Burns a friend and confidant. Burns also saw areas in which the University of Cape Town could give invaluable assistance to the homeland and he suggested to Sebe that he contact the principal, Sir Richard Lyle.

This has led to collaboration between UCT and Ciskei involving the architectural, medical



know that it is possible for black and white to love and work together

"Chief Minister Sebe has referred to Dr Burns who sits here this morning with the Ciskei Cabinet as, or friend and confidant"

"These two men are like the black and white keys of a piano and when we become independent, I can assure you that in our Cabinet there will be a white man in the person of Dr Burns who will fill the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs"

Dr Burns makes no comment on this possible post but in the meantime he is at 15 Ciskei in the UCT Sports Administration under Sir John Lyle who is the principal of UCT who has been described as a white man who has been referred to by Burns as a friend and confidant

Men in the cold

WHEN I wrote briefly about the trauma of some men who have been declared redundant by their organisations, I never thought that I was holding an electric drill to a live nerve

The truth is that in the early days of the business when we were

And in the dark streets of all, a man who had been chased away from his home for a very small amount of money had a very small amount of money

And in the dark streets of all, a man who had been chased away from his home for a very small amount of money had a very small amount of money

Column

confidence and a profound downgrading of life as such, and when we will be left with only the shell of what once was.

After nine years of continuous service by a firm whose managing director I regarded as a friend, I was told that I was to be dismissed.

Another said that the trauma was too small a word to encompass the agony of being dismissed by a man who had been your friend and confidant.

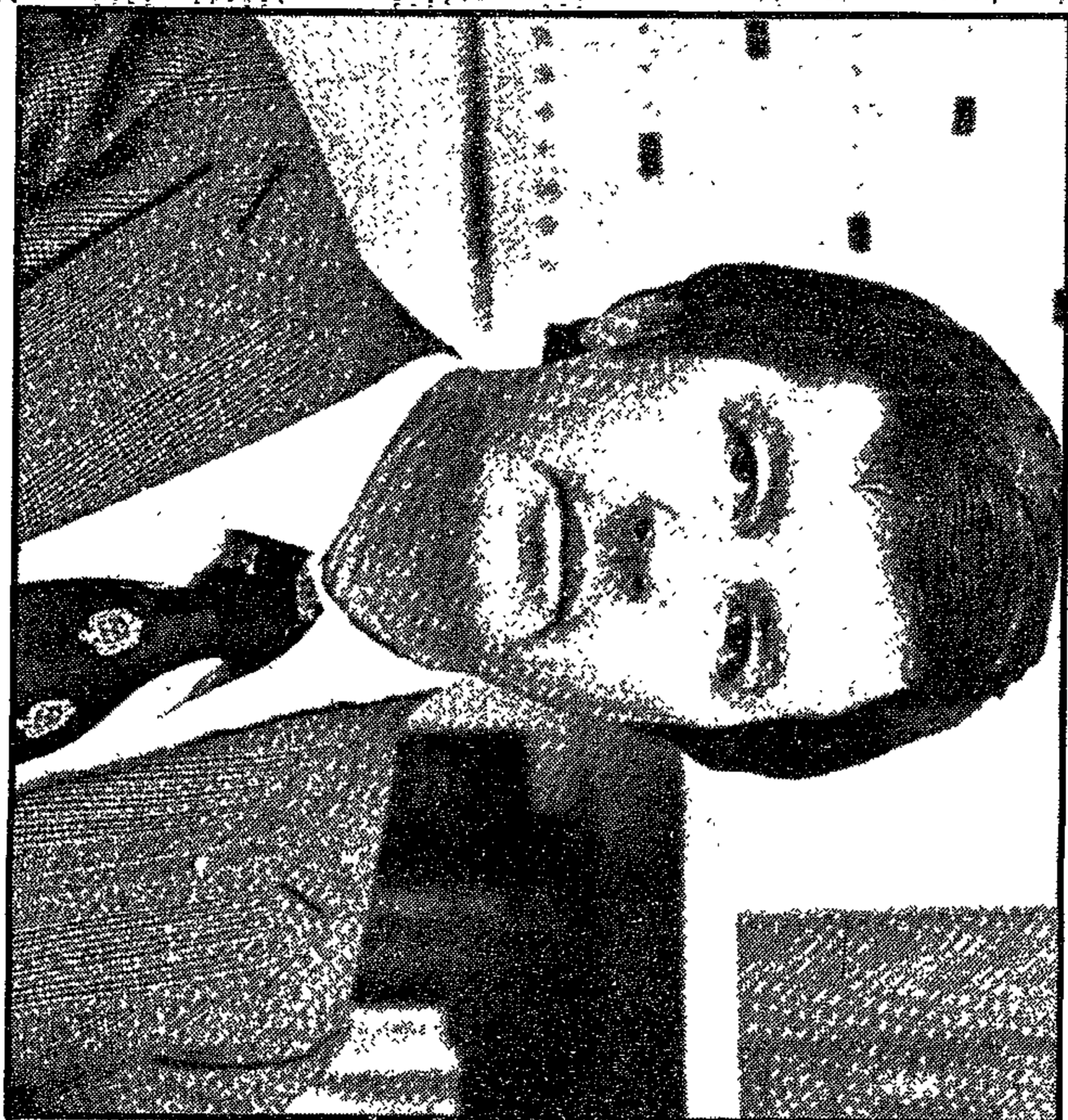
But those black and white keys are sure making sweet music.

MINUTES TO MIDNIGHT
A LITTLE light relief at parties would be a well-earned change from the heavy atmosphere of the party.

And in the dark streets of all, a man who had been chased away from his home for a very small amount of money had a very small amount of money

And in the dark streets of all, a man who had been chased away from his home for a very small amount of money had a very small amount of money

The Madelineism vom Bijou



Dr Burns . . . Ciskei's confidant and friend.

Sweet harmony in black and white

DR JOHN BURNS has been described as the eminence grise of the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe.

His official title, next to the hat he wears as Liaison Officer, University of Cape Town, is personal advisor to Chief Minister and Minister of Finance, Ciskei.

Last year, newspaper reports suggested that his role was under investigation by the South African Government, reports denied by both Chief Sebe and Mr J Engelbrecht, the Ciskei Commissioner-General.

How did a man who holds a doctorate in English literature from the University of Notre Dame in the United States get involved? A tall good-looker who constantly worries about his weight, speaks edited copy, and is passionately devoted to improving black-white

relationships, John Burns seems faintly bewildered by the political implications of his work for the Chief Minister.

It all started over a lunch with the local Ciskei representative which elicited a phone call from Sebe asking Burns to visit the Ciskei to give advice on tourism and export industries — "both subjects on which I was totally and completely unqualified."

Valuable

But the visit was the start of what he calls a fine relationship with the Chief Minister who, in his turn, calls Burns a friend and confidant. Burns also saw areas in which the University of Cape Town could give invaluable assistance to the homeland and he suggested to Sebe that he contact the principal, Sir Richard Luyt.

This has led to collaboration between UCT and Ciskei involving the architectural, medical,

educational, sports and other faculties.

"I must go on record as saying that the success of the project has been to a significant degree due to the dedication of Sir Richard doing what is best for South Africa and the co-operation of the white officials in the Ciskei," said Dr Burns.

He feels too, that the students of the university are getting experience, the realism of which modifies their idealism. "Once they're in there in the dust and the heat and the flies, they're learning to keep their heads in the clouds but their feet firmly on the ground."

The only white non-government official to attend Cabinet meetings in a homeland, John Burns has great empathy with the Ciskeians. That his concern and friendship are returned was borne out by a speech made by acting Paramount Chief Lwagoma who said that he wanted the white people of South Africa to



know that it is possible for black and white to live and work together.

"Chief Minister Sebe has referred to Dr Burns who sits here this morning with the Ciskei Cabinet as a confidant and friend.

"These two men are like the black and white keys of a piano and, when we become independent, I can assure you that in our Cabinet there will be a white man in the person of Dr Burns who will fill the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs."

Dr Burns makes no comment on this possible post but, in the meanwhile, there are 15 Ciskeians on the UCT campus doing a course in sports administration under Barry Jacobsen, part of the ongoing UCT-Ciskei project, the existence of which Burns modestly refuses to take

credit for. "I was merely the catalyst."

But those black and white keys are sure making sweet music.

Men in

the cold

WHEN I wrote briefly about the trauma of senior men who have been declared redundant by their organisations, I never thought that I was holding an electric drill to a live nerve.

The letters poured in, describing situations that have led to major depressions, total loss of con-

Column

fidence and a profound downgrading of lifestyles.

"I was shown the door after nine years of continuous service by a firm whose managing director I regarded as a friend," wrote one man.

Another said that "trauma" was too small a word to encompass the agony of tramping around to be interviewed by personnel managers and/or employment agencies. "They soon take care of any delusions of self-respect, dignity or confidence you might, once upon a time, have had. Dropping out would be a good idea, I suppose, 'he ends bitterly. "But dropping dead would probably be more efficient."

And in the saddest letter of all, a woman who has exchanged a comfortable home for a very small flat writes: "My husband is a highly intelligent man (IQ 147) with reasonable talent; everywhere he has tried for a job it's the same story — too old (he's 51). He needs the company of intelligent men to keep him stimulated.

"We are now in the position where we have to start life all over again, and the only prospect in sight is a small take-away food business which will swallow

the last of our little bit of capital and which we will both loathe.

"What does one do in South Africa when the money runs out?"

Minutes to midnight

A LITTLE light relief at parties would be a welcome change from talking about the future of the country.

Whatever happened to old-fashioned flirting? I haven't had a wink or nudge come my way in months — and it can't be because I'm suddenly in desperate need of a facelift.

All one hears is that the country is at the crossroads; it's three minutes to midnight. Maybe someone should send the Cabinet an alarm — one of those with a bell like a fire engine.

105, 1374 5

Sebe warns of policy failure

Vose Mr. W. c/o British E
 Weichel Ms. K. 6 Berkley
 West Dr. M. c/o Dept. o
 Westcott Ms. G. c/o SALD
 Whisson Dr. M. c/o Dept
 Wilson Dr. F. SALDRU,
 Wilson Prof. M. Hunters
 Young Mr. G. P O Box

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
 — Without significant change in the quality of life of the homeland people, the political concept of the homeland policy was doomed to fail.

This was said yesterday by the Ciskei's Chief Minister, Mr L. L. Sebe, at a roof-wetting ceremony at Phandulwazi Agricultural High School near Alice.

Anglo American Corporation donated R2m to the Ciskei Government for the construction of the school, which will be officially opened towards the end of July.

Mr Sebe said the South African Government had clearly demonstrated its reluctance to back its words with money and action to promote homeland development.

He said: "So it would seem the private individual, entrepreneur and company must take over this responsibility to ensure a stable future for all the people of Southern Africa."

Commenting further he said there was a moral lesson in Angola's donation for all Western overseas nations who negatively berated the

concept of homeland development without making much effort to gain an understanding of the aspirations of the people involved."

"Surely, if their concern for the black man of South Africa is genuine and sincere, we could expect to see some positive and practical evidence of their concern in terms of financial aid," Mr Sebe said.

He said Phandulwazi was evidence enough of local South African goodwill. He said the school would pave the way and provide the facilities for training the future scholars, professionals and leaders of the black nation.

He also said the school compared favourably with schools of its kind in white South Africa.

Mr M. O'Dowd, chairman of the Anglo American projects committee, said the entire project of the building of the school was conceived in the Ciskei.

"Anglo American only financed the project because we believe since we come from the same country, development of any part of the country means the welfare of all citizens of the country."

Mr G. W. Rodel, who represented the engineering consultants who built the school, said his firm would establish a bursary of R1,000 annually for students at the school.

Also at the function were Dr A. Borraine, Progressive Reform Party MP for Pinelands; Mr H. J. Bhengu, chairman of the Johannesburg BCP and members of the Anglo projects committee; Mr D. Thebehali, Mayor of Soweto and also member of the Anglo projects committee and Mr L. Shapiro from the US.

All Ciskei Cabinet members and the departmental secretaries were also present. — DDR

7700
 7700
 7700
 7700

Dr Seidler says No

Own Correspondent

QUEENSTOWN. Dr Barbara Seidler has declined an invitation to attend a function in Queenstown today in aid of the Thornhill refugee camp nearby.

Dr Seidler, who led the immunisation campaign at the camp, is understood to have refused the invitation because the nursing team which worked with her had not been invited.

Handwritten notes and faint text at the bottom of the page, including the word "indicated" and other illegible markings.

Seidler won't attend fund-raising function

QUEENSTOWN — Dr Barbara Seidler has declined an invitation to attend a function here tomorrow in aid of the Thornhill refugee camp near here.

Dr Seidler, who led the immunisation campaign at the camp, is understood to have refused the invitation because the nursing team which worked with her had not been invited.

A spokesman for the organisers said yesterday because the function was to raise funds complimentary tickets had been limited.

However, if the nursing sisters in Dr Seidler's team are prepared to buy tickets they would be welcome at the function, said the spokesman.

Tickets for the function cost R7,50 each.

Part of the function will be a fashion parade featuring former Miss World Anneline Kriel, the 1975 Miss South Africa, Vera Johns, the current Miss South Africa, Lynn Massyn, and the 1975 runner-up, Crystal Cooper. They will arrive at East London airport this morning and will go to a shop in Oxford Street for fitting out. — DDR

Siyu says thanks

3/2/77 AD

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
— The Ciskeian Minister of Health, Mr. L. E. Siyo, has publicly thanked everybody who has given assistance to the people at the Thornhill resettlement camp near Queenstown.

Donations and gifts are still being received from official and private sources and it would be impossible to thank every donor, private and public, separately," said Mr. Siyo.

—SAPA.

Transkei acts on citizenship

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE Transkei Foreign Minister, Mr Digby Koyana, confirmed yesterday that all Transkei consuls to South Africa had been summoned to Umtata for consultations after complaints about treatment of Transkei nationals.

The complaints were voiced by the Transkei Ambassador to South Africa, Prof Mlaheni Njisane, who was at the special meeting in Umtata last weekend.

Since taking up his post, Prof Njisane has repeatedly complained about the way the Department of Bantu Administration has treated Transkei nationals.

In particular he has objected to the arrest of Transkei nationals under the pass laws, insisting

that it was contrary to the spirit of the agreements under which Transkei became an independent state.

Another issue to which he objected has been the imposition of Transkei citizenship on people living in South Africa and who have only remote ties with Transkei.

He has hinted at possible alteration of the citizenship clause in the Transkei constitution to make clear Transkei's objection to "unilateral imposition" of citizenship by the Department of Bantu Administration.

Mr Koyana said: "I summoned the consuls back to give their impressions and findings. To a large extent they confirmed the complaints of

Professor Njisane."

He confirmed that Transkei would raise the matter with South Africa at government level soon, adding. "Transkei is not prepared to accept the situation."

The Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M. C. Botha, piloted the controversial Status of Transkei Act through Parliament last year. The Act made all people of Transkei origin Transkei citizens, irrespective of where they lived.

Mr Botha was the South African signatory to an agreement stating that Transkeians entering employment in South Africa would be subject to the "prevailing laws" of South Africa, including, presumably, the pass laws.

40 000 refugees still in shocking squalor

By JEAN LE MAY

THE GOVERNMENT is doing little or nothing for the 40 000 Transkei refugees who are still living in indescribable poverty and squalor on Thornhill farm, near Queenstown.

The Ciskei health department and Dr Barbara

because they had completed their work there.

However the Express's Queenstown correspondent reports the three doctors — Dr D Arbuckle, Dr H F Oberholzer and Dr J H Ellis — left last week after they were publicly criticised by Ciskei Chief Minister Lennox Sebe.

programme and disinfecting the huts...."

Meanwhile the Express established that:

● There is still a serious food shortage as well as problems with storing and distributing food.

● Contract workers who trekked from Transkei are

ry side
surged
y the
aring the

ly if
s to the
ie thirst
; fight-

g.

Above the hoarse cries of the men could be heard the frequent shrieking of the women....The stage was captured and the invaders of the platform flung to the floor of the hall the South African Party supporters whom they found there. The latter had no time to pick themselves up before they were set upon by others, who flung them bodily into the street....The mob, which now had complete possession, again became restless. They followed those who had left (or been thrown out of) the hall....

Some of the mob obtained possession of a Union Jack and tore it to pieces. Others singled out South African Party supporters, and isolated "enemies" were set upon by large parties. Weapons were still in constant use. Pieces of solid rubber belting were used like flails....

Until 5 o'clock the skirmishes continued....So ended the most violent exhibition of political intolerance ever seen in South Africa.¹⁴²

That evening, at the Bloemhof hotel, Smuts declared that a country which they called free was no longer so, for freedom of speech was now confined to one Party — the Nationalist. Rapidly, they were becoming a little Russia. How could they know, since they had no right of free speech, that they would be allowed to vote at the referendum. The

142. Sunday Times, 2 October 1927. See also The Star, 1, 4, 6, 7 October 1927; Ons Vaderland, Die Burger — 7 October 1927; Cape Argus, 1, 6 October 1927; Die Volksblad, 3, 5 October 1927; Die Volkstem, 4 October 1927; Eastern Province Herald, 1, 3, 5 October 1927.

Several questionable statements have been omitted from the above account.

8/2/77
SE

105

Violence threats at CNIP talks

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN

There were threats of violence at a Ciskei National Independence Party rally when the row over the choice of a headman at Masele Location near here erupted again.

Tribesmen at Masele insist on choosing their own headman while the Ciskei Government, through the Imidushana Tribal Authority, favours another headman.

The rally almost ended prematurely when a row erupted between Mr M. Bengu and Mr M. Melapi, the master of ceremonies.

The meeting had hardly begun when Mr Melapi produced a copy of a newspaper which carried a report of the election of the headman at the location two weeks ago, and said: "We are visiting you in connection with this article."

He could not go any further as Mr Bengu — who had led a group that had revolted against the imposition of headman Mr Wilton Sidiya, on the voters by the Imidushane Tribal Authority — jumped up to the main table and grabbed the newspaper from him.

He shouted angrily: "If you mention this article again, these people are going to beat you up."

Mr E. Roqoza, Ciskei

urban representative to the Eastern Cape, tried to bring the meeting to order, but several other locals had joined in to make it impossible to continue, until Mr Roqoza persuaded Mr Bengu to leave.

When Mr Bengu left, Mr J. Ndyoko and several other men stood up to tell Mr Melapi to explain the purpose of the meeting 'or shut up and go'.

The villagers had elected Mr Themiso Glasawe with 108 votes, while his Government-supported opponent, Mr Sidiya, could only gain 36 supporters.

The Election officer, Zwelitsha magistrate, Mr W. Crossman, said Chief Minister Sebe was not bound by the election result to decide who would be headman at Masele. If there was cause, he would change the result of the election.

Meanwhile, the majority of the voters seem not to have lost confidence in Mr Nkontso, while Chief Payment Siwani, head of Imidushane and Ciskei Minister for Agriculture, no longer enjoys this confidence.

He was accused of imposing Mr Sidiya as headman on the locals and did not endear himself when he threatened to banish Mr Bengu from Masele. —DDR.

10

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

STAFF GUIDE - 1977

Please consult the notice boards in the common room (A116) regularly.

See that the Jagger Library is kept supplied. The Secretary has request forms, and these, when completed, need Professor Whittock's signature.

When students are referred to a library book it usually needs placing on reserve. Reservation cards should be filled in and handed to the library well in advance. (Please consult the Chairman of the Departmental Library Committee if this requires ordering a new book or multiple copies of a book.) Please devise some way of letting your students know when (in broad terms) you are available for consultation.

Give students a chance to ask questions about lectures. It is suggested that students be encouraged to put their questions (orally or in writing) after a lecture, and that these be dealt with at the opening of the following lecture.

Provisional tutorial group lists and room allocations are made up at the beginning of the year and students may not change their group without obtaining permission from Mr Parr. If you wish to change your tutorial room, first get permission from the Dean's Secretary (Mrs Gardner), also inform the departmental Secretary of the change.

At the end of the first quarter a final list of tutorial allocations is issued.

Class Record

Enter, in your tutorial register, the names of all students allotted to your groups, even if they never attend. The exact date when a student ceased attendance is needed. Absences should be recorded.

Set essays are marked by tutors, also the June test. Late essays may be entered as handed in, but should be given no mark unless the excuse is good. (Late work refused a mark is entered on the record sheets as described below). If grace is asked for and given it should not exceed one week.

Red *RJM*
agents *11/10*
blamed
for riots

105
+

LONDON. — The Soweto riots were an extension of communist infiltration in Angola, the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr Lennox Sebe told guests at a reception for him in the South African Embassy in London last night.

The Chief Minister is in London to see the Ciskei's exhibition at the Birmingham Spring Fair and to try to draw investment to the Ciskei.

He said communist-inspired students had seen the Soweto riots as a springboard for promoting more unrest.

Mr Sebe, a 50-year-old former schoolteacher, invited businessmen to visit the Ciskei particularly the towns of Thornhill and Dimbaza which attracted much bad publicity in Britain.

He did not try to minimise the suffering his people underwent at Dimbaza.

But there had been a vast improvement and Dimbaza was now a modern town with all the necessary facilities, he said.

The British Press had exaggerated health problems at Thornhill last year, he said.

Mr Sebe tried to challenge the belief that investment in South Africa's homelands meant support for apartheid.

By investing in the Ciskei, he said, businessmen would add to political stability, narrow the wage gap between Black and White, and increase productivity.

—Mapa

Sebe and Siyo miss meeting

EAST LONDON. — Neither the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Sebe, nor the Minister of Health, Mr Siyo, could attend a meeting of Ciskeians called by the Ciskei Urban Board at Duncan Village yesterday.

More than 800 people turned up in bad weather for the meeting at which they were both expected to speak.

The meeting was addressed by the Eastern Cape Representative of the Ciskei Government, Mr E.L. Roqoza.

Mr Roqoza said the chief minister could not come because of a tight programme.

Mr Siyo, who was also invited, could not come because he had gone to Port Elizabeth on government affairs.

Mr Roqoza said they had convened the meeting not for political reasons but to look into matters affecting Ciskeians living in urban areas.

He emphasised the im-

portance of the Ciskei Urban Boards as the only correct channels through which people could send their complaints and queries.

He warned the people strongly about issuing statements to the press because "some people" had a tendency to misconstrue speakers to the detriment of the government. —DDR

Traders give credit as pensions delayed

16/2/77

EAST LONDON — Traders in the Ciskei are financing pensioners because some old and disabled people have not received pensions since November.

One trader in the Keiskammahoek area, Mr C. P. Burl, said while Mr Sebe was living in the lap of luxury, he was supporting the people of the Ciskei.

"For some of these people when pension day comes there is no pension and they are then forced to approach their good friends, the traders and get food for up to three months on credit.

"But, eventually the shop has to stop supplying them. I have one customer who owes R80 and I just cannot give him any more credit."

Mr Burl said many of the pensioners were good customers, but a trader

took a chance by supporting them and had to trust in the honesty of the people.

"I pay cash for my goods but with all the credit I carry for these poor people, it means a loss to me of about R4 000," Mr Burl said.

The manager of another store, Mr J. Coetzee, said he too had to carry a lot of pensioners.

"It puts a strain on us because it costs us money, but they are all old customers and they keep coming back wanting more goods on credit. Anyway, they hope to be paid next month.

Another trader, Mr C. Schwulst, said he did carry

some pensioners, but he did not know why pensions were delayed.

The assistant secretary for health in the Ciskei, Dr J. Klopper, said all pensioners in the Ciskei were reviewed and this had caused some backlog.

"We don't want to cause hardship, after all, we pay pensions to people who are at a disadvantage, but sometimes, the bureaucratic process is painful especially if people have not filled in the right documentation."

Dr Klopper said pensioners had had early warning of the reorganisation of pensions in the Ciskei and the need of new documentation.

"Now there is a bit of a scramble to get the right documentation and we are working night and day to process the late applications."

Dr Klopper said his department had processed about 30 000 pension applications in a short time and there could be a small margin of error which would make some pensioners disgruntled.

"We are short staffed and are working as fast as we can. It would have helped us if people had applied in time, but as it is, the delays are a temporary hitch and should be sorted out when we have worked through the backlog." — DDR.

Sebe: speed up development

18/2/77



MR SEBE... "Ciskeians accept homelands"

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Ciskei Chief Minister, Mr L. L. Sebe, told Rotarians here that despite the antagonistic attitude towards the homelands policy by independent African countries, Ciskeians wanted their nationhood and therefore accepted the policy.

But if the policy was to be accepted world-wide, far more positive, energetic, sincere and dedicated action would have to be urgently instigated to make the homelands viable.

The viability of the homelands should be such that their citizens could be seen to enjoy the same standards of living and opportunities as citizens of South Africa.

Mr Sebe accused the South African Government of not getting to grips with development problems in the homelands "to demonstrate to the world its sincerity and benefactor role as sponsors of our new nations."

Instead of pouring in adequate finance for development and technical assistance to the homelands, the South African Government kept on saying there was no money.

"My people have played a significant part in developing the wealth of white South Africa.

He warned white South Africa should heed the words of Prof G. Olivier, who said many blacks, frt Cubans and Russians were potential liberators and their presence was a lesser evil than a continuation of the status quo in South Africa and South West Africa. — DDR.

Clinic to be rebuilt

QUEENSTOWN — Plans to double the size, as well as the scope, of the present Thornhill clinic were revealed yesterday by Mr. J. Engelbrecht, Commissioner-General for the Ciskeian Government, during his tour of inspection of the Hewu area.

The once-disused old Thornhill farmhouse is to be rebuilt and enlarged into a small-sized but workable field hospital able to function as such under its own steam, Mr. Engelbrecht said.

“However, it will still operate as a clinic, largely for outpatients,” he said. “Ciskeian Government architects have the present plans and will extend, perhaps double, the present floor area.”

“We are also considering the possibility of adding a top storey to be devoted to wards for medical and surgical cases,” he said.

The old building, still known lovingly as “Dr Barbara’s hospital” to the blacks, will become very much the organisational and administrative focal point of the total Thornhill resettlement camp of the future.

Mr. Engelbrecht welcomed the considerable volume of national public support for what he called “the Thornhill cause”. — DDR.

Barred students: Sebe to intervene

19/2/77
PORT ELIZABETH — Mr. Lennox Sebe, Chief Minister of the Ciskei, said yesterday he would take up with the South African Government the refusal by the university of Fort Hare to readmit a large number of its students.

The students have been told by letter that the university will not readmit them when it reopens on March 7.

The students complained that no reasons were given. The rector, Prof J. M. de Wet, said it was not a case of victimisation but to prevent further unrest at the university.

Yesterday Mr. H. van Huyssteen, the registrar at Fort Hare, said the action was taken against 130 students, not 200 as reported earlier. Many of them had arrived at the university and wherever possible Prof De Wet had interviewed them to hear their appeals for readmission.

Mr. Van Huyssteen said a few had been readmitted but on strict conditions and final warnings.

Mr Sebe criticised the university for "this terrible and unprecedented action."

He said: "I have no time for the university; it has already shown its attitude and I will now take it up with the highest authority — the Government. The university has shown that it will not act in our interests." — DDC.

It's the servant's room for you...

Sun Times 20/2/77

A SENIOR official of the Ciskei Government was this week offered accommodation in the servants' quarters of the Zululand Safari lodge at Hluhluwe.

The explanation? He was a South African and not a "foreign" black.

Mr Victor Hoyana, 59, urban representative of the Ciskei Government in the Transvaal, Natal and Free State, was told he could not by law be given a room at the lodge because it has not "international" status.

Mr Hoyana was with Dr John Burns, personal adviser to Chief Lennox Sebe, Chief Minister of the Ciskei and liaison officer of the University of Cape Town.

Dr Burns was told he could have a room at the resort but that Mr Hoyana would have to spend the night in the "Boys" room.

Dr Burns and Mr Hoyana, though tired after driving through heavy rain from Swaziland, where they had been on business for the Ciskei Government, the offer unacceptable and prepared to make

Then police bend the rules for Ciskei diplomat

By SUZANNE VOS

a long drive through the night to Durban. On that night — Tuesday — Zululand was practically cut off from Natal by floods. A bridge on the main Zululand-Durban road had been washed away and the only alternative route was a long detour over rough roads.

Cut off

Anxious calls by the receptionist of the Zululand Safari Lodge to the local police sergeant at Hluhluwe for permission to accommodate Mr Hoyana were unsuccessful.

However, just as the two men were about to leave, a senior police officer in Eshowe, who explained that he, too, had no authority to grant Mr Hoyana permission to stay

at the lodge, decided to take the law into his own hands.

He phoned the lodge and said that in the circumstances and because of the bad weather he would bend the rules. Mr Hoyana could have a comfortable bed for the night.

Dr Burns and Mr Hoyana told me the incident had been "acutely embarrassing." Mr Hoyana said he felt he had been reduced to the status of a beggar.

Insulted

Dr Burns said it had been just as bad for the receptionist at the lodge, Miss Jenny McFadyen who, before the police officer's permission was given, had done everything possible to try to help them — including telexing a number of hotels in Durban.

Even then they ran into trouble. The first two in-



MR VICTOR HOYANA Felt like a beggar



DR JOHN BURNS He was allowed in

ternational hotels she contacted were fully booked and it took her more than an hour to find rooms at another Durban hotel.

Mr Hoyana, who worked for the South African Department of Information for more than 10 years before his present appointment in 1974, told me he felt he had been insulted by the South African Government.

Diplomat

"I have feelings just like everybody else," he said.

"How would white South Africans feel if they were told they couldn't be given accommodation because they didn't hold a foreign passport?"

Mr Hoyana said he did not expect preferential treatment or any privileges that fellow blacks were denied.

"I just want to be treated as a man who has worked hard and studied long into many nights to try to be a useful member of this society," he said.

When informed of the incident Chief Lennox Sebe, was upset. As an urban representative Mr Hoyana was, he said, a

"diplomat" for his Government.

"It is really regrettable that at this stage in South Africa there should be such wicked laws," he said.

"One fails to understand how a person who has identified himself as belonging to the Ciskei Government — a product of the Republican Government — can be refused an elementary amenity. And, what is more, an amenity which is given to foreigners in this country."

Chief Sebe said he condemned in the strongest terms, the regulations which gave rise to incidents of this kind, and he hoped the Government department concerned would conduct an immediate investigation.

Confrontation

"This must be put right. Otherwise it will be just another of the flashpoints for confrontation. We voice our disapproval, but unless something is done our children will continue to call us stooges and rightly so."

Chief Sebe said the department concerned owed his Government an explanation and an apology.

Ciskeian in hotel rumpus

EAST LONDON — A senior official of the Ciskei Government was told last week he would have to sleep in the "boys" room when he was forced to spend a night at the Zululand Safari Lodge at Hluhluwe.

According to Johannesburg press reports, Mr Victor Hoyana, urban representative of the Ciskei Government in the Transvaal, Natal and Free State, was told he could not be given a room in the lodge because it did not have international status.

At the time Mr Hoyana was with Dr John Burns, a personal adviser to the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr L. Sebe.

After intervention by the police, at the request of the Lodge, Mr Hoyana was given a room in the Lodge.

In an interview with the Johannesburg Sunday Times, Mr Hoyana said he felt he had been reduced to the status of a beggar.

Mr Hoyana and Dr Burns had been forced to stay at Hluhluwe after floods had cut off the main Zululand-Durban road. They had been on Ciskei Government business in Swaziland.

According to the press report, Mr Sebe said he condemned in the strongest possible terms the regulations which

gave rise to incidents of this kind.

"It is really regrettable that at this stage in South Africa there should be such wicked laws," Mr Sebe was quoted as saying.

One fails to understand how a person who has identified himself as belonging to the Ciskei Government — a product of the Republican Government — can be refused an elementary amenity — an amenity, what's more, given to foreigners in this country."

Neither Mr Sebe or Mr Hoyana could be contacted for comment in King William's Town yesterday. — DDR.

105
43

hier, soos die Nederlandse taalkundige J. L. Pauwels aantoon, met 'n oorgeërfde verskynsel te make.

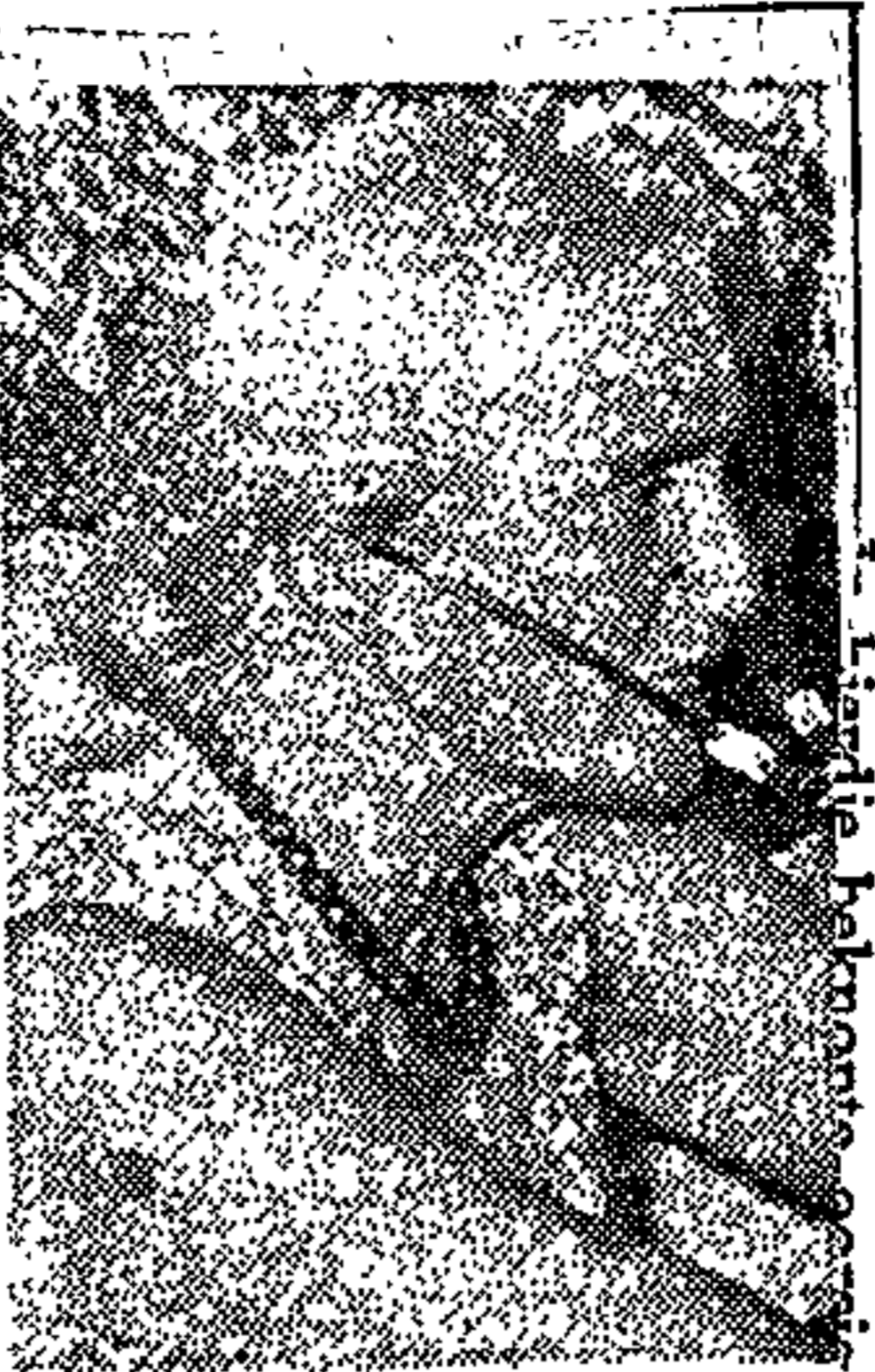
J. A. VERHAGE, „Deftige en gemeensame vorme in die sinsverband van ou Kaapse taal”, *Tydskrif vir geesteswetenskappe*, jg. 5, nr. 3, 1965, pp. 307-323.

J. A. VERHAGE, „Die herkoms van die verbinding as wat na 'n kompara-tief en sy verbreding in Afrikaans”, *Tydskrif vir geesteswetenskappe*, jg. 7, nr. 1, 1967, pp. 328-342.

J. DU P. SCHOLTZ, *Taalhist. opstelle*, pp. 162-168.

J. L. PAUWELS, „De volgorde van verbogen verbale vorme in het Neder-lands”, in *Dietse studies*, pp. 105-110.

9.5 Slotopmerkings



DR SEIDLER conditions are chaotic.

Seidler says many may die

QUEENSTOWN — Conditions at the Thornhill resettlement camp, accommodating 30,000 Herschel emigrants, are reaching chaotic proportions.

Dr. Barbara Seidler, in charge of the Ciskei-backed operation, said malnutrition was rife and the camp was disorganised.

She said if something was not done soon, thousands could die with winter looming. Dr Seidler said with the exception of breast-fed babies, nearly 90 per cent of the children were undernourished and consequently underweight and had little resistance to infection or disease.

Dr Seidler said the problems of malnutrition and disorganisation were linked and both were of equal urgency.

Until employment could be found food had to be provided.

“Vast quantities of balanced foodstuffs are an urgent necessity,” she said.

“On January 15 I was told by Ciskeian authorities that Pretoria had promised delivery of 1,200 pockets of potatoes a day to Thornhill. That is 36 000 pockets a month. To date I have received 5,500 pockets.”

She said she had received mealie meal, soup powder, powdered milk, vitamin tablets and salt.

But there were no supplies of meat, fresh vegetables or fruit and water was in critically short supply.

...die belangrikste faktor vir die wording van Afrikaans verantwoordelik was nie, maar dat die Afrikaanse taal die produk is van baie eksterne en interne faktore. Besonder belangrik was die dialektiese skakerings van 17de-eeuse Nederlands; soos uit die oorsig blyk, is die meeste „kenmerke” van Afrikaans voortsettings van die een of ander dialektvorm of tendensie in 'n dialek wat in Nederland self deur beskwingfaktore teëgewerk is of verdwyn het. Daarnaas het die invloed van die talreike vreemdelinge aan die Kaap 'n rol gespeel. Ook hier kan ons net by uitsondering een groep sprekers isoleer en vir die wording van 'n bepaalde taalvorm verantwoordelik hou. Ons kan byvoorbeeld aantoon in hoever die Franse of Duitse immigrante die Afrikaanse sinbouw direk beïnvloed het nie, of in hoever hulle die vereenvoudiging van die vormstelsel veroorsaak het nie.

1. Teorieë oor die ontstaan van Afrikaans

Vroeër is daar wel aan die een of ander beslissende taalinvloed gedink. Dit was die geval voordat 'n taanlik groot hoeveelheid direkte ge-

wens van die Kaapse taal in die Argief in Kaapstad gevind is. Kort na die stigting van die Kaapse taal in die Argief in Kaapstad gevind is. Kort na die stigting van die Kaapse taal in die Argief in Kaapstad gevind is. Kort na die stigting van die Kaapse taal in die Argief in Kaapstad gevind is.

renare en die taal van die Oosterse slawe wat Maleis en 'n vorm van gebroke Portugees gepraat het, of 'n vermenging van albei („Maleis-Portugees” en „Maleis-Portugees”) en daarna het 'n groot aantal slawe wat gebroke Portugees gepraat het, Kaap toe gekom; dit sou volgens Hesseling 'n skielike kommunikasieprobleem veroorsaak het wat tot 'n winnige verandering van Nederlands gelei het. Die resultaat was 'n sterk vereenvoudigde taal met 'n reduksie in sy grammatika. Wanneer 'n kultuurtaal in 'n bepaalde kontaksituasie deur 'n botsing met 'n sosiaal laerstaande taal binne 'n kort tydperk 'n drastiese reduksie, struktuurverandering en vereenvoudiging ondergaan, praat 'n mens van kreolisering. Hesseling moet egter self erken dat die tipiese kenmerke van kreolisering in Afrikaans ontbreek, daarom kom hy tot die konklusie dat Afrikaans beskou moet word as Nederlands wat halfpad bly staan het om 'n Kreoolse taal te word.

Ongelukkig het Hesseling destyds nie oor die nodige direkte taalgegewens beskik nie; hy kon sy teorie feitlik net op sosio-historiese gegewens baseer wat bowendien nie volledig en korrek was nie. Daarom was ook sy teorie ontoereikend en eensydig; dit het 'n hipotese gebly wat hy nie kon bewys nie.

hier, soos die Nederlandse taalkundige J. L. Pauwels aantoon, met 'n oorgeërfde verskynsel te make.

J. A. VERHAGE, „Deftige en gemeensame vorme in die sinsverband van ou Kaapse taal”, *Tydskrif vir geesteswetenskappe*, jg. 5, nr. 3, 1965, pp. 307-323.

J. A. VERHAGE, „Die herkoms van die verbinding *as wat* na 'n komparatief en sy verbreiding in Afrikaans”, *Tydskrif vir geesteswetenskappe*, jg. 7, nr. 1, 1967, pp. 328-342.

J. DU P. SCHOLTZ, *Taalhist. opstelle*, pp. 162-168.

J. L. PAUWELS, „De volgorde van verbogen verbale vorme in het Nederlands”, in *Dietse studies*, pp. 105-110.

9.5 Slotopmerkings

In hierdie beknopte oorsig van die wording van die Afrikaanse taal kon net op die mees opvallende kenmerke van die woordeskat, klank- en vormstelsel, en van die sinsbou gewys word. Talle van die fynere besonderhede van die Afrikaanse taalstruktuur kon uit die aard van

Continued on page 2

All other fresh water had to be brought 20 km in tankers from the village of Whittlessea. The erection of 200 emergency water tanks was promised over a month ago,

The only permanent water available at Thornhill was that in the Swart Kei River and limited supplies in three concrete reservoirs.

and water was in critically short supply.

She had also received about 50 bags of mealie meal, about 300 bags of soup powder, 200 cartons of powdered milk, some vitamin tablets and two bags of salt from official sources. But there was no meat, fresh vegetables or fruit

she said.

Pretoria had promised delivery of 1 200 pockets of potatoes a day to Thornhill. That is 36 000 pockets a month. To date I have received 5 500 pockets in all,

importance and urgency. Food must be provided until meaningful employment could be provided for the Thornhill emigrants to enable them to buy the necessities of life, she said.

“Fast quantities of balanced foodstuffs are an urgent necessity and I don't care where they come from,”

“On January 15 I was told by the Ciskeian authorities at King William's Town that

Dr. Seidler said the problems of malnutrition and disorganization were linked and both were of equal

Malnutrition was rife, and organization was non-existent. Without massive and

The 30 000 Herschel emigrants at the camp are in a chaotic situation, she said.

charge of medical operations at the camp, said here yesterday.

Dr Barbara Seidler, in sole charge of medical operations at the camp, said here yesterday.

they are given massive relief, thousands of people at Thornhill resettlement camp could die when winter sets in, Dr Barbara Seidler, in sole charge of medical operations

at the camp, said here yesterday.

Except for babies still being breast-fed, 80 to 90 percent of the children were either severely or moderately under-nourished and under-weight and had little or no resistance to infection or disease.

Dr Seidler said the problems of malnutrition and disorganization were linked and both were of equal

importance and urgency. Food must be provided until meaningful employment could be provided for the Thornhill emigrants to enable them to buy the necessities of life, she said.

“Fast quantities of balanced foodstuffs are an urgent necessity and I don't care where they come from,”

“On January 15 I was told by the Ciskeian authorities at King William's Town that

Dr. Seidler said the problems of malnutrition and disorganization were linked and both were of equal

Malnutrition was rife, and organization was non-existent. Without massive and

The 30 000 Herschel emigrants at the camp are in a chaotic situation, she said.

charge of medical operations at the camp, said here yesterday.

Dr Barbara Seidler, in sole charge of medical operations at the camp, said here yesterday.

wens van die Kaapse taal in die Argief in Kaapstad gevind is. Kort na die stigting van die GRA het die belangstelling in die herkoms en ontstaan van Afrikaans by taalgeleerdes begin posvat en aanleiding gegee tot die ponering van verskillende teorieë oor die ontstaan van Afrikaans. Th. Hahn se *Hottentots-teorie* van 1882 was die eerste poging tot 'n verklaring van die karakter van Afrikaans. Hoewel hy vasstel dat Afrikaans „phonetically teutonic” is, d.w.s. sy Germaanse struktuur behou het, is dit volgens hom „psychologically an essential Hottentot idiom”. Maar hierdie vae stelling kan hy nie bewys nie. Kort ná hom kry ons die belangstelling van Nederlandse geleerdes soos M. de Vries en J. te Winkel, wat die *Frans-teorie* voorstaan. Volgens dié teorie sou Afrikaans onder die invloed van die Franse Hugenoote ontstaan het, maar D. C. Hesseiling het die teorie in 1897 al weerlê. In 1885 wys Hugo Schuchardt, die beroemde Duitse geleerde en kenner van Kreoolse tale, op twee belangrike faktore wat by die wording van Afrikaans 'n rol kon gespeel het; hy dink aan die een kant aan Duitse invloed; aan die ander kant was hy die eerste wat in 1891, op grond van sy kennis van Indo-Portugees en Maleis-Portugees, op moontlike kreoliseringsfaktore die aandag gevestig het. D. C. Hesseiling het, veral in sy beroemde *Maleis-Portugees-teorie* teorieë was Hesseiling se oord was. Volgens Hesseiling van die volksplanting 'n gevind het, nl. 'n botsing byburgers, soldate en amptenariërs, wat in Maleis en 'n vorm van botsing van albei („Maleis-aantal slawe wat gebroke sou volgens Hesseiling 'n het wat tot 'n vinnige resultaat was 'n sterk versmatika. Wanneer 'n kulturele botsing met 'n sosiaal-etiese-reduksie, struktuurpraat 'n mens van kreoliseer die tipiese kenmerke van 'n kom hy tot die konklusie anders wat halfpad bly staan

het om 'n kreoolse taal te word.

Ongelukkig het Hesseiling destyds nie oor die nodige direkte taalgewens beskik nie; hy kon sy teorie feitlik net op sosio-historiese gegewens baseer wat bowendien nie volledig en korrek was nie. Dit was ook sy teorie ontoereikend en eensydig; dit is gebly wat hy nie kon bewys nie.

Thornhill disaster plea

1. Teorieë oor die ontstaan van Afrikaans

Vroeër is daar wel aan die een of ander beslissende taalinvloed gedink. Dit was die geval voordat 'n taamlik groot hoeveelhede direkte ge-

105

Chaos at Thornhill

Continued from page 198

she said, but this contract had had to be put out to tender and the tanks had not yet been installed.

One pipeline and a reservoir were under construction but it would be about a month before they were completed.

There was no water at all in the mountain areas and no sanitation and the situation there was even more critical than on the flats. There was no provision in the existing plan to lay on water.

At the beginning of January there were 80 single pit toilets for all the inhabitants of Thornhill. Since then only a few more community toilets had been erected although others had been provided for the schools.

The lack of sanitation and unhygienic conditions had caused a serious health hazard.

Deaths

It was virtually impossible to establish exactly how many people had died at Thornhill.

When she had come to Thornhill on January 3 there were 109 freshly dug graves.

"Since then I have kept weekly figures of funerals I have either attended or recorded. From January 3 to February 12 there have been 51 deaths that I know of. In all 39 children, four young adults and eight old people died during that period.

"And those figures do not include the dead who have simply been wrapped in a blanket and buried in a hole in the ground. That is happening to my own certain knowledge," she added.

Budget cut

Dr Seidler said the Ciskeian health budget for the coming year had been drastically cut.

"Yes, cut," she added. "I have been told that my supplies of drugs and vaccines may have to be cut and permanent staff reduced due to lack of funds.

"Already three health educators on loan from Port Elizabeth and whose work was invaluable, have gone," she said.

Dr Seidler's present health team of 24 nursing sisters will leave Thornhill early in March.

Dr Seidler said the organizational picture was "equally grim."

"There are promises aplenty and I know there have been high-level consultations."

"The people are pleading and crying," Dr Seidler said. "Their leaders are now frantic.

They are a pastoral people, almost fanatical in their loyalty to the Ciskei and all they want to do is to live in peace.

"But now they are becoming impatient and are asking a lot of pertinent questions such as: What is going to happen to us? Are we staying here? We were promised houses — what has happened to them? When will our houses be built or have we to build them ourselves? Why are we being treated like this?"

The situation was beyond the limited financial resources of the Ciskeian authorities.

Calamity

"It has now become a national and even an international calamity, and unless there is national or international intervention on a grand scale now, thousands could die at Thornhill from exposure and starvation as soon as winter sets in," she said.

The Ciskei Secretary of the Interior, Mr Marais, said yesterday that no further permits to visit Thornhill were being issued to the press. He refused to give reasons.

Sapa (1897) waarin hy sy Maleis-Portugees-teenstelling met die vorige teorieë was Hesseling se eerste dertig jaar van die volksplanting in die Kaap plaasgevind het, nl. 'n botse Nederlands van die vryburgers, soldate en alreeds Oosterse slawe wat Maleis en 'n vorm gepraat het, of 'n vermenging van albei ("Maleis-Portugees"). Kaap toe gekom; dit sou volwasse Maleis-Portugees-teenstelling met die vorige teorieë was Hesseling se eerste dertig jaar van die volksplanting in die Kaap plaasgevind het, nl. 'n botse Nederlands van die vryburgers, soldate en alreeds Oosterse slawe wat Maleis en 'n vorm gepraat het, of 'n vermenging van albei ("Maleis-Portugees").

A new team is due to arrive on March 21 but unless other arrangements can be concluded the Thornhill clinic will be staffed by only one sister and two staff nurses between March 3 and 21.

In hierdie beknopte oorsig van die wording van die Afrikaanse taal kon net op die mees opvallende kenmerke van die woordeskat, klank- en vormstelsel, en van die sinsbou gewys word. Talle van die fynere besonderhede van die Afrikaanse taalstruktuur kon uit die aard van die saak nie ter sprake kom nie; maar uit die verskynsels wat wel bespreek is, blyk al duidelik dat Afrikaans 'n nuwe taal is.

9.5 Sluipmerkings

J. A. VERHAEGE, „Daglike en gemeensame vorme in die sinsverband van ou Kaapse taal”, *Tydskrif vir geesteswetenskappe*, jg. 5, nr. 3, 1965, pp. 307-323.
 J. A. VERHAEGE, „Die herkoms van die verbinding *as wat na 'n kompara-* tief en sy verbreiding in Afrikaans”, *Tydskrif vir geesteswetenskappe*, jg. 7, nr. 1, 1967, pp. 328-342.
 J. DU P. SCHOLTZ, *Taalhist. opstelle*, pp. 162-168.
 J. L. PAUWELS, „De volgorde van verbogen verbale vormen in het Nederlands”, in *Dietsse studies*, pp. 105-110.

hier, soos die Nederlandse taalkundige J. L. Pauwels aantoon, met 'n oorgeëfde verskynsel te make.

wens van die Kaapse taal in die Argief in Kaapstad gevind is. Kort na die stigting van die GRA het die belangstelling in die herkoms en ontstaan van Afrikaans by taalgeleerdes begin posvat en aanleiding gegee tot die ponering van verskillende teorieë oor die ontstaan van Afrikaans. Th. Hahn se *Hottentots-teorie* van 1882 was die eerste poging tot 'n verklaring van die karakter van Afrikaans. Hoewel hy vasstel dat Afrikaans „phonetically teutonic” is, d.w.s. sy Germaanse struktuur behou het, is dit volgens hom „psychologically an essential Hottentot idiom”. Maar hierdie vae stelling kan hy nie bewys nie. Kort ná hom kry ons die belangstelling van Nederlandse geleerdes soos M. de Vries en J. de Winkler, wat die *Frans-teorie* voorstaan. Volgens die teorie sou Afrikaans onder die invloed van die Franse Huguenote ontstaan het, maar D. C. Hesseling het die teorie in 1897 al weerle. In 1885 wys Hugo Schuchardt, die beroemde Duitse geleerde en kenner van Kreoolse tale, op twee belangrike faktore wat by die wording van Afrikaans 'n rol kon gespeel het; hy dink aan die een kant aan Duitse invloed; aan die ander kant was hy die eerste wat in 1891, op grond van sy kennis van Indo-Portugees en Maleis-Portugees, op moontlike kreooliseringsfaktore in Afrikaans die aandag gevestig het. D. C. Hesseling het die oorsake in 1897 en 1899 verder gevorder, veral in sy beroemde *Maleis-Portugees-teenstelling* (1899) waarin hy sy Maleis-Portugees-teorieë was Hesseling se eerste dertig jaar van die volksplanting in die Kaap plaasgevind het, nl. 'n botse Nederlands van die vryburgers, soldate en alreeds Oosterse slawe wat Maleis en 'n vorm gepraat het, of 'n vermenging van albei („Maleis-Portugees”).

Groot onveerheid direkte ge-

gegewens baseer wat bowendien nie volledig en korrek was nie. Daarom was ook sy teorie ontoereikend en eensydig; dit het 'n hipotese gebly wat hy nie kon bewys nie.

105

Thousands could die, warns doctor

105

QUEENSTOWN. — An already critical situation affecting more than 30 000 Herschel emigrants living at the Thornhill resettlement camp near Queenstown is rapidly worsening and conditions there have become chaotic.

Dr. Barbara Seidler, in charge at the Thornhill complex, with the full backing of the Ciskeian Government, said this yesterday. She added that malnutrition was rife and administrative organisation non-existent.

She said that, in the absence of massive and immediate top-level assistance, a major disaster could occur involving, among other things, the deaths of thousands of Thornhill residents with the onset of winter.

Except for babies still being breast-fed, 80 to 90 per cent of the children were either severely or moderately undernourished, underweight and had little or no resistance to infection or disease, Dr. Seidler said.

Until meaningful employment could be provided for Thornhill emigrants to enable them to buy the necessities of life, food had to be provided now.

"Vast quantities of balanced foodstuffs are an urgent necessity and I don't care where they come from," she said.

The only permanent water available at Thornhill was that in the Swart Kei River and limited supplies in three concrete reservoirs.

All other supplies of fresh water had to be carried in tankers from Whittlesea, about 20 km away.

The erection of 200 emergency water tanks was promised more than a month ago, Dr. Seidler said, but the contract had to be put out to tender and the tanks had not yet been installed.

One pipeline and reservoir were under construction but it would be a month before these were completed.

The lack of sanitation and the unhygienic conditions had precipitated a serious and imminent health hazard and it was virtually impossible to establish exactly how many people had died.

Dr. Seidler said the Ciskeian health budget for the coming year had been drastically cut.

"I have been told that my supplies of drugs and vaccines may have to be cut and permanent staff reduced due to lack of funds.

"Thornhill has now become a national and even an international calamity. Unless there is national or international intervention on a grand scale now, thousands could die at Thornhill from exposure and starvation as soon as winter sets in," Dr. Seidler said. — Sapa.

105

Mercy station facing disaster

NW 92/2/77

QUEENSTOWN — The struggle of more than 30 000 Herschell migrants at the Thornhill resettlement camp near here was rapidly sinking into chaos.

Dr. Barbara Seidler, in sole charge at the Thornhill complex, with the full backing of the Ciskeian Government, said yesterday that malnutrition was rife and that administration had broken down.

She said that in the absence of massive and immediate top-level help a major disaster involving the death of thousands of Thornhill residents could strike in the colder weather.

Food now

Except for babies still being breast-fed, 80 to 90 percent of the children were severely or moderately undernourished and had little or no resistance to disease.

Food had to be provided now, she said.

"Vast quantities of balanced foodstuffs are urgently needed, and I don't care where they come from," she said.

"On January 15 I was told by the Ciskeian authorities at King William's Town that Pretoria had promised delivery of 1 200 pockets of potatoes a day to Thornhill. That is 36 000 pockets a month. To date I have received 5 520 pockets in all," she said.

In addition she had received from official sources about 50 bags of mealie-meal, 300 bags of soup powder, 200 cartons of powdered milk, some vitamin tablets and two bags of salt. But no meat, fresh vegetables or fruit. Water was critically scarce.

The only permanent water supply at Thornhill was from the Swart Kei River and three concrete reservoirs.

All other supplies had to be carted in tankers from Whittiesea, about 20km away. The erection of 200 emergency water tanks was promised more than a month ago, she said, but the contract had had to be put out to tender and the tanks had not yet been installed.

At the beginning of January 80 single-pit toilets existed for all the inhabitants of Thornhill. Since then only a few more community toilets had been erected, although others had been provided for the schools.

109 graves

Since she arrived at Thornhill on January 3, 109 graves had been freshly dug.

"Since then I have kept weekly figures of funerals. From January 3 to February 12 there have been 51 deaths that I know of: in all, 39 children, four young adults and eight old people died during that period. "And those figures do not include the dead who have simply been wrapped in a blanket and buried in a hole in the ground. That is happening."

Dr. Seidler said the Ciskeian health budget for the coming year had been drastically cut.

"Yes, cut," she added.

"I have been told that my supplies of drugs and vaccines may have to be cut and permanent staff reduced due to lack of funds.

"Already three health educators on loan from Port Elizabeth and whose work was invaluable, have gone," she said.

Dr. Seidler's present health team of 24 nursing sisters will leave Thornhill early next month.

A new team is due to arrive on March 21 but until then the Thornhill clinic will be staffed by only one sister and two staff nurses.

The population of Thornhill was fast becoming despondent.

"The people are pleading and crying," Dr. Seidler said. — (Sapa.)

Thornhill: Ciskei may call on UN

Own Correspondent
UMTATA — Ciskei has threatened to appeal to the United Nations and the International Red Cross to help alleviate the health and malnutrition crisis at the Thornhill resettlement camp.

Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, said today. "Rather than see my people die I will appeal to anyone who will give help."

More than 30,000 refugees from Transkei's Herschell and Glen Grey districts are living in appalling conditions.

Dr Barbara Seidler, who is spearheading the medical relief campaign, said Thornhill was facing chaos. Thousands could die of malnutrition if adequate relief was not provided soon.

Vast quantities of balanced foodstuffs were urgently needed. Some mealie meal, soup powder, powdered milk, vitamin tablets and salt had been delivered, but no supplies of meat, fresh vegetables or fruit.

The water supply was critically low. Some water had to be carted in from 20 km away. There were no signs of the 200 emergency water tanks promised a month ago.

HARRY'S ANGELS

Harry's Angels have again offered help.

Dr George Cohen, founder of Harry's Angels, South Africa's famous flying doctor service, predicted that unless the proper precautions were taken bronchial pneumonia would start to claim lives within a few months.

Harry's Angels could offer a team of 150 doctors and 70 medical students. A previous offer had been turned down, he added.

● The Department of Bantu Administration today gave the Ciskei Government a "blank cheque" to buy as many potatoes as it needed to ease the plight of refugees at Thornhill.

hier, soos die Nederlandse taalkundige J. L. Pauwels aantoon, met 'n oorgeërfde verskynsel te make.

J. A. VERHAGE, „Deftige en gemeensame vorme in die sinsverband van ou Kaapse taal”, *Tydskrif vir geesteswetenskappe*, jg. 5, nr. 3, 1965, pp. 307-323.

J. A. VERHAGE, „Die herkoms van die verbinding *as* wat na 'n kompara-tief en sy verbreiding in Afrikaans”, *Tydskrif vir geesteswetenskappe*, jg. 7, nr. 1, 1967, pp. 328-342.

J. DU P. SCHOLTZ, *Taalhist. opstelle*, pp. 162-168.

J. L. PAUWELS, „De volgorde van verbogen verbale vorme in het Neder-lands”, in *Dietse studies*, pp. 105-110.

9.5 Slotopmerkinge

In hierdie beknopte oorsig van die...

‘Angels’ again offer help

By MIKE DUTFIELD HARRY'S ANGELS, the mercy flight service, yesterday offered to send 85 medical staff to treat the 30 000 Herachel emigrants living under worsening conditions at the Thornhill resettlement camp near Queenstown.

But Dr Jack Kloppers, Ciskei's deputy secretary for health, said later that as far as he knew the offer was not necessary.

“I have no information that the situation is worsening, and what problems we have at Thornhill are not medical,” Dr Kloppers said.

Dr Barbara Seidler, in charge of the Thornhill complex, said this week conditions were chaotic, malnutrition was rife and administration nonexistent. And Dr George Cohen, head of Harry's Angels, warned yesterday of the dangers to children of an outbreak of pneumonia with the onset of winter.

Yesterday the Ciskei secretary for health, Dr Henry Coldham, visited Thornhill. The offer from Harry's Angels would be considered in the light of what Dr Coldham found.

Dr Kloppers said Dr Cohen said he believed a team of 15 doctors and 70 medical students could bring the situation under control within a week.

... was nie, maar dat die Afrikaanse taal die produk is van baie eksterne en interne faktore. Besonder belangrik was die dialektiese skakerings van 17de-eeuse Nederlands; soos uit die oorsig blyk, is die meeste „kenmerke” van Afrikaans voortsettinge van die een of ander dialektvorm of tendensie in 'n dialek wat in Nederland self deur beskawingsfaktore teëgewerk is of verdwyn het. Daarnaas het die invloed van die talie vreemdelinge aan die Kaap 'n rol gespeel. Ook hier kan ons net by uitsondering een groep sprekers isoleer en vir die wording van 'n bepaalde taalvorm verantwoordelik hou. Ons kan bv. nie aantoon in hoever die Franse of Duitse immigrante die Afrikaanse sinsbou direk beïnvloed het nie, of in hoever hulle die vereenvoudiging van die vormstelsel veroorsaak het nie.

1. Teorieë oor die ontstaan van Afrikaans

Vroeër is daar wel aan die een of ander beslissende taalinvloed gedink. Dit was die geval voordat 'n taanlik groot hoeveelheid direkte ge-

wens van die Kaapse taal in die Argief in Kaapstad gevind is. Kort na die stigting van die GRA het die belangstelling in die herkoms en ontstaan van Afrikaans by taalgeleerdes begin posvat en aanleiding gegee tot die ponering van verskillende teorieë oor die ontstaan van Afrikaans. Th. Hahn se *Hottentots-teorie* van 1882 was die eerste poging tot 'n verklaring van die karakter van Afrikaans. Hoewel hy vasstel dat Afrikaans „phonetically teutonic” is, d.w.s. sy Germaanse struktuur behou het, is dit volgens hom „psychologically an essential Hottentot idiom”. Maar hierdie vae stelling kan hy nie bewys nie. Kort ná hom kry ons die belangstelling van Nederlandse geleerdes soos M. de Vries en J. de Winkel, wat die *Frans-teorie* voorstaan. Volgens die teorie sou Afrikaans onder die invloed van die Franse Hugenote ontstaan het, maar D. C. Hesseling het die teorie in 1897 al weerlê. In 1885 wys Hugo Schuchardt, die beroemde Duitse geleerde en kenner op twee belangrike faktore wat by die wording van 'n taal 'n rol speel het; hy dink aan die een kant aan Duitse invloed en aan die ander kant was hy die eerste wat in 1891, op grond van 'n oorsig van die Portugese en Maleis-Portugees, op moontlike kreool-Afrikaans die aandag gevestig het. D. C. Hesseling (1897 en 1899) verder gevoer, veral in sy beroemde *Die Kreoolse Afrikaans* (1899) waarin hy sy *Maleis-Portugees-teorie* uiteensê. Volgens Hesseling (1899) was die eerste teorieë wat Hesseling 'n belangrike wetenskaplik verantwoord was. Volgens Hesseling was die eerste dertig jaar van die volksplanting 'n tydperk van taaleenstand waarin die Maleis-Portugees 'n belangrike rol gespeel het. Volgens Hesseling was die eerste teorieë wat Hesseling 'n belangrike wetenskaplik verantwoord was. Volgens Hesseling was die eerste dertig jaar van die volksplanting 'n tydperk van taaleenstand waarin die Maleis-Portugees 'n belangrike rol gespeel het.

... was nie, maar dat die Afrikaanse taal die produk is van baie eksterne en interne faktore. Besonder belangrik was die dialektiese skakerings van 17de-eeuse Nederlands; soos uit die oorsig blyk, is die meeste „kenmerke” van Afrikaans voortsettinge van die een of ander dialektvorm of tendensie in 'n dialek wat in Nederland self deur beskawingsfaktore teëgewerk is of verdwyn het. Daarnaas het die invloed van die talie vreemdelinge aan die Kaap 'n rol gespeel. Ook hier kan ons net by uitsondering een groep sprekers isoleer en vir die wording van 'n bepaalde taalvorm verantwoordelik hou. Ons kan bv. nie aantoon in hoever die Franse of Duitse immigrante die Afrikaanse sinsbou direk beïnvloed het nie, of in hoever hulle die vereenvoudiging van die vormstelsel veroorsaak het nie.

Ongelukkig het Hesseling destyds nie oor die nodige direkte taale-gegewens beskik nie; hy kon sy teorie feitlik net op sosio-historiese gegewens baseer wat bowendien nie volledig en korrek was nie. Daarom was ook sy teorie ontoereikend en eensydig; dit het 'n hipotese gebly wat hy nie kon bewys nie.

Govt bid to ease crisis

Parliamentary Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Government is considering an emergency plan to enable the estimated 30 000 people at the Thornhill resettlement area to have more land as a result of the representations of a Nationalist MP, Dr. George Morrison.

But the United Party, after an on-the-spot investigation this week, has called on the Government to offer personnel on temporary secondment to help sort out the muddle which exists at Thornhill.

The U.P.'s spokesman on African affairs, Mr. Radclyffe Cadman, condemned the Government for its apparent consent to "a typical Sada and Dimbaza type settlement."

"One would have expected that past mistakes would not have been repeated," and that the Government would have anticipated the migration from Herschel and Glen Gray.

Dr. Morrison, whose Cradock constituency borders on the Ciskei homeland, said in an interview yesterday that he had visited Thornhill in January as soon as he became aware of the critical situation there.

He found the area "hopelessly overcrowded" including 40 000 small stock units grazing on 7 000 morgen.

Immediately Parliament reconvened, he had seen the Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, Dr. Ferdie Hartzenburg, to urge him to implement emergency measures.

"We are very concerned about the winter because there is already now nothing left of the grazing," he said.

If the cattle belonging to people in Thornhill began to die, they might demand grazing on

THORNHILL PLAN

FROM PAGE 1

neighbouring farms during the winter.

"One is afraid that they might become desperate and that could lead to serious tension and friction between Black and White in the area," Dr. Morrison said.

He had already led a delegation of White farmers, consisting of Mr. Love Price and Mr. N. J. Bernard, to Dr. Hartzenburg.

As a result the Government was considering, as a matter of top priority, how it could raise the money to buy out the farms in the released parts of the area to enable the people to have land for grazing and for the establishment of new villages.

Alternatively, the Government was considering leasing these farms with an option to purchase.

Already valuers from the Department of Agricultural Credit and Land Tenure were visiting farms to value them.

Dr. Morrison said the Department of Bantu Administration and Development had planned for an orderly emigration from Herschel and Glen Gray to the Ciskei after their incorporation in Transkei. But with the approach of that country's independence the people there had "more or less" panicked.

Also people from other

areas had settled there.

The social and health conditions of the people were the concern of the Ciskei Government. Although not enough was being done when he was in the area, much was being carried out including people being inoculated against measles and typhoid.

Meanwhile, the U.P.'s spokesman on African affairs, Mr. Radclyffe Cadman, MP, said after an investigation by one of its MPs, Mr. Harland Bell that there was an urgent need for direct administration at the settlement.

Food was also urgently needed "especially for the children who are in an under-nourished state," Mr. Cadman said.

The U.P. appreciated the responsibilities for administering the area belonged to the Ciskei Government, but it believed it needed assistance.

As the South African Government had indicated to the Ciskei that it would provide alternative accommodation for people from Herschel and Glen Gray, it had "a moral if not a legal responsibility to offer assistance."

Mr. Cadman continued: "The South African Government has procured for the Ciskei the additional property, but apparently has done very little in fact to settle the people there."

TURN TO PAGE 2

105

Hectic period for Chief Sebe

M 28/4

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN

The last three days must have been some of the most hectic in the political life of Ciskei Chief Minister, Chief Sebe, who could not be contacted last night for his comments on several press reports of various developments in the Ciskei.

Explaining the absence from his home, his wife said: "He had a busy day today and is still having a meeting somewhere."

Mrs Sebe did not say where the meeting was being held, or what the purpose was.

Apart from meetings he had had over the weekend regarding disillusioned supporters of his ruling Ciskei National Independence Party at Mdantsane, Chief Sebe had to preside over a marathon meeting extending over 12 hours on Monday.

Yesterday morning he had to attend another crucial five-hour meeting at the offices of Ciskei Commissioner-General, Mr J. Engelbrecht, relating to the Rarabe paramountcy.

All this before the Ciskei Legislative Assembly session, which starts on April 21.

Apart from the Thornhill issue, which may reach more chaotic

proportions according to Dr B. Seidler, it would seem dissatisfaction in his party on the eve of the forthcoming Ciskei general election is giving Chief Sebe a lot of sleepless nights.

Meanwhile, there are strong pressures on him from Mdantsane party supporters that he must axe from his cabinet Mr L. F. Siyo, Ciskei Minister for Health. Mr Siyo represents Mdantsane at the CLA.

Mr Siyo was not available for comment last night either. He did not report to his home after work. —DDR.

Rarabe row continues

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
— Ciskei Commissioner General, Mr. J.J. Engelbrecht, did not achieve much in his attempt to resolve the Rarabe paramountcy wrangle.

After five hours of deliberation at his office here yesterday with deputations representing the Sandile house and the acting Rarabe Paramount Chief, Chief L. Maqoma, the Commissioner could not get to the heart of the wrangle.

The meeting was a sequel to a deputation representing the Sandile house, which claimed the ascendance to the Rarabe throne by Chief Maqoma

was an abortion of custom and tradition.

Yesterday's meeting could only decide on electing a committee to draw up an agenda and submit some recommendations to be submitted to the full Rarabe Council as soon as possible.

The Commissioner was elected chairman, with Mr I. Sangotsha, Mr L.F. Styo, Mr D.E. Nkontso and Dr H. Kakaza serving on the committee. Chief Maqoma would sit in as an ex-officio member.

Mr Engelbrecht will report on the progress made in the matter to Mr Botha, who will be passing through King on Friday.
— DDR

New Thornhill Uncovered?

23/2/77
CA

Not so bad — Engelbrecht

EAST LONDON — The Ciskeian Secretary for Health, Dr H. J. Coldham, spent the day assessing the conditions at Thornhill resettlement camp yesterday following a warning that thousands could die as conditions at the camp worsened.

The warning came from Dr B. Seidler who is in charge of operations at Thornhill where 30 000 refugees from the predominantly Hlubi area of Herschel which was incorporated into the Transkei.

Dr Seidler said malnutrition was rife and an administrative organisation non-existent. She warned that unless there was immediate top-level assistance, there could be a major disaster including the deaths of thousands of Thornhill residents once winter had set in.

blanket and buried in a hole somewhere, which is happening." Dr Seidler said.

But in spite of these figures, Dr Seidler said the Ciskeian health budget for the coming year had been cut drastically.

The Commissioner General for the Ciskei, Mr J. J. Engelbrecht, said there were problems at Thornhill, but plans were proceeding according to plan.

"The people at Thornhill have been uprooted from their normal community life and it will take a long time before they settle down."

Mr Engelbrecht said while he was concerned about the coming winter, he did not expect anything as dramatic as Dr Seidler seemed to have said.

CAPE TOWN — While MPs took action yesterday over reports that thousands would die in winter because of chaotic conditions at Thornhill, a question has been tabled in Parliament about another black settlement in the Eastern Cape.

As the MP for East London City and deputy Cape chairman of the United Party, Mr Harland Bell, prepared to make an on-the-spot investigation at Thornhill today, the Progress MP for Orange Grove, Mr Rupert Lorimer, tabled a series of questions about the Mlungisi Location near Stutterheim.

Mr Lorimer said yesterday: "From my information, the conditions in Mlungisi are appalling and facilities non-existent."

"The school situation is disgraceful and the local Bantu Affairs Administration Board appears to be dragging its feet. I want to know why."

Mr Lorimer is to ask about the health conditions, the water supply and the latrine facilities in the location.

According to one report he has received, one school in the location has 961 pupils with 16 teachers with one pit latrine which is used by the teachers.

The other two toilets, meant for the children, were locked and the teachers had been told they could not be used until separate toilets for the different sexes had been provided.

Mr Bell's visit comes in the wake of a claim by Thornhill's Dr Barbara Seidler that nearly 90 per cent of the children were undernourished and conditions were chaotic. She said supplies promised by the South African Government had not arrived.

Mr Bell will consult the Ciskei Government today on what the South African Government should be doing about the situation.

He refused to comment on the camp yesterday until after his investigation.

The Independent United Party's Mr Boet van den Heever, MP for King William's Town, called on the Government yesterday to give work to the estimated 30 000 refugees in Thornhill.

"Even now some plan could be devised to have at least some of these families absorbed and given some sort of employment on the farms in the Queenstown, Tarkastad, Cradock, Cathcart, Hofmeyr and neighbouring districts, until the plans one hopes the Government had in mind when it took this decision, can be put into practice."

Mr Van Den Heever said. And the Progressive Reform Party's Mrs Helen Suzman said:

"Indeed when the Glen Grey and Herschel takeover by the Transkei was under discussion, I opposed it for this very reason because I knew there was a danger of wholesale rejection by these people being placed under the Transkei Government," she said.

Meanwhile, Harry's Angels, the mercy flight service yesterday offered to send 85 medical staff to Thornhill. — PC-DDC.

When I came to Thornhill on January 3, there were 109 freshly dug graves. Since then, I have kept weekly figures of funerals I have either attended or recorded.

From January 3 to February 12, there have been 51 deaths that I know of — 39 children, four young adults and eight old people.

Those figures do not include the dead who have simply been wrapped in a

Organisations are collecting food and blankets and everything seems to be under control. I can understand that Dr. Seidler must be frustrated that relief programmes are not going as quickly as she thinks they ought.

Mr. Engelbrecht said he had been in contact with members of the Ciskei Cabinet yesterday about improving the organisation at Thornhill.

Kupugani's East London manager, Mr. J. Kernan said two soup kitchens had been set up and a third was being built.

He said the Ciskei Department of Health was supplying soup powder to the kitchens, while businesses, churches and civic bodies were supplying money for food.

Two journalists who applied for permits to enter Thornhill were turned down by the Ciskeian Secretary for the Interior, Mr J. Marais.

Mr Marais said no further permits to visit Thornhill would be issued to the press.

Asked why, Mr Marais said: "Why should I give you reasons?" — DDR.

YOUR ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING IS REQUESTED :

1. AVAILABILITY FOR ORAL EXAMINATIONS

Oral examinations may be held in the examination in October/November. Students must present themselves for such oral examinations in accordance with notices posted on the Notice Boards. There is no alternative by any other means. Students must remain at the University until their Results are posted on the Notice Boards. The academic year officially ends on the 31st of December. Any student leaving the University does so at his/her own risk.

2. NOTICE BOARDS

Notice Boards are the official place for all official notices posted on the University. Notices without the signature of an authorised official will not be considered. Notices will not be considered if they do not conform with their requirements.

3. MATERIAL ISSUED BY LECTURERS

In addition to notices posted on the Notice Boards (notices, course outlines, etc.) lecturers may issue additional material if still available, from their own stocks, whichever is the greater.

4. PLEASE NOTIFY ANY CHANGE OF

Thornhill alert is on

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Following a warning of possibly thousands of deaths this winter in the Thornhill (Ciskei) refugee area, the South African Red Cross said today it was on standby to launch a massive Angola-type refugee campaign to feed the Thornhill homeless.

Earlier Dr Barbara Seidler, head of the small medical team fighting to improve conditions said the situation has reached "chaotic proportions."

The position is going to be aggravated when a further 5 000 refugees from the Transkei arrive. Officials at Thornhill have been told to ready themselves to make provision for the inflow any day from now.

More than 30 000 refugees from the Transkei's Herschel and Glen Grey districts are in the area and conditions are becoming chaotic, with more and more people pouring into the camps.

WAITING

The Red Cross is waiting for a request from the Ciskei Government for assistance to put into motion a nation-wide campaign to bring relief to the camps.

Malnutrition is rife, administration has broken

To Page 3, Col 10

after the written are required to present informed by means of hours before the oral University to notify students advised that they should on which the Provisional students are reminded that the the December Graduation. late does so at his/her own

ents are expected to read notices will always bear the failure to read official use for not conforming with

quantities of material lists, etc.) will be issued material may be obtained, sum cost of 5c or at cost,

105

hier, soos die Nederlandse taalkundige J. L. Pauwels aantoon, met 'n oorgeëfde verskynsel te make.

J. A. VERHAGE, „Deltige en gemeensame vorme in die sinsverband van ou Kaapse taal”, *Tydskrif vir geesteswetenskappe*, jg. 5, nr. 3, 1965, pp. 307-323.

J. A. VERHAGE, „Die herkoms van die verbinding *as war na 'n komparatief* en sy verbreiding in Afrikaans”, *Tydskrif vir geesteswetenskappe*, jg. 7, nr. 1, 1967, pp. 328-342.

J. DU P. SCHOLTZ, *Taalhist. opstelle*, pp. 162-168.

J. L. PAUWELS, „De volgorde van verbogen verbale vorme in het Nederlands”, in *Dietsse studies*, pp. 105-110.

9.5 Slotopmerkinge

In hierdie beknopte oorsig van die wording van die Afrikaanse taal

Red Cross refugee standby

From Page 1

down and dire warnings of a major disaster, involving the deaths of thousands of the residents of the camps during winter, are being made.

Mrs. D. D. Munro, secretary to the national council of the SA Red Cross, said today that as soon as a request is made by the Ciskei Government “we will launch a campaign.”

“We would be ready to move in and help alleviate the situation within two days.”

Mrs. Munro said the Red Cross could do nothing, however, until a request was received from the Ciskei Government.

“We cannot move in on our own accord.”

She said a relief campaign in Thornhill would be similar to the campaign launched in South West Africa to assist the Angolan refugees last year.

“We are already assisting, on a limited scale but offers to assist fully were turned down earlier this year by Ciskei Government officials,” Mrs. Munro said.

It is understood the Ciskei Government turned down the Red Cross offer in January because of promises of aid from the South African Government.

However, large-scale assistance from the South African Government has failed to materialise, according to Dr. Barbara Seidler, who is in charge of the Thornhill refugee complex.

“It is an international calamity. I feel it's worse than the Angolan problem — and it's right here in the middle of South Africa.”

“If sufficient aid is not available soon at a national level I have recommended that it be sought internationally,” said Dr. Seidler.

In just over a month, since early January, more than 50 people at the camp, mostly babies, are known to have died from malnutrition.

Dr. Seidler said that the refugees, cattle, which they have refused to sell, were dying daily from lack of grazing and water. Most of the residents are unemployed.

The kind of help needed most was massive food material.

ualetiese skakerings van 17de-eeuse Nederlands; soos uit die oorsig blyk, is die meeste „kenmerke” van Afrikaans voortsettings van die een of ander dialekvorm of tendensie in 'n dialek wat in Nederland self deur beskrywingsfaktore teëgewerk is of verdwyn het. Daarnaas het die invloed van die talre vreemde invloede aan die Kaap 'n rol gespeel. Ook hier kan ons net by uitsondering een groep sprekers isoleer en vir die wording van 'n bepaalde taalvorm verantwoordelik hou. Ons kan byvoorbeeld aantoon in hoever die Franse of Duitse immigrante die Afrikaanse sinsbou direk beïnvloed het nie, of in hoever hulle die vereenvoudiging van die vormstelsel veroorsaak het nie.

1. Teorieë oor die ontstaan van Afrikaans

Vroeër is daar wel aan die een of ander beslissende taalinvloed gedink. Dit was die geval voordat 'n taamlik groot hoeveelheid direkte geges-

wens van die Kaapse taal in die Argief in Kaapstad gevind is. Kort na die stigting van die GRA het die belangstelling in die herkoms en ontstaan van Afrikaans by taalgeleerdes begin posvat en aanleiding gegee tot die ponering van verskillende teorieë oor die ontstaan van Afrikaans. Th. Hahn se *Hottentots-teorie* van 1882 was die eerste poging tot 'n verklaring van die karakter van Afrikaans. Hoewel hy vasstel dat Afrikaans „phonetically teutonic” is, d.w.s. sy Germaanse struktuur behou het, is dit volgens hom „psychologically an essential Hottentot idiom”. Maar hierdie vae stelling kan hy nie bewys nie. Kort ná hom kry ons die belangstelling van Nederlandse geleerdes soos M. de Vries en J. te Winkel, wat die *Frans-teorie* voorstaan. Volgens dié teorie sou Afrikaans onder die invloed van die Franse Hugenote ontstaan het, maar D. C. Hesseling het die teorie in 1897 al weerle. In 1885 wys Hugo Schuchardt, die beroemde Duitse geleerde en kenner van Kreoolse tale, op twee belangrike faktore wat by die wording van Afrikaans 'n rol kon gespeel het; hy dink aan die een kant aan Duitse invloed; aan die ander kant was hy die eerste wat in 1891, op grond van

Portugees gepraat het, Kaap toe gekom; dit sou volgens Hesseling 'n skielike kommunikasieprobleem veroorsaak het wat tot 'n vinnige verandering van Nederlands gelei het. Die resultaat was 'n sterk vereenvoudigde taal met 'n reduksie in sy grammatika. Wanneer 'n kultureel taal in 'n bepaalde kontaksituasie deur 'n botsing met 'n sosiaal laerstaande taal binne 'n kort tydperk 'n drastiese reduksie, struktuurverandering en vereenvoudiging ondergaan, praat 'n mens van kreolisering. Hesseling moet egter self erken dat die tipiese kenmerke van kreolisering in Afrikaans ontbreek, daarom kom hy tot die konklusie dat Afrikaans beskou moet word as Nederlands wat halfpad bly staan het om 'n Kreoolse taal te word.

Ongelukkig het Hesseling destyds nie oor die nodige direkte taalgegewens beskik nie; hy kon sy teorie feitlik net op sosio-historiese gegewens baseer wat bowendien nie volledig en korrek was nie. Daarom was ook sy teorie ontoereikend en eensydig; dit het 'n hipotese gebly wat hy nie kon bewys nie.

Sebe and bankers on tour

EAST LONDON — Mr Lennox Sebe, Chief Minister of the Ciskei, is scheduled to tour the Keiskama Valley irrigation scheme today with a party of top banking officials.

The manager of African business at Barclays National Bank, Mr Llewellyn Mehlomakulu, has been specially invited on the tour by the Chief Minister.

Also on the tour of the scheme where about 175 farmers have already been settled, will be the general manager of Barclays Bank in the Eastern Cape, Mr Andy Wands, the manager of the bank's King William's Town branch, Mr Fred Coetzee and the chief agricultural adviser to Barclays, Mr Philip Vogel.

The programme will include general discussions with Mr Sebe.

Guests at a lunch to be given by Mr Wands in King William's Town will include Mr Sebe and his cabinet, and the Commissioner-General of the Ciskei, Mr J. J. Engelbrecht. — DDR

10 deaths a week at camp

Own Correspondent

QUEENSTOWN — Five children died of malnutrition last week at Thornhill resettlement camp which has a weekly average of 10 deaths.

New graves abound among the thousands of tents and tin shanties in which about 40 000 unemployed and despondent refugees are trying to exist.

Dr Seidler said: "We had five children die in the camp last week, but we can save at least 99 percent of the children if they are brought to us in time."

"Please, please, please," she implores the people, "take your children down to the treatment centres the first day they get sick. The lives of your children are more important than a few miles of walking."

UPSET

She was upset yesterday when the Ciskeian Secretary for Health, Dr H. J. Coldham, denied over Radio Bantu her statement that conditions at the camp were critical.

She asked: "How can he say that when 50 people died of malnutrition here last month."

"I don't cheat on my figures. I go to the funerals and count the dead myself. God knows how many other babies are simply wrapped in a blanket and buried in a shallow burrow. My figures are conservative."

LOOKED HAPPY

A newsman who spent yesterday doing the rounds with a medical team at the camp, found that in spite of the appalling conditions, most of Thornhill appeared happy.

But, said Dr Barbara Seidler, the resident doctor and chief organiser: "You must see what it's like when it's raining. Water just pours through those tents."

One school had 621 Sub A pupils and only two teachers. The "school building" is a roof held up by a metal superstructure. Most of the pupils sat in the open.

J. A. VERHAGE, „Defuge en gemeensame vorme in die sinsverband van ou Kaapse taal“, *Tydskrif vir geesteswetenskappe*, jg. 5, nr. 3, 1965, pp. 307-323.

J. A. VERHAGE, „Die herkoms van die verbinding as wat na 'n komparatief en sy verbreding in Afrikaans“, *Tydskrif vir geesteswetenskappe*, jg. 7, nr. 1, 1967, pp. 328-342.

J. DU P. SCHOOTZ, *Taalhist. opstelle*, pp. 162-168.

brde van verbogen verbale vormen in het Nederlands, pp. 105-110.

9.5 Slotopmerkinge

ig van die wording van die Afrikaanse taal llende kenmerke van die woordeskat, klank- e sinsbou gewys word. Talle van die fynere ikaanse taalstruktuur kon uit die aard van om nie; maar uit die verskynsels wat wel

hier, soos die Nederlandse taalkundige J. L. Pauwels aantoon, met 'n oorgeëfde verskynsel te make.

deur beskawingsfaktore teëgewerk is of verdwyn het. Daarnaas het die invloed van die tal'e vreemdelinge aan die Kaap 'n rol gespeel. Ook hier kan ons net by uitsondering een groep sprekers isoleer en vir die wording van 'n bepaalde taalvorm verantwoordelik hou. Ons kan bv. nie aantoon in hoever die Franse of Duitse immigrante die Afrikaanse sinsbou direk beïnvloed het nie, of in hoever hulle die vereenvoudiging van die vormstelsel veroorsaak het nie.

1. Teorieë oor die ontstaan van Afrikaans

Vroeër is daar wel aan die een of ander beslissende taalinvloed gedink. Dit was die geval voordat 'n taamlik groot hoeveelheid direkte ge-

wens van die Kaapse taal in die Argief in Kaapstad gevind is. Kort na die stigting van die GRA het die belangstelling in die herkoms en ontstaan van Afrikaans by taalgeleerdes begin posvat en aanleiding gegee tot die ponering van verskillende teorieë oor die ontstaan van Afrikaans. Th. Hahn se *Horrentots-teorie* van 1882 was die eerste posging tot 'n verklaring van die karakter van Afrikaans. Hoewel hy vasstel dat Afrikaans „phonetically teutonic“ is, d.w.s. sy Germaanse struktuur behou het, is dit volgens hom „psychologically an essential Hottentot idiom“. Maar hierdie vae stelling kan hy nie bewys nie. Kort ná hom kry ons die belangstelling van Nederlandse geleerdes soos M. de Vries en J. de Winkel, wat die *Frans-teorie* voorstaan. Volgens dié teorie sou Afrikaans onder die invloed van die Franse Hugenote ontstaan het, maar D. C. Hesseling het die teorie in 1897 al weerlê. In 1885 wys Hugo Schuchardt, die beroemde Duitse geleerde en kenner van Kreoolse tale, op twee belangrike faktore wat by die wording van Afrikaans 'n rol kon gespeel het; hy dink aan die een kant aan Duitse invloed; aan die ander kant was hy die eerste wat in 1891, op grond van sy kennis van Indo-Portugees en Maleis-Portugees, op moontlike kreooliseringsfaktore in Afrikaans die aandag gevestig het. D. C. Hesseling het dié oedant

verandering van Nederlands geleel het. Die resultaat was 'n sterk vereenvoudigde taal met 'n reduksie in sy grammatika. Wanneer 'n kultureel taal in 'n bepaalde kontaksituasie deur 'n botsing met 'n sosiaal laerstaande taal binne 'n kort tydperk 'n drastiese reduksie, struktuurverandering en vereenvoudiging ondergaan, praat 'n mens van kreoolisering. Hesseling moet egter self erken dat die tipiese kenmerke van kreoolisering in Afrikaans ontbreek, daarom kom hy tot die konklusie dat Afrikaans beskou moet word as Nederlands wat halfpad bly staan het om 'n Kreoolse taal te word.

Ongelukkig het Hesseling destyds nie oor die nodige direkte taalgegewens beskik nie; hy kon sy teorie feitlik net op sosio-historiese gegewens baseer wat bowendien nie volledig en korrek was nie. Daarom was ook sy teorie ontoereikend en eensydig; dit het 'n hipotese gebly wat hy nie kon bewys nie.

105

Help for Thornhill delayed

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Although 10 children are dying of malnutrition every week rescue measures for the 35 000 refugees at Thornhill in the Ciskei are being delayed.

The Ciskei Government today turned down an offer by the South African Red Cross to launch a massive Angola-type refugee campaign to feed and clothe the Thornhill refugees.

It is reliably reported that the South African Government is trying to play down the issue because of the rejection of an independent Transkei by the refugees.

TURNED DOWN

The Ciskei Government turned down a previous offer from the Red Cross to help with the problem after assurances that the South African Government would help.

The promised assistance did not materialise and last week the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr

Lennox Sebe, threatened to appeal to the United Nations and the International Red Cross for help.

It is understood that white officials, seconded by the South African Government, have been putting pressure on Mr Sebe not to call in outside help and have again promised South African assistance.

A white official from the Ciskei Department of Health today told Mr J H Hattingh, regional secretary of the Border region of the SA Red Cross, that assistance was not needed.

STORAGE

In a telephone interview today Mr Hattingh said Dr J Klöpper told me that the camps have all the food they need. The only problem is storage space, but sufficient food is being sent in on a daily basis.

However, Mrs D Munro, national secretary of the Red Cross, said the society had been asked to appeal for clothing and blankets "for the winter."

At least another 5 000 refugees are expected to arrive in the camp within the next month, thus increasing the problem.

105

Government plan for Thornhill

25/2/77
W

CAPE TOWN — The Government is planning emergency measures for Thornhill following grave warnings about the plight of the camp's 30 000 people from Cradock's Nationalist MP, Dr G. de V. Morrison.

Dr Morrison had warned that the camp was hopelessly overcrowded, including 40 000 small stock grazing on 6 000 ha. If the cattle belonging to the people of Thornhill started to die, he warned, they would demand grazing on neighbouring farms and this could lead to serious tension and friction between black and whites.

He warned of the approaching winter as there was already little grazing left.

Now the Government is considering how to raise the money to buy out the farms in the released parts of the area to enable the people to have land for grazing and for the establishment of new villages.

Alternatively, the Government is considering leasing these farms with the option to buy.

Valuators from the Department of Agricultural Credit and Land Tenure are already visiting farms to value them.

Dr Morrison, whose constituency borders on the

Ciskei, said in an interview yesterday he had visited Thornhill in January as soon as he became aware of the critical situation there.

He found the area hopelessly overcrowded and had seen the Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, Dr F. Hartzenberg, immediately after Parliament reconvened to urge him to implement emergency measures.

He had also lead a delegation of white farmers, consisting of Mr L. Price and Mr N. J. Bernard, to Dr Hartzenberg.

Dr Morrison said the Department of Bantu Administration and Development had planned for an orderly emigration from Herschel and Glen Grey to the Ciskei after their incorporation in Transkei, but with the approach of Transkei's independence, the people there had "more-or-less" panicked.

People from other areas had also settled there.

"I am satisfied that the South African Government is doing everything in its power to relieve con-

ditions, but these things can't be done overnight. However, I am hopeful that by winter some solution will have been found," Dr Morrison said.

Meanwhile, the United Party, after an on-the-spot investigation this week, has called on the Government to offer personnel on temporary secondment to help sort out "the tangle which exists at Thornhill."

The UP's spokesman on black affairs, Mr Radclyffe Cadman, said that after the investigation by the MP for East London City, Mr Harland Bell, they found there was an urgent need for direct administration at the settlement.

Another urgent need was that nutritional food-stuffs must be provided, especially for children in an undernourished state.

The UP appreciated that the responsibilities for administering the area belonged to the Ciskei Government, but believed it needed assistance.

As the South African Government had indicated to the Ciskei it

would provide alternative accommodation for people from Herschel and Glen Grey, it had "a moral, if not legal, responsibility to offer assistance."

"The South African Government has procured for the Ciskei the additional property, but apparently has done very little in fact to settle the people there.

"We appreciate that these steps will be of an interim nature, but we must protest in the strongest possible terms at the Republican Government's apparent consent to the establishment of a typical Sada and Dimbaza-type settlement.

"The suffering in human terms of the inhabitants of such semi-urban camps is well known. One would have expected that past mistakes would not have been repeated and that the Government, in anticipation of the movement by the people of Herschel and Glen Grey, would have recognised their rural and pastoral background and made provision in concert with the Ciskei Government." — PC.

105

Thornhill: *Cape Times* State to *26/2/77* seek R3-m

JOHANNESBURG. — The Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, said in King William's Town that the Government would seek a further R3,2-million in Parliament next week to aid the Thornhill resettlement camp.

Mr Botha said that apart from buying farms to resettle the Thornhill people, the SA Government had so far spent more than R2,5-million on transporting them, selling their properties, resettling them and providing them with food.—Sapa

SC
M

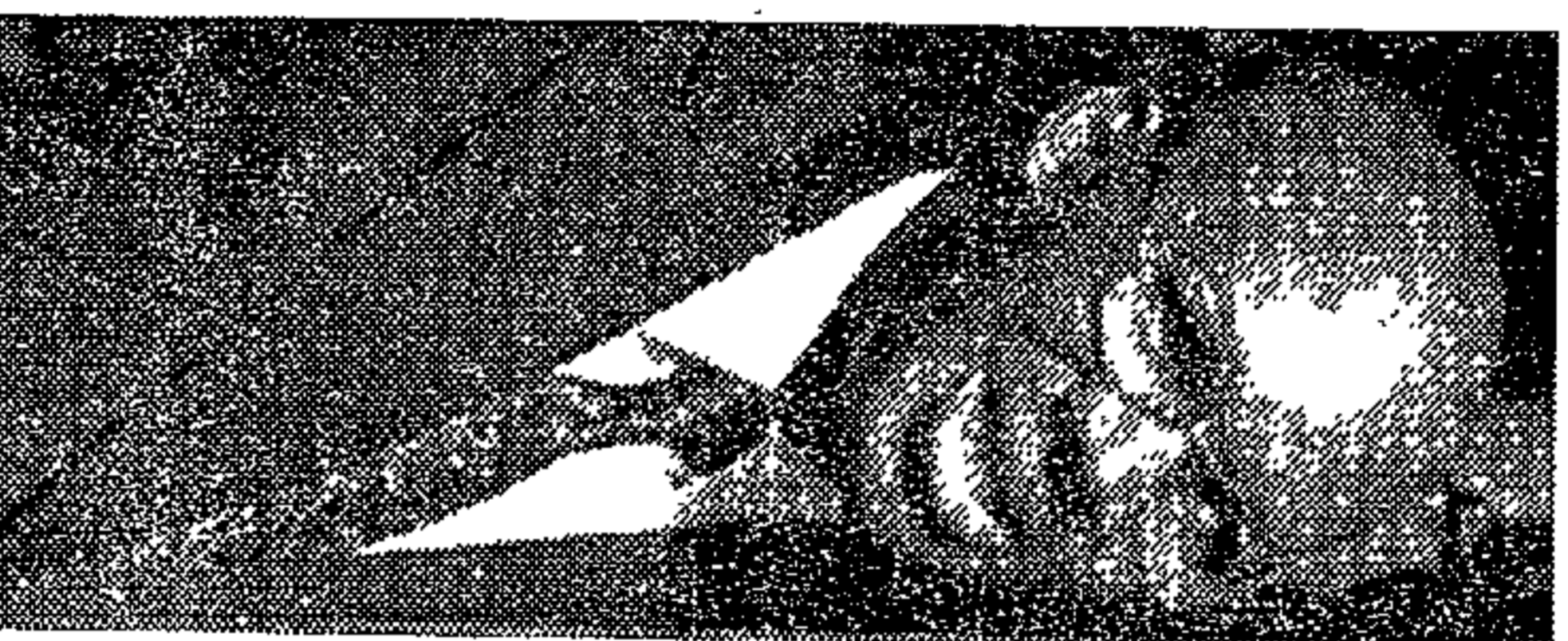
p

Thousands face death, in camp of chaos

DR BARBARA GETS MARCHING ORDERS

... Then

Ciskei's Chief Sebe steps in and gives the Thornhill reprieve



CHIEF SEBE — he stopped the sacking.

THE "ANGEL of Thornhill", Dr Barbara Seidler, was told to pack her bags and leave the refugee camp near Queens-town this week after speaking out about appalling conditions. But she was reinstated through the personal intervention of the Ciskei's leader, Chief Lennox Sebe.

On Thursday Dr Seidler, the only doctor at the camp, was ordered to leave by the homeland's Department of Health. She was told to report for duty tomorrow at East London's Mdantsane Hospital.

This followed her charge that the administration of Thornhill, where 35 000 refugees from the Transkei are crowded in deplorable conditions, was rapidly becoming chaotic.

She said that unless massive aid was immediately provided, thousands would die this winter.

Blessing

Yesterday Dr Seidler met Chief Sebe in King Williams Town. He said he knew nothing of her transfer and was not done with the backing of the Ciskei Government.

"I am returning Thornhill with the blessing of the Chief Minister," Dr Seidler said. "Initially I will work only at Thornhill until the situation there has stabilised. Thereafter I will deal with the refugee problems at other camps in the Whiteas area."

Various homeland government departments have gone to extraordinary lengths to refute Dr Seidler's claims on conditions. The secretary of the

Department of the Interior, Mr J. P. Marais, issued a statement purporting to set out the true facts. But it differs on almost every point with the personal observations of Dr Seidler who has worked in the area for the past six weeks.

Similarly, the health secretary, Dr Bill Coldham, has denied that malnutrition is a serious problem at the camp. Dr Seidler has had between 2 500 and 3 000 schoolchildren weighed however and the preliminary results show they average between 25 percent and 35 percent underweight.

There have long been rumours that Dr Seidler would be axed because her disclosures were an embarrassment to the Ciskei Government. Yet her claims have been made with the full backing of Chief Sebe. Her warning that Thornhill stood on the brink of disaster was made after an interview with Mr Sebe who, subsequently called for international aid should the South African Government not step up its efforts to help.

Of her threatened

transfer she said: "I was expecting it. I have been expecting something of the sort ever since I decided people should really know about the ghastly situation here."

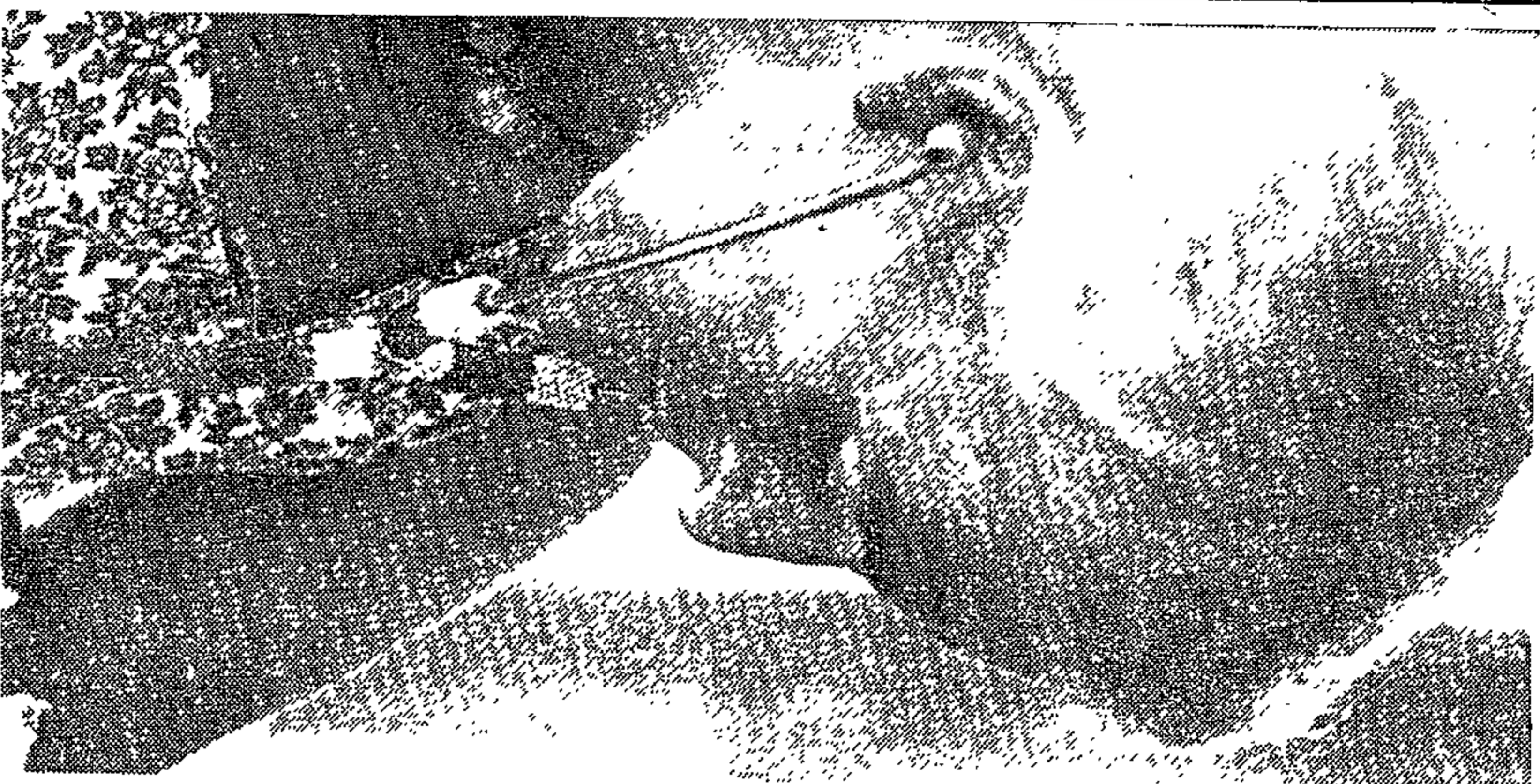
But the man who informed her of her transfer, the Ciskei's assistant secretary for health, Dr J. Kloppers, said: "Dr Seidler has been told to take a rest, to have a holiday. She has been under heavy pressure and working under the strain."

Tottering

Dr Seidler has charged that the administration of the camp is tottering towards collapse. She said promised food supplies never arrived and that almost 90 percent of the children there were either severely or moderately undernourished.

She and her team of 24 nurses have recorded 51 deaths this year, mostly of children. This is in addition to the 109 graves which had already been filled when she arrived in January.

"If I had not spoken out a disaster would have occurred without anybody else being aware of it and I would have been responsible because I hushed it up," she said.



DR BARBARA SEIDLER — a last-minute reprieve

THE BIG SQUEEZE GOES ON...

NEW HOMES HOPE FOR REFUGEES

Tribune Reporter

MOST of the 35 000 people crowded into the Thornhill refugee camp may soon be moved out and resettled in a township to be built nearby.

This was confirmed yesterday by a Ciskei Government spokesman who said plans for the township may be ready by the end of March.

"We are supposed to have it completed by then — but I personally doubt if we can meet that deadline," he said. The entire population of

Thornhill is squeezed on to two farms.

Six other adjoining farms were bought last year and are now being administered by the Ciskei Government on behalf of the South African Bantustan.

Integrated

No refugees have yet been allowed to settle there. These farms, together with those of Th-

hill and London, are being planned as an integrated unit capable of accommodating all the people.

The Government spokesman said a soil survey was being done to determine which parts of the area were arable. Thereafter the whole problem would shift from the homeland's Department of Agriculture to the regional planners and once their report was complete — possibly at the end

of March — construction work on the new township would begin.

The probable site would be a few kilometres away from the refugee camp but the pace at which it was built hinged on the availability of funds.

Some R559 000 had been set aside for the payment of compensation to refugees for goods and property they were unable to bring from the Transkei districts of Herschel and Glen Gray.

Independence: we'll do it my way says Sebe ¹⁰⁵

KING WILLIAMS TOWN — The Ciskei Government would not negotiate freedom of the territory with the South African Government's Department of Bantu Administration, who discriminatory laws were responsible for the frustration of the black man, Chief Minister Sebe said at Mdantsane at the weekend.

Chief Sebe, who will go to South West Africa tomorrow as a guest of the black delegations at the Turnhalle Conference, said his Government would negotiate independence through a commission on the lines of the Turnhalle talks.

"We are not interested in independence designed by Pretoria which might culminate in pseudo-

independent state, manipulated by the Department of Bantu Administration," he said.

Speaking earlier, acting Rarabe Paramount Chief, Chief Lent Maqoma, said he stood by his claim of all land between the Fish and Kei rivers. He said all towns between the two rivers belonged to the Ciskei.

He scorned an article in the Chief's column in the Daily Dispatch of November 10 last year, that a British ship, the Knysna, sailed into Buffalo River on November 10, 1953, and the Union Jack was hoisted to mark the occasion on the site that is now East London.

Reference to amalgamation of the Ciskei and Transkei, Chief Sebe said

his people would not be used in "extricating the so-called independence wagon from the bog it has got itself into."

He also revealed the Ciskei Government would take over the nine police stations in the Ciskei from the SAP. A Bill establishing the force would be introduced at the Ciskei Legislative Assembly session starting on April 21.

He said the rightful owners were Chief Mala of the Ndlambes and Chief Pato of the Amagqunukwebe.

"We want this land and we refuse to accept that blacks be settled on 13 per cent of the total land area of South Africa. We want equitable sharing of land. — DDK

106, 113 Thornhill's angel of mercy

By Barbara Huttmacher
EAST LONDON — The first, and thereafter always the abiding impression one gets of Dr Barbara Seidler is her extraordinary capacity for hard work.

For weeks she was the only doctor at the controversial refugee camp at Thornhill near Queenstown.

She has herself also become a controversial figure in a tug-o-war between the Ciskei Chief Minister, Mr L. Sebe and South African government health officials.

To try and stem the epidemic of illness that greeted her arrival at Thornhill, Dr Seidler worked 14 hours a day in a makeshift clinic set up in the old, bare farmhouse.

The slim, blue-eyed blonde woman, about 5ft 6inches, in height is assisted by a team of 24 black nursing sisters. She reportedly fled from Transkei last year and since then has been employed by the Ciskei government. In December she was at Mdantsane Hospital where she supervised the setting up of a house to house health education campaign.

A member of the staff at the East London hotel where Dr Seidler lived said she was "from overseas" and had been "adamant that nothing be said concerning her." She

said Dr Seidler had moved out of other local accommodations because "she had been hounded." In spite of Dr Seidler's orders that she would not see anyone, the hotel spokesman describes the doctor as "very sweet."

Dr J. Klopper, assistant Secretary of Health in the Ciskei said: "She's done a magnificent job. Without her efforts we'd have been in a real mess."

Dr Klopper described Dr Seidler as a "woman doubly dedicated" with "the interests of her patients at heart." He said: "She works under tremendous pressure. Praise is unstinting from me personally and from

our office. Professionally I have the highest regard for her."

Dee Kallaway, reporter for the Queenstown newspaper said she had met Dr Seidler on two occasions. She describes her as approachable, nice-looking but "not your usual chocolatebox face."

"The first time I met her," said Miss Kallaway, "she spotted me and came pushing through a crowd of blacks towards me. She said: 'Come with me and I'll show you the sort of thing, that's going on here.'"

That was on January 7. When Miss Kallaway saw her again on January 13, Dr Seidler said she had been told not to speak to the press.

Frank Collins, Daily Dispatch reporter in Queenstown, observed Dr Seidler during her first days and files this report:

The first, and thereafter always the abiding impression one gets of Dr Barbara Seidler is her extraordinary capacity for hard work and the almost indefatigable endurance she shows in the performance of this work, no matter what pressure it exerts upon her.

Where any other doctor would throw up his hands and wall about being expected to perform competent medical work without equipment, Dr Barbara simply snaps into the job with whatever material she finds at hand.

She arrived at Thornhill on January 3 finding available to her one red brick building, a former farmhouse occupied by a branch of the Matiushek family and at the time of its sale to the Bantu Trust, by the Westerber family.

In Queenstown she rose before six, took breakfast in a parcel from her hotel, drove off in her ambulance — her only transport — via the local creamery where she drew each day's refrigerated supply of drugs from storage, the creamery made available.

If she did return for dinner, it was in time only to take a wash in her bedroom, change clothing and come down to eat and then read.

Thereafter it was back to her room to make the drawings needed to demonstrate graphically to illiterate mothers how to feed their babies and the proper foods.



Dr Barbara Seidler checks a patient in the clinic at Thornhill.

105





Mr Magengenene.

Dispatch (INDABA)
Helping the farmers (6)

Herschel-born Mr Nicholas N. Magengenene is the first black to be appointed professional officer in the Ciskei Department of Agriculture and Forestry.

One of his duties entails planning crop production programmes particularly in relation to farmers' co-operatives.

The senior professional officer, Mr A. L. Mapham, said in an interview there were 33 farmers' co-operatives in the Ciskei.

"these co-operatives receive loans for seeds, fertilizer and other farming requirements. They will make a big impact in crop production in the Ciskei," Mr Mapham said.

Mr Magengenene is a graduate in agronomy from the University of Fort Hare. He completed his degree last year and in his final year he was given a bursary by the Ciskeian Government.

"I am merely concerned with the production of crop in the Ciskei. We hope to have

more co-operatives to help the farming community," Mr Magengenene said.

Asked what he was going to do now that Herschel is going to be part of the Transkei, he said: "I will remain in the Ciskei. At present I am making arrangements to buy myself a house at Zwelitsha where I am staying with my wife who is expecting her first baby in December."

Mr Magengenene obtained his secondary education at St Theresa Secondary School. He matriculated at Freemantle High School near Lady Frere in 1966.

21 106

106
105

B.D. 13/8/77

R500 000 firm for Mdantsane

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
— An agreement for the establishment of a R500 000 wholesale cash and carry at Mdantsane was signed at Zwelitsha by a national wholesale group and the Ciskei National Development Corporation.

The CNDC was represented by chairman, Mr. F. Meisenholl, while the other signatory, Frasers Ltd, was represented by Mr D. Campbell, chairman of the wholesale group's board of directors.

Announcing the deal in a press conference yesterday, Chief Minister Lennox Sebe said the agreement was aimed at providing a service for Ciskeian businessmen and

retaining revenue within the homeland.

The wholesale, to be known as Frasers Ciskei Ltd, would be erected at Mdantsane and was expected to be operational next March.

The 49 licenced general dealers in Mdantsane and district were inconvenienced through shopping in adjoining areas which also resulted in the flow of capital out of the Ciskei.

Mr Meisenholl said in terms of the two partners' policy, Ciskeians would be given shares in the new company. Initial plans were for a staff of 19, of whom two would be white.

The concern would also for the needs of dealers in other areas in the Ciskei.
—DDR.

~~106~~

106

P.D. 23/8/77
Sebe
praises
board

105

Southern Afr

ment Research Unit

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
— No nation could hold its head high or take any pride in its political advancement towards independence unless it had the power and capacity to feed itself and to support itself economically.

This was said at Zwelitsha near here yesterday by Chief Minister Lennox Sebe, main speaker at the inaugural meeting of the Ciskei Marketing Board.

He added the establishment of the board was a proud moment in the development of the Ciskei nation towards economic independence.

He said he hoped the board would not only regulate and help in development but would also act as a great unifying and catalytic agent to bring about a revolution in the attitude of the Ciskei farmer to the many "vexatious and frustrating problems of agricultural production."

He said the Ciskei had no economic base at present but a continuous economic leakage of all the hard-earned income being sent across the borders in South Africa to the benefit of that country's commercial entrepreneurs.

He said it was imperative to make the Ciskei farmer the producer of the foodstuffs needed in the homeland.

But he said his Government did not seek to follow a policy of economic isolation. His Government, on the contrary, was securing an economic foundation for the Ciskei so as to build an internal economy.

"Where economic co-operation is possible, this is what the Ciskei Government will choose. But the interests of the Ciskeian farmer will remain paramount."

Minister of Agriculture, Mr W. Ximiya, said the Ciskei was the first homeland to establish a marketing board and as such, would be watched closely "by Pretoria and the other homelands".

The board members are Mr B. Kenyon (chairman), Mr R. Mali (vice-chairman), Mr E. Daubermann, Mr A. Hoyana, Mr F. Msutwana, Mr G. Newey, and Mr G. Serrurier. — DDR.

TO :
A Stu
RODESIA
D MINES :
al division
ve

per No. 6

Cape Town

October, 1976

R100 000 Dimbaza investment D.D. 7/9/77

JOHANNESBURG — The Xhosa Development Corporation and Dimbaza Foundries (Pty) Ltd have signed an agreement to expand the free foundry's facilities, involving an additional R100 000 investment. The R1 million complex came on stream six months ago. — DDC.

106

107

D.D. 26/8/77

165

Dimbaza firm may quit over electricity cost

106

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
— A recently-established industry at Dimbaza near here is considering abandoning its factory here to return to the Reef — because of the high Escom electrical charges.

This was said by the Mayor of King William's Town, Mr D. Wilson when he welcomed 60 delegates to the annual congress of the Border Regional Development Association in the Town Hall here.

"It is alarming to learn of this," Mr Wilson said "because of the financial fringe benefits this firm enjoys in the Ciskei."

"But you are all aware of the various tariffs fixed by Escom for the different regions, so I will not elaborate on that. The factory of which I speak is a big user of electricity."

"In the first year of its new venture it paid

R106 908 for electricity at Dimbaza. If the factory had been situated in Natal or in the Rand-Free State area, its electricity bill would have been R65 832, or R41 060 respectively.

"Unless Escom tariffs are either reduced considerably, or until there is a uniform tariff throughout the country, industrial growth in the Border area is going to be retarded, if not killed."

The council did not charge a cent for distribution, administration or overhead costs to supply the electricity.

Dr S. W. van der Merwe, Minister for Planning and the Environment opened the congress.

He said the Border region, though ranking numerically as No 21 among the nearly 40 regional development associations in South Africa was socially and economically rated much higher.

The Escom tariffs was not the concern of his department only, but that of finance, economic affairs, and other departments like the interior.

Escom needed capital and the Cabinet was doing all it could.

Mr R. L. de Lange snr, president; Dr J. H. Hofmeyr, vice-president; Mr J. J. Human, secretary; and East London industrialist, Mr John Rich, were elected. — DDR.

108

Friesian boost for Ciskei by New Zealand

FARMING PAGE BY JAC VAN WYK

A recent visit to South Africa by four top New Zealand businessmen has resulted in a valuable gift to the Ciskeian Government and widespread publicity for South Africa.

The men — two chairmen and two managing directors of New Zealand wool firms — came to South Africa to study the Wool Board's new wool marketing scheme. While in East London they were invited to a tour of the Ciskei Government's agricultural project at Keiskammahoek by a director of the Ciskei National Development Corporation, Mr Basil Kenyon.

On their return to New Zealand the men, very impressed with the development at Keiskammahoek, wrote to Mr Kenyon to say:

"Today the managing

director of New Zealand Sire Services Ltd, processors and distributors of stud and commercial semen, said he can make 500 to 1 000 Friesian (Holstein) semen straws from top New Zealand sires available for the Keiskammahoek project. Our two companies will pay any freight to South Africa and the whole exercise would be a gift from the three companies.

"We have been very much in demand for radio and public talks since our return, and we can assure you that many, many New Zealanders are learning some true facts about the real situation in South Africa. We are grateful for the opportunities you gave us."

Arrangements are now being made for clearance from the South African Government to get the semen into the Ciskei.

for this practice was to prevent the worker from blowing his total income on alcohol, and to ensure that his family received sufficient nourishment for sustenance.

Many farms have farm shops where their workers can buy food at a subsidised price on tick during the week.

Their grocery bill is then subtracted from their cash wage at the end of the week, thus reducing the amount available to be spent on liquor.

This practice has been widely criticised because it has been abused in some areas, n
at all, and i
ver this does not occur
resent.

(7) Holidays

all. Most f
at least a c

Fringe benef
relationship

At present f
there are ma

development of the individual's responsibility as a social entity is not being enhanced. If progress is to be made in the upliftment out of the socio-economic morass in which so many farm workers still find themselves then it is essential that social responsibility be developed. Thus, the decision as to what % of his income should be spent on food, clothing, etc. must be that of the individual. Ideally, the farm worker should be paid as much as possible in cash, but this is not a situation that can be easily attained overnight, and is something which will have to be gradually phased in.

At present, cash earnings in the Hexriver range between R5 and R25 per week, while the average is somewhere between R8-R10 (I have not attempted to quantify the value of fringe and other benefits).

A system that is quickly expanding is that of "piece" work, which is of mutual benefit to both farmer and worker. Most seasonal labour is paid on this system and earnings of R40 per week can be attained on this basis.

Ciskei move to take over SAP *5/12 6/1/77*

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Ciskei is involved in full scale negotiations to take over all police stations in the homeland. This was revealed yesterday by sources close to the Government, who said there would be a special sitting of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly next month to discuss the matter. Initial revelations of the

Government's intention were made by Chief A. Mqalo, Minister of Justice, at a police award ceremony at Zwelitsha near here on December 11.

The source revealed the Ciskei Government wanted transfer of police to the homeland's administration because of dissatisfaction with the SAP. — DDR.

staff any holidays at to do so, but then ereof.

ried-housing and their and cons.

riarchal a way. While this being so, the

HOMELANDS — CISKEI — GENERAL

JAN '77

NOV, '77

Hansard vol 22 28/1/77

Ciskei: Township at Glenmore

*4. Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

Whether the Ciskeian Cabinet informed his Department of its decision in regard to the establishment of a township at Glenmore and its eventual transfer to the Ciskei; if so, what was the decision.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU AFFAIRS:

This matter is still the subject of negotiations with the Ciskeian Government.

*5. Mr. G. H. WADDELL—Withdrawn.

105

Emigrants to the Ciskei

189. Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

105

- (1) Whether any Bantu emigrated from the Herschel and Glen Grey districts to the Ciskei during 1976; if so, how many (a) before and (b) after 26 October 1976;
- (2) whether his Department gave any assistance to these people; if so, what assistance;
- (3) (a) in what areas of the Ciskei were they resettled and (b) how many in each area.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) Yes.
 - (a) Approximately 1 665 families.
 - (b) Approximately 900 families.

Irrespective of the above figures the Department of Bantu Administration and Development transported 1 364 families before 26 October 1976 and 1 471 families after 26 October 1976 to the Ciskei.

- (2) Yes. The families that were moved by the Department of Bantu Administration and Development were provided with tents and rations of mealie meal, milk and soup powder. This assistance was also extended to needy families among those who moved of their own accord and who came to my Department's notice. In addition the Ciskei Government arranged medical aid while schools are being built and toilet facilities provided. Water supplies are being seen to in order to ensure a potable supply. Food supplies have been augmented by the provision of potatoes, further milk powder supplies and vitamin tablets.

Arrangements are also being made for funds to provide rations for needy families.

Angel of Thornhill told to leave

Sun Express 27/2/77

SUN EXPRESS

27/2/77

105

By JEAN FAIRBAIRN

THE Angel of Thornhill, Dr Barbara Seidler, has been told to leave her post as the only doctor serving 30 000 refugees in the Ciskeian camp after describing the situation there as "desperate".

But she has refused to leave because of the situation and because she claims there is confusion over who has instructed her to leave.

Dr H. J. S. Coldham, secretary of the Ciskei Department of Health, confirmed yesterday she had been told to return to Mdantsane Hospital in East London.

He said she had been asked to leave by the Ciskeian Government for two reasons:

"Firstly, we believe she needs a holiday. She has been working 24 hours a day for seven days a week since the beginning of January, and we fear she may be near breaking point.

"Secondly, the situation in the camp has improved so much we feel her services are no longer necessary," he said.

In a telephone interview from East London yesterday, Dr Seidler dismissed these reasons as absolute nonsense.

"I was dismissed because I had made statements about Thornhill to the Press and for no other reason," she said.

"On Thursday I was approached by a member of the Ciskei Health Department and told to leave because the Ciskeian Government had reputedly been embarrassed by my Press statements."

She said she went to King William's Town immediately to speak to Mr Lennox Sebe, Chief Minister of the Ciskei.

"I saw him early yesterday and he denied knowing anything about it."

The Chief Minister gave her all his support and permission to return to



• Dr Barbara Seidler ...
Angel of Thornhill

Thornhill. He had also given her permission to speak to the Press, she said.

"Who is the Ciskeian Government; the White secretaries of the Black ministers?" she asked.

"Undoubtedly I have embarrassed the White secretaries.

"Repeated impassioned pleas both in person on my visits to King William's Town and by telephone have been repeatedly misrepresented in the Press.

"Repeatedly the situation at Thornhill has been whitewashed. More than a month ago it was reported that departmental officials were keeping in close touch with the team in the field. I should like to know how and when," she said.

Dr Seidler said she would not be replaced by a doctor when she left, but by a nursing sister.

"I was shocked to hear that. A doctor is essential at the camp and will become even more so as winter approaches.

"Although the problem at present is one of community health — organisation, administration, food, and so on — a medical doctor is essential for treating patients.

"The death rate in the camp is increasing again, and I fear when winter comes it will reach terrifying proportions."

AP Wirephoto

~~97/2/77~~

Death threat nurse moves

EAST LONDON — A death notice threatening the life of one of the nursing sisters at Thornhill refugee settlement camp has been handed to Dr. Barbara Seidler, the lone doctor fighting to combat the malnutrition tragedy.

Sister D. Somnisa, who arrived at Thornhill with the first 24-sister nursing team in January, was threatened with death in the note after refugees suspected her of collaborating with a Herschel Transkeian to spread anti-Ciskei propaganda in the area.

The death threat which was addressed to Dr Seidler, reads: "We are giving a final notice to your political nurse staying on the church premises.

"She and her boyfriend, Mcece Dlangamandla, a Herschel Transkeian who regularly comes overnight from Herschel preaches politics criticising us for coming to Thornhill," the notice declared.

It was also stated in the death threat that Dr Seidler remove the nurse

from the refugee camp as the refugees "only entertain true and voluntary nurses who are prepared to serve at Thornhill".

Commenting on the incident, Dr Seidler said when she first received the death notice she reported the matter to the police in Queenstown.

She said Security Police then arrived at the camp and questioned Sister Somnisa over the allegations contained in the notice.

"They sorted out the matter, and after I had reported the incident to the Ciskei Department of Health, it was decided to remove her from the area," she said.

Dr Seidler said Sister Somnisa had been living with another member of the team, Sister Bujana, in quarters at the Methodist Church near the medical clinic at Thornhill.

"It was felt no chances could be taken and I was advised to get her out of here immediately' before any incident was sparked off," Dr Seidler said.

She could not confirm,



DR SEIDLER... I'm not a politician.

nor deny the allegations but said the matter was still being investigated by the Security Police.

"As far as I know, Sister Somnisa has been transferred to another Ciskei Hospital," she said.

The death notice ended with the wording: "Her life is at stake after so many days. We know the number of days."

Sister Somnisa and Mr Dlangamandla could not be contacted yesterday for comment. — DDR

Seidler back at Thornhill

EAST LONDON — Dr Barbara Seidler will be back at Thornhill today. She was reinstated at the weekend by the Ciskei Minister, Mr Sebe, after being ordered out of the refugee camp near Queenstown by her white superiors.

Dr Seidler, the only doctor rendering assistance and treatment to over 30 000 refugees from the Glen Grey and Herschel

districts of Transkei, will again take up her battle to combat malnutrition in the area.

Dr Seidler said nothing save a directive from Pretoria or from the Ciskei Minister of Health, Mr L. Sityo, or Mr Sebe, would stop her from performing her medical duties there.

She was ordered to leave Thornhill by the white secretary of the Ciskei Department of Health, Dr J. Kloppers, because the Ciskei Government had been "acutely embarrassed" by statements she had made to the press over Thornhill.

Only the intervention of Mr Sebe resulted in her being able to return to the camp today.

Questioned on her plans after the dramatic turn of events last week, Dr Seidler said: "I will start to reorganise the nursing team and complete the immunisation programme."

"There is a desperate urgency that we recruit and train new staff who

will ultimately be able to take over when the crisis is overcome," she said.

Dr Seidler confirmed a new 24-sister nursing team would be arriving at Thornhill on March 25.

However, she expressed concern at her treatment by officials.

"My only concern is medicine. I am a doctor whose priority is to aid the sick. I am not, and do not wish to be made into some political figure."

"People like me are needed as a bridge-builder by South Africa if the country is to stabilise the black-white position," she said.

Dr Seidler said her reason for coming to South Africa from London was that she felt her services could be put to use for the underprivileged.

"I answered an advertisement of the Lutheran Medical Foundation in Britain for doctors to serve the black people in the homelands.

"That is why I came to South Africa, to work as a doctor and nothing else."

she said.

Commenting on the crisis at Thornhill, Dr Seidler said: "In addition to the newspaper reports of 109 counted graves of people who had died from malnutrition, the death toll has not stopped."

Dr Seidler said since January this year she personally had recorded 60 funerals at Thornhill of people who had died because of lack of food and adequate hygienic facilities.

She said the deaths were made up of 44 children and 16 adults.

When I left Thornhill last week I was informed of another seven deaths, but I don't know what the position is since I have been away," she said.

Meanwhile, Dr Seidler is faced with another bureaucratic bungling problem.

She said an official of the Ciskei Department of Health had informed the Red Cross in Johannesburg that she did not require any food con-

tributions from them.

She said she had been informed by the Red Cross that a person who identified himself as being an official for Ciskei's Health Department had told them food was not a priority.

Dr Seidler said she did not know who the person was who could have "uttered such an outrageous statement attributable to her."

"I need food, I am crying out for food and statements to the contrary are not going to aid these destitute people."

"What will happen to these people when winter sets in? It is just no good allowing a disaster to break out, it is bad enough as it is."

"We need food and we need it now. The refugees who have now been given compensatory money for the houses and dwellings they left in Glen Grey and Herschel are using it to buy food," she said.

"This money will not last forever, and then what will happen?" Dr Seidler said. — DDR.

28/2/77 AD
Daisy D&P
28/2/77

105

105

Sebe *Cape Times* rejects *1/3/77* Thornhill reports



Mr. Sebe

Own Correspondent

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN. — The Ciskei Chief Minister, Chief L.L. Sebe, has expressed "shock and dismay" at reports of "certain statements attributed to Dr B. Seidler" in Sunday newspapers at the weekend.

The reports alleged that Dr Seidler, the only doctor at the Thornhill refugee camp near Queenstown, had been ordered to leave Thornhill by the Ciskei Department of Health's Assistant Secretary, Dr J. Klopper.

The reports further alleged Dr Seidler's marching orders had been given without the knowledge of the Ciskei Cabinet and that Chief Sebe personally intervened on Dr Seidler's behalf.

Commenting on the reports, Chief Sebe said in a statement here yesterday: "I categorically deny that this is the case."

He said: "The Assistant Secretary for Health was sent on my instructions to see Dr Seidler at Thornhill and to instruct her to report back to Mdantsane and take leave."

Chief Sebe said this was done because Dr Seidler had herself stated she had been under tremendous pressure and strain.

"It appeared humanitarian in the circumstances to more or less force her to take leave as she appeared to be unwilling to go off voluntarily."

THORNHILL REPORTS DENIED BY CHIEF SEBE

Mercury Correspondent

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Ciskei Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe, has expressed "shock and dismay" at reports of "certain statements attributed to Dr. B. Seidler" in Sunday newspapers this weekend.

She approached the minister and spoke to him about her removal from Thornhill. The minister told her to report at his office yesterday for talks with him and his secretary.

Chief Sebe added: "I believe Dr. Seidler has stated she had my backing in so far as her previous Press statements were concerned.

"I categorically deny that she was authorised in any way to make any statements to the Press or the public.

"It has never been the prerogative of junior officers to issue Press statements and I would never have sanctioned such a procedure."

Chief Sebe has invited the Press to meet the Ministers of Interior and Health, Chief L. Magoma and Mr. Siyo, at Thornhill on Thursday.

The reports alleged Dr. Seidler, the only doctor at the Thornhill refugee camp near Queenstown, had been ordered to leave Thornhill by the Ciskei Department of Health's Assistant Secretary, Dr. J. Klopper.

The reports also claim Dr. Seidler's marching orders had been given without the knowledge of the Ciskei Cabinet and that Chief Sebe personally intervened on Dr. Seidler's behalf.

Commenting on the reports, Chief Sebe said in a statement here yesterday: "I categorically deny that this is the case."

He also denied Dr. Seidler's allegation that departmental secretaries were running the affairs of the Ciskei without sanction and against the wishes of the Cabinet.

He said: The assistant Secretary for Health was sent on my instructions to see Dr. Seidler at Thornhill and to instruct her to report back to Mdantsane and take leave."

Chief Sebe said this was done because Dr. Seidler had herself stated she had been under tremendous pressure and strain.

"It appeared humanitarian in the circumstances to more or less force her to take leave as she appeared to be unwilling to go off voluntarily."

Chief Sebe further revealed he met Dr. Seidler at his office on Saturday to discuss the matter.

"I reassured her that she was being withdrawn from Thornhill in her own interests and as she appeared to be dissatisfied with this, I told her she should observe the correct channels of communication by approaching her minister through the secretary of her department."

Chief Sebe said he told Dr. Seidler the Minister of Health, Mr. L. F. Siyo, was not available then and would only arrive at the airport at 5 p.m.

He said when he went to the airport later that day to meet the minister, Dr. Seidler was also at the airport.

105

Houses in Ciskei for R450?

2/9/76

PORT ELIZABETH — A practical and economical house which could provide accommodation for a medium-sized Ciskeian family at a cost of R450 has been developed here, according to the secretary of the Ciskei Department of the Interior, Mr J. P. Marais.

He said yesterday the house had been designed and built at his request by a firm at Keiskammahoek and had been approved by the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, and members of his Cabinet. They had expressed the feeling that it had the potential to become the national house in the territory.

Basically the house consisted of a three-room do-it-yourself unit which could be delivered to a site and erected by two people in a day. Components were standardised and additional rooms could be added at a cost of R150 each.

Mr Marais said the house could possibly solve the housing problems in the Thornhill and other settlement areas in the Ciskei. Several were already in use in some camps. — SAPA.

21 21 21

105

Thornhill may soon have ¹⁰³60 000

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — More than 43 000 people are now crowded in Thornhill refugee camp, according to official estimates, and with a new influx expected soon the number could soar to well over 60 000 by winter.

This official estimate

was given at a Press conference called, yesterday by the Ciskei Government at Thornhill to refute recent statements made by the camp physician, Dr Barbara Seidler.

Dr Seidler, who has been recalled from Thornhill, said that conditions were approaching chaos at

the camp and if large-scale national or international help was not given soon, thousands could die during the coming winter.

However, despite official denials, no factual evidence to refute anything Dr Seidler had said was shown reporters.

At the Press conference the Minister of Interior,

Mr L F Siyo, said he could not deny Dr Seidler's claim that more than 50 people, mostly babies, had died in January and early February.

"In Ndantsane (a township near East London) with a population of about 200 000, it's nearly the same."

Site chosen for town at Thornhill

19/3/77
AD

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN

A town is to be established for Thornhill's 43 000 refugees.

This was revealed yesterday by the Ciskei Minister of Interior, Chief L. Maqoma, who said a team of consultants was busy with surveys of the camp and would report to the Ciskei Government when all the soil tests had been completed.

The refugees' choice of the site of the town is south of Thornhill towards the Swartkei.

Chief Maqoma said the town would cater for those refugees who wanted to stay in an urban area, while those who wanted to retain their rural links would follow their chiefs.

"We want to determine which land could be used as residential areas and which could be used as agricultural areas before the people are resettled permanently," he said.

When the consultants had submitted their report, the Ciskei Government would take the matter up with the Department of Bantu Administration who would work on plans.

When the resettlement is completed, apart from the town, there will be three areas where Chief Bebeza, Chief Malefane and Chief Hinana will have jurisdiction.

Meanwhile, a new official from the Department of Bantu Administration will arrive at

Thornhill, to look after affairs between the refugees and the white farmers in the area.

Chief Maqoma said the officer, Mr J. J. Burger, was seconded to the Ciskei Government at their request.

He said: "Mr Burger will maintain peace between the farmers and the resettled community and will do general liaison work at the resettlement for our Government."

Asked why the Ciskei had appealed to Pretoria for such a man, Chief Maqoma said: "We wanted somebody who could be trusted by all concerned and who was legally inclined to arbitrate in disputes between the white farmers and the resettled community."

Mr Burger is going to head the co-ordinating committee of three white farmers and the three chiefs at Thornhill.

Chief Maqoma said there were still refugees leaving the Transkei areas of Herschel and Glen Grey to resettle in the Ciskei.

The Border Regional Council of the Progressive Reform Party has also expressed concern at the conditions at Thornhill.

At its latest meeting, the council passed a resolution urging an investigation by a qualified senior member of the party so that recommendations could be made to improve conditions at the resettlement camp.

105

Pavet-Bushby Park/Thornhill areas

(472) Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

- (1) How many (a) families and (b) persons have to date entered the (i) Pavet-Bushby Park and (ii) Thornhill areas from the Transkei;
- (2) what amount has been made available for the supply of rations to needy families in these areas;
- (3) whether any employment opportunities are available in these areas; if so, (a) what opportunities and (b) how many workers can be absorbed in each area.

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- (1) (a) (i) 1 800.
(ii) 3 600.
(b) (i) 12 600.
(ii) 25 300.
- (2) An amount of R16 132,00 has been provided for rations by the Department of Bantu Administration and Development. As far as the contributions made by the Ciskei are concerned, I had to approach the Ciskei Government for the required information, but they inform me that they do not wish to furnish such information.

(3) (a) and (b)

These rural settlement areas are similar to those from which the people concerned came and where all of them were also not employed while the breadwinners, in many cases, worked elsewhere and left their dependents in the area. No special provision has as yet been made for employment opportunities. The people who want to work, are normally assisted through the Labour Bureaux to be employed.

Health minister hits out at doctor's camp death rate claims

Tribune Reporter

THE DEATH rate at Thornhill camp, where a doctor has warned that thousands may die after the onset of winter, compared favourably with the deaths recorded in other areas of the Ciskei.

This claim was made this week by the homeland's Minister of Health, Mr L. F. Siyo, during a Press conference at the camp where an estimated 43 000 refugees from the Transkei have settled in the past five months.

In that period 180 people are known to have died — despite an intensive immunisation campaign against a variety of diseases by Ciskei government health team.

According to Dr Barbara Seidler, who has been abruptly transferred from the camp and ordered to take a rest, most recent deaths were of children from malnutrition.

She said the total number of deaths could well be higher as it was probable that many burials went unrecorded.

But Mr Siyo said he didn't think the number of deaths at Thornhill was shocking.

"If you go to other places (in the Ciskei) you will find it compares favourably with them," he said.

An undertaker by trade, Mr Siyo said the number of deaths at Mdañtsane township on the outskirts of East London was almost the same.

Mr Siyo claimed Dr Seidler had spoken to the Press without permission.

Nor was her account factual. As an official of the Ciskei government she had no right to make statements.

Dr Seidler has claimed she twice saw the Chief Minister of the homeland, Chief Lennox Sebe, and persuaded him to support her viewpoint.

She again saw Chief Sebe last Saturday after she had been ordered by the homeland's Department of Health to leave Thornhill immediately and take a holiday.

Chief Sebe was interviewed by the Sunday Tribune shortly after they met and he confirmed that it had been agreed she could return to Thornhill.

At this week's Press conference the Minister of the Interior, Chief Maqoma, said: "The actions of Dr Seidler are quite queer to me. Quite queer."

Asked whether he was saying that Dr Seidler was not replaced because of physical exhaustion — the official reason given for her transfer — Chief Maqoma said he was merely describing her actions after she had been instructed to leave.

Asked whether he didn't believe that Dr Seidler, by her concern for the people of Thornhill, had not managed to get things done more quickly than might otherwise have been the case, Mr Siyo conceded that this was true.

"I must admit that she has done it," he said.

April 30 may be new deadline for Thornhill settlers

QUEENSTOWN — April 30 could be the deadline after which no new refugees from Transkei will be allowed into the Thornhill settlement camp near here.

Addressing senior black leaders at Thornhill yesterday, the Commissioner-General of the Ciskei, Mr J. J. Engelbrecht, said it was hoped that April 30 would be the deadline for new settlers.

"By this time we hope to have permanent homes for most — or many — of those now settled temporarily at Thornhill.

He told the meeting the Ciskei Government had a comprehensive list of all new arrivals to the camp and knew just how many were land owners, stock owners and property owners.

"It will be this list which will determine the ultimate absorption of people into the Ciskei."

Mr Engelbrecht said in the Ciskei Government's overall resettlement plan, there was enough place for all the former Transkei residents, not

only for housing, but with arable land for crops and extensive grazing camps.

The commissioner-general toured the camp with the newly-formed Co-ordinated Resettlement Committee and he is the chairman of the committee.

Mr Engelbrecht warned about the coming winter and said it could be rigorous for those who could not or would not be moved to permanent quarters. He said the many head of cattle brought over from Transkei were now on grazing veld at Thornhill, but Mr Engelbrecht feared a cold winter could result in extensive stock deaths.

"So my sincere advice to you is for wealthy stockholders to consider seriously the benefit of selling off livestock now before death from cold claims lives.

"Later you can buy back new cattle," he told the group.

Mr Engelbrecht issued a warning to the newly-resettled refugees that there could be no question of compensation after "later uprooting and permanent resettlement".

Turning to the problem of dissident chiefs, both in Transkei and at Thornhill, Mr Engelbrecht said the three chiefs in the refugee camp, Chiefs Malefane, Hinana and Bebeza were the only people who had controlled the people when still in Transkei.

Because other dissident chiefs had remained in Transkei it would take time before all Glen Grey and Herschel people could transfer their allegiance to the three chiefs at the camp.

Mr Engelbrecht revealed that many Ciskeians were still to cross over from their former lands in

Transkei. He asked for the co-operation of senior blacks and the chiefs to "prevent overcrowding at all costs".

Later, the black leaders and Mr Engelbrecht's committee toured Thornhill to establish public works needed now, and priorities needed for the cold months to come.

Those who made up the commissioner-general's inspection committee included: the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner for the Eastern Cape, Mr T. Gafney, two Deputy Secretaries of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr H. Uys and Mr S. Maree, and the Ciskeian Secretary for Works, Mr G. Schnettler.

Also inspecting the 43 000 refugee camp were the Ciskei's Assistant Secretary for Health, Dr J. Klopper, and the Secretary for Agriculture, Mr A. Versveld. — DDR

105

DO 19/2/77

Majority rule not so glamorous says Sebe

JOHANNESBURG — Majority rule is more glamorous in conception than reality, Chief Lennox Sebe, Chief Minister of the Ciskei, said last night before leaving for the United States.

He is to address the Michigan Economic Club on investment in the homelands and has fixed arrangements to see Pres Carter and the American Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr. Andrew Young.

After protesting against

proposals for an American boycott of investment in South Africa, Chief Sebe was asked where he stood on majority rule in South Africa.

Both Pres Carter and Mr Young have publicly committed themselves to peaceful transition to majority rule in Southern Africa.

"The milestone of majority rule is exciting when it is mentioned, but when you analyse it practically, you never get majority rule," Chief Sebe said.

"It is not as glamorous as it seems. It is a long-term policy. A homeland leader has the difficult task of having both a long-term programme and having to feed his people. It is very difficult to hit the balance."

"I am concerned right now with a meal a day for every person," he said.

Shortly before the press conference in a VIP room at Jan Smuts Airport, reporters were frisked for weapons and explosives.

— DDC.

~~105~~
105

Seidler may go back to Thornhill

EAST LONDON — Dr Barbara Seidler, the lone woman doctor who has newspaper headlines for her work at Thornhill's 43 000 refugee camp, may be returning to the area.

It was reported in a weekend newspaper that Dr Seidler had officially been notified by Pretoria's State Health Department that she was to assume new duties in Port Elizabeth and would not be returning to Thornhill.

The director of personal health services in Pretoria, Dr J. Roux, was also reported as confirming the transfer.

However it was learnt yesterday that Dr Seidler has been offered a post at the Frontier Provincial Hospital in Queenstown and may return to the Thornhill area.

It was also learnt Dr Seidler had to fly to Port Elizabeth at her own expense to "fill out leave application forms" while the State Health Department in Port Elizabeth and Pretoria consider her prospective new post.

Dr Seidler was seen at the East London Airport awaiting an airways flight to Port Elizabeth.

When questioned on whether she would be taking up an appointment at the Frontier Hospital instead of in Port Elizabeth as arranged, she said: "I have to report to Port Elizabeth, but am not issuing any statements."

And Dr R. Schaeffer, medical superintendent of the Queenstown hospital, also said he did not wish to comment at this stage on the possible transfer.



DR BARBARA SEIDLER

It has also been reported that Dr J. Coldham, Secretary of Health and Welfare in the Ciskei Government, is to terminate her services at the end of May.

Dr. Coldham, who was formerly requested by the Ciskei Government to set up and co-ordinate the Department of Health in King William's Town, will take up a new position with the State Health Department in East London.

It has been suggested that the present assistant Secretary for Health, Dr J. Klopper, will take over as new secretary. — DDR

'House full' at Thornhill soon

RDM
22/3/77

Own Correspondent
QUEENSTOWN. — April 30 could be the deadline after which no new refugees from Transkei will be allowed into the Thornhill settlement camp near Queenstown.
Addressing Black leaders at Thornhill, the Commissioner-general of the Ciskei, Mr J. J. Engelbrecht said that by April 30 they hoped to have permanent homes for most — or many — of the people now temporarily living at Thornhill.

He said the Ciskei Government had a comprehensive list of all new arrivals to the camp and knew how many owned land, stock and property. He said the list would determine the settling of people in the Ciskei.

Mr Engelbrecht said the Ciskei Government's overall resettlement plan had place for housing, arable land and extensive grazing camps for all the former Transkei citizens.
The Commissioner-general toured the camp with

the newly-formed coordinated resettlement committee. He is the chairman of the committee.

Mr Engelbrecht warned that the coming winter could be difficult for those not in permanent quarters. Cattle brought from Transkei were now on grazingveld at Thornhill, but Mr Engelbrecht feared a cold winter could result in extensive stock deaths.

He advised wealthy stock-owners to consider selling livestock now before the cold claimed lives.

Mr Engelbrecht warned the refugees that there would be no compensation after "later uprooting and permanent resettlement" camp.

Turning to the problem of dissident chiefs in Transkei and at Thornhill, Mr Engelbrecht said the three chiefs in the refugee camp, Chiefs Malefane, Hinana and Bebeza were the only people who had controlled the people when still in Transkei.

Because other dissident chiefs had remained in Transkei it would take

time before all Glen Grey and Herschel people could transfer their allegiance to the three chiefs at the camp.

Mr Engelbrecht said many Ciskeians had still to cross over from their former lands in Transkei.

● Plans to double the size and scope of the present Thornhill clinic were revealed by Mr Engelbrecht during his tour of inspection. The old Thornhill farmhouse is to be rebuilt and enlarged into a small-sized field hospital.

105

Sebe to meet Carter, Young ^{21/3/77}

EAST LONDON — The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief L. L. Sebe, is to meet Pres Carter and his Ambassador to the UN, Sen Andrew Young, for talks.

Mr Sebe, who has just completed an extensive 14-day tour of Hong Kong, Japan and the Republic of China, said at the East London Airport yesterday he would be leaving for Washington on April 18.

Mr Sebe said he had been invited as a speaker to the "Economic Club" in Washington, an organisation motivated towards the development of African countries.

Mr Sebe said he would be meeting Pres Carter and Sen Young to discuss the future of the Ciskei and to establish how the United States viewed the South African situation.

"I will also be meeting very influential black militant leaders," he said.

Mr Sebe declined to say how long his Washington visit would last.

The Chief Minister also revealed that a prominent agricultural expert from the Republic of China would be arriving in South Africa to investigate the economic potential of the Ciskei.

"Mr Mathew Momuo will arrive in King William's Town as an official guest of the Ciskei Government.

Mr Momuo, a trade adviser for the government of the Republic of China, will return to his country to report on the Ciskei's development.

He is to spend a week in the Ciskei visiting the industrially planned growth points. — DDR

Rhodes to help Thornhill

2/1/77
AD

GRAHAMSTOWN Rhodes students have started a "Thornhill Action Committee" in sympathy with the malnourished refugees from Glen Grey and Herschel now at Thornhill.

Guy Berger, a journalism student and member of Radsoc, said at a meeting of the student association "they were now doing their utmost to raise funds and awareness".

The aims of the campaign are to help with immediate relief, to make others aware of the settlement camps, to aim at preventing disease outbreaks and to establish what kind of action could aid the people.

The head of Rhodes Politics Department, Nancy Charton, told the body: "Politicising will not help, we are not here to hassle the Government."

"We are here to emphasise we cannot do a lot but we want to help," she said.

The campaigners have now aimed at drawing attention on campus to

Thornhill through display boards, pamphlets and posters, along with involving other societies at the university.

Ignorance of Thornhill was revealed when one student, seeing a Thornhill poster, asked: "Is it a new band coming here?"

"Thornhill is only 50 km away from here" is a poster that received the comment: "Will anyone sponsor me to run the distance?"

Another student said he thought the athletic club had put up the poster.

"It's a race, you know," he said. Other suggestions for the awareness campaign are to invite guest speakers to inform the students, to get signatures for an official Rhodes University petition and to contact Members of Parliament.

The campaign is also planning for a group of students to go to Thornhill in the June vacation to give aid to the refugees.

Public meetings, to collect food, blankets and clothing, are soon to be staged by the committee.

- DDC

Ciskei leader has been 'assured'

DURBAN — Some world powers had given the assurance that they would recognise an independent Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, Chief Minister of the Ciskei, said today.

At Louis Botha Airport, Chief Sebe said that although he had been given this assurance, the Ciskei had not yet decided to opt for independence. Chief Sebe declined to name the countries which had given him the assurances.

It was not the politicians who decided whether to recognise independent countries — it was "big business," he said. "Big business wants to protect its investment."

Referring to his announcement last week that he would be appointing a commission of inquiry to investigate the possible independence of the Ciskei, Chief Sebe said: "The outcome of the commission's investigation will be put to the people of the Ciskei in a referendum."

He had not yet decided on the people who would be on the commission.

Sebe: Halt mad march

105

DETROIT — The time had come to halt the "march of madness" in southern Africa, Mr. Lennox Sebe, Chief Minister of the Ciskei, told members of the Economics Club of South-West Michigan here.

"The political situation in southern Africa is rapidly deteriorating and the ill-advised and uninformed statements from various international personalities do little to improve matters," he said.

He attacked world reluctance to accept the independence of South African homelands and voiced concern over the "escalating military presence of the communist bear" in central and southern Africa.

"Do you discern any fundamental difference between our own aspirations and yours, or those of the Swazis, Basotho and Tswanas who have recognition?"

Conciliation

It was the "vilified Government of the Republic of South Africa" that was extending the hand of conciliation and opening a peaceful road to the restoration of the Ciskei's heritage and freedom, the Chief Minister said.

South Africa's efforts were being confronted by "the very champions of freedom — the United States Government — which at the United Nations disdained our struggle and national aspirations by raising the alternative absurdity of majority rule."

Mr. Sebe also warned against interference in southern Africa.

"I ask you to gain a deeper understanding in the relationship between White and Black South Africans and take heed that you do not lightly seek to interfere in this troublesome marriage for fear that both parties should turn on you."

He said: "It is well to remember that we have a common love for our richly endowed land. Black and White South Africans are complementary to each other and will stand together to protect their land against any aggressor."

(Sapa.)

Science courses

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
— The Ciskei Education Department in conjunction with the Research Unit for Educational Planning of the Orange Free State University will hold courses in physical science for 37 Ciskei science teachers.

The courses, which will concentrate on the problem areas in physical science, according to Ciskei Education Planner Mr. K. B. Tabata, will start on Monday at Mdantsane's Hlaziya In-Service Training Centre and continue until April 15.

Free State University will provide four lecturers for the courses while Mr. O. S. Bomela, Alice circuit inspector of schools and Miss K. Ngodwana, vice-principal at Zomhle, will give general assistance in the running of the courses. — DDR.

skills, and also
ing list of the
ch are much in
hool are shown

say which school subjects
basic skills which are use
demand in business. Can
in Box 8. Here is a
Your basic skills at work

TUT ELEVEN

an essay to answer these two questions.
about people of other cultures in South Africa? Please write
upbringing, your beliefs and relationships? How do you feel
and what are the special characteristics of your culture, your
Your culture is mentioned in Box 7. What is your culture

TUT TEN

different from your friends. Discuss it with others, please.
Then write five sentences about how you see yourself as being
yourself, how you see yourself as being similar to others.
See Box 7 on page 21. Please write five statements about
In which ways are you similar to and different from others?

TUT NINE

someone close to you and ask for comments.
Please write a fifty-word self-description. Discuss it with



105

Party revolt could force Chief Sebe out of power

THE LEADER of the Ciskei homeland, Chief Lennox Sebe, is toying with the idea of independence but faces a party revolt which could see him out of office before the end of the month.

It is almost certain that a motion of no confidence in his leadership will be moved when the Ciskei legislative assembly meets at Zwelitsha on April 21 and it is said he will be hard put to survive it.

According to sources at least one member of his cabinet and quite possibly more will vote against him. The "certainty" is the Ciskei's Minister of Health, Mr L. Siyo, who has been openly feuding with Chief Sebe for three months.

The ruling Ciskei National Independence Party has only a 10 vote majority in the assembly and the defection of six supporters would be enough to swing the scales against him.

It is impossible to pinpoint any single reason for the dissatisfaction with Chief Sebe's leadership which is now coming to the boil.

A few, like Mr Siyo, are in favour of amalgamation with the Transkei but this is an issue with support.

3/4/77
S.M. Tribune Reporter

Traditionally amalgamation has been plugged by whatever party or group is in opposition. Recently, however, the Ciskei's leader of the opposition, Chief Jo Mabandla, back-pedalled to the point where he declared himself against independence and hence, amalgamation.

However, Mr Siyo is known to have met at least twice, and in secret, with the Transkei's Deputy Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, and should he replace Chief Sebe as homeland leader the issue might catch alight again.

The primary cause of the unrest in the ruling party ranks is said to be Chief Sebe's tendency to make unilateral decisions without first consulting his cabinet.

It is said that when the districts of Herchel and Glen Grey were ceded to the Transkei the cabinet was only alerted after the decision had been made.

Similarly, in raising the question of independence, Chief Sebe is said to have once again spoken without his cabinet colleagues being told of his intentions.

Two weeks ago, on his return from a tour of the Far East, he proposed a Turnhalle type constitutional exercise for the Ciskei to determine whether or not it should accept independence.

And this week in the United States he told the Economic Club in Chicago: "We are well on the road to the ultimate re-establishment of the sovereign integrity of the former traditional homelands."

Drawing a parallel with US history he said: "We cherish the concept of our own independent Ciskei State ultimately to become part of a greater regional confederation of the United States of Southern Africa."

But while flirting with the idea of independence Chief Sebe has rejected outright a possible union with the Transkei. "That is a closed book," he has said.

This week the Transkei parliament clarified its own stand on the matter. If the Ciskei does not willingly merge with the Transkei, it would be annexed unilaterally, it resolved.

Anti-SA feelings are explosive says Sebe

4/14/77
AS

105

EAST LONDON — Anti-South African feelings in America were extremely explosive, the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, warned yesterday.

Speaking at a press conference on his return from the United States, Chief Sebe said politicians should know the Carter Government knew their business and that South Africa must change their policies towards blacks.

"It is no use for politicians to adopt an ostrich mentality. The climate is tense and the businessmen who expressed willingness to help in South Africa do not want to be identified," Chief Sebe said.

Chief Sebe said he had been given help in the field of agriculture and education. He was not prepared to say in what way.

"My fear is blacks would suffer because investments of all Americans would be withdrawn," he said.

"The American Am-

bassador to the United Nations, Mr Andrew Young, has said the firms in America would have to choose between investing in South Africa and Nigeria.

"In this rough and tumble my people will suffer and in the first retrenchment it would not be the whites, but my people who would be affected," Chief Sebe said.

"If the people have a house, are given good wages and not looked at by the colour of their skin, accommodation, a meal a day, then that is a strong army which outweighs the rands and cents in fighting communism."

"It is exactly four months since I last visited the US and I found the climate far more tense against South Africa, which means in spite of contacts I have established we stand a chance to lose the benefits because of the stubborn and aggressive attitude of the Carter combination," he said.

Chief Sebe said what was needed was more

money invested in education and accommodation and that all previous laws of separation be dumped into the dustbin and the sea.

"We may have billions of rands for defence, but unless my people see the removal of job reservation and discriminatory laws, South Africa will be a constant target for the world," Chief Sebe said.

On his arrival in Johannesburg, Chief Sebe said Mr Young was playing into the hands of communists by his harsh attitude towards South Africa.

Chief Sebe attacked Mr Young for his statement on Africa and particularly for his attempts to isolate South Africa.

Chief Sebe said influential black militants he had met in America were disappointed in Mr Young's performance. They felt his approach towards change in South Africa clashed with theirs.

"If his programme to stop investments is carried out, the militants feel the change which is needed will not materialise because America would lose its influence," he said. — DDR

105

Two restaurant workers freed

Staff Reporter

THE two Transkeian employees of the Benham Restaurant in Newlands who were arrested at the restaurant on Tuesday night for not having work permits, were released yesterday.

One of them, Mr Theo Mda, an assistant chef, was told he would be given a work permit within two weeks if he could get a letter from the restaurant saying he was the only qualified applicant for the job.

Miss Tina Lindhard, manageress of the restaurant, said yesterday she had already given Mr Mda the letter.

She said he was an experienced chef who had been arrested at some very good hotels for not having the necessary permission to work.

Yesterday Mr A Maclachlan, Chief Director of Bantu Administration in Cape Town, defended his board's night raids on City restaurants.

"This is obviously the only time to catch illegal employees who work at night," he said.

"My men come into restaurants quite openly through the front door and announce themselves to the person in charge who accompanies them during their search.

"They do not sneak in through back entrances."

Mr Maclachlan said the raids were made in response to complaints from unemployed Africans who had valid permits to work in Cape Town.

Squat in bushes

"In spite of influx control you have Africans streaming into Cape Town from Transkei and other places without work permits. They squat in the bushes without any expenses and take work right out of the hands of people with houses and families who qualify for work but cannot find it.

"The local Africans know who are illegally employed. Word soon gets around and they report the illegal workers to us. It is our responsibility to look after our own people."

Miss Lindhard said she agreed that local Africans should be given preference for unskilled work.

"But are they skilled in French cuisine?" she asked.

CHARLES NOAKULA sets the scene for Friday's big debate in the CLA

New chapter begins in Ciskei politics

20/4/77
20/4/77



MR SEBE

It is almost certain when Chief Justice Mabandla, Leader of the Opposition in the Ciskei Legislative Assembly, moves his traditional vote of no-confidence in Chief Minister Lennox Sebe's Government at the beginning of the session this Friday, a new chapter will be written in the history of homeland politics.

It is anticipated by students of the political set-up in the Ciskei that influential Government members in the Assembly will cast their votes with the Opposition, perhaps

giving it a majority over the ruling party.

Mr L. F. Siyo, Minister of Health, Mr W. S. Bashe, chairman of the CLA, Mr A. Z. Lamani, Government Chief Whip and his deputy, Mr M. T. Sam, had a vote of no-confidence passed against them at the recent party congress at Uitenhage. As such, they will have nothing to lose if they vote against the government.

Similarly, they have nothing to gain by casting their lot with the government, as they will not be renominated by their constituencies as

candidates for the forthcoming general election. It is not known, however, how much support they can draw away from the government.

Mr Sebe could have long axed Mr Siyo from his cabinet, but has been reluctant to do so because he was not in a position to determine how much support in the party Mr Siyo had. Congress, however, has shown how minimal Mr Siyo's support is, while congress passed a vote of full confidence in the Chief Minister. Mr Sebe, therefore, can sack all four from the party

without fear of a party revolt.

If only the four members vote with the opposition, the ruling party will still have a majority of about five including the three chiefs from Thornhill, who will take their seats for the first time in the Assembly since the excision from the Ciskei of Glen Grey and Herschel late in 1975. The ruling party must have been certain of their majority in the Assembly when they so ruthlessly moved the vote of no-confidence — without a dissenting vote — against the four members.

But, what would happen if the opposition successfully moved a vote of no-confidence in the government?

Not much. To start with, the whole issue would have to be submitted to the voters' arbitration in a general election, which Mr Sebe would win with massive support from masses who believe the Chief Minister's opponents are green-eyed monsters. Mr Siyo has suffered because of this belief.

Maybe the opposition would improve their position but would not com-

mand enough support to form the government.

Voting under the homelands pattern is not influenced by current political issues but by politics of convenience best played by those already in power. That is why no opposition party has yet been successful in ousting the government.

However, whatever course political manoeuvres take, the CLA session will produce a lot of surprises and enough sparks to make it the most talked about session in this homeland for a long time.



MR SIYO

20/4/77 DAILY DISP 20/4/77 (105)

Seidler fears violence at Thornhill in winter

EAST LONDON. — The people of Thornhill feared that with the coming of winter and with their compensation money running out, cold and hunger will drive the inhabitants of this resettlement area to violence.

This is the opinion of Dr Barbara Seidler who was forced to resign from her post at Thornhill last month, but who has just returned from a visit to the area.

"The people there know and trust me and they told me they fear for their future and the fighting which could break out."

Dr Seidler said the situation since she left Thornhill had deteriorated.

"The staff they have there just cannot cope. A doctor serves the area once a week. There are two sisters, two staff nurses, but there is no social worker, no health educator, no family planning educator."

"When I was there, we saw between 200 and 300 patients a day, now how can the present staff cope with that sort of problem? And to send a doctor there once a week is highly unsatisfactory. There should at least be a fulltime doctor for Thornhill and the surrounding farms."

Dr Seidler said the lack of administration was an urgent problem, although there had been some improvement.

There is an administrator there, Mr J. J. Burger, and he is working at registering pensioners and contract workers, but his office is besieged with people trying to get their papers sorted out. Things are moving, but it will take ages to get the problem sorted out and there is just not the time.

Dr Seidler said the Thornhill situation was worse than Dimbaza ever was, chiefly because there were far more people at Thornhill.

"When you have a density of about 40,000 people



DR SEIDLER

in overcrowded conditions, then this creates a tremendous health hazard."

She said eight farms had been bought, but the whole population had been resettled on two farms.

"One of the three chiefs has been told he will stay on at Thornhill, but the other two have been told not to build permanent homes. But they are building a permanent school in this area, one of

three, and the people suspect now that they will not move as they were told and they are becoming very suspicious."

Dr Seidler said the distribution of food was a major problem. Before she had left Thornhill, a large quantity of sugar was delivered. This sugar was still in store.

"At that stage, there were 10 bags of mielie meal left in the store, five were distributed, but as far as I can make out, the other five are still in storage."

The three soup kitchens were working comparatively well, Dr Seidler said, and there was enough food to last the winter, according to Kupugani which had set up the kitchens, but more soup kitchens were urgently needed because of the distances.

Dr Seidler said she was most concerned with the children of 10 to 14 years of age.

"These schoolchildren are the worst hit and are the biggest sufferers of malnutrition. The children under five compare favourably with those in Mdantsane and other homeland areas," she said. — DDR.

HOW CAN YOUR EDUCATION HELP YOU TO GET A GOOD JOB

Box 7 How am I similar to others of and how am I different?

TOPIC BOXES

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT YOURSELF?

WHAT JOBS ARE THERE?

CHOOSING MY FIRST JOB

TO FIND THE BEST KIND OF WORK FOR MYSELF?

CHAPTER TWO -- WHAT DO I NEED TO KNOW

Homeland citizens for posts

21/4/77
Star

(105)

Political Correspondent

ZWELITSHA — The Government has laid down the policy that it will not fill a vacant post in a homeland with a seconded white official unless the homeland authority has established beyond doubt that no citizen of its own is available for the appointment.

The new policy was disclosed today by the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr. Smit, when he officially opened the fifth ordinary session of the second Ciskeian Legislative Assembly in Zwelitsha.

Referring to legislation now before Parliament which will enable the homelands to reach the status of internationally autonomous countries with full control over their internal administration, he said the Government would continue as far as possible to provide the necessary qualified personnel to help man departments taken over by the homelands.

But the Government did not have unlimited resources of manpower to make available, and the Ciskei should give special attention to filling additional senior posts with Ciskeian citizens, even if this meant recruiting suitable candidates from outside its Government service.

This would not mean that the white officials would be summarily withdrawn, but Ciskei citizens must become more actively involved in the administration of the homelands, Mr. Smit said.

The Ciskei Government should therefore review the whole position of its government service in the light of what he had said.

A Bill providing for the control of road traffic in the Ciskei will be introduced during the session.

It will provide for a staggered system for renewing vehicle licences and for the establishment of a motor licensing bureau where particulars of all motor vehicles licensed in the Ciskei would be programmed on a computer.

STAR 21/4/77

31

Fears of violence dismissed

DALEY J1210
23/4/77

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
— The former Ciskei Minister of Roads and Works and one time Acting Chief Minister, Mr J. N. Mkrola, has dismissed as "hogwash" allegations of fears of violence at Thornhill during winter.

The allegations were made by a former resident doctor at the resettlement area, Dr B. Seidler.

Dr Seidler said people at Thornhill feared eruption of violence which would be influenced by cold and hunger during winter, as their compensation money was running out.

Mr Mkrola accused Dr Seidler of deliberately trying to confuse the issue "in the hope of inciting the people to revolt."

He said he would appeal to the Ciskei Government and the Department of Health to prohibit Dr Seidler from entering Thornhill.

He also said it was not true to suggest conditions at Thornhill had deteriorated since Dr Seidler left.

Mr Mkrola said the South African and Ciskei Governments would supply residents at the resettlement camp with blankets and warm clothing during winter.

"The two Governments are handling the matter and Dr Seidler has nothing to do with it." — DDR

105

Siyo to stay in Cabinet?

DAILY DRIP
23/4/77

105

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
— Ciskei National Independence Party members close to the party parliamentary caucus were certain yesterday that the Chief Minister, Mr Sebe, would not axe the Minister of Health, Mr L. F. Siyo, from the Cabinet.

The sources said Mr Siyo's standing with the party was not discussed by the caucus yesterday.

They revealed, however, that Mr Siyo told the caucus that the government chief whip, Mr A. Z. Lamani, had asked him to request the caucus to afford him an opportunity some time during the session to table a grievance against the party.

A motion of no-confidence was passed in Mr Lamani, Mr Siyo, Mr W. S. Bashe, chairman of the CLA, and Mr M. T. Sam, the government deputy whip, at the recent party congress in Uitenhage.

The motion was moved against the members by their respective regions of Mdantsane (Siyo and Bashe), Zwelitsha (Sam) and Victoria East (Lamani).

Victoria East apparently blamed Mr Lamani for involving himself in a matter he had nothing to do with.

The matter at issue was the tribunal hearing in February "which was basically an Mdantsane issue" according to Mr Lamani's detractors.

After the tribunal hearing, Mr Lamani apparently addressed a meeting at Mdantsane where he was clearly pro-Siyo in the ensuing Sebe-Siyo rift.

Mr Lamani has not been to the CLA session yet. He also missed the opening on Thursday. He did not send apologies to the caucus until they demanded to know where he was yesterday.

Mr Siyo also said Mr Lamani had assured him he would be available on Monday, the caucus sources divulged.

Yesterday, the Leader of the Opposition, Chief Justice Mabandla, served notice in the CLA that he would move his vote of no-confidence in the Government on Monday.

A significant development was that Mr Sam immediately

SpC 4/77

hierdie vrae in orde geplaas en Julle kan sien, liewe Jeug, die hy die mense ontmoet het, wa

Die een of die ander mag sê: M gereed wees, het Stamapostel diegene wat, soos Dawid, sê: "ingewande" (Psalm 40: 9). As onthou wat Apostel Paulus ge waarheid kom" (1 Timótheüs heid wees, 'n bereidheid om 'n apostel gesê: "Laat ons in een sters, maar ons vind baie min die meeste van hulle, nie belaa hulle verkoop en u kan vertel en die koper selfs van goeie r goeie diensknegte van die He wie probeer om ander te dien kom wat vir hierdie hoë en w sou daarvan hou, liewe Jeug, julle weerhou nie, want later vertel nie! ' Die woord wat na die lanings en dwing hulle

Ook in hierdie werk, my liev of ek dit in die wieg ontvang ware liefde sou doen vir die met my werk, sou ek nog 'n sy vakleerling gevra wat die het geantwoord: "Die vreug om 'n suksesvolle arbeider i die Here en al die vreugde in

Liewe Jeug, nou sal ek julle skryf onder die opskrif, 'Di aangeval sal word.

Daar is miskien baie min in briewe van die Apostels nee gestuur het, ook waarom H was, geweier het. Die Skrif volg:

Matthéüs 10: 1 e
Lukas 6: 13; Joh
eerste Apostels.
sê dat daar net t
Die name van die
Matthías bygevoe
genoem (Handeli
Dit is nie vir my
is te veel. Toe wa
16: 7; Galásiërs 1
oorspronklike tel
genoem. In later
gesant. Verder, a

word dit sonder twyfel bewys dat hy 'n Apostel was. Ons lees in 1 Korintiërs 9: 17: "En Ananiás het gegaan en in die huis gekom en hom (Saul) die hande opgelê en gesê: Saul, broeder, die Here het my gestuur, naamlik Jesus wat aan jou verskyn het op die pad waarmee jy gekom het, sodat jy weer kan sien en met die Heilige Gees vervul word." Dus het hy deur die handoplegging van Ananiás die Heilige Gees ontvang en was hy gedoop Slegs 'n Apostel van Christus kan dit doen.

Smit: economic slow-down has hit Ciskei

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The unfavourable economic climate in the country had slowed down the rate of progress that might have been achieved in terms of "ambitious plans" of the Ciskei Government as well as the South African Government's consolidation plans for the Ciskei.

This was said yesterday at Zwelitsha near here by the Minister of Coloured Affairs, Mr Smit, when he officially opened the last session of the CLA before the forthcoming general election in the Ciskei.

He said in the light of the "difficult period in the economic sphere" it was necessary that certain measures taken in the fight against inflation, including curtailment of State expenditure, were not relaxed at this stage.

"In so far as this affects your Government, it may be pointed out that allocation to your revenue fund from the Exchequer of the Republic represents the maximum that can be made available from the limited sources."

He said, however, the South African Government was ever conscious of the high priority that must be given to the development of the Ciskei.

He suggested the Ciskei should make a positive contribution by insisting that measures be taken for the improvement of productivity and for the elimination of wasteful expenditure.

"The danger of unemployment must not be lost sight of and, for the present, over-mechanisation to the detriment of manual labour must be guarded against."

"It is also important to exploit existing sources of income to the utmost so as to increase the contribution of your own people towards the rendering of services to them."

The creation of industries in the Ciskei was an important stimulant to socio-economic progress and to the creation of employment opportunities over a wide front, Mr Smit said.

"A factor favouring the establishment of industries in the Ciskei is its relative proximity to the harbour at East London which gives it access to the market on the South African coast and abroad."

Commenting on the Ciskei takeover of police in the area, he said: "Internal security has through the years intensified the demands made of the police, and the enemies of South Africa and of public order have recently been very active in their attempts to create chaos in the country."

"This action cannot be tolerated and the Ciskeian police will also have a responsibility in bringing these people to book."

On the shortage of doctors and paramedical staff under the Ciskei Department of Health, he said: "It is hoped your Government's plans to encourage secondary education and the provision of bursaries for this purpose will eventually ease the acute shortage in this field."

Mr Smit said the promotion of large-scale agricultural production was vital both for the creation of employment possibilities and for its potential contribution to Government revenue. — DDR.

ns skerp te maak." oefen. Dan, wanneer

it getuig en wie moet antwoord wees: Al wet is binne-in my astem, dan sal ons tot kennis van die t 'n innerlike gereed- rder het die Stam- rkopers en verkoop- nige van hulle, selfs alle werklik weet wat els wat hulle verkoop estelde te doen, om rt in Sy wingerd het, 'n hart en gesindheid verlossingswerk. Ek hierdie waarheid van , waarom het u ons nie n uit op die paaie en (4: 23).

krag van oortuiging hê, k sonder die reime en van diegene wat saam 'n Meester het eenkeer rd. Hierdie vakleerling die vereiste voorwaarde onderlike seëning van le lei.

l hê julle moet neer- oor julle die meeste

elies sowel as in die arom die Here bulle ke diens bevoorreg taak bewys, is soos

5: 14-15;
ime van die
maar hulle
e geval nie.
e was
Apostel
Paulus.
ant daar
omeine
i). In die
is 'n Apostel
naar 'n
word nie,
delinge

The research work into the history of the Rarabes undertaken by Chief Zilimbola Ncamashe as a Fellow at Rhodes University, could clear a lot of misunderstanding regarding present relations between Transkei and Ciskei.

Claims and counter-claims over the autonomy of the two areas have confused many political and anthropological students and the bringing to light of all the facts will be a boon.

Politics has been largely responsible for the clouding of the issue.

In his book, The AmaXhosa: Life, and Customs, John Henderson Soga, author of another book entitled The South-Eastern Bantu, differs fundamentally with current authorities on the question of Rarabe.

Sorting out a Border muddle

20/2/77

This argument is rife particularly in the paramouncy wrangle in the Rarabe ranks, while Soga maintains Rarabe broke away from the Great House of Gcaleka to settle in a distant country of his own "where he would be free from any interference and from the authority of Gcaleka."

Relations between the two tribes have caused further friction between Transkei and Ciskei as a result of recent pronouncements relating to the Rarabe paramouncy and Ciskei independence.

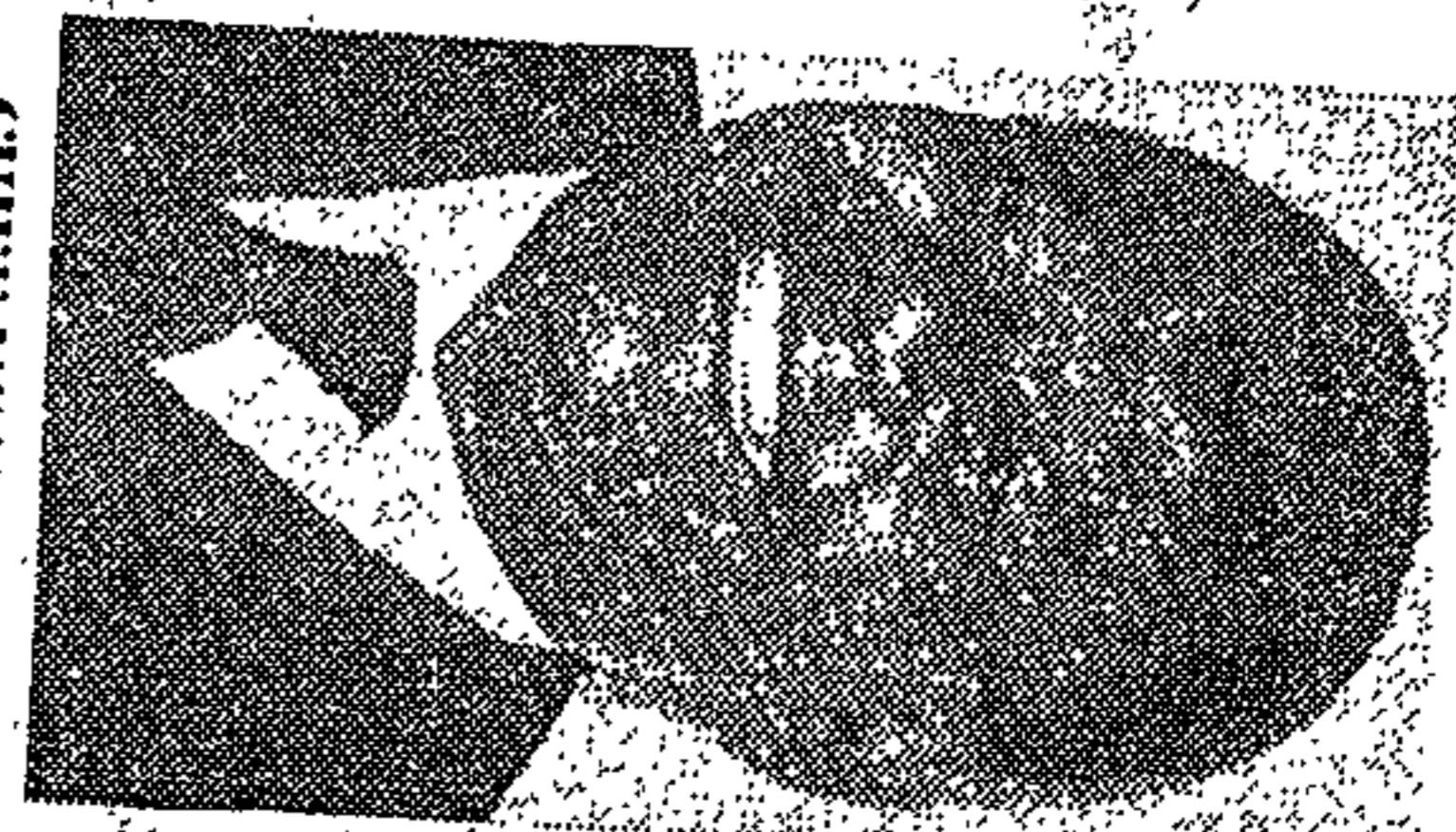
Sir Benjamin D'Urban in 1835 "in holding the Gcaleka Chief Kreli responsible for the independent (Rarabes) Gaikas."

Soga puts it pertinently that the Rarabe was independent of the Great House of Gcaleka and "thus was the Xhosa tribe split up into two Great and independent parts".

"The question of how far, if at all, the responsibility of the Gcaleka section of the Xhosa tribe for the actions of the Gaikas went was apparently never understood by successive governors and their subordinate officers from 1819 to 1835."

Emphasising this independence, he points out later in the chapter that: "The same error of ascribing to an individual an authority which he did not possess was committed by

"They never seemed to realise that the war between Gcaleka and Rarabe in the middle of the eighteenth century was in principle a war of independence."



CHIEF NCAMASHE

"That Rarabe after defeating Gcaleka asserted his independence by breaking away from the Great House and settling in a district country of his own, where he would be free from any interference and from the authority of Gcaleka;

Gcaleka and Rarabe were the principle sons of supreme chief of the Xhosas, Chief Palo. Gcaleka was the heir while Rarabe was of the right-hand house.

"And independence which was further confirmed by a subsequent battle between these two sections of the Xhosa tribe in 1817, when the Gcalekas under the leadership of Ngoko fought with Gaika and were again defeated.

In a battle fought between the two sons about 1750, Rarabe was victorious "but rather than usurp the chieftainship ... elected to move into a new district."

"These two sections of the Xhosa tribe were each self-contained and absolutely independent of one another."

Soga identifies the district as the country between the Kei and the Fish Rivers — "the Kei thus becoming his eastern boundary."

"These two sections of the Xhosa tribe were each self-contained and absolutely independent of one another."

Soga also points out that amaNtinde, amaGwall, amaMbalu, and amaMbalu were Xhosas but not

amaRarabe" and had made themselves independent and did not recognise the authority or control of the amaRarabe or Gaikas"

He says: "To make Rarabe responsible for these clans was done by the colonial authorities showed a want of true understanding of these matters by them."

But in the Ciskei, chiefs from these clans are regarded as Rarabe chiefs.

Transkei has added more confusion to the matter by not only claiming all the land from the Fish River to some parts of KwaZulu, but also undertaking to annex the Ciskei.

Regarding the independence of the Rarabes, there are many in the Ciskei and Transkei who maintain Gcaleka chiefs have a say in Rarabe affairs.

This fog in the history of the Rarabes can only be cleared by such research as is being done by Chief Ncamashe to present positively with a clear record of the true position of Rarabes and Gcalekas.

— Charles Ngakul —

105
26/4/77
DARK 25P

DAILY JSP 27/4/77

Minister denies Thornhill charge

105

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY —
The Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, Dr F. Hartzenberg, has denied that the Herschel - Glen Grey refugees were settled at Thornhill without any planning.

Dr Hartzenberg, who was replying to sharp criticism on conditions at Thornhill made by Mr Rupert Lorimer (PRP, Orange Grove), said the Ciskei Government was in full control of the situation.

There were not, as Mr Lorimer had said, 60 000

refugees at Thornhill, but 15 000 and not all came from Herschel.

There were two clinics as well as three sub-clinics. In addition, there was a team of nurses on duty.

To house the people the Government had assisted the Ciskei Government with 4 100 tents and 540 huts. Timber homes were also to be sent to the area at a reasonable price.

The Deputy Minister also gave details about financial support of almost R7 million. — PC.

CLA tempers flare over budget remark

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Tempers flared in the Ciskei Legislative Assembly near here yesterday after the Chief Minister, Mr L. L. Sebe, was accused of presenting a budget speech which was "an empty document" with the purpose of deceiving the House by withholding certain details.

The accusation came from Chief S. M. Burns Ncamashe, who later withdrew the remark unconditionally.

"This budget speech is supposedly for the whole year when in point of fact it is a bare nine paragraphs," Chief Ncamashe said.

Chief Sebe stood up on a point of order to say Chief Ncamashe had made a serious allegation and that he should substantiate.

"I have indicated in my speech the various departments will furnish the House with exhaustive details of their various votes," Chief Sebe said.

To strong demands from the Government ranks that he should sub-

stantiate his allegations, Chief Ncamashe said: "I will give the weight of the matter in the budget speech and then I will give you a reminder."

Mr A. Z. Lamani: "The onus is on Chief Ncamashe to show what has been omitted."

Chief D. M. Jongilanga, the Minister of Education, said the Government was not going to allow "wild allegations unless they are substantiated."

Chief Jongilanga: "I am inclined to believe the honourable member is sick."

Chief Ncamashe: "Let us both go and subject ourselves to a medical examination. There is a hospital near here."

Chief Jongilanga: "You are empty, empty, empty."

Chief Ncamashe: "You are a fool, fool, fool."

Chief Ncamashe withdrew unconditionally, but after saying: "I withdraw all remarks considered by members other than myself as imputation of improper motives." — DEC.

DAILY DISP 29/4/77

Voters lose Ciskei rights

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Ciskeians who were registered Transkei voters were no longer Ciskei citizens and had forfeited their privileges in the Ciskei, the Minister of Interior, Chief L. Maqoma, said yesterday.

Delivering his policy speech in the CLA, he said: "The fact they have become Transkei voters is sufficient proof that they have renounced their Ciskeian citizenship."

Although these citizens still carried Ciskeian citizenship certificates "and so try to bluff their way into enjoying the privileges of the Ciskei," their identity books would be checked to ascertain their registration.

The Leader of the Opposition, Chief J. Mabandla, advised the Government to use caution as many people had been forced to register before Transkei's first general election in 1963.

"Because the question of citizenship was not made clear to them, these

people were trapped into registering," he said.

Chief Maqoma criticised farm working conditions for some Ciskeians.

"Some families are living under the most dreadful conditions while being paid a so-called wage of something like R10 or R12 a month."

He also criticised the way old or sick farm labourers were discarded.

Chief Mabandla said: "It is unchristian of farmers to suck people's blood dry and give them nothing in return."

Chief Maqoma praised workers' living conditions on the mines.

On the issuing of business licences, he denied there was favouritism or discrimination.

On housing, he said that although it was the Government's responsibility to assist people in obtaining houses, it was not the Government's responsibility to ensure everybody had a proper house. — DDR.

105

American gets honorary Rarabe title

DAI 29/4/77
29/4/77

~~105~~
105

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
— Dr John Howard, president of the Lewis and Clark University in Portland, Oregon, for 17 years, has been admitted into the ranks of the Rarabes as an honorary councillor.

The status was conferred on him by Acting Rarabe Paramount Chief, Chief Lent Maqoma, who made the visiting American his personal honorary councillor in America.

The ceremony took place in Chief Maqoma's office where both Dr Howard and his wife were appointed by Rev. M. B. Zantsi, of Somerset East. Dr Howard was accompanied by Dr John Burns of Cape Town University.

Dr Howard said he was impressed by the economic prospects and the attractive human material in the Ciskei. He agreed with Chief Sebe that a healthy economy was necessary for political freedom. "The economic development of the Ciskei is very promising," he said.

The purpose of his visit to South Africa, which was the first was to find out more about the country.

"I believe a well-informed American is more likely to understand developments in South Africa than persons who react out of ignorance and react emotionally on the basis of propaganda."

He is a guest of the Foreign Affairs Association and has met and discussed various issues with both blacks and whites.

He had asked his hosts to allow him to visit the Ciskei "which in my opinion appears to be one of the most promising of the homelands."

He had not been prohibited from any areas he wished to visit, nor had he been barred from talking to anybody from both sides of the colour line.

He is scheduled to visit Soweto, Zululand and probably Transkei.

A report of his South African visit would be tabled to the Foreign Affairs Association as well as the United States African Affairs Department. —
DDR

Paramountcy wrangle erupts again in CLA

DAILY JHS
30/4/77

105

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
— The Rarabe paramountcy wrangle erupted in the CLA yesterday when Chief S.M. Burns-Ncamashe accused the Ciskei Government of not following its policy to the letter.

Chief Ncamashe was participating in the debate on the policy speech of the Minister of the Interior, Chief L. Maqoma, who is also acting Rarabe Paramount Chief.

"According to the ruling party, a paramount chief who identifies with a political party divides the nation," Chief Ncamashe said.

"It was our honourable Chief Minister who said last year the Paramount

Chief would be given a special seat in the House where he would be aloof and identify with neither of the political parties here.

"I was then under the impression the Sebe Government would by now have completed arrangements to give the Paramount Chief this special seat, but on the Government's side sitting side by side with the Chief Minister is the Paramount Chief."

Chief Ncamashe said the policy of the ruling party was identical to that of the white Nationalist Party "but the white party sticks to its policy all the time while its black counterparts here do not.

At that stage Chief D.M. Jongilanga, Minister of Education, interjected: "The honourable member is discussing an issue which has not been mentioned in the policy speech."

Chief Ncamashe: "If the governing party is sensitive and petty, let every man-jack of its ranks resign. My country cannot be led by petty people who act like children.

The whole issue erupted again later when Chief Maqoma replied it was the belief of the ruling party at the beginning of the Legislative Assembly in 1973 that the Paramount Chief should not identify with any political party in the Ciskei. —DDR

erected on the
gold set the
Recruiting Co
established f
Recruiting wa
turn of the c
gold mines ca
men working o
come from the
Orange Free St

This historic
foreign worker
significantly
which they are
the movements
essentially so
Southern Africa
the First World
Swaziland, and
Africa is that
South Africa ar
from far beyond
economic develo
Africa as thoug

1. In 1913, bec
recruiting ne
With medical

There was no such hiatus in labour flows from Malawi to Southern Rhodesia which itself lies within the tropical zone.

2. Four recent writers who make this point particularly forcefully are Roger Leys, 'Lesotho: Non-Development or Under-Development?' (mimeo I.D.R. Project Paper, Copenhagen, 1973). Archie Mafeje 'The Fallacy of "Dual Economies" Revisited - a case for East, Central and South Africa' (mimeo Institute of Social Studies, The Hague, 1973). Percy Selwyn, 'Industrial Development in Peripheral Small Countries' (I.D.S. Discussion Paper No. 14, Brighton, 1973). Duncan Clarke, Contract Workers and Underdevelopment in Rhodesia (Mambo Press, Gwelo, 1974).



The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief L. L. Sebe, greets the Minister of Coloured Affairs, Mr H. Smit, at a cocktail party given by the Ciskei government in King William's Town.

Bill provides for take-over of police

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The fifth session of the second Ciskei Legislative Assembly, which starts this morning, will consider eight Bills during the sitting expected to last until mid-May, including a Bill to provide for the control, organisation and administration of the Ciskei police.

The Minister of Justice, Chief A. M. Mqalo, will also pilot through a Bill to provide for the control of road traffic in the Ciskei, in terms of which a staggered system for the

renewal of motor vehicle licences will be introduced.

The Bill provides for the establishment of a motor licensing bureau where particulars of all motor vehicles licensed in the Ciskei will be programmed on a computer.

Other Bills will be the Ciskei Appropriation Bill, Ciskei Flag Bill, Members of the CLA Pensions Bill, Ciskei Liquor Bill, Ciskei Marketing Amendment Bill and Ciskei Social Pensions Amendment Bill.

DDR.

se brought in to mine
Both the Native
bour Association were
the First World War.
Africa: before the
g on the Witwatersrand
ade Lesotho had 30 000
Large numbers have also
particularly in the

105

current flows of
at similarities,
Western Europe with
es in the fact that
rians to France is
d World War. In
s go back to before
e, Botswana, Lesotho,
growth in Southern
thin the Republic of
on 'temporary' labour
ble to analyse the
untry in Southern

Africa prohibited
ait Bridge).

resumed 20 years later.

Ciskei aid for refugees

DAILY
DISP
3/5/77

105

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
— The Ciskei Minister of Roads and Works, Chief Z. Njokweni, told the Ciskei Legislative Assembly yesterday his department had had to erect "at short notice" 200 prefabricated huts, 400 latrines and 25 classrooms at Thornhill.

"I feel my department deserves a lot of credit for the development which has taken place there," he said.

He also revealed his department had made an R80 000 donation to the resettled community in the form of timber and other building material.

Chief Njokweni said one of the most important milestones attained by his department was the creation of 50 apprenticeship posts in terms of the Ciskei Apprenticeship Act.

He said: "After four years, incumbents in these posts will be trade tested locally and can thereafter qualify as artisans if successful."

He also revealed that because of industrial development at Dimbaza, the existing water supply was rapidly becoming inadequate and the construction of a large dam to be called Mbavameni Dam was envisaged.

The cost of the project would be about R6 million and would extend over five years. The dam would be situated on the Wolf River in the Keiskammahoe area.

The Minister also told the Assembly two new fire engines had been bought to serve both Zwelitsha and Dimbaza. The King Fire Brigade had offered to train firemen from the Ciskei at a nominal fee.

He said the Zwelitsha sports stadium could not be completely finalised owing to lack of funds. The completion of changing rooms might be held in abeyance. — DDR.

No to Bantu Education

105

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
— The Minister of Education, Chief D. Jongilanga, told the CLA the Ciskei was "deliberately moving away from Bantu Education."

He had always maintained Bantu Education was designed to produce servants "and not artisans, politicians and other intellectuals."

His department was committed to a system of education which would be universally accepted.

Chief Jongilanga said Chief S. Burns Ncamashe was telling a "deliberate untruth" when he said the Minister's policy speech reflected apartheid.

"The honourable member knows the discriminatory grant we have had to contend with came from Pretoria and not from Sebe's Government. We have always deplored apartheid."

The Minister said his department was gradually discarding some of the evils of Bantu Education "but members should appreciate we still have to negotiate with Pretoria as we get the funds for our projects from them."

Chief Ncamashe, the first Minister of Education in Chief Sebe's Government, said the Ciskei Government should crystallise its education policy.

"It would seem the Government is trying to follow a system where huge sums of money might be used in selective secondary schools, technical institutes and higher education, rather than spread the money throughout the many primary schools.

"Alternatively, the Government might incur more expenditure on primary schools and give education at other levels for mere enlightenment."

The basic idea was to ensure that in a developing country like Ciskei, the education available to the people at a given period should suit the people of that time.

"For instance we don't need Latin because it can never assist us in our ploughing."

During a sharp exchange between Chief Jongilanga and Chief Ncamashe later in the debate, Chief Ncamashe said: "The Minister is sick. He is suffering from nervous tension and needs the services of a neurologist."

Chief Jongilanga: "I'm in a better state as I don't need the services of a psychiatrist."

On objections from Leader of the Opposition, Chief J. Mabandla, Chief Jongilanga withdrew his remark.

The Minister said it was the policy of his department to employ suitably qualified teachers at all high schools in the Ciskei.

The policy was designed to get more matriculants and consequently more graduands.

He said to forestall shortage of high school teachers, his department had recruited four white servicemen to teach at Healdtown, Jabavu, Lovedale and Zwelitsha Training School.

An appeal had been made to white teachers even those who are in retirement to come and teach in the Ciskei. — DDR.

Chief Sebe claims denied by US

7/5/77
DAILY DISP
7/5/77

105

CAPE TOWN — The United States Government has officially denied that the Chief Minister of the Ciskei homeland, Chief Lennox Sebe, met any senior US Government officials this year.

In a statement, the American State Department said it was concerned about "misleading reports in the press which give the impression that Mr Sebe held secret talks with top American Government leaders during a recent visit to the US."

While they could not comment on possible meetings Chief Sebe may have had with individuals in the private sector, "we can say that Mr Sebe has not met with any senior US Government officials in the US since his visit last year."

Chief Sebe has made two visits to the United States recently — one last year and one in March and April this year.

Shortly before his latest visit, Chief Sebe made a widely publicised statement that he had fixed appointments with the US President, Mr Carter, and the US Ambassador to the

United Nations, Mr Young.

But I understand he never met either Mr Carter or Mr Young, and the American statement confirms this.

During his policy speech in the Ciskei Legislative Assembly last month, Chief Sebe said his latest visit enabled him again to meet the former US Secretary of State, Dr Kissinger and "other high-ranking officials in the State Department".

But the American statement disputes this claim.

After both visits, Chief Sebe announced that aid from American businesses would be coming to the Ciskei for development projects.

As far as can be established, however, he has not said directly that aid from the American Government has been offered.

The US Government, in any event, has pointed out that as far as US assistance to the Ciskei is concerned, "the US is prohibited by law from providing any development assistance to any part of South Africa".

But in November last year after his first visit to the US, Chief Sebe said R19 million of sponsorship of agricultural projects had been offered by some of America's largest multinational corporations.

Work on the projects, Chief Sebe said in November, would start "anytime now" and would create jobs for 9 000 workers. Although he would not name any of the companies involved last month, in November Chief Sebe said the chief sponsors of the R19 million development plans were Mobil, Union Carbide, John Deere and the Caterpillar Corporation.

In November, after he returned from his first trip from the United States, Chief Sebe announced that the Ciskei would be opening an office in New York to keep check on the activities of American business and whether they were making efforts to improve the social conditions of their black employees.

He claimed that Union Carbide, Mobil Oil, John Deere and the Caterpillar Corporation "were going to offer me an office in

New York where I would have a man to tell industrialists what the Ciskei needed."

But as far as is known, the office has not yet been opened.

In March this year, after his 14-day tour of the Far East, Chief Sebe said a Turnhalle-type commission of inquiry, independent of Pretoria, and composed of internationally recognised leaders, would decide whether the Ciskei homeland would opt for independence.

The six-man commission would have as one of its advisers a member of the Organisation of African Unity.

As far as is known, the commission has not yet been appointed, nor has it been approved by the Ciskei Legislative Assembly or by Chief Sebe's Ciskei National Independence Party.

Last year, the projects involved a R6 million irrigation scheme near Keiskammahok, a R3 million irrigation scheme near Tyefu, near Peddie, and a R10 million pineapple growing scheme near Peddie.

But last month Chief Sebe announced in the Ciskei Legislative Assembly that five American firms, which he refused to name, had promised R30 million to the homeland.

It is not clear, at this stage, whether the R19 million aid announced in November is incorporated in the R30 million announced in April or whether the four companies named last year were included in the five of last year.

Chief Sebe said last month that he made valuable contacts in Germany and the Far East.

He also said this year that he had been inundated with inquiries from America about the development of Hamburg as a harbour and holiday resort. Although it could not be established in Cape Town what contacts he had made in Germany, diplomatic sources indicated that this had not been on a government level.

Chief Sebe was not available for comment last night. — PC.

2/9/77

Sebe under pressure

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, "owes it to the nation to explain these disclosures" a member of the opposition Ciskei National Party said yesterday.

He was referring to the disclosures in Saturday's Daily Dispatch that the United States Government has officially denied Mr Sebe met any senior US Government officials this year as he had claimed.

Mr Sebe would also be hard-pressed for an explanation regarding his travels overseas, particularly to America, opposition sources said yesterday.

The sources revealed it was likely both opposition parties in the CLA, Chief J. Mabandla's Ciskei National Party and Chief S. Burns-Ncamashe's Ciskei National Unionist Party, would get together to consider a common

strategy to press Chief Sebe for "a full explanation."

One leading CNP member said it was not even necessary for the opposition to pressurise Chief Sebe for an explanation "because he owes it to the nation as an honourable man to explain on his own accord what the disclosures mean."

Leader of the Opposition, Chief Mabandla, said last night: "An explanation by the Chief Minister has become necessary, more so because of the financial involvement in his US trip."

Chief Mabandla was promised by Chief Sebe during the no-confidence debate in the current CLA session that the Chief Minister would reflect in his policy speech how much the Ciskei would receive as financial aid from American firms.

All information

regarding the aid, however, did not appear in the policy speech, but the Chief Minister read it from a separate piece of paper.

When the press approached him later for copies, he said he only had one copy which he would make available later after it had been roneoed.

When the press approached him after the day's sitting, Chief Sebe said the clerk assigned with the roneo job had disappeared together with the original copy.

In November last year, Chief Sebe said the Ciskei would receive R19 million from American firms, but when he presented his policy speech to the CLA two weeks ago, he put the figure of financial aid at approximately R30 million.

Chief Sebe was not available for comment last night. Nobody answered the phone at his home. —
DDR.

105



MR MTOBA

Varsity post: Sebe warned

Mr Mtoba said Chief Sebe should not get himself entangled in highly specialised university matters and attend to Ciskei matters which "he appears to be avoiding."

Among the issues Mr Mtoba said Chief Sebe should attend to were:

He should explain what had happened to the post of economic adviser which he occupied after a Supreme Court order unseated him both as a member of the CLA and as Chief Minister in 1975.

He should also tell the public about his adviser, Dr John Burns, of the University of Cape Town, "who is known only to the white officials provided by Pretoria."

Mr Mtoba challenged Chief Sebe to explain to the electorate how he would apply the Turnhalle formula to the Ciskei which is already a Bantu homeland separate from the rest of South Africa.

He should also explain how his trips abroad have been financed and where the R19 million or R30 million was, and why people like Mr Siyo, Mr Sam, Mr Lamani and Mr Bashe, who had a vote of no confidence passed on them at a recent party congress, were still members of the party caucus during the current CLA session. —
DDR

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
The former Ciskei Education Minister, Mr L. S. Mtoba, has issued a curt "hands-off university matters" to the Ciskei Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe.

Mr Mtoba was reacting to the announcement in the CLA by Chief Sebe that the council of Fort Hare had agreed to create a post of second Vice-Rector to be filled by a Ciskeian.

Mr Mtoba said: "For Mr Sebe's information there is no room for racists in the sphere of education, particularly at university level."

"The Rector or Vice-Rector or second Vice-Rector of Fort Hare, or any other university, does not have to be white, brown or black or yellow, nor does he have to be European or African or Ciskeian."

What was needed was a university rector and not an ethnic rector. It did not matter where such a rector was obtained.

"It is equally wrong for the rector and chancellor of a university to be appointed by a cabinet minister, and it is equally wrong for the university lecturers to be paid different salaries and allowances purely for reasons of colour."

Mabandla supporter defects

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — A member of Chief Justice Mabandla's Ciskei National Party defected to the ruling party yesterday.

Chief L. Zimema crossed the floor in the CLA to join Chief L. L. Sebe's Ciskei Independence Party.

During the session, the ruling party also gained Acting Chieftainess Matomela from Peddie, whose husband was a CNP Chief before he died.

Defection of Chief Zimema brought the number of Government seats to 30 in the CLA, while it reduced Chief Mabandla's votes to 11. The Ciskei National Unionist Party still has one member in Chief S. M. Burns-Ncamashe.

Before the CLA was prorogued yesterday, Chief Sebe said the date for the election would be announced after a Cabinet meeting soon. — DDR.

105

Sebe hits at SA over lack of aid

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN

—By refusing to give the Ciskei R15 million the South African Government had knowingly delayed the development of Ciskeians, Chief Minister L.L. Sebe claimed in his closing speech before the CLA was prorogued yesterday.

"In doing this, the South African Government has slowed down the development of their policy and more Ciskeians, whom we could not give work to, will have to go to white areas to look for work," he said.

Blacks had played an important role in the development of the economy of the country.

"The use of a small portion of the fruits of this economy would be a defence against future aggression in South Africa."

If the Government wanted to win its war against terrorism and communism, "its maxim for internal security must be a whole loaf, not half, is better than no bread," Mr Sebe said.

Better labour relations should be encouraged, the permanency of the black man in white

South Africa's economy should be accepted and full civil rights and amenities should be given to him.

"Only then will South Africa's internal security measure to her external precautions."

"Then, with the development of the homelands until it is able to support its own people, only then can South Africa and the homelands get together to form a union of Southern African states in a commonwealth."

The Leader of the Opposition, Chief Mabandla, said the South African Government could rightly be accused of assisting in nurturing communism by refusing to make the necessary funds available to homelands.

"To think about peace in South Africa in the present circumstances is self-deception," he said.

"Let me warn him there will come a time when he will have to sit side by side with Sebe, Biko, perhaps Stamper and Lamani, and maybe all those exiles and banned people who will also tell him they will not take any instructions from him."

—DDR.

105

US cash: Sebe's not saying

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
— The Ciskei Chief Minister, Mr Sebe refused yesterday to give information relating to his American trips.

Replying to a question tabled by the Leader of the Opposition, Chief J.T. Mabandla, he said: "I do not feel the dignity of this House would be maintained if we allowed ourselves to become an arena for debate over matters which have been blown up out of all proportion."

Chief Sebe said Chief Mabandla's question had arisen as a result of reports and comments "made by newspapers circulating in the Ciskei."

He added he had called a press conference for this afternoon where he would give replies to allegations which have been made in regard to my American and other overseas trips.

He said he would support his replies with documentary evidence "wherever possible."

He said some of the documents he would produce were confidential and if made public "the Ciskei's best interests will not be served."

"I have every confidence in the members of this House to keep such information secret, but the public are entitled to listen to proceedings here and anything I say will of course also be reported in the verbatim proceedings of this House."

Chief Sebe added that the press conference would be held on the understanding that whatever documents were produced to substantiate his claims, would not be made public by members of the press.

The conference will be held at 2 pm this afternoon at the Chief Minister's Zwelitsha office. — DDR.

105

Not clearly explained

DAILY JSP
19/5/77
105

Sebe

denies

reports

19/5/77

KING WILLIAMSTOWN
The Ciskei Chief Minister said yesterday newspaper suggestions that he had claimed to have met Pres Carter were misrepresented and apologized to the American Embassy for any embarrassment the reports might have caused.

On arrival in America, however, it was not possible to see them because of the change of American attitude. He said: "When I was in the US last October I found the atmosphere ideal and relaxed. That is why I was able to get sponsors for some of our projects in the Ciskei. But on my return this year, I was amazed by the change of attitude in that country which cannot be adequately explained. I regret that the State Department has been forced into refuting statements allegedly

made by me and I am extremely apologetic for embarrassment this has caused the US Embassy in Pretoria. I issue this firm denial of having claimed to have met Pres Carter or Ambassador Young and I emphasize the harm that is done by irresponsible reporting of this nature. He singled out the Daily Dispatch and its Editor, Mr Donald Woods.

The newspaper in question, which is so obviously antagonistic towards me, can find nothing more serious to use in an obvious smear campaign than the assumption that I have endeavoured to make political mileage by exaggerating or false claims relative to visits I have made overseas during the past year.

Chief Sebe provided journalists at the conference with copies of documents to back up his claims of financial assistance from America and the Far East to the Ciskei. He said: "I am releasing this information to reporters to examine the documents on the under-standing the details would not be printed in the press or elsewhere for the sake of retaining relations with members of the international community and also to protect the identity of business and other interests overseas."

Although in none of the letters on view any specific sum of money was reflected, it did appear the following promises were made to him by his various contacts overseas: An American company undertook to train a million blacks in vocational undertakings over a period of ten years. Chief Sebe explained money involved in the project could reach R50 million.

The Hamburg estuary was going to be developed and an airport and casino established by an international financier from the Far East. "To insinuations in the local press that I have been jelling around the world accomplishing nothing, I would suggest that my efforts have been not only to present the Ciskei, but South Africa in as impartial and as possible a light as an obvious dig at Mr Woods, he said. "It seems sad that a man who purports to be a champion of black people should attack a black leader who endeavours to add his voice and efforts to the plea for peace rather than anarchy."

He added that as a moderate black leader he had pleaded on campuses at American universities for understanding and compassion to be shown to all South Africans. He said the Editor of the Daily Dispatch "will never know the pain one suffers when ridiculed on public platforms for being a stooge of the South African Government and a sell-out of the black people of one's own country."

The trip to West Germany where he was a member of a multiracial party of South Africans including white MPs, was sponsored by the Foreign Affairs Association, DDR.

105
370

Independence talks at high level — Sebe

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
— The Ciskei was involved in "high level talks" relating to the independence of the homeland, Chief Minister L. L. Sebe said yesterday.

He was answering a series of questions put to him by the Daily Dispatch, regarding his American visits and some pronouncements regarding Ciskei independence.

Chief Sebe told a Press conference at East London Airport on March 20 a Turnhalle-type commission of inquiry, independent of Pretoria, would decide whether the Ciskei would opt for independence.

He added the commission would have as members internationally recognised leaders.

When asked yesterday how far he had gone with the homelands independence, Chief Sebe said the matter was still under negotiation.

"We are at present involved in high level talks regarding independence", he said, but refused to disclose with whom the talks were being carried out.

"The whole matter is highly confidential, and I cannot tell you anything more than this at present".

Dispatch: "You have claimed you were misrepresented by the Press regarding some aspects of your American visit. How were you misrepresented, when and by which newspapers?"

Sebe: "You must remember this whole issue revolves around an article in the Daily Dispatch of May 7. According to that article the United States State Department denied misleading reports in the

Press of an alleged impression I had given of meeting President Carter and Ambassador Young.

"I don't know in which newspapers these misleading reports had appeared, but your article said they appeared in the Press. Since I knew I never said I had met the Americans in question, reports saying I had said so were certainly a misrepresentation."

Dispatch: "But why did you take so long to deny the reports?"

Sebe: "Were you expecting me to act like a fool and plunge into a matter requiring cool-headedness without first thinking?"

"If only my alleged meeting with the two Americans was at issue, I would have certainly issued a statement to deny the report, but other matters were dragged into the whole issue by the Dispatch."

"In the circumstances, I had to go back to my files and see how much, in terms of documents, I could make public to back up my claims. Further, I had to determine whether I should just reply to the Dispatch or convene a press conference."

"This all happened at a time when I was busy with the CLA session. I believed the best time for a Press conference was after the session."

Chief Sebe was reminded he had said he had stuck to his schedule when a reporter asked him at East London Airport on his arrival from the United States if he had met President Carter and Mr Young.

Dispatch: "Was that not a clear affirmation on

your part that you had in fact, met them?"

Sebe: "The concerned reporter and I must have misunderstood each other. I did not meet the two gentlemen, and could not have said I had met them."

Chief Sebe further denied he had ever claimed the United States Government would help the Ciskei financially.

"I always said American business people would do this", he said. — DDR.

105

2/25

say I met Carter, says Sebe

Own Correspondent

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN.
—Ciskei's Chief Minister, Mr. Lennox Sebe, told a Press conference at his King William's Town office this week that he did not meet US President Jimmy Carter or Ambassador Andy Young on his recent US trip.

Any suggestion in the Press that he had said he did was a "misrepresentation".

Chief Sebe said he had intended meeting the US President and Ambassador Young when he went to the US in March this year but it had not been possible because of the change of attitude in the US.

"When I was in the US in October and November last year I found the atmosphere ideal and relaxed and was able to get sponsors for some of our projects in the Ciskei.

AMAZED

"But on my visit this year I was amazed by the change of attitude in that country."

He added: "I regret that the US State Department has been forced to refute statements allegedly made by me and I am extremely apologetic for embarrassment that this has caused the US Embassy in Pretoria.

"I firmly deny having claimed to have met President Carter or Ambassador Young and I emphasise the harm that is done by irresponsible reporting of this nature."

He said the East London Daily Dispatch and its editor, Mr Donald Woods, had smeared him by assuming he tried to make political mileage by exaggerated claims made overseas.

Chief Sebe showed reporters documents to support his claims of financial aid from the US and the Far East to the Ciskei on condition details were not published.

The documents were letters to people in the US and the Far East and letters from them including itineraries and luncheon invitations.

Although none of the letters contained specific sums of money, it appeared that the following promises were made to him by overseas contacts:

- A US company undertook to train a million blacks over a period of 10 years. Chief Sebe said the project could cost R50-million.

- An airport and casino were to be built at the Hamburg estuary by a financier from the Far East.

705

Poaching near Thornhill: farmers predict violence

Own Correspondent

24/5/77
UMTATA — Frustrated farmers next to the Thornhill refugee camp predict that "someone is going to be shot" unless something is done about the stocktheft, indiscriminate destruction of fences and poaching which they claim is rife in the area.

Thornhill, 20 km to the north of Queenstown, is the overcrowded camp where about 50,000 refugees from Transkei are eking out an existence after fleeing from the districts of Herchel and Glen Grey, which were ceded to Transkei.

Border farmers who found themselves neighbours to the seething new

township which sprang up overnight are now clamouring to get out because "conditions have become virtually unliveable," according to one farmer.

Meanwhile conditions for the people of Thornhill are reported to be improving as fast as can be managed under the circumstances. But the stock situation has reached critical proportions with the possibility that many animals will die of starvation this winter.

A Border farmer said that the veld around Thornhill looked as though a swarm of locusts had been over it. "There is nothing there. Absolutely nothing," he said.

Farmers bitter at camp 'chaos'

The Argus Correspondent

UMTATA. — Frustrated farmers next to the Thornhill refugee camp claim that stock theft, indiscriminate destruction of fences and poaching are rife in the area, which is now 'almost in a state of chaos.'

Meanwhile, conditions for the people of Thornhill are reported to be improving as fast as can be managed under the circumstances.

But the stock situation has reached critical proportions with the possibility that many animals will die of starvation this winter.

Thornhill, 20 km north of Queenstown is the overcrowded camp where about 50 000 refugees from Transkei were settled after fleeing from the districts of Herschel and Glen Grey, which were ceded to Transkei.

Earlier this year the deplorable conditions at the camp caused a national outcry.

Border farmers who suddenly found themselves neighbours to a seething new township which sprung up overnight are now clamouring to get out.

ANGRY

But Mr. Richard Frost of Rocklands farm said he and his neighbours were bitterly angry about a Press statement released by the Department of Bantu Administration and Development in Pretoria suggesting that they were being inundated by offers of land from willing farmers.

'Yes we are clamouring to get out now — but not because we are willing. It has become virtually impossible to live here. We can't carry on like this any longer,' Mr Frost said.

Worse than the chaotic conditions was the stress caused by the uncertainty about where farmers would go after their farms

and homes were taken over.

'We have three months to get out and most of us don't have anywhere to go. We can't get a loan from the Land Bank because we still own land. We just have to wait until we are paid out.'

'After this we have to go hunting for another farm. In the meantime we are homeless.'

One farmer in his mid-thirties said he was being treated for high blood pressure due to stress. The doctor treating him confirmed that he had a long list of farmer patients who were taking tranquillisers for stress because of the uncertainty and the near chaotic conditions they were living in.

FIREWOOD

Mr Frost said residents of Thornhill were driving tractors through his fences to chop firewood on his farm.

'The other day I found 100 of their cattle grazing on my land, and before that a batch of 50.'

The farmers have appealed for help from the police and Bantu Affairs Board authorities, but nothing has yet been done, they claim.

Poaching and stock theft are so bad that farmers are making grim predictions on what will happen if nothing is done.

Sebe changes Cabinet

EAST LONDON — There has been a major reshuffle in the Ciskei cabinet — and political observers see it as a widening of the Siyo-Sebe rift.

Three changes have been made, effective from today, with the former Minister of Health, Mr L. F. Siyo, being given the less important portfolio of Agriculture and Forestry.

The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr L. Sebe, made the announcement late yesterday following a surprise three-hour meeting of the cabinet at the Ciskei Legislative Assembly convened especially to deliberate on the reshuffle.

The two other changes in the cabinet saw the former Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Chief P. Siwani, being elevated to the portfolio of Department of Justice; and the former Minister of Justice, Chief A. Mqalo, being allocated Mr Siyo's portfolio.

Commenting on the

reshuffle Mr Sebe said it had become necessary to undergo a three-man cabinet change to "provide a better degree of balance and effectiveness" to the cabinet.

He said that although yesterday's cabinet meeting had been viewed by his six-man cabinet with some surprise, he had intimated during caucus debates that portfolio changes were afoot.

Mr Sebe said he had decided on the reshuffle at the end of the CLA session because any cabinet change during the session "would have been unfair to the Ministers during their year's activities with their departments".

Asked why it had been seen as expedient that Chief Mqalo take over the Health portfolio, Mr Sebe said because of the drastic cut in that department's budget it was felt a "steady, stable man of the calibre of Chief Mqalo" was best equipped to handle the department.

Mr Sebe refused to comment on disclosures by Government officials that Chief Mqalo's new office was a move to oust Mr Siyo from any position of political strength in the Ciskei.

Mr Siyo, speaking from his home in Zwelitsha last night, said the reshuffle

had come as a complete surprise.

"I had no idea any moves of this nature were afoot, but the move is really immaterial to me as I regard all portfolios of equal importance," he said.

Mr Siyo was confident that he "would fit in well" in his new office, and rejected the idea that his portfolio was considered to be less important than his previous Health portfolio. — DDR

24/12/77
DD

Reshuffle in the Ciskei

22/5/77
D0

The picnic is over in Ciskei politics and the demotion of second-in-command in Ciskei politics since 1973, Mr L. F. Siyo, from the Department of Health to the less important Department of Agriculture and Forestry, is the clearest indication of the decline of good relations between Mr Sebe and Mr Siyo.

Mr Siyo has been the main tactician behind Mr Sebe's Ciskei National Independence Party since its inception. For quite some time there have been clear indications relations were not good as they had been.

This became clear when the Sebe supporting faction of the party in Mdantsane, successfully moved an unopposed vote of no confidence on Mr Siyo and other leading members of the party at the CNIP congress in Uitenhage over the Easter weekend.

Immediately after that, Sebe supporters called for Mr Siyo's head to roll from the cabinet. They claimed he did not enjoy the full support of the people he represented in the Ciskei Legislative Assembly.

which are allegedly calculated at getting the Ciskei to amalgamate with the Transkei.

To all who know Mr Siyo this is the height of irony because he has a reputation of being anti-Transkei and earlier he had been accused of having turned Mr Sebe against Chief Kaiser Matanzima after the Transkei Prime Minister had helped his party win the Ciskei's General Election in 1973.

Whether these claims have valid proof or not, this latest action on Mr Sebe's part, has gone a long way towards crystallising matters just when the Ciskei Cabinet was expected to announce a date for the next election.

Mr Siyo's reaction to his "demotion" may have been veiled in his "every department carries the same responsibility" reaction but the fact that the Department of Health was his own choice and his surprise at the reshuffle, underline the stage to which the differences have developed.

Another surprise move which is alleged to have preceded the demotion is that Mr Siyo was asked to stand in Thornhill at the next election because the people of Mdantsane did not like him.

Apparently he refused to do this claiming he still had to see the man who would beat him in Mdantsane.

This move by Mr Siyo shows clearly he is prepared to fight his way and it may even be at the expense of Mr Sebe and his "noisy rabble" as his supporters have come to be known in Mdantsane.

If the election were to be held tomorrow Mr Sebe would walk it but Mr Siyo should have enough time to marshal his forces to put up a good fight by the time the election takes place. He enjoys much support from the hardcore "East London people" in Mdantsane but their numbers may not be as high as those of "uitlanders" who are now geared for any eventuality and will not stop until he is out of the Ciskei cabinet.



The Leslie Xinwa column

Mr Sebe did not act immediately and even now that he has "demoted" Mr Siyo, many of his supporters still feel he has not gone far enough.

But to Mr Siyo's supporters the action is the last straw. They have always held Mr Sebe was "made" by Mr Siyo in politics and that he had come to lose sight of that since his application to be made a chief was successful, last year.

Since then there have been claims that he does not try to get much consultation on some issues.

Claims have also been made that the ill-feeling towards Mr Siyo has come as a result of his actions

105

Ciskei no land of opportunity

Stay
31/57.77,

Own Correspondent
GRAHAMSTOWN — To think of Ciskei as the land of opportunity when it had nothing was "preposterous," the homeland's Minister of Education, Chief D. M. Jongilanga, said today.

He was referring to a glossy Government publication on Ciskei entitled "Land of Opportunity" when he opened a workshop on the homeland organised by Rhodes University's Institute of Social and Economic Research.

Chief Jongilanga pleaded for the South African Government to reverse its apparent priorities for all homelands.

Political progress towards creating separate nation-states should be subordinate to the need to uplift the homeland economically.

"Industrialise our townships to create jobs and

embark on money-spinning projects in the rural areas," Chief Jongilanga said.

"Homelands were the deprived areas of South Africa and must be developed. If thereafter all parties agreed that Bānkānisation was the best political solution to the problems of South Africa it could be proceeded with.

SINCERE

Where one formed the impression during the Verwoerd era that the Central Government was sincere in its plans for the homelands, one now begins to question whether Pretoria is really concerned that the homelands should be properly independent," he said.

Chief Jongilanga also wondered whether towns such as Mdantinsane, near East London, which is situated in the Ciskei would ever grow beyond what they were intended to be — "labour camps."

The homelands were areas of deprivation lacking natural resources, land, secure sources of finance and a stable workforce, he said.

Major contribution came from the XDC

SCARLETT

10 APR 1977

4/6/77

Major contribution came from the XDC

tures and 130 housing loans for more than R340 000 were approved.

The Corporation, Mr F. Meisenhal, and the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr L. L. Sebe.

The dramatic growth in the rate of industrial development has been made possible by the concentrated efforts of the Corporation and the wholehearted co-operation of the Ciskeian Government to provide the necessary infrastructure requirements. To this end, the Corporation has spent R1m during the 1976-77 financial year, with the major portion (R500 000) being spent on the establishment of rail sidings in Dimbaza. A further R1m will be spent in the current financial year to complete the services to 100 hectare of the industrial estate at Dimbaza.

The main industrial development in the Ciskei is concentrated at Dimbaza. This much criticised town, has been transform-

ed in the last fourteen months. Situated 20 km from King William's Town, on the national road to Cape Town via Alke, it has been developed into a model township. The population has grown to over 12 000, street lighting has been installed and a housing development scheme is in operation. The Ciskei Government, who is responsible for housing in the township, is carefully controlling the expansion of the residential area to ensure that the provision of social and recreational facilities keeps pace with increase in housing units available. It is therefore obvious that Dimbaza offers the industrialist a fully developed industrial estate with a sophisticated infrastructure containing the necessary basic elements of a stable labour pool, services, communication and transport facilities.

relocation from the PWV complex and Pinetown, price preferences on certain government tenders and most generous tax concessions are in the offering. Details of opportunities available to industrialists in the Ciskei are obtainable from: The Industrial Liaison Manager, P.O. Box 618, East London 5200.

The Corporation's own projects include Sada Industries at Sada where a variety of products including handwoven and handknotted carpets, fashion clothing, school clothing, beadwork and toys are manufactured. Total investment already exceeds one million rands.

It is encouraging to note that a further six proposals to establish factories have been approved by the XDC's board. These agreements are presently being negotiated. Also under investigation, but not yet approved by the Corporation are a further sixteen possible factories, which will require an estimated investment of R30m. These include possible investments from overseas, which followed as a result of overseas visits by the chairman of the Ciskeian National Development

The board of directors of the CNDC consists of five whites and five Ciskeian directors. This provides Ciskeians with the opportunity to participate at the decision making level of the Corporation. The CNDC provides employment for more than 1 000 Ciskeians on a fulltime basis plus a further 500 "cottage workers" at Sada who do beadwork for the CNDC at their homes. During the picking season, a further 500 workers are employed on the Citrus projects.

The construction unit of the Corporation, which achieved a turnover of about R1 million during the year, does not only provide job opportunities and training facilities for Ciskeians, but also renders an invaluable service to Ciskeian building contractors by assisting them in drawing up plans, working out tenders, and advice on technical specifications and administrative and other problems.

The Corporation's agricultural activities in the Alice district, which include Citrus farming and dairy projects, provide training facilities to blacks on farming techniques. Two of the Corporation's farming projects are managed by Ciskeians.

the activities of the Xhosa Development Corporation and the Ciskei and Transkei homelands have, in the past, made a major contribution to the economic development in the order area.

With the independence of the Transkei, the activities of the XDC in the Transkei have been transferred to a newly established Corporation, the Transkei Development Corporation. Simultaneously the Ciskeian National Development Corporation has been established to take over certain activities of the XDC in the Ciskei, such as own industries, agricultural projects and the provision of financial assistance to Ciskeian businessmen. Industrial development under the "White Agency scheme" in the Ciskei remained, however, the responsibility of the XDC and the XDC was, from April 1976, able to concentrate its efforts in the development of the Ciskei.

In the five year period 1971 to 1975, a total of ten factories were established in the Ciskei, seven of these in the Dimbaza Industrial estate, while dur-

ing the year ending 30th March 1977, ten new manufacturing industries in the Ciskei were successfully concluded. These new ventures represented an investment of R3 515m. In addition, three of the existing factories have expanded. The total industrial investment in the Ciskei stands at R7 071m and has resulted in the creation of 1 563 new job opportunities for the Ciskei people. In addition, four other factories are under construction and will provide an additional 158 job opportunities and represent an investment of R2,256m.

During the past financial year the CNDC board approved financial assistance amounting to almost R400 000 for 20 Ciskeian business ven-

tures and 130 housing loans for more than R340 000 were approved.



Dimbaza factories as seen from the room of Dimbaza Foundries.

The rapid increase in the rate of industrialisation of the Ciskei in a period of economic recession in South Africa, illustrates the faith of the industrialist in the future of this homeland and its people. The Corporation offers generous incentives to potential investors. Concessions provide for purpose-built factories at minimum rental, loans for plant and machinery and working capital at low interest rates, housing loans, high rebates on railage and harbour dues, cash reimbursements for

Political dream or practical nightmare?

1/6/77
Supplement to DD

Is decentralised heavy industry a political dream or a practical nightmare?

The Dimbaza Foundries, track record to date has certainly proved that establishing a basic industry remote from the market place need not be an uphill exercise.

After six months of detailed planning and budgets the project received the approval of the XDC in February 1976.

Ground was broken at Dimbaza 20 km from King William's Town, in April 1976, and despite losing a month due to wet weather, the special purpose buildings and plant were completed and installed eight months later.

The relatively remote location and the complexi-

ty of the electrical and other services required to support such an undertaking, did not frustrate or detract from setting and achieving project timetable which was ambitious by metropolitan standards.

Commissioning and initial staff training was completed in three months and pilot production sales were achieved in March 1977, less than a year from building commencement.

The present labour force of 38 will be increased to 60 to enable full single shift production by September 1977.

The general manager of the XDC, Mr Frans Meisenholl, describes the success of the venture to sound planning, excellent

project co-operation from all concerned, tight control over budgets and timing, and an enthusiastic management.

Despite the depressed economic climate, which assisted building and supply programmes, the foundry has been able to attract good forward orders for steel castings for supply to the mining and Railway industries.

Whilst experienced Ciskei foundrymen have been attracted from the metropolitan areas, the management have been extremely impressed with the depth of experience, training and education of the local Ciskeians and believe that this will be a cornerstone in the future development of the Company.

News did.

Michaelis School of Fine Art
School of Ballet

10.7 Faculty of Architecture

It is proposed that this Faculty be constituted as at present excepting that the Michaelis School of Fine Art be transferred to the Faculty of Performing and Fine Arts. The Faculty thus would consist of the following units:

105

- School of Architecture
 - Building
 - Quantity Surveying
 - Urban and
 - Persons employed by Xhosa Development Corporation
 - (At some sta
 - Research Un
 - corporated
 - attached to
- Mansard 18 vol 1227
2/6/77

11. The Inter-Faculty

11.1 Three possi

- 11.1.1 Eil
to
fu
a
- 11.1.2 or
in
(n
- 11.1.3 or
wi
of

The MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

The information given below is only applicable in respect of the Ciskei. The required particulars in connection with the Transkei is not readily available because the interests of the Xhosa Development Corporation in the Transkei were taken over by the Transkei Development Corporation on 1 April 1976.

- (a) 6 men; 32 women.
- (b) 653 men; 32 women.

Particulars in respect of the Ciskei National Development Corporation are not included in the figures given above

11.2 Our inves
determine

while others are prepa... Faculty. We know of no unit actively seeking incorporation into a Faculty, although some Faculties have expressed interest in absorbing certain units.

11.3 Under these circumstances we recommend that each unit board of control be left to choose its preferred status and to negotiate incorporation with interested Faculties only if it so wishes.

11.4 However, we suggest that in the long term, the following groupings might make good academic sense:

in Problems
permanently in-
e, could be

s:

are collected
ody having
ent to those of

ould be absorbed
isting Faculty
of its birth).

independent,
ending committees

English
and Literature
pics in Criticism
ive Film
e
nt of English
c paper at the discretion of the head of the Department.

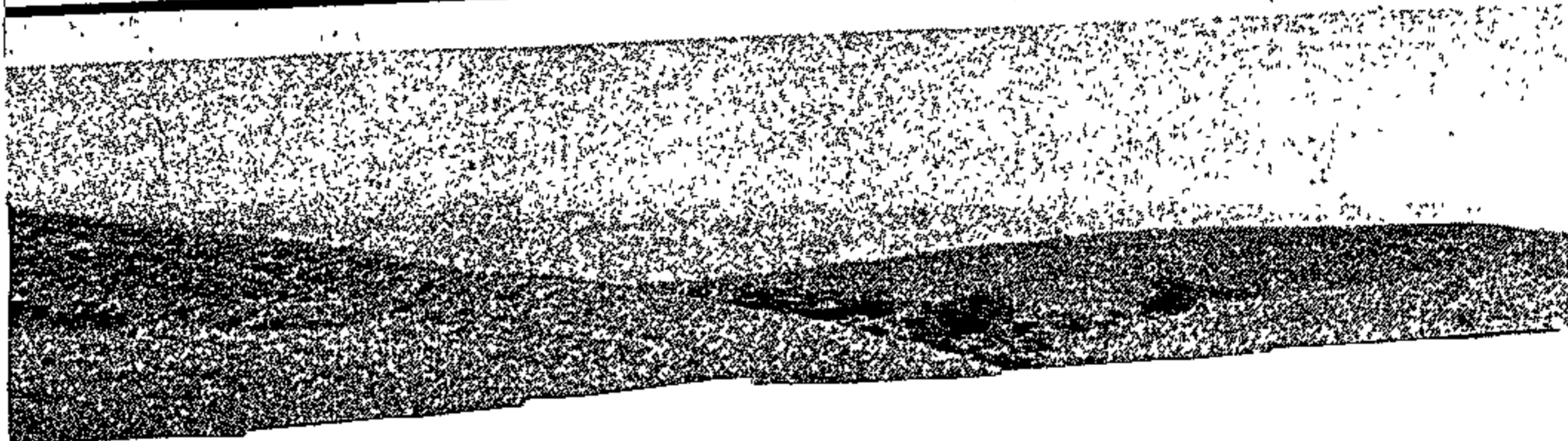
105

Daily Mail 2/6/77
Mangope 'politicking'
RDM 2/6/77

By PATRICK LAURENCE
BOPHUTHATSWANA Government objections to the Status of BophuthaTswana Bill were mere politicking, the Tswana Opposition leader, Chief Herman Maseloane, said yesterday.
He was commenting on the public repudiation of the citizenship clauses of the Bill by the Tswana Chief Minister, Chief Lucas Mangope.
Chief Maseloane said: "Chief Mangope agreed to the Status of Bophutha-

Tswana Bill on April 25 at his meeting with the Prime Minister Mr Vorster in Cape Town."
He challenged Chief Mangope to repudiate or deny his agreement.
"Chief Mangope agreed to the citizenship clauses then but when he tested political opinion among Tswanas he took fright."
The consequence was a letter from Chief Mangope dated May 25 objecting to the citizenship clauses. It was addressed to the South

African Cabinet, but was released to white opposition parties two days later.
The purpose of the letter was to make a public show of opposition for the pending Tswana general election in August, Chief Maseloane said.
He predicted that Chief Mangope would go ahead with his independence plans irrespective of the response of the South African Government to the letter.



HONOURS COURSES - 1977

The following sections are offered in 1977. FIVE are to be taken. Reading should commence during the preceding long vacation.

Students who wish to take this course should consult with the head of the Department at the end of the academic year preceding, and obtain approval of their combination of sections. Brief outlines of the various sections and basic reading lists are given on the pages that follow. In most of the sections students are expected to hand in two essays during the course of the year (up to 3,000 words), one of these to be completed by the beginning of the mid-year vacation. The marks obtained for these essays, together with a tutor's assessment count equally with examination results in determining the final result for the degree.

Examinations are held in November, but there is

F

Province	Economic Region	Primary School pupils as a percentage of population aged 5-14 years
Natal	<i>Daily Dispatch 9/6/77</i>	22,6
		32,3
	Ciskei Ministers for study tour	9,6
	KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Two Ciskei Cabinet Ministers. Chief L. W. Mqoma (Interior) and Chief Z. P. Siwani (Justice), and Mr. G. F. Godden, chief planning officer, will on Sunday go to Germany on the first leg of a trip that will culminate into a study tour in the United States.	15,2
	The trip, according to a statement issued here yesterday by the Ciskei Department of Information, has been sponsored by John Deere, one of the United States firms.	32,8
	Chief Minister L. L. Sebe said would help the Ciskei in a massive financial aid programme amounting to R30m.	13,7
	The statement added that Mr Gilchirst, managing director of John Deere (SA) had made two visits to the Ciskei to look at some of the projects promoted by the Ciskei Government.	19,8
	It was further revealed John Deere has leased to the Ciskei Government "on most favourable terms" various items of agricultural equipment for use at Keiskammahok and Tyefus irrigation schemes.	29,4
	The company has also undertaken to give a plaque and a cheque for R250 annually as prizes for the best farming in the Keiskammahok irrigation project.	98,4
	In Germany the three officials will spend some time at Frankfurt and Heidelberg, and then fly to Chicago for their United States visit which will enable them to see various aspects of agricultural methods in that country.	27,9
This will be the first overseas visit for the two Ministers. — DDR.	25,4	
School will	46,4	
	87,5	
	25,2	
	27,9	
	16,5	
	21,0	
	38,7	
	29,0	
	36,1	
Transvaal	31.) West Rand: Randfontein	25,5
	32.) Vanderbijlpark	25,5
	35.) Alberton, C	25,5
	36.) Pretoria.	25,5
	37.) W. Transvaal: Burg, Swart	25,5
	38.) Central Transvaal: Cullinan, Witbank.	25,5
	39.) S.E. Transvaal: Carolina, Rust, Wakke	25,5
	40.) Barberton,	25,5
	41.) Lydenburg,	25,5
	42.) Letaba.	25,5
	43.) N. Transvaal: Potgietersrus, Soutpansberg, Warmbaths, Waterberg.	25,5
	44.) S.W. Transvaal: Bloemhof, Christiana, Coligny, Delareyville, Koster, Lichtenburg, Schweizer-Reneke, Ventersdorp, Wolmaransstad.	25,5
	45.) Klerksdorp, Potchestroom	32,4
	46.) S. Central Transvaal: Balfour, Bethal, Delmas, Heidelberg, Nigel, Standerton.	23,3

continued/

Homeland faces a crisis over national identity

105

SUN. TRIBUNE
12/6/77

Sunday
Tribune

By BILL KRIGE 12/6/77

THE CISKEI homeland suffers from an identity crisis which, at this point in time, is much more difficult to resolve than in other African countries.

The point was made by Rhodes University political scientist Nancy Charlton during a recent workshop on the homeland held in Grahamstown.

With minor adjustments, her argument could apply to other homelands as well.

Professor Charlton said that elsewhere on the continent where colonial states accepted uhuru those who spear-headed the nationalist movement were usually an educated elite, the product of Western colleges, academies and universities.

The bulk of the population were less concerned with the need for a national identity and related rather to their village, tribe, language or specific culture.

The pattern existed in the Ciskei too, with one fundamental difference — the homeland's own educated elite as well as most urban dwellers in the sprawling townships on the outskirts of King William's Town and East London clung tenaciously to an ideal of a single multi-racial South Africa where race and colour did not matter.

Few among those who could be expected to lead a nationalist movement saw the bantustan concept as their ideal. The reasons are manifold — and are relevant in a Ciskei whose government is moving hesitantly towards accepting independence.

Deep roots

As Professor Charlton pointed out, the Eastern Cape, which embraces the Ciskei, must be regarded as the cradle of the African nationalist movement. Although the ANC and PAC have long since been banned and their general influence among the people of the Ciskei muted, their ideals of a non-racial and unitary South Africa are clearly alive and well having sunk deep roots among the populace.

Reinforcing this goal and undermining the formation of a genuine Ciskei nationalist movement was the existence, until 1936, of the non-racial Cape franchise.

Of the long-lingering ideal of a single non-racial South Africa, Professor Charlton said: "One might say that the weight of tradition and history lie behind it to a far greater extent than behind a Ciskei identity as such.

"It is also espoused by the Black People's Convention and the South African Students' Organisation, the successors of the old liberation movement. Both are active in the Ciskei, especially among the young."

Further undermining the growth of a concerted nationalist movement is the

The fragmented nature of the Ciskei—it exists in five separate pockets—also militates against the formation of a measure of national consciousness such as exists in the marginally better consolidated Transkei.

Furthermore there is a group within the Ciskei who see their ultimate political destiny not as a separate state but in union with the Transkei with whose citizens most Ciskeians share a common language and culture.

The Ciskei is situated in an area of historic conflict between white and black. The hills between Grahamstown and King William's Town are dotted with forts, some faithfully reconstructed to commemorate their role in nine frontier wars fought over a period of a century.

Since then the two groups have co-existed but where whites, cossetted by successive colonial and South African administrations, have prospered, blacks have not.

Expectations

All African countries, said Professor Charlton, have experienced a revolution of rising expectations as a result of their contact with affluent states in the developed world.

South Africa has been no exception. In fact, here it has been fuelled to an event greater extent than the rest of the continent.

About 200 000 blacks live in the townships near East London and King William's Town and the prosperous white society has been their shop window. But the Ciskei government, because it is subordinate to Pretoria and dependent on it for the bulk of its finances, has been unable to fulfil these expectations.

It has improved the pay and status of chiefs and headmen, boosted the salaries of civil servants and embarked on a course of Africanisation. Business loans have been provided.

But however well intentioned, the Ciskei government has no say over the wages paid to the thousands of workers who commute daily to white industrial centres.

Labour is freely available. Each year about 8 000 more people flood the labour market. The problem is that in order to create employment opportunities the Ciskei government must attract industries — and in this they compete with all the other homelands.

Low wages are an incentive to industry.

"The government is therefore caught in a bind," said the professor. "If they use what influence they have to push for higher wages, they perhaps discourage more industry from coming to the Ciskei.

"If they do not and use their influence to persuade employers to

They esteemed her favour more
 Than a Tyrone's foundation.
 For the glory of her face
 Buds fawn'd to breed and race
 Yet none made their hearts place
 As for the Nymph's name
 Which she being brought by blood
 And by blood restored
 To the arms that nearly lost
 She, because of all she cost,
 Starts a new name

Edward Felt,
 Edward Felt,
 Thomas Karris
 Peter Walshe,
 Martin Legas

Earth, where we rode to slay or be slain,
 Dear love shall redeem unto life.
 We will gather and lead to her lips again
 The waters of ancient strife,
 From the fax and the fiercely guarded streams
 And the pools where we lay in wait,
 Till the corpse of our evil dragons
 And the found-torn our hated
 And when we bring old fishes to mind,
 We will not be forgetful of the ship
 If there be blood on his head of my kind.

Who recalls the morning and the thunder through the foot-
 hills,
 (Tufts of Aeey shrapnel strung along the empty plains?)
 And the sun-scarred Red-Cross coaches creeping guarded to
 the culvert,
 And the faces of the Sisters looking gravely from the
 "Grains?" M. K. K. K.
 (When the days were regiments and the nights were clouded
 terror, when the towers of Darkest had dominion on our
 or soul—
 When we fled consumed through the Seven Halls of Fever,
 Made us

Founded 1872
 Price 10c

7 shot at Mdantsane meeting

EAST LONDON — Seven people suffered gunshot wounds and several are reported to have been assaulted when violence erupted at a meeting of the Siyo group at the Mdantsane Civic Hall yesterday.

Mdantsane police confirmed last night they were summoned to the hall but said no charges of assault or shooting had been laid.

A policeman spokesman said they were summoned because a car belonging to Mr K. Gaxela had been stoned outside the hall. When they arrived people were leaving the hall and some had congregated outside in groups. Police dispersed the groups.

The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief L. L. Sebe, said from his King William's Town home last night he had received a brief report that seven people had been shot.

"My information is scant at this stage and I have sent one of my men to investigate the matter fully. I should have a full report by today," he said.

The meeting was called by Siyo supporters to protest at the news that Mr F. Siyo would be made to stand in the Thornhill constituency in the next general election.

Mr Sebe refused to comment on this but said he condemned violence and hoodliganism in politics.

The chairman of the

Mdantsane Township Council, Mr A Toyana, who attended the meeting said: "Mr Siyo had just finished speaking when he heard noises from outside the hall. Someone told the people in the hall that cars were being stoned by a group of armed men and women outside.

"I got up to go and investigate but some women in the front seats stopped me because they said it was too dangerous.

"We remained in the hall until the police arrived and dispersed the people."

He did not know if anybody was shot.

The chairman of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly, Mr W. Bashe, refused to comment, but confirmed there was trouble outside the hall.

Mr Siyo and Mr Gaxela were not available for comment last night.

Mdantsane Hospital authorities refused to say whether anyone was treated for gunshot wounds last night or for other injuries. — DDR

Mixed ping pong
 DURBAN — Mixed table tennis in South Africa is on, following the white Table Tennis Union's surprise decision here at the weekend to dissolve and to join the non-racial South African Table Tennis Board, which is affiliated to the world body. — DDC

For the set of the red breach
 And the black rag of all;
 Giving and taking counsel each
 Over the cantle of the
 Here will we join against our foes
 The hailstroke and the storm,
 And the red and rustling cloud that blows
 The locust's mile-deep swarm.
 Frost and murrain and flood let loose
 Shall launch us side by side
 In the holy wars that have no truce
 'Till the seed and harvest-tide.

(Now and not hereafter, while the breath is in our nostrils,
 Now and not hereafter, ere the meager years go by—
 Let us now remember many honourable women,
 Such as bade us turn again when we were like to die.)

Wherefore we they ransomed, while the breath is in our nostrils,
 Now and not hereafter—ere the meager years go by—
 Praise with love and worship many honourable women,
 Those that gave their lives for us when we were like to die!

ugh the
 flies?)
 such and
 eyes?
 red,
 reeking
 ame de-
 (ay.)
 raged in?
 raining
 ment,
 ade us

Township violence: Sebe men blamed

105

EAST LONDON — Sebe supporters have been blamed for the blood that flowed when violence flared at the Siyo faction meeting at Mdantsane on Sunday.

Seven people suffered from gunshot wounds, of whom three had to be admitted to Mdantsane Hospital for emergency treatment.

Mr James Nqashe was shot in the stomach when he was trapped in the cross fire between the two factions.

Mr Nqashe was taken immediately into the emergency operating theatre, but late yesterday no word could be obtained from the hospital or the Ciskei Department of Health as to his condition.

Capt C. Human, of the Mdantsane police, yesterday confirmed three men had been wounded in the flare-up and that Mr Nqashe had been admitted to hospital.

He said the other two men injured were Mr Bonisile Bubula, of NU 7 Mdantsane who was shot through the left hip, and Mr Billie Mahlulo, of NU 6 Mdantsane who was shot through the left arm.

A number of men and women supporters of both factions were also injured when people armed with knives, stamboks, kleries and stones attacked each other.

One eye-witness, who did not want to be identified, said he saw one woman being bludgeoned about the head with a hammer when Sebe supporters burst in on the meeting.

Another witness said supporters, in their "dizzy" frenzy, had even resorted to using the hall chairs to "settle their



A security policeman, Sgt Mbewana, clutching an automatic pistol in his right hand, escorts an injured woman from the crowd who went on the rampage at the Civic Hall, Mdantsane, on Sunday. Another picture page 7.

"While the meeting was underway, a group about 1 000-strong, and reported to me to be Sebe supporters, gathered outside the building," he said.

"Three vehicles were damaged, and one Security Branch car had its rear windscreen smashed when the mob started hurling stones about," he said.

Capt Human said it was only after the Sebe faction had sparked off the trouble that Siyo supporters rushed from the hall and engaged them in battle.

"People were observed chasing each other in all directions, there was complete disorder and it appeared as if the two factions were selecting their victims.

However, Capt Human said yesterday no charges had been laid.

"I think the situation was just plain wild firing and indiscriminate shooting, but by the time the police had arrived the whole flare-up was over," he said.

The chairman of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly, Mr W. Bashe, said the trouble started when a large group of women burst into the hall singing anti-Siyo songs.

"It was definitely organised by Sebe supporters," he said.

Mr Sebe was approached by a Daily Dispatch reporter at the East London airport last night before he flew out to Johannesburg, but he refused to comment.

It was learnt yesterday that after the shoot-out, Mr Siyo returned to his Zwelitsha home to find his front windows had been



MR QEQE . . . fighting for
meatless bone

Qeque quits politics

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
— One of the stalwarts of the ruling Ciskei National Independence Party since its inception, Mr. Wridge Qeque, will no longer have anything to do with homeland politics.

Mr Qeque, a township councillor and popular boxing promoter, said yesterday his withdrawal from homeland politics had been influenced by the "sad goings-on" in the Ciskei.

"I will no longer be party to a political system that is a threat to the lives of my fellow blacks," he said.

He was commenting on the violence on Sunday which erupted at a meeting in Mdantsane called by supporters of Mr L. F. Siyo.

Mr Qeque has been disillusioned by homeland politics for some time and has not been happy with the manner in which the Government has been involving itself in the township councils of both Zwelitsha and Mdantsane.

The Mdantsane violence was the last straw for him. "When blacks want to kill other blacks, then there is something seriously wrong without thinking," he said.

"And why do we want to kill each other? What we are fighting for is a meatless bone." — DDR.

105

105
14/6/77

Mabandla hits out at Sebe sacking record

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Leader of the Opposition Ciskei National Party, Chief Justice Mabandla yesterday described Chief Minister L. Sebe as a "trigger happy leader." He was commenting on the removal by Chief Sebe from the Cabinet of Mr L. Siyo.

Mr Siyo has been replaced by Mr W. Ximiya.

Chief Mabandla said the Chief Minister had made history by becoming the only political leader in this country to sack three of his Cabinet members in just under five years.

The first minister to be axed was Chief S. Burns-Ncamashe, Minister of Education, sacked in 1975, immediately Chief Sebe was reinstated after being deposed as Chief Minister by a Supreme Court order.

Next to fall was Mr B. Myataza, Minister of the Interior, axed last year in a surprise move. Chief D. Jongilanga and Chief L. Magoma replaced them.

Chief Mabandla said: "Chief Sebe's manoeuvres make me very doubtful for the Ciskei's future. His fear of competition is at the expense of development and the Ciskei as a whole."

He said he sympathised with the Ciskei more than he sympathised with Mr Siyo personally.

Meanwhile, Mr Siyo said yesterday he had been contacted by many people who read of his sacking in reports in yesterday's Daily Dispatch.

He is to meet delegations today from Whittlesea and Queenstown who want to express solidarity with him.

He said he would not go ahead with plans to hold a meeting at Duncan Village this Sunday.

"I am, however, going to hold a series of meetings very soon to canvas support for the establishment of a new party."

Plans for the establishment of the party would be published after he had had meetings with his "colleagues." He refused to divulge who the colleagues were.

It is known, however, Mr W. Bashe, CLA chairman, Mr A. Lamani, Government Chief Whip, Mr M. Sam and Mr Q.J. Kewuti, are high on the list.

The Chief Minister's department could not confirm yesterday whether Mr Lamani had sent the Chief Minister a telegram

congratulating him on Mr W. Ximiya's appointment.

Sources close to the Government revealed such a telegram had been dispatched from Port Elizabeth by Mr Lamani, who was not available for comment.

Government sources at Zwelitsha said replacement of Mr Siyo by Mr Ximiya would not placate the so-called Sebe group at Mdantsane, who have been credited with forcing the Chief Minister's hand in axing Mr Siyo.

They said the group would have been happier if Mr Myataza had been reinstated.

Chief Sebe has been under tremendous pressure from the group to sack Mr Siyo. The pressures culminated in the constitution of a tribunal to hear evidence implicating Mr Siyo in February.

It was the group at the CNIP congress at Uitenhage this year which moved a motion of no confidence in Mr Siyo and helped to boost Mr Myataza who eventually got the position of national chairman, occupied by Mr Siyo since the party's inception in 1973. — DDR.

Ciskei Government faces court action

21/6/77 DD
105

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Ciskei Government faces a Supreme Court action over the Fingo chieftainship issue.

The action has been brought against the Government by Mr John Mteteleli Ndlazi. Chief Lent Maqoma's Amajingqi tribe have been cited as co-respondents.

According to documents served on them, the respondents must indicate before June 29 whether they are going to defend the matter which is a sequel to the disestablishment of the Healdtown Community Authority in terms of a notice in the Ciskei Gazette of December 20 last year.

In terms of the notice, the Government recognised Chief Maqoma as the head of the Healdtown area and his Amajingqi Tribal Authority as the legal controlling body. The area was previously controlled by the Heald-

town Community Authority.

In an affidavit submitted to the court, Mr Ndlazi, who claimed he was elected chief in 1966 by his people, including 895 title deed holders, said the Ciskei Government was trying to impose on them a non-Fingo chief in a traditional Fingo area.

He said: "While it is the desire of the Fingoes to live in harmony with those of other tribes, their traditions, laws and customs will not permit them to be subject to the chieftainship of a non-Fingo in areas which are traditional Fingo areas and where Fingoes predominate."

Mr Ndlazi said the tribe was never consulted when the Government took its decision. It was also not

approached when the Government resettled Chief Maqoma's Amajingqi tribe on the farm High View Hill. The farm had previously belonged to the Fingoes.

Approaches to both the Ciskei and South African Governments were to no avail, Mr Ndlazi said. Opposition to the action resulted in four of the seven Fingo headmen being suspended. Mr Ndlazi was among those suspended.

Mr Ndlazi asked the court to declare the provisions null and void and that the Healdtown Community Authority be allowed to continue to exist.

He also applied for an order restraining the Amajingqi tribe from exercising any authority over

the area.

The Ciskei Opposition Leader, Chief J. T. Mabandla, has also warned he may seek recourse in the Supreme Court if the Ciskei election proclamation is not changed.

He said the absence of a voters' roll in the homeland allowed for anomalies in the registration of voters which could result in one voter registering under more than one constituency.

His warning indicated the opposition was going to watch carefully developments during the forthcoming general election, which may be held in November. Any anomalies would be submitted for arbitration to the Supreme Court. — DDR.

Transkei MP says sack Sebe

2/16/77
105

UMTATA — An executive member of the ruling Transkei National Independence Party, Mr. Louis Mtshizana, said it was abundantly clear that Mr. Sebe's leadership was hostile to the welfare and solidarity of the people of the Ciskei, and the sooner a new political leadership was found the better.

"An attempt must be made to evolve a new political order," Mr. Mtshizana said. "The time has come that people of the Ciskei place the welfare of its territory above petty political differences."

He said the Ciskei was in a real political dilemma and its future was bleak. The elimination of former Ciskei Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Mr. L. F. Siyo, from the Cabinet came as no surprise and at the same time marks the beginning of the end of Mr. Sebe's own eventual and reprehensible political career "characterised by merciless and purposeful harassment and persecution of his political opponents."

He said Mr. Sebe's political career has encouraged political opportunism and the lowering of standards in all respects of the life of the Ciskei people.

"Sebe has always connived at the use of violence by a certain clique in his own party as a means to intimidate and silence political opponents."

Mr. Mtshizana said that the notorious terror-gang known as green-berets of Zwelitsha operates openly and conducts its disgraceful campaign of terror and harassment against the people of Transkei.

He said it was significant that Mr. Sebe had not disowned them and in spite of it all he had gone on record as saying he did not approve of violence as a means to silence opposition.

"When violence erupted at Mdantsane during the meeting of Mr. Siyo," Mr. Mtshizana said, "all Sebe could afford to say was that he did not approve of violence in politics and did not come out loud and clear in condemnation of violent tactics adopted by a section of his party."

Mr. Mtshizana said: "Instead of delaying his departure for America to ensure that peace is restored within his ranks he hastened to fly out of Ciskei and has since become a political globe-trotter in search of personal glory." — DDR.

Boxer tells of arrest threat

22/6/71
705

EAST LONDON — The South African bantamweight boxing champion, Mr Mzukisi Skweyiya, said yesterday he had been threatened with detention under the Terrorism Act.

He said the threat was conveyed to his brother, Mlamli, by the three Security Branch policemen who called at their home in Zone 10, Mdantsane, yesterday.

They said he would be arrested if a meeting to be held today at the Presbyterian Church of Africa led to a bus boycott, strike or any other illegal action.

The meeting is for the consideration of a constitution of the East London Students Cultural Association. Mr Skweyiya, a former Fort Hare student, is the secretary of the interim committee preparing the constitution.

"I regard this as continuation of intimidation tactics that have been applied to various people in Mdantsane since last

Thursday," Mr Skeyiya said.

Trouble started after Mr Skweyiya and others had organised prayer meetings in commemoration of the victims in last year's Soweto riots.

"On Friday night while we were distributing pamphlets for a prayer meeting to be held the following day, a pamphlet was confiscated from Mr Nkululelo Menzeleli.

"Mr Mzingaye Mhlope was questioned about a typewriter on which the pamphlets had been prepared.

"On Thursday Rev. A. M. Bottoman of the Presbyterian Church of Africa was told he bore the entire responsibility for any loss of life or injury to property arising from the prayer meeting," Mr Skweyiya said.

He added they would go ahead with the meeting this afternoon as there was no law which forbade the holding of a meeting to discuss a cultural organisation's constitution. — DDR.

Sebe attacks Botha's tough line in America

105

FRIDAY 13

6,00 p.m.

EAST LONDON — The hard-line attitude adopted by South Africa's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has not impressed Americans.

This was said by Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr L. Sebe, who was commenting on the opening address by Mr Botha at a symposium in Washington which they both attended.

7,00 p.m.

8,00 p.m.

Speaking to a 300-strong "welcoming" group of party supporters at East London Airport on his return at the weekend, Mr Sebe said: "Mr Botha gave his opening address at the symposium, but I'm afraid to say Americans were not impressed by the hard-line he took".

The Chief Minister said Mr Botha's attitude was that if whites in South Africa took the road to meaningful change it would destroy the white man.

SATURDAY

8,45 a.m.

"Such an attitude does not impress the outside world. In fact it is pooh-poohed and puts South Africa in a far more precarious position.

"For those of us concerned with development, it makes things very difficult indeed," Mr Sebe said.

9,30 a.m.

11,00 a.m.

11,30 a.m.

The Chief Minister said the attitude of the United States clearly showed "Americans were strongly against South Africans".

"They would like to see substantial changes, meaningful change is what is wanted

by the outside world," he said.

Mr Sebe lashed at whites for failing to move in a positive direction for constructive change in South Africa.

"Change is not wanted from my people — they have changed for the past 300 years, that is how long they have been patient.

"The change is wanted from you, you white people. America is not looking at the African, the African has changed," he said.

The Chief Minister dismissed what he termed "the Emlin statement that he is going to form a movement to save South Africa" as little more than a joke.

"I laughed at what Emlin said. This is vanity of all vanities because he said he would like blacks to change.

"What else does he want from us. We have changed. The fact we are now negotiating around conference tables is proof of this," Mr Sebe said.

However, the Chief Minister expressed concern at the attitude now evolving among the black youth.

"You will not be able to sit with them. My fear is for the oncoming generation. They will grab the cake and then you will all be like animals fighting and trying to grab at the pieces which fall," Mr Sebe said, again appealing to whites for change in

South Africa.

The Chief Minister lashed at the minimal budget that had been provided by Pretoria for the Ciskei.

"I need R350 million to develop the Ciskei but what do I get — R49 million. And now must I say that is right.

"My son will not be able to discuss that — meaningful alternatives have to be found, not tomorrow but today," he said.

Mr Sebe said it was because whites "were afraid to compete with the African" that apartheid laws such as the job reservation had been maintained.

"We are holding out our hand of friendship to the white man, and he must not refuse it.

"Our children will not be prepared to have dialogue if there is no change," the Chief Minister concluded. —

Sebe slams Mdantsane police chief; No comment on Siyo claim; picture — all on page 14.

Four bodies

CAPE TOWN — Hundreds of onlookers lined the banks of a stream near here yesterday and watched with morbid interest as a car and the bodies of three men and a boy who died inside it was dragged from the water.

The car crashed into the river on Saturday night.

— DDC.

12,45 p.m.

2,00 p.m.

3,30 p.m.

4,00 p.m.

5,30 p.m.

Lunch

Small Group Discussion

Tea/Coffee and Sandwiches

Report back to Plenary Session

Chairman: Prof. C. de B. Webb

Closure

Drinks and Snacks

Quad.

Various Rooms *

Quad.

Lecture Theatre AA

Lecture Theatre AA

Quad.

* SEE ACCOMPANYING SHEET FOR DETAILS OF SMALL GROUP DISCUSSIONS

Healdtown school D.D. closes

197/77
103
ALICE — The Healdtown High School was closed yesterday after pupils threatened to leave unless 98 matriculants, expelled from the school last Friday, were readmitted.

A spokesman for the Ciskei Department of Education, Mr N. G. Scheepers, said the pupils were ordered to leave the school when they refused to attend classes following the earlier expulsion of a schoolgirl for unruliness.

The remaining 322 pupils presented teachers with an ultimatum yesterday morning, which expired at 1 pm. The authorities then decided to close the school.

Mr Scheepers said pupils would now have to reapply for admission to the school.

About 150 pupils walked out of the Phandulwazi Agricultural High School near Alice this week after a number of pupils refused to submit to corporal punishment. — SAPA.

CNIP purge goes on: more Siyo men axed

105

EAST LONDON — The purge of supporters of Mr L. F. Siyo, the axed Ciskei MP, took a new turn this week with the expulsion of four members of the Fort Beaufort branch of the Ciskei National Independence Party, including its chairman.

The chairman, Mr T. Zoya, Mr J. Mpathi, Mr W. Mdzima, and Mr E. Tebe, received letters of expulsion signed by Mr L. M. Fani, member of the Ciskei Legislative

Assembly.

Mr Fani claimed in the letters that he was authorised by the Fort Beaufort branch of the party to expel them, but all four said yesterday they regarded the expulsion as null and void.

Mr Zoya said Mr Fani could not have held a meeting of the branch without notifying its chairman, and Mr Fani was not the branch secretary.

They would not take notice of the expulsion as it was unconstitutional as Mr Fani could only recommend their expulsion to the national executive.

He said they demanded that they be formally accused and given the opportunity to defend themselves.

Meanwhile the deputy chairman of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly, Mr V. H. Qupe, of Fort Beaufort, said he had not received any formal letter of expulsion, although he had read in the newspaper that he had been expelled in Port Elizabeth.

"I am a member of the Ciskei National Independence Party until I receive that letter," he said last night.

"The party has no reason for expelling me, and I detest any suggestion that associates me with the Ciskei National Party, the Ciskei National Unionist Party, the Zionist, or any other party but the CNIP," Mr Qupe said. — DDR

New official

at Thornhill

QUEENSTOWN — Mr L. C. von Caues, formerly township manager at eZibeleni is the new Ciskeian liaison officer at Thornhill.

He replaces Mr J. J. Burger who has been transferred to Lebowa.

Mr Von Caues will be responsible for all administrative matters concerning the Thornhill resettlement, and will be based at the Thornhill clinic, still in the former Thornhill farmhouse dwelling. — DDR.

18/7/77
105

DD 105/27
New official
at Thornhill

QUEENSTOWN — Mr L. C. von Caues, formerly township manager at eZibeleni is the new Ciskeian liaison officer at Thornhill.

105

He replaces Mr J. J. Burger who has been transferred to Lebowa.

Mr Von Caues will be responsible for all administrative matters concerning the Thornhill resettlement, and will be based at the Thornhill clinic, still in the former Thornhill farmhouse dwelling. — DDR.

The tragic truth about Thornhill

Tribune Reporter

MILLIONS of BBC television viewers may soon get the "inside story" of the tragedy of Thornhill.

The story will come from Doctor Barbara Seidler the lone British doctor who spent six weeks among the refugees at Thornhill earlier this year and highlighted the tragic living conditions.

The BBC story will go much further than the muted version Doctor Seidler claims she had to give to the South African Press while employed by the State as a doctor seconded to the Ciskei Department of Health.

The Thornhill saga began when 50 000 refugees fled the Herschel and Glen Grey districts when they were ceded to the Transkei from the Ciskei. The refugees were settled on the farm Thornhill 20km north of Queenstown.

Dr Seidler has booked her passage on the Windsor Castle which leaves Cape Town for Southampton on Tuesday.

Armed with photographs, statistics, evidence of rampant tuberculosis, malnutrition, kwashiorkor, primitive housing and toilet facilities and limited medical supervision, Dr Seidler claims she will be able to prove to the world conditions at Thornhill "could become worse than the Dimbaza township squalor".

"The latest information have is that a Whittlesea doctor visits the refugee camps for two hours only every Tuesday and that no treatment of TB patients is being carried out.

No help

"When I left Thornhill 346 children had TB and another 200 adults had been treated at our clinic. Now there is no evidence of followup treatment," she said. "The little money they have is fast running out. Another 500 people have swelled the number of refugees, firewood is near non-existent and still there is no visible evidence of the Government aiding these people."

Before packing all her belongings in East London, Dr Seidler made a final "unofficial" tour of inspection of Thornhill.

"I decided to say goodbye before I left for England. It was pathetic. All came

to me to ask: 'When are you coming back to aid us?' The real shock to me was when I learnt a trusted friend and helper 'Red Blanket' Tobias a refugee from Herschel District of the Transkei had died of TB," she said.

"When I exposed what conditions were like at Thornhill I believed I had achieved something both from a humanitarian point of view as well as from a medical point of view but the South African Government did not want or like to know I was stirring the fire — it all had to be hushed up and blanketed from the public.

"I heard that permission would not be granted to

me by the authorities to revisit Thornhill and that is why I had to visit the area unofficially last weekend."

While Dr Seidler would not give details of "the inside story of Thornhill" she did disclose that an in depth dossier compiled by herself and a group of black nursing sisters included facts and figures about the refugees, evidence of food supplies available, scanty medical provisions and data of the diseases at the camps.

Dr Seidler's mission abroad also embraces what she described as "two vital issues for blacks in South Africa."

Now based at Thafalofefe Hospital, some 30 kilometres from Butterworth in the Transkei, Dr Seidler plans to campaign for overseas doctors for the homeland.

"I have already advertised in the British Medical Journal at my expense for doctors to come to Transkei. The ads are now running and hopefully I will be able to follow-up on this and get people to recognise the Transkei and its people. The shortage of doctors is still acute and as a doctor I stand appalled when I see South African doctors shrug off community medicine."

"You South African doctors are only in medicine for the money. Why not at least give a few years of your life to serving the under-privileged and improve the lot for all in South Africa," she said.

Dr Seidler is optimistic about returning to South Africa. She believes her "expose" of Thornhill and her criticism of the Government over conditions there will not mean her being refused an entrance visa to South Africa.

"As far as I am concerned I now live in the Transkei and should the central authorities refuse me permission to come back to South Africa on October 5 they will have to deal with the outcry of the Transkei government.

"My mission to tell the truth about Thornhill and recruit doctors has the blessing of the Prime Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima."



Doctor Barbara Seidler . . . dossier on Thornhill problems

DOCTOR BARBARA PLANS TV EXPOSE ON REFUGEE SQUALOR

D.D. 25/7/77
Shooting:

4 for trial

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
— Four men were yesterday committed for summary trial in the Grahamstown Supreme Court on August 22 on a charge of murder.

They are Mr K. Koshe, Mr V. Saleni, Mr D. Mdonga and Mr Nt-sikelelo, who appeared briefly in the court at Zwelitsha yesterday in connection with the fatal shooting on January 4 of Mount Coke hotelier Mr Simon Matthews. — DDR.



105

Call for unified East Cape state

EAST LONDON — The Leader of the Opposition in the Ciskei, Chief Justice Mabandla, has called for the creation of a nonracial state in the Eastern Cape, consisting of Transkei, Ciskei and the Border.

"It has been shown in a number of cases that the blacks and whites of the Border and Eastern Cape grew up together and they understand each other.

"As such, I feel these people can live together peacefully. For me, it is a disadvantage to separate blacks from whites because the whites have the know-how in many fields. At the same time the whites cannot do without the blacks," Chief Mabandla said in an interview.

However, he stressed that before he could make any moves towards the establishment of a nonracial state, he would have to consult his people.

"They must have the final word, but I am personally in favour of it," Chief Mabandla said.

Following a serious split in the ruling Ciskei National Independence Party, resulting in the dismissal of Mr L. F. Siyo from the homeland's cabinet and his expulsion

from the party, the chances of Chief Mabandla's Ciskei National Party winning the general election at the end of this year have improved considerably, particularly if the CNP links up with Mr Siyo's supporters and those of another former cabinet minister, Chief Burns-Ncamashe.

In the past, Mr Siyo used to be the Acting Chief Minister when Chief Lennox Sebe, the present Chief Minister, was away from the Ciskei.

"Should the CNP, or a new opposition group involving it, win this year's elections, the prospects of amalgamation between Transkei and Ciskei will improve dramatically. The Transkei Government has already publicly called for a link-up of the two territories and it has attacked Chief Sebe for failing to support the move.

If they do join, this will fall in line with South African Government policy because both are predominately occupied by Xhosa-speaking blacks.

But amalgamation will leave the white Border "strip" separating the two territories. When final consolidation plans are

complete the Ciskei and Transkei will be separated by 20 km of white-owned land in the Queenstown district, which Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, has already publicly claimed.

Chief Mabandla feels all three areas should be incorporated into one unit.

"It seems to me the greater Eastern Cape, including Transkei, should become a single unit which could be an example to the rest of South Africa.

"In such an area, there could be no room for any racial laws. If this can be done here, it can surely be done in the rest of South Africa," Chief Mabandla said.

"These states or units would then be represented in the central government. This would lead to one South Africa for which "we could all live and die".

Chief Mabandla suggested that a possible name for the new territory could be "Kei Counties". He did not think that "Xhosaland" would be suitable "because it tends to exclude other racial groups by its very name". — PC



CHIEF MABANDLA

105

N. Mercury 22/7/77

Mercury Correspondent
EAST LONDON —
The Leader of the Opposition in the Ciskei, Chief Justice Mabandla, has called for the creation of a non-racial State in the Eastern Cape, consisting of Transkei, Ciskei and Border.

"It has been shown in a number of cases that the Blacks and Whites of the Border and Eastern Cape grew up together and they understand each other.

"As such, I feel these people can live peacefully. For me, it is a disadvantage to separate Blacks from Whites because the Whites have the know-how in many fields. At the same time the Whites cannot do without the Blacks," Chief Mabandla said in an interview.

However, he stressed that before he could make any moves towards the establishment of a non-racial State, he would have to consult his people.

"They must have the final word, but I am personally in favour of it," Chief Mabandla said.

Following a serious split in the ruling Ciskei National Independence Party, resulting in the dismissal of Mr. L. F.

Chief says 'create a new State'

Siyo from the homeland's Cabinet and his expulsion from the party, the chances of Chief Mabandla's Ciskei National Party winning the general election at the end of this year have improved considerably, particularly if the CNP links up with Mr. Siyo's supporters and those of another former Cabinet Minister, Chief Burns-Ncamashe.

Mr. Siyo used to be Acting Chief Minister when Chief Lennox Sebe, the present Chief Minister, was away from the Ciskei.

Should the CNP, or a new opposition group involving it, win this year's elections, the prospects of amalgamation

between Transkei and Ciskei will improve dramatically.

The Transkei Government has already publicly called for a link-up of the two territories and it has attacked Chief Sebe for failing to support the move.

If they do join, this will fall in line with South African Government policy because both are predominantly occupied by Xhosa-speaking Blacks.

Separated

But amalgamation will leave the White border "strip" separating the two territories. When final consolidation plans are complete Ciskei and Transkei will be

separated by 20km of White-owned land in the Queenstown district, which Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, has already publicly claimed.

Chief Mabandla feels all three areas should be incorporated into one unit.

"It seems to me the Greater Eastern Cape, including the Transkei, should become a single unit which could be an example to the rest of South Africa.

"In such an area, there could be no room for any racial laws. If this can be done here, it can surely be done in the rest of South Africa," Chief Mabandla said.

These States or units would then be represented in the central government. This would lead to one South Africa for which "we could all live and die."

Chief Mabandla suggested that a possible name for the new territory could be "Kei Counties." He did not think that "Kei" would be suitable "because it tends to exclude other racial groups by its very name."

Thornhill: a human tragedy averted

Fears that the harsh Eastern Cape winter would cause ghastly human havoc at the bleak Thornhill resettlement camp have diminished.

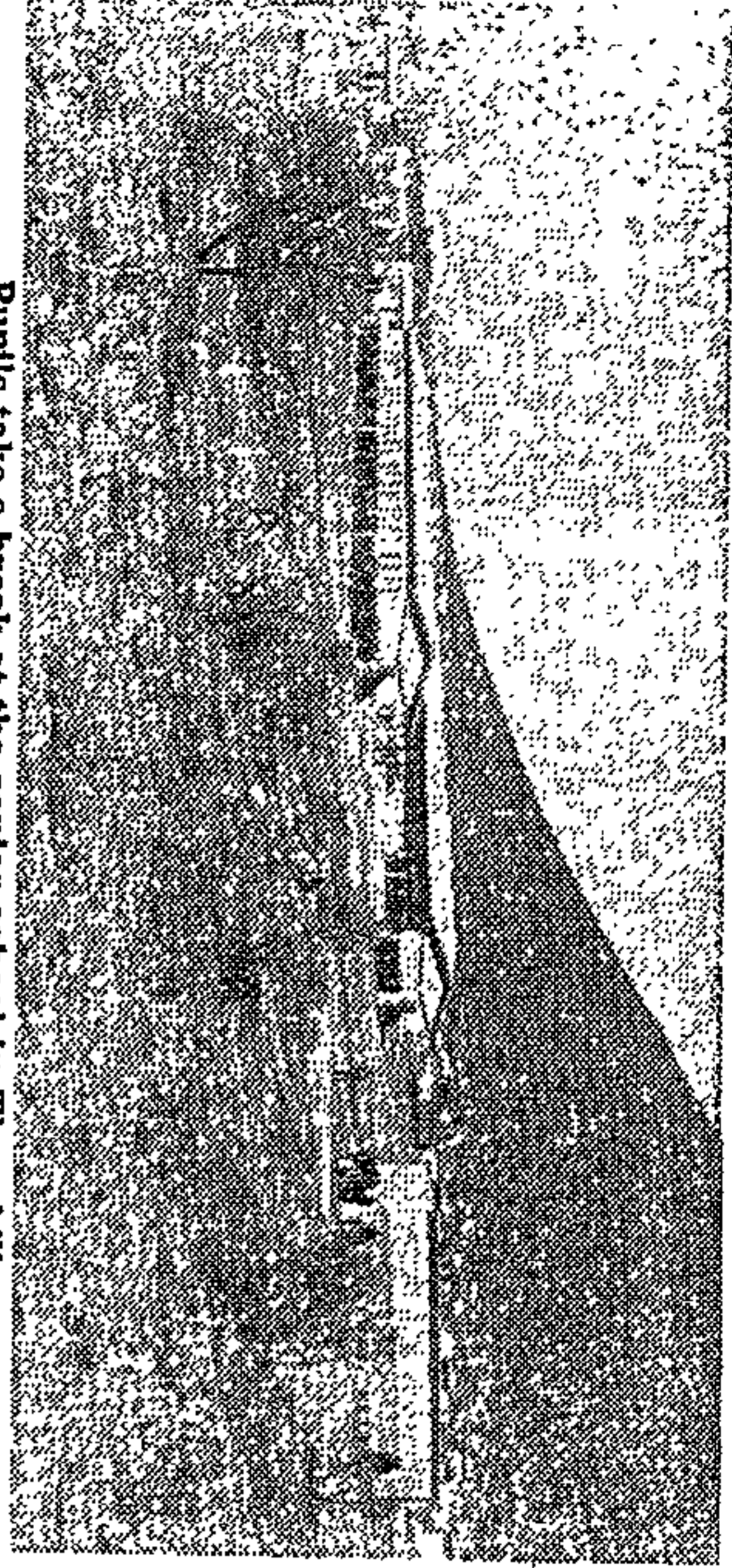
A relief programme spearheaded by the Ciskei Government, the South African Government and the multi-racial Mpilo Ciskei Relief Committee appears to have made Thornhill liveable for the thousands of refugees from the Herschel district in Transkei.

But it is certainly not a choice residential area. There are still people living in tents. Many are still living in temporary housing until they are moved to permanent sites when the purchase of white-owned farms is completed, probably later this year.

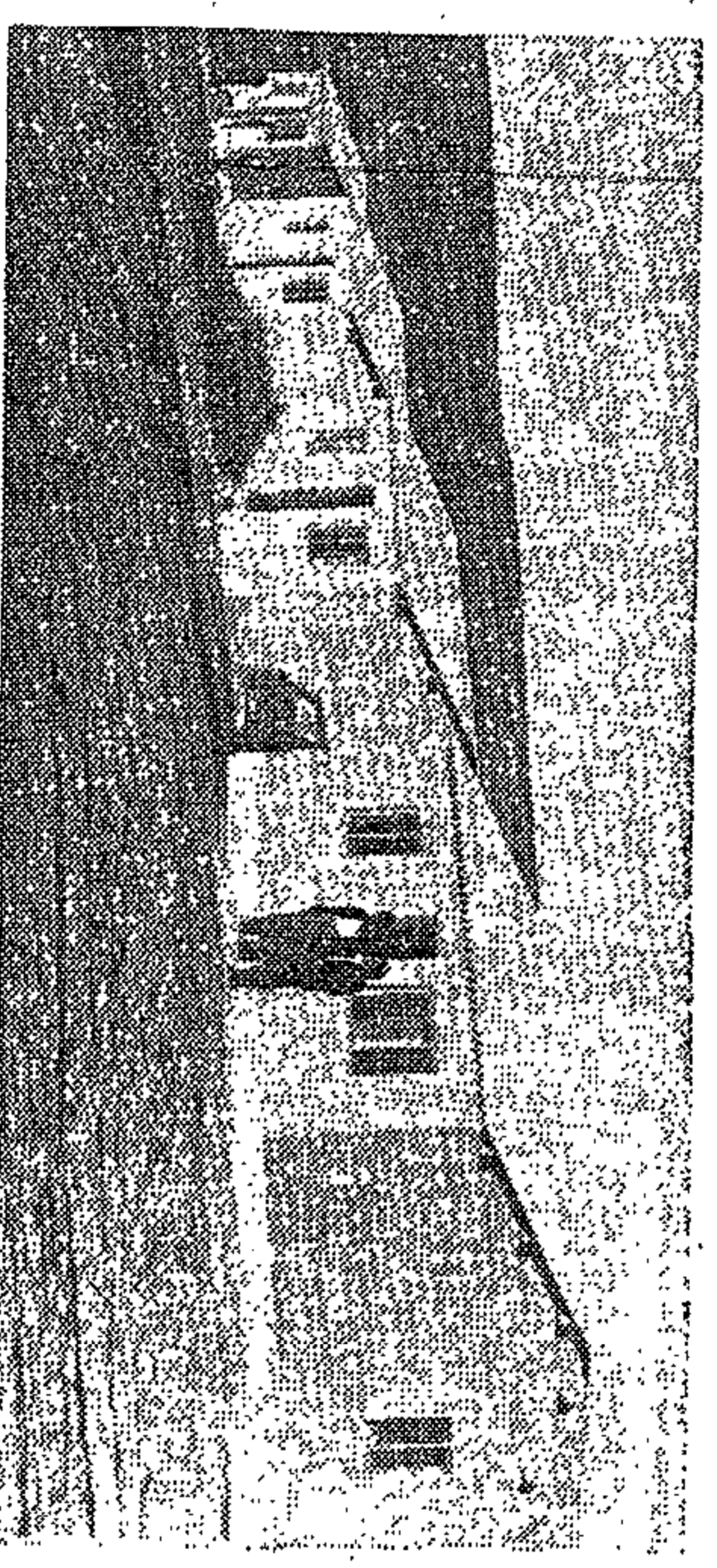
The huckster people are those already living on fixed plots. There, taps with running water and toilets have been provided outside their new homes. Schools have also been constructed.

The relief committee, consisting of six white farmers' wives and six black inhabitants, feeds an average of 7 414 children daily at a cost of R5 632 a month in Thornhill at Oxton where refugees from the Dlinge resettlement area in Transkei have been placed and at Zwelidzga (Pavel) where refugees from the Glen Grey district have been settled.

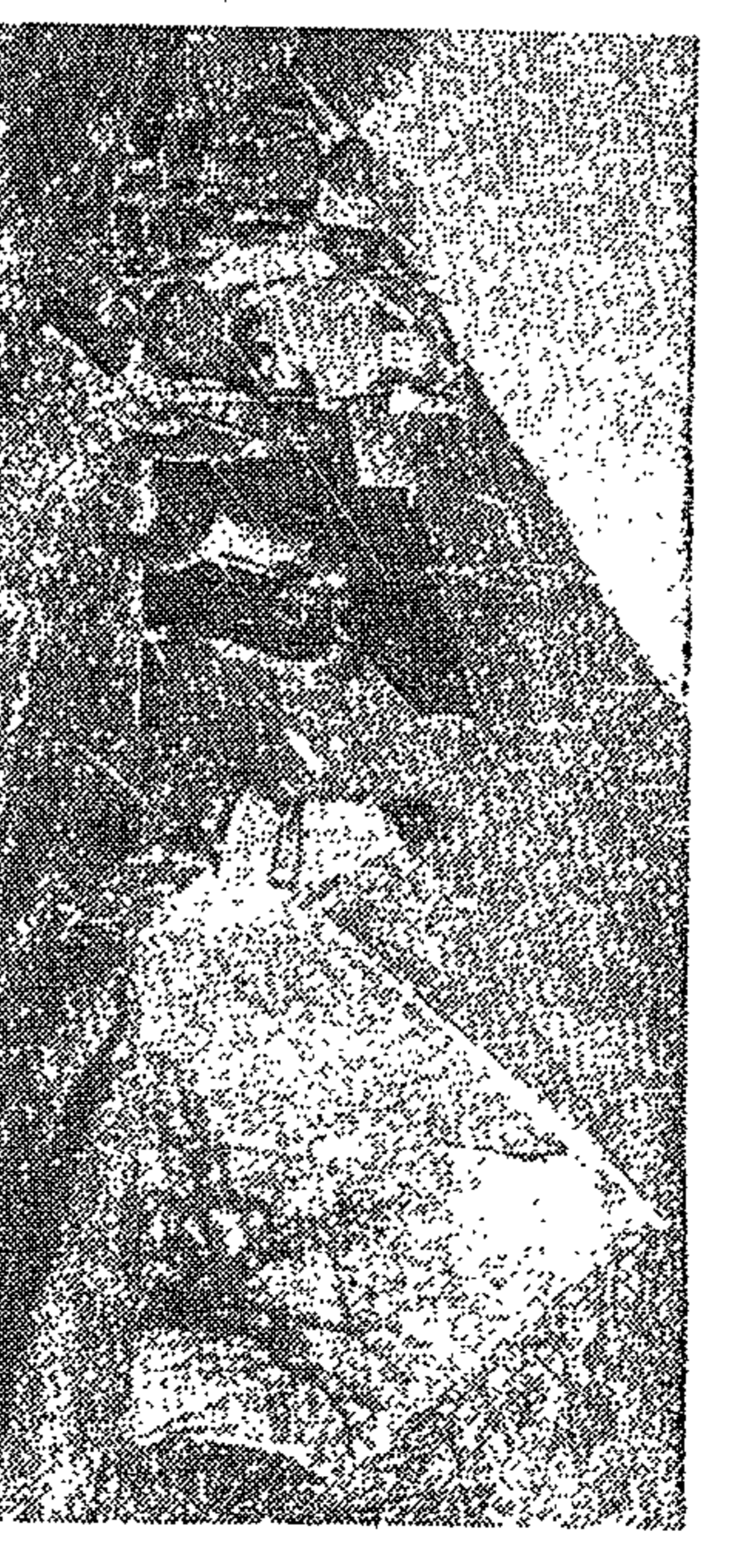
Funds for the committee's work were raised from the public, particularly churches, following the considerable concern about conditions at Thornhill after these were exposed in the press. Today in Thornhill, there are clinics, six qualified nurses and three



Pupils take a break at the senior school in Thornhill.



These houses have been constructed for teachers at the three primary schools and one senior school.



Many people are still living in tents, but the Ciskei Government intends to settle all inhabitants in permanent villages soon.

social workers. A doctor visits the area once a week. There is also an administrative office run by two fulltime clerks. A senior Ciskei Government official, Mr. L. C. Von Caus, is in charge of the office but he has to attend to other administrative details including liaison between the residents of Thornhill and the local farmers.

Spurred on by public concern at the situation there, the two governments and the relief committee made welcome improvements to the area. But this still leaves the problem of how one can judge Thornhill today. The problem is a real one, because if one compares Thornhill with other rural settlements in the region it does not come off badly. It certainly compares favourably with the virtual slums in which people are living in Cathcart and Stutterheim. A similar comparison could probably be made with the Grahamstown townships. The conditions in

Thornhill also appear better than those shanty towns in Cape Town where some 200 000 people are somehow surviving. For sure, much more should be done at Thornhill. The relief programmes should not stop. The provision of basic facilities must continue particularly when all the people are settled in permanent villages.

Equally certainly, Thornhill had all the makings of human disaster when those refugees fled Transkei and suddenly presented a massive problem for an ill-prepared Ciskei Government which had just taken over the area. But, thank goodness, the relief programme has been successful in that it has prevented such a disaster. However, Thornhill as well as a large number of other areas in the Eastern Cape, Ciskei and Transkei is still a depressed area. It has no basic economic viability and unless, by chance, some mineral is discovered in the area or,

by some fluke, some industrial development takes place there, it will never have economic viability.

Its only economic asset is the labour its productive men and women can sell to "white" South Africa and the money these people send back. At

while this generates some income, the survival of areas like Thornhill will depend almost totally on migratory labour.

Many critics of the homelands policy believe these areas are labour reserves for the developed areas of South Africa. And the very nature of areas like

preferred living there rather than in Herschel. And the dedicated head of the Mpilo Relief Committee, Mrs. Norma Payne, said: "I have no doubt that they have never had it so good, but if it doesn't rain this year, there could be a loss of stock which is their money."

A drought later this year would certainly be a disaster for the overstocked land at Thornhill and it would prolong the need for abnormal relief measures. One can only hope that it does indeed rain this year.

Other steps are very desirable, Mrs. Payne believes. "It is very necessary that they finish the purchasing of the area simply to enable the Ciskei Department of Agriculture to plan it adequately." If any form of agricultural activity involving the people at Thornhill is to take place in the future, urgent priority to these land purchases appears essential. This would also enable

the establishment of other permanent villages for the people from Herschel to take place without delay.

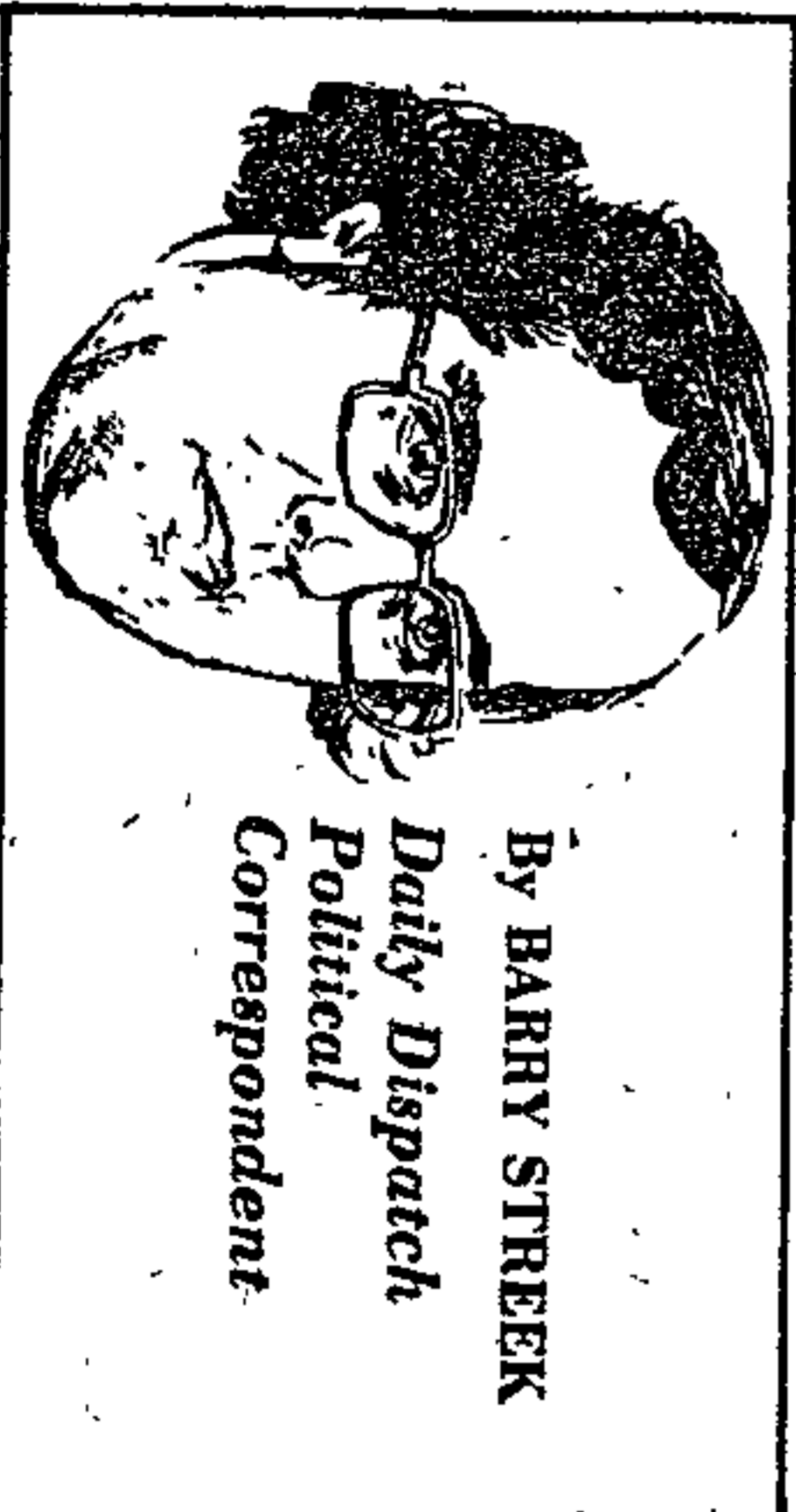
In addition, there is confusion about the number of people in the Thornhill area. Government officials say that two censuses have both revealed a population of about 15 000 people but others believe the population is nearer 30 000 and the people themselves say that the census counts were not accurate. If more than 5 000 children below standard three are being fed at schools in Thornhill alone it seems unlikely that there are only 15 000 people of all ages.

An accurate assessment of the number of people seems necessary if there is to be adequate planning for the provision of housing and other services. Some officials of Oxton, the world relief organisation, visited Thornhill recently and they felt that it was better than some areas they had visited. They were also impressed by the determina-

tion of the people and were satisfied that there was no mass malnutrition and diarrhoea.

Commentably, the Ciskei Government has not tried to hide Thornhill from newspapers and concerned people. No restrictions were placed on me although I had to get a permit. This resulted in full exposure when conditions were bad, but it also resulted in a relief programme which appears to have saved Thornhill from complete disaster.

Nevertheless, it is not satisfactory. Any system of living which depends on the absence of its able-bodied men and women is unsatisfactory. It destroys any prospects of "normal" living. If that is the right word in the context of these areas, and for this, Thornhill, even if they are saved from disaster, are a sad comment on the type of society we are building in South Africa. But at least there was sufficient humanity in South Africa to prevent a tragedy.



By BARRY STREEK
Daily Dispatch
Political
Correspondent



Although taps have been provided in many parts of Thornhill, some people still have to fetch water.

N. Mercury
Sebe not
28/7/77
quite
(105)
correct

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Mr. M. C. Botha, Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, yesterday described as "unfortunate and not quite correct" a claim that he had been persuaded to support a plan for the abolition of the pass laws.

The claim was made this week by Mr. Lennox Sebe, Chief Minister of Ciskei, following the fourth round of talks between Mr. Botha and three homeland leaders on the influx control system.

Mr. Sebe said a plan for the gradual abolition of the pass laws had been submitted to the Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster.

He and two other homeland leaders, Chief Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana and Dr. Cedric Phatudi of Lebowa had persuaded Mr. Botha to support the abolition of the pass laws, he said.

D.D. 20/8/77 (105)

Consolidation move opposed

EAST LONDON — The Ciskeian Government will use all vestiges of power at its disposal to oppose the massive consolidation plan which will involve the removal of thousands of people in the homeland.

This was the declaration made by Ciskei Minister of Education, Chief D. Jongilanga, who in a lengthy statement criticised the implementation of a Ciskei mass-removal blue-print.

The resettlement project — probably the biggest and most complex in the Eastern Cape or Border — will mean the movement of hundreds of families from widely separated areas as part of the homeland consolidation scheme.

The consolidation plan has been confirmed by Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Dr F. Hartzenberg, who said that blacks living in "black spots" in white Border areas would be resettled in Peddie, Frankfort and Braunschweig.

Thousands of blacks will also have to move from Lessyton, near Queenstown; Wartburg and Mgwali, near Stutterheim;

Mooiplaas, Kwelega, Kwenxura, Ngwenkala and Nyara (Kwelera area), Balasi and Peelson, King William's Town and Newlands, East London.

All the areas are zoned white in the scheme first announced by Bantu Administration Minister, Mr M. C. Botha in November 1971.

It was reported the removal plan could be put into operation as early as 1978 following the Ciskei general election which may take place in November 1977 or January next year.

However, Chief Jongilanga is highly critical of the scheme.

"For the benefit of the public and Ciskeians it is necessary these so-called consolidation plans be placed in their proper perspective and historical background.

"The Ciskeian Government does not accept the removal of people as agreed upon by Mabandla and the Republican Government as the realistic division of the allotment of land originally occupied by the Xhosas," he said.

Chief Jongilanga pointed out the consolidation plans "were agreed upon by Chief Justice

Mabandla and Mr Botha as early as 1971 and were announced in 1972.

During the period 1968 to 1973 Chief Mabandla was Chief Minister of the Ciskei.

"Chief Mabandla's reaction on that occasion was a big 'thank you'. These plans are the fruits of the agreement between Chief Mabandla and the Nationalist Government," he said.

Chief Jongilanga said his government would do all in its power to oppose the forceful removal of Ciskeians.

He said Chief Mabandla owed Ciskeian voters an explanation as to why in 1972 he accepted the consolidation plans and that now in 1977 he had different views.

"It must be realised by the Mabandla camp the Department of Bantu Administration is under great pressure from the Eastern Cape Agricultural Union.

"These farmers are after the best land in the Border area and to appease them the Republican Government is prepared to remove Ciskeians from their areas to poverty-stricken areas at any expense," Chief Jongilanga said. — DDR.

DAIILU WOLKING PAPER NO. 1

Head denies causing walkout

D.D. 22/8/77

FORT BEALFORTH — The Principal of Healdtown High School, Mr J. D. Serfontein, has issued a statement denying all culpability for the mass walkout of Healdtown pupils earlier this month.

Mr Serfontein said: "I regret the publishing of the news report on the front page of the Daily Dispatch on Saturday, August 6, before my statement on the issue was available.

"The facts are all twisted and bereft of truth, and readers must have come to the conclusion that I am ruling the Healdtown High School according to my own despotic wishes, beyond the control of the Ciskeian Education Department.

"The true facts are as follows:
"A matriculation pupil, R. Bolosha, proved herself guilty of political and illegal activities and conse-

quently had to be, in terms of Section 9 (4) of the Ciskeian Education Act, considered withdrawn from school and had to vacate the premises.

"Her father was called, he arrived, the position explained to him, and he removed her.

"The same day, Thursday, August 4, all the matriculation pupils came to my office and demanded an explanation.

"I informed them of the reasons for Bolosha's expulsion but refused to discuss details of the matter with them. They left my office of their own accord but instead of going to their classrooms they went on strike.

"They refused to attend classes and indulged in discussions of their own, without my permission for the rest of the day. My staff and I then left them alone and in no way did we

interfere with or have contact with them.

"The following morning, after the opening of school, the matriculation group demanded to speak to me again. I allowed them in my office again after I had told them that I was not prepared to discuss Bolosha's case with them.

"I then called on the senior black teachers to be present, but the pupils refused to talk and left my office.

"The teachers went after them and tried to speak to them and to persuade them to accept the situation and go to their classrooms.

"They refused to respond and assembled on the lawn in front of the boys' hostel.

"At 9.30 am I went to them, accompanied by the senior assistant teacher. I warned them that if they did not report to the

teachers in their classrooms, within an hour, they would be regarded as opposing the good order and discipline of the school, and would then have to leave.

"I also pleaded with them to consider the implications of what they were doing. This would have been done by any sensible principal of any school in order to protect his authority.

"At 10.50 am the majority of the matriculants assembled in front of my office and I went out to them. One of them said: "We have decided to go home and we want our examination numbers." I then told them that they would have time until the next morning to leave.

"I strongly deny that there had been 'a three month old simmering feud' with me, and that it was ever raised that there were 'grievances' to be discussed.

"I deny that the matriculants had refused to attend classes since July 18 and that I 'instructed' them to write six examination papers in two days. They wrote the normal two papers per day.

"I am not in a position to account for any 'dispute' that started in June when they refused to comply with Mr Serfontein's ruling that the examinations be completed before the mid-year holidays, because I was at that time on two months' sick leave and not even attending school.

"I deny that I ever thought of calling, nor did I in fact call, any group of pupils a 'bunch of baboons', because I think too much of my profession to do so.

"In conclusion I wish to state that I owe nobody an apology for any steps I had taken in all my efforts to solve the matter and at the same time to maintain order and discipline at my school." —DDR

Is there no apartheid in Ciskei?

D.P. 23/8/77

(105)

Could it be politicians are not as informed about political issues as they so often profess to the gullible masses? Or are some of their announcements merely vote-catching phrases?

Take Chief Minister Lennox Sebe, of the Ciskei and some of his most recent pronouncements. He is on record as having said anyone could go anywhere in the Ciskei.

Chief Sebe had slammed Minister of Bantu Administration, M.C. Botha, for his ban on black managers in white South Africa.

He added there was no petty apartheid in the Ciskei despite the

presence of some signs to that effect. The signs had no application, he said, and anyone could go anywhere.

Chief Sebe may not be aware of any apartheid in his Ciskei. Let us appraise the situation for him.

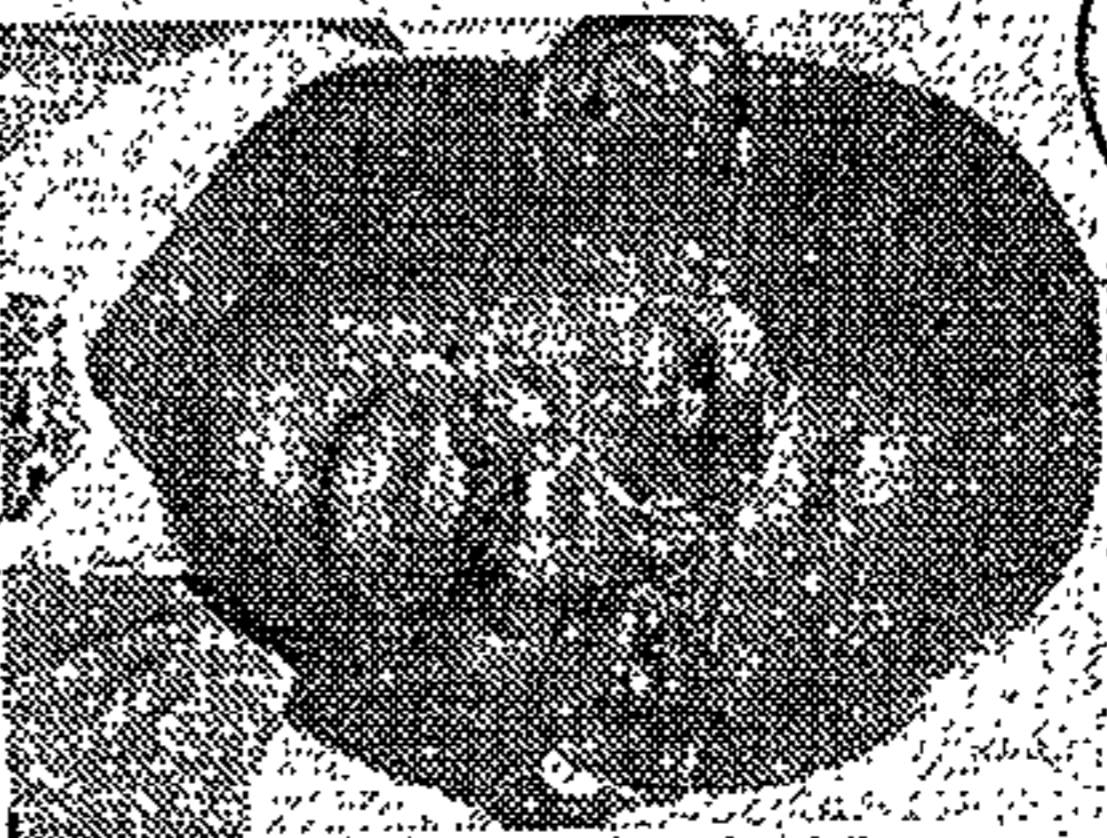
The appraisal could start on the occasion recently of the opening of the new Wongama complex which was honoured with his first name. The invited gathering was seated ethnically, with all the white visitors seated in a space reserved for

VIPs. The VIPs could not fill all the provided chairs and the extras were not taken.

The majority of the VIPs were officers in the employ of the Ciskei Government occupying positions of various designations, from clerks to private secretaries.

In the gathering were also black public servants holding high positions in Ciskei Government service, but they were seated behind the white VIPs in no prominent order.

You find this type of apartheid throughout the



CHIEF SEBE

Ciskei in the various sectors of the homeland's Government services. The white seconded officers, charged with the duty of training blacks are so aloof there is basically no communication between them and blacks under them except on the old master and servant relationship.

Toilet facilities are separate in terms of ethnicity and if practice, any member of the other race can use any of the toilets, why did his Government have to go

into the expense of building separate toilets? There are two black magistrates at Zwelitsha who have little discourse with the white magistrates there and do not have tea together.

Meanwhile the white magistrates are supposed to be training their black counterparts but they are denied the chance of discussing cases they handle over a cup of tea.

And they can't even exchange a few ideas during a visit to the toilets as these are separate.

Chief Minister Sebe says everything is fine and the future is rosy. He told the gathering at the Wongama complex opening two blacks were ready to take over the position of secretary in the Ciskei Government. The two prospective secretaries had been trained overseas he said.

But who are these people? Overseas visits by Ciskeians receive a lot of publicity and Ciskeians have kept an accurate record of such visits. Nowhere do names appear of two people who have gone overseas for training as secretaries.

— Charles Nqakula

D.D. 26/3/77
**Councillor
sentenced**

EAST LONDON — The chairman of the Mdantsane Township Council, Mr. Aubrey Toyana, 57, and two of his employers, were found guilty under the Ciskeian Liquor Act when they appeared in the Mdantsane magistrate's court.

Mr. Toyana, who pleaded guilty to failing to keep proper records of sales in his bottle store between March 14 and May 9, was fined R75 (or 25 days) with R50 (or 15 days) conditionally suspended for three years.

Mr Orpa Kema, 53 and Miss Theodora Kula, 43, were each fined R10 (or 10 days). — DDR

הנהלת מועצה מקומית

הנהלת מועצה מקומית (מכרזים) - מועצה מקומית...
 מועצה מקומית (מכרזים) - מועצה מקומית...
 מועצה מקומית (מכרזים) - מועצה מקומית...

הנהלת מועצה מקומית

הנהלת מועצה מקומית (מכרזים) - מועצה מקומית...
 מועצה מקומית (מכרזים) - מועצה מקומית...
 מועצה מקומית (מכרזים) - מועצה מקומית...

הנהלת מועצה מקומית

הנהלת מועצה מקומית (מכרזים) - מועצה מקומית...
 מועצה מקומית (מכרזים) - מועצה מקומית...
 מועצה מקומית (מכרזים) - מועצה מקומית...

הנהלת מועצה מקומית

הנהלת מועצה מקומית (מכרזים) - מועצה מקומית...
 מועצה מקומית (מכרזים) - מועצה מקומית...
 מועצה מקומית (מכרזים) - מועצה מקומית...

הנהלת מועצה מקומית

הנהלת מועצה מקומית (מכרזים) - מועצה מקומית...
 מועצה מקומית (מכרזים) - מועצה מקומית...
 מועצה מקומית (מכרזים) - מועצה מקומית...

Bottle store owner fined

EAST LONDON - Mdantsane bottlestore owner and former member of the Mdantsane Township Council, Mr Kaizer Gaxela, 58, was found guilty on seven charges under the Ciskeian Liquor Act when he appeared before Mr A. Addison in the Mdantsane magistrate's court.

Mr Gaxela who first pleaded guilty to three charges and not guilty to four later changed his plea to guilty to all charges.

He was fined a total of R975 (or 325 days). On each of six charges of selling liquor while such liquor was not paid for in cash or by cheque he was fined R150 (or 50 days) and R75 (or 25 days) on a charge of failing to keep a proper record of sales in his bottle store.

Evidence was that Mr Gaxela had supplied several people with liquor on credit and no proper records were maintained in his bottle store of liquor sold in quantities exceeding ten litres as required by law.

In his defence Mr Gaxela said he had tried to help his people and had not realised they would not pay him. He had no experience in running a bottle store, having started this type of business in 1975 after being a general dealer since 1952.

Mr Gaxela was allowed to pay the fine in instalments - R250 on the date of conviction, R250 on October 1, R250 on November 1 and R225 on December 1. - DDR

הנהלת מועצה מקומית (מכרזים) - מועצה מקומית...
 מועצה מקומית (מכרזים) - מועצה מקומית...
 מועצה מקומית (מכרזים) - מועצה מקומית...

הנהלת מועצה מקומית (מכרזים) - מועצה מקומית...
 מועצה מקומית (מכרזים) - מועצה מקומית...
 מועצה מקומית (מכרזים) - מועצה מקומית...

הנהלת מועצה מקומית (מכרזים) - מועצה מקומית...
 מועצה מקומית (מכרזים) - מועצה מקומית...
 מועצה מקומית (מכרזים) - מועצה מקומית...

הנהלת מועצה מקומית (מכרזים) - מועצה מקומית...
 מועצה מקומית (מכרזים) - מועצה מקומית...
 מועצה מקומית (מכרזים) - מועצה מקומית...

הנהלת מועצה מקומית (מכרזים) - מועצה מקומית...
 מועצה מקומית (מכרזים) - מועצה מקומית...
 מועצה מקומית (מכרזים) - מועצה מקומית...

הנהלת מועצה מקומית (מכרזים) - מועצה מקומית...
 מועצה מקומית (מכרזים) - מועצה מקומית...
 מועצה מקומית (מכרזים) - מועצה מקומית...

הנהלת מועצה מקומית (מכרזים) - מועצה מקומית...
 מועצה מקומית (מכרזים) - מועצה מקומית...
 מועצה מקומית (מכרזים) - מועצה מקומית...

הנהלת מועצה מקומית (מכרזים) - מועצה מקומית...
 מועצה מקומית (מכרזים) - מועצה מקומית...
 מועצה מקומית (מכרזים) - מועצה מקומית...

הנהלת מועצה מקומית (מכרזים) - מועצה מקומית...
 מועצה מקומית (מכרזים) - מועצה מקומית...
 מועצה מקומית (מכרזים) - מועצה מקומית...

I WANT TO BE MAYOR OF KING SAYS WRIDGE QEQE

Indaba Reporter

ZWELITSHA — Mr Wridge Qeqe has predicted he will be a member of the Ciskei

Legislative Assembly as a representative for the Zwelitsha constituency.

He said he would contest the seat as an independent and his first assignment would be to ask the Ciskei government where the boundaries of the homeland were.

"I will ask the government whether the Ciskei is just Zwelitsha and Mdantsane as the case in truth and in fact is at present," he said.

He said the South African government should be criticised strongly for giving the Ciskei government a township-like Zwelitsha as its headquarters and not a town like King William's Town.

"I have often said I don't want to be a mayor for Zwelitsha. I want to be a mayor for King William's Town," Mr Qeqe said.

He said as a CLA member he would submit a motion calling for the repeal of the CLA motion which adopted Alice as the future Ciskei capital and would instead call for King as the future capital of the homeland.

He said he would also demand handover of East London to the Ciskei as a seaport for the homeland.

He promised he would contribute his allowance as a CLA member to a bursary fund to be called the Wridge Qeqe Bursary Fund to cater for education of some students at Fort Hare.

The fund would be administered by a committee of educationists from the Ciskei government service and some members of the local community.

For his campaign, he would employ a secretary, an organiser and an adver-



Mr Qeqe

tiser.

"I am going to be a member of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly whether some people like it or not," he said confidently.

1. Aim: To act as a centre in the Katskammahoeok rural area of the Ciskei for development of employment opportunities, and training in optimal use of these opportunities.

As far as possible it would be based on existing skills, and would aim to supply local needs as well as exporting products to areas outside the Ciskei. It would aim to operate at a level of technology appropriate to the local situation, thereby minimizing capital investment and maintenance problems.

2. Need: Current subsistence farming is quite inadequate to support the local population, and there is very little employment in the area. Consequently, large numbers of men work as migrants in the cities of South Africa, recruiting in very high stress on family and social life in this area. Furthermore even with remittances from migrants, income is often very inadequate; so many women urgently need job opportunities. There is therefore an urgent need for local development of labour opportunities and agriculture.

Proposal : Katskammahoeok Appropriate Technology Employment Centre.

signed to be integrated, in which it is situated, are appropriate to guiding principle applications of us it would aim to the community; this investigations into the an ongoing basis, are possessed by the table to them. It raining and appropriate technological investment and for their situation.

supp. to SP Herald + D.D 26/8/77 105

Put your house in order

In an article in Indaba the Chief Whip of the Ciskei National Party (CNP) Mr P. G. Stamper, attacked Chief Minister Sebe for his leadership and gave his view on why some members of the ruling party had withdrawn their support for Chief Sebe.

Ciskei Minister of Education, Chief D. M. Jongilanga, replies to Mr Stamper.

The Indaba of July 29, 1977, contains a treatise by Mr P. G. Stamper, the CLA member for Peddie. In the article he is adumbrating reasons which led to the axing of Mr L.F. Siyo from the Ciskei Cabinet.

Besides posing as an admirer and advocate of Mr Siyo, Mr Stamper is revealing a difference of opinion with his leader, who in the Daily Dispatch of July 7, 1977, is reported to have said that Mr Siyo favoured amalgamation, and it was for that reason that Chief Sebe had kicked Mr Siyo out of the Cabinet.

The lack of unanimity between the Chief Whip and the Leader of the Opposition on this topic should serve as an indication that there is much work to be done in CNP. The Chief Whip of the Opposition would be doing his party a lot of good by devoting his energy to this instead of poking his nose in the affairs of the CNIP.

How does the axing of Mr Siyo from the Cabinet interest the member for Peddie? The answer is simple — from the dissen-sion he expects to fulfil his frustrated political aspirations.

Mr Stamper is taking it upon himself to defend Mr Siyo against the serious allegations made against him by some of his erstwhile political colleagues.

Why should Mr Stamper jump into his defence? Is it because his name has been associated with the deal to amalgamate the Ciskei and Transkei?

Is it because Mr Stamper has championed the cause of amalgamation inside and outside the Ciskeian Legislative Assembly? Answers to those pertinent questions explain the interest Mr Stamper has in this whole affair.

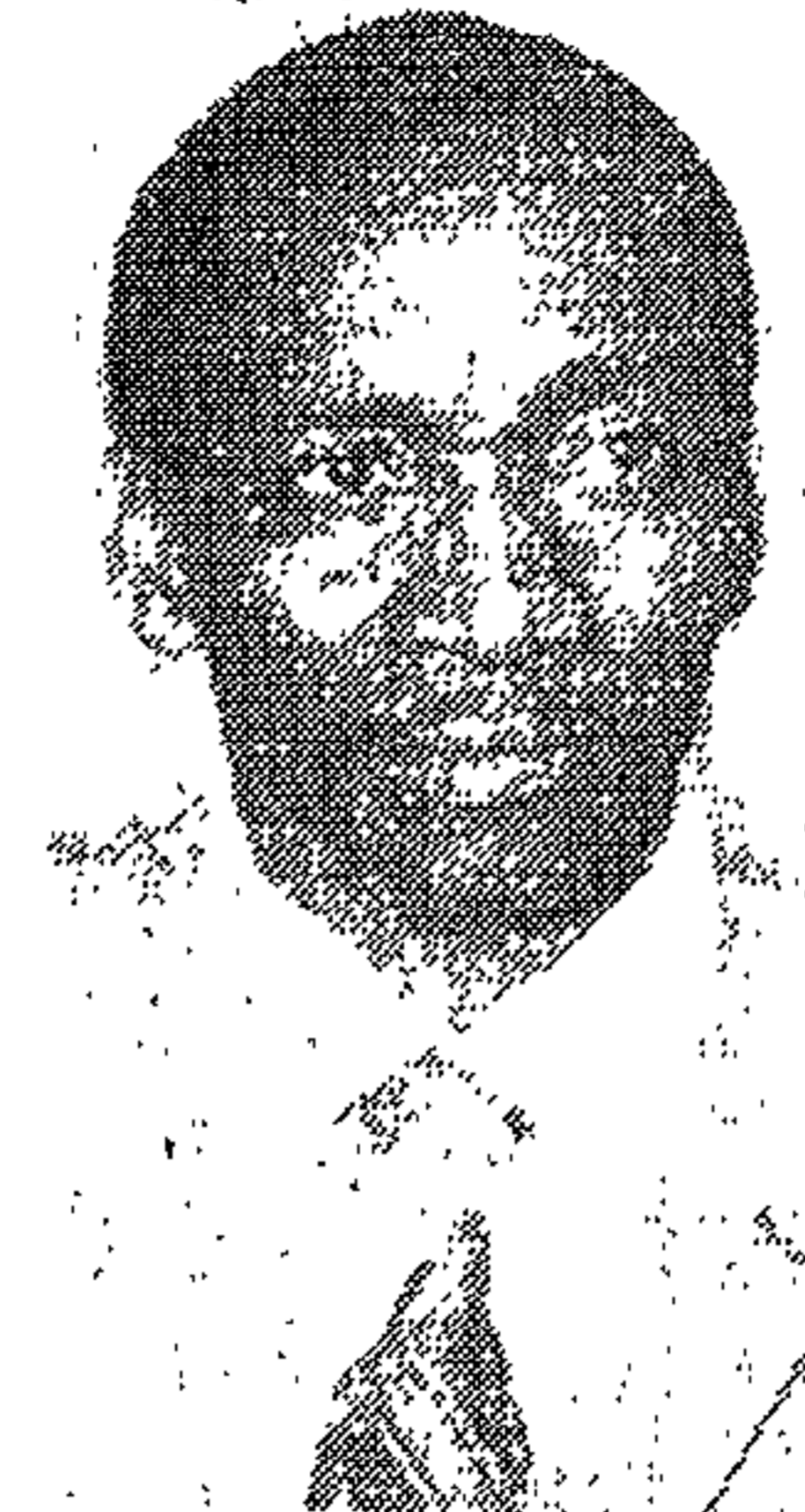
While it cannot be denied that political opponents assess and judge members of the ruling party in any parliament, it must be said in the said parliaments the assessment is done for purposes of character study and not for the purpose of poaching and recruiting the less principled members of the ruling party.

LOYALTY

Capability in politics must be complemented by loyalty to the principles of the party and to the leader of the party.

The Honourable Member for Peddie in his thesis does not state anywhere that his brilliant political idols have been absolutely loyal to their former leader.

Is Mr Stamper prepared to declare categorically that brilliance in politics excludes loyalty and devotion to the cause of the party?



Chief Jongilanga.

Mr Stamper's assessment of Chief Sebe's abilities and talents is a matter of opinion and subjective matter. It is strange that the vaunted politicians have not had any illustrious careers and professional records.

REPUTATIONS

Is Mr Stamper prepared to say that the men sacked have unblemished reputations as professional or business men? Today Mr Stamper is prepared to acknowledge Mr Siyo's debating skill while in 1973 he had poured scorn upon him as a man who did not hold a university degree.

I am bold to say all the praise is a result of the alignment of forces between Siyo and the CNP — a marriage of convenience to overthrow Sebe. The language used against Chief Mabandla on the said occasion was a manifestation of my disgust against the regrouping and re-alignment of forces which was palpably obvious during the last CLA session.

The Chief Whip of the Opposition has his own interpretation of social classes. However, he fails to mention that social classes are typical of all modern nations.

One would expect Stamper as a politician to state whether he visualises a classless society and to state how he proposes to achieve that society. Instead of being definite and positive he has dissipated his energy mauling Chief Sebe.

caucus meetings of the party and conferences where they could question aspects of Chief Sebe's leadership.

Mr Stamper says that Mr Sebe does not know where he is going at the same time he does not give any positive policy of the CNP or the reformed party. It is quite clear Mr Stamper is a destructive and negative critic without a positive programme for the Ciskei.

Elimination of political deviates and diversionists is the rule of politics. Is Mr Stamper prepared to tolerate deviates and diversionists in his party? He seems to have inside information that Messrs Siyo and Lamani are not prepared to support Chief Sebe and he still expects that they should be retained in the CNIP.

If these men are men of integrity and find themselves not in a position to support Chief Sebe they should have resigned their seats and from the CNIP. Wrecking the party from within betrays their loyalty to the party and its leader.

EXCISION

Reference to the excision of Glen Grey and Herschel as Sebe affair is puerile as any cabinet is individually and collectively responsible for whatever action is taken. The back-benchers who vote for the measures in the house also take the responsibility.

Stamper's phobia for Sebe has made him forget the vital principles of the functioning of the Cabinet. One would expect a politician like Stamper to be rational and balanced in his criticism.

The Honourable Member of the CLA for Peddie raises the question as to whether the residents of Kwelegha have been told about their pending removal settlement.

My question to the Chief Whip is whether he has told these people that his leader Chief Mabandla welcomed the removal of the Kwelegha people gleefully as a necessary step to consolidation. He should also inform them that the delay in implementation of the scheme is the result of resistance by the Sebe government.

Stamper should carry out this preliminary step — the removal of Stutterheim, Mgwali and

Peelton — the products of the Mabandla regime.

INSENSITIVE

According to Stamper certain leaders are insensitive to the sufferings of the people. This is true especially those who rush to the press and thank the Republican Government for removing people from their fertile lands. Among this list should be included those who clamour for amalgamation with an independent Transkei knowing full well that independence is likely to bring economic hardships on the Ciskeians.

In this category of unsympathetic leaders are the unscrupulous party leaders who will bargain with anybody who has declared himself to be against Sebe even if it means that the Ciskei will be placed at a disadvantage by such an alliance.

Among the inconsiderate leaders should be included those who hold secret meetings with leaders of other homelands for the purpose of overthrowing the Ciskei Government.

Stamper is indirectly condemning vilification and character assassination whereas his whole thesis is a vilification of Chief Sebe. Probably the article was composed and written to inspire the axed CNIP members who are on the eve of merging with Mbokotho (Stamper's party). From this merger Stamper expects to realise his political aspirations.

ANTI-SEBE

Stamper must be reminded that CNP fought and lost the last election on the anti-Sebe ticket. Where is the official Opposition? Is Mr Stamper not yet ready to tell Ciskeians that a merger has taken place? The public is entitled to know the answers to these questions.

In conclusion let the Honourable Member for Peddie understand that the Chief Minister is entitled to orchestrated harmony in the Cabinet. If Mr Stamper believes that this is untrue he should seize the reins of leadership from Chief Mabandla; lead the Mbokotho during the next general election; cause himself to be elected Chief Minister of the Ciskei and then demonstrate how a chief minister carries on with disloyal members among the ranks of his Cabinet.

INDEPENDENCE

His reference to what Chief Sebe said in Port Elizabeth is a perversion of the truth. No politician should commit his homeland to independence as homeland independence carries many hardships for the black worker. Politically it shatters all black claims to the rest of South Africa. It excludes blacks from governmental bodies in South Africa.

Stamper should learn to differentiate between immediate and remote objectives. Representation in parliament could mean direct or indirect representation. Did Mr Stamper evaluate the statement on representation from this angle?

Stamper is raising the question of the disillusionment of men like Lamani, Siyo, Qupe, Bashe and Ngezo. These men have been attending

Indaba Reporter

ZWELITSHA — To exhort Ciskei farmers to produce on a higher scale was useless exercise when there was no marketing board to market their produce.

This was said at the inaugural meeting of the Ciskei Marketing Board held here.

Mr Godden Ciskei chief planning officer, who played an important role

in the establishment of the marketing board, said without the process of organised marketing it was impossible to attain high agricultural development in the Ciskei.

Consequently, he said, there would be no powerful economic base in the homeland.

Another agricultural official, Mr A.L. Mapham, said although organised farming had long been introduced in the Ciskei, the Ciskei farmer had problems that disturbed him in his farming.

There had been no incentive whatsoever for the Ciskei farmer as a

Ciskei marketing board formed

result of these problems. There was promise of a change for the better when the Ciskei farmers co-operatives were established but still an agricultural credit agent as well as a marketing agent were a necessity in the homeland.

Members of the Ciskei

Marketing Board, which was described by Chief Lennox Sebe as the first to be established in a homeland are: Mr B. Kenyon, chairman; Mr R. Mail, vice-chairman; Mr E. Daubermann; Mr A. Hoyana, Mr F. Msutwana, Mr G. Newey, and Mr G. Serrurier. Ex-officio members are Mr A. Versfeld (alternatively Mr A. Mapham), Mr G. Godden and Mr H. Melamane.

execution

s of the laws
a provision of the
of all South

Hess
Sonn

teachers
rivers
ability at

some of the candidates have not been registered to the parents of late. I appeal to the parents of late to get their children registered to the church on Sundays in order to encourage them to continue doing so after they have been confirmed, so that the candidates can be registered as regular communicants, after being confirmed. A reason why so few candidates are registered after they have been confirmed is because of the lack of interest on the part of the parents in showing their interest and encouraging their children to be regular worshippers during their period of preparation and after they have been confirmed. Young people require guidance and they tend to stray and go to other places where they have been confirmed. So many who have been confirmed in the church continue to be regular members of the church. I appeal to parents and grandparents to encourage the candidates to be regular in attendance at Mass and at classes during their preparation and to continue to do so after they have been confirmed. In this way you will be able to influence them to become regular and faithful members of Christ's Church.

Resource Division, Directorate of Overseas Surveys, 1968. Infra red images of natural subjects, of air photographs in land use studies in South Africa territories. Photogramm. Engng. 20:163-170.

ch of the floral regions of South Africa. Science in

ape Town: Maskew Miller, pp 198-240.

St. Mary's, Cape Town, 1977. The life of St. Mary's, Cape Town, 1977. The life of St. Mary's, Cape Town, 1977.

St. Mary's, Cape Town, 1977. The life of St. Mary's, Cape Town, 1977. The life of St. Mary's, Cape Town, 1977.

St. Mary's, Cape Town, 1977. The life of St. Mary's, Cape Town, 1977. The life of St. Mary's, Cape Town, 1977.

St. Mary's, Cape Town, 1977. The life of St. Mary's, Cape Town, 1977. The life of St. Mary's, Cape Town, 1977.

St. Mary's, Cape Town, 1977. The life of St. Mary's, Cape Town, 1977. The life of St. Mary's, Cape Town, 1977.

St. Mary's, Cape Town, 1977. The life of St. Mary's, Cape Town, 1977. The life of St. Mary's, Cape Town, 1977.

St. Mary's, Cape Town, 1977. The life of St. Mary's, Cape Town, 1977. The life of St. Mary's, Cape Town, 1977.

St. Mary's, Cape Town, 1977. The life of St. Mary's, Cape Town, 1977. The life of St. Mary's, Cape Town, 1977.

St. Mary's, Cape Town, 1977. The life of St. Mary's, Cape Town, 1977. The life of St. Mary's, Cape Town, 1977.

St. Mary's, Cape Town, 1977. The life of St. Mary's, Cape Town, 1977. The life of St. Mary's, Cape Town, 1977.

St. Mary's, Cape Town, 1977. The life of St. Mary's, Cape Town, 1977. The life of St. Mary's, Cape Town, 1977.

St. Mary's, Cape Town, 1977. The life of St. Mary's, Cape Town, 1977. The life of St. Mary's, Cape Town, 1977.

St. Mary's, Cape Town, 1977. The life of St. Mary's, Cape Town, 1977. The life of St. Mary's, Cape Town, 1977.

St. Mary's, Cape Town, 1977. The life of St. Mary's, Cape Town, 1977. The life of St. Mary's, Cape Town, 1977.

St. Mary's, Cape Town, 1977. The life of St. Mary's, Cape Town, 1977. The life of St. Mary's, Cape Town, 1977.

Share power — CLA man

D.D.
105 26/8/77

135

REI
AC
AD
AN
AN
AN
AN

PORT ELIZABETH — A call for sharing of political power between all races in South Africa was made here by Mr A. Z. Lamani, a member of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly.

He was addressing more than 200 Ciskeian voters at a meeting in Kwazakele.

Mr Lamani said the Nationalists planned to give Indians and Coloureds some political rights and representation in Parliament but blacks were not to be given such rights.

"We were all born here. I do not mean that the whites must leave South Africa but we must share our land," Mr Lamani said.

The Coloured leaders

had made a good stand by making it clear they were not prepared to accept the new policy if blacks were not included.

Mr Lamani suggested that conulatory telegrams be sent to the two Coloured leaders, Mr Sonny Leon and the Rev Allan Hendrickse.

He said they were fighting hard for the recognition of urban blacks and their representation in the South African Parliament.

Mr Lamani also suggested that a telegram be sent to the Prime Minister telling him that South Africa's political problems could be solved only when blacks were included in decision making. — DDC.

Mem. Bot. Surv. S. Afr.

British Empire Vege-

and permanent

f pure pasture vege-

oc. Agron. 34:805-22.

Technical Publication

n panchromatic,

Photogramm. Engng.

32:286-297.

ARBOUSSET, T., & DUMAS, F., 1963. Narrative of an exploratory tour to the North-East of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope. C. Struik (Pty) Ltd., 1963. First Edition 1833.

ASHTON, H., 1952. The Basuto. Oxford University Press, London, New York & Toronto.

ASTLE, W.L., WEBSTER, R., & LAWRENCE, G.J., 1969. Land classification for management planning in the Luangwa Valley - Zambia. J. Appl. Ecol. 6:143-169.

AYYAD, M., 1971. A study of solar radiation on sloping surfaces of Alexandria. U.A.R. J. Bot. 14(1):65-73.

BAWDEN, M.G., & CARROLL, D.M., 1968. Land resources of Lesotho. Land Resources Division of Directorate of Overseas Surveys, England. Land Resources Study No. 3. pp 89.

BECKING, R.W., 1957. The Zürich-Montpellier School of Phytosociology. Bot. Rev. 23:411-488.

BENSON, M.L., & SIMS, W.G., 1967. False colour film fails in practice. J. For. 65(12)904

Squatters: Sebe says facts wrong

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Reports that the plight of Cape Town squatters had been cleared with the Ciskei Government before demolishing started was a "misrepresentation and distortion of the facts," Chief Minister Sebe said yesterday.

Chief Sebe was commenting on the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr Willem Cruywagen's, address at the Cape congress of the National Party this week.

Mr Cruywagen gave a wrong picture of what was discussed with him," Chief Sebe said.

The Ciskei Government had imposed specific conditions on the repatriation of Ciskeians who were among the squatters "and our understanding was that no demolishing would take place before there was alternative accommodation for the squatters."

The understanding demanded firstly the sorting out of all Ciskeians and establishment whether they could be accommodated anywhere in the Ciskei.

"The process involved establishing where the squatters actually came from in the Ciskei, who their Chief was and whether they had any properties or relatives.

The Chief would then be warned to expect an influx into his area and to make the necessary accommodation arrangements to obviate any suffering.

The South African Government was asked to liaise with Ciskei urban representative in Cape Town, Mr S. Makhenyane. After Mr Makhenyane had submitted his report, the Ciskei Government would have gone ahead with repatriation arrangements.

"But Mr Makhenyane has not yet completed his assignment because a short time had elapsed since our talks with the South African Government and yet that Government has decided to demolish the squatter camps before accommodation is available. This step is contrary to our understanding. — DDR.

CNIP case D.D. 2/7/77 postponed

105

5.

would have to be flexible to exploit possible job opportunities and teach them. They would be on new projects to see initially something like a worker; car, tractor and knitting, etc). If they develop into leaders the visiting staff could plan to act continually with them on employment opportunities and training methods. So close cooperation with cognizant of similar situations those which had failed

It is clear that core

5. Development: The core scale, with known personnel could then take up their contact with the optimal way one could situation. The initial

(a) one would need a suitable site where a small building could be initially erected (or an existent building utilized), but which would have considerable room for expansion: and which would have some small agricultural plots available so that small plot gardening techniques could be demonstrated as part of the multi-disciplinary approach to the worker's problems.

(b) one would need an initial capital supply as each stage of the scheme was implemented. One could envisage that possibly initial development would be on the sewing/knitting/weaving side, with a capital of perhaps R5,000 for buildings, machines, materials, and initial salaries. When this was established, a second stage might be aimed at building skills; this would need more capital, perhaps R20,000, as it would involve purchasing machine tools, welding equipment, etc., as well as an extension of the buildings and an increase of staff. A third stage might possibly involve agricultural tool development and repair. However it would be against the whole spirit of the centre to suggest one could plan these stages in advance, before intimate knowledge of the needs of the community, which can only be obtained by establishing the first stage, is to hand.

It would be possible to set up the initial stage of the project, with a staff of two people already in contact with local needs, almost immediately, if a site were available; further development would be consequent on their reports of local needs.

6. Management: While backing for the scheme would be obtained from as wide a group of people and organizations as possible, a prerequisite for success would be that the actual managing committee which looked after appointments and advised the staff, should consist of a group of people who already have a fairly good idea of, and involvement in, local

PORT ELIZABETH — The outcome of two Grahamstown Supreme Court actions in which the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, was one of seven respondents, was still in the air yesterday after one of the actions was postponed sine die.

The action postponed was an application by Mr Theophilus Mgijima Sam, Deputy Whip of the Ciskeian Government, and 14 others for an order setting aside their expulsion from the Ciskeian National Independence Party at a Uitenhage party congress in April.

Yesterday Mr N. Borman, of the firm Neville Borman and Botha who are representing the applicants, said the postponement had been asked for because the two actions were so closely related. — DDC.

: if new skills are needed to might have to learn them and carrying out small experiments, or not. They might need teachers (metal and wood-ers; and weaving, sewing, successful, these people would primary roles. Part-time and role. The team would inter- outside South Africa for ideas technology techniques, and fashion clothes, would require field. The staff would be which had succeeded, as well as

on is the key to the scheme.

ted immediately, on a small known problems. The develop- the existent personnel, from ained a clearer picture of the inities within the existing ld be:

ER 8, 1977

chosen as follows:

Students return after unrest

105

D.P. 8/9/77

ALICE — Most of the students who either left of their own accord or were sent home following unrest at schools and colleges in the Ciskei last month have returned to their institutions which reopened yesterday.

dows and overturned the principal's car. 75 per cent of the scholars are back at classes.

One of the conditions of readmission was that students pay a deposit of R10 each, refundable only if there is no further trouble.

At the Phandulwazi Agricultural High School only 23 of the pupils have not returned yet. All the men students left there at about the same time as the unrest at the other institutions following a dispute about discipline.

At Lovedale Teachers Training College 95 per cent of the students have returned and the number is expected to reach full complement within the next few days.

At Healdtown High School, the first institution to experience trouble, only just over 50 per cent of the students are back. Healdtown closed when almost all the students walked out following the expulsion of a girl student.

Lovedale was closed on August 11 by the Ciskei Education Authorities when students started boycotting classes and refused to obey the department's ultimatum that they return to classes the same day.

Although schools at Mdantsane did not have to close, there were sporadic outbursts of unrest during the same period of unrest at colleges near Alice.

At Jabavu High school, closed after a number of boy students went on the rampage and broke win-

About 90 per cent of the Mdantsane scholars are attending school.

me out. The monochrome and with annotations on a colour (Fieldwork had been done of

The secretary of Ciskei education, Mr G. Scheepers, said yesterday the public holiday on Monday may have caused a delay and the department expects the numbers back will rise in the next few days and everything will be back to normal. — DDC.

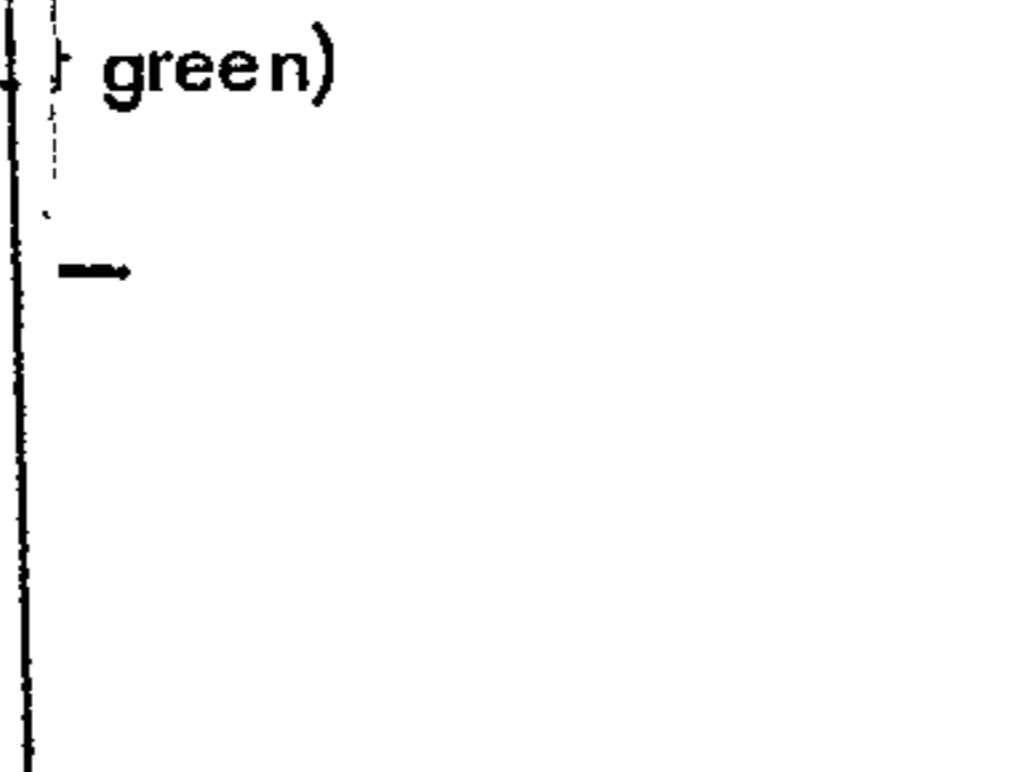
The annotations on the categories for comparison w

categories were vegetation boundaries, plant physiognomy, dominant species and cover.

Boundaries were compared first and evaluated in terms of percentage correct interpretation, percentage commission and percentage omission.

Within the boundaries which coincided with those on the colour aerial print, physiognomy, dominant species and cover were evaluated, each separately, in terms of the three measures, correctness, percentage commission and percentage omission.

- ps
- green)
- Eg - *Eragrostis uloromelas*
- Eg - *Eragrostis plana*
- green) - *Eleusine awycaulus*
- Mc - *Leptochloa yu-tovrus*
- Mc - *Themita diandra*
- Eg - *Cymbopogon plumieria*



he simplest and quickest

types were briefly carried

e annotated and compared

rectly annotated.

potential was known.)

I were grouped into four

colour prints. The four

categories were vegetation boundaries, plant physiognomy, dominant species

and cover.

D.D. 3/9/77

Ciskei election in February? (105)

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
— The Ciskei Government has abandoned plans to hold its general election this year, sources close to the government have disclosed. The election would have been held in November.

The sources said the election would be held in February next year, when the term of the second Ciskei Legislative Assembly official expired.

The first general election in the Ciskei was held in February 1973. The Ciskei became a self-governing territory on August 1, 1972.

The two crucial township council elections at Mdantsane and Zwelitsha influenced the change in the date for the general election, it was told.

It is believed chief Minister Lennox Sebe would like to ascertain how much support his

rival, Mr L. F. Siyo, has before plunging into an election.

Sources said Chief Sebe wanted to give himself enough time to rally his forces if he was beaten by Mr Siyo in the council elections.

Even if Chief Sebe's supporters took the majority of seats on the two councils, any wins, however meagre, for Mr Siyo's supporters would give Chief Sebe some headaches, hence his decision to have a breather before the general election to review his strategy.

Chief Sebe will contend with the combined forces of all opposition groups in the Ciskei in the general election and in Mr Siyo and Mr A. Z. Lamani, both expelled from the ruling Ciskei National Independence Party, Chief Sebe faces a formidable pair of political strategists. — DDR

Another new Economic study but of the Civil War, Such revisionism being War. put played originally questioned considered

D.D. 12/9/77

Arsonists try to burn down black college

ALICE — Arsonists attempted to burn the administrative section of Lovedale Teachers Training College in the early hours of yesterday a week after the college reopened.

A hole was made in a window to enter and fire started in two offices.

A night watchman raised the alarm at 4.30 am and the fire was extinguished by members of the teaching staff and Lovedale Press.

Fortunately there was not much damage and the principal's office was left unscathed.

Last month the college was closed by Ciskei educational authorities after students had boycotted classes. It reopened on Tuesday September 6 and by Friday almost all the students

had returned and classes were back to normal.

Last year the administrative building at Lovedale was completely burnt during students' unrest and records dating back 150 years were completely destroyed.

Since then the offices have been temporarily housed in one of the old mission houses and this is where the fire took place.

Later it was discovered that an unsuccessful attempt had also been made to start a fire in a classroom.

The buildings of Lovedale still belong to the Church of Scotland and are hired by the Ciskei Education Department.

The cost of repairs or restoration to the buildings will have to be borne by the Church of Scotland. —DDC

story is its findings. New looked for new fields of second look at some economic historians — economic effects of the on economic growth etc. g new conclusions, Slavery, far from the eve of the Civil growth, the Civil War railways have economic growth than dings of the New Ec- as conclusive is mic history, previously thrown wide open.

The New Economic History can therefore be argued as novel in its treatment with Economic Theory and its employment of statistical and mathematical methods that go far beyond those of traditional economic history in scope and sophistication.



Historians have viewed New Economic History with some interest positive and negative. A few historians have adopted the new methods with enthusiasm, demonstrating their adaptability to certain areas of historical research.

(8) Fishlow & Fogel, Quantitative Economic History, Journal of Economic History, XXXI, 1971.

School closes again

D.P.

13/9/77

105

ALICE — Jabavu High School just outside Alice has been closed.

This is the second time within a month that the school has been closed because of unrest among the pupils. A month ago boy pupils went on the rampage and refused to attend afternoon classes. They stoned and broke windows in the building which was completed at the beginning of the year and officially opened a few weeks before the unrest.

The school was reopened last Tuesday and a condition for readmission was that the pupils each pay a deposit of R10 refundable only if there was no further trouble. Nearly all the pupils except some of the original troublemakers were readmitted and paid their deposits.

On Sunday, sensing that trouble was brewing again, the circuit inspector, Mr O. S. Bomela, asked all parents to meet him.

Yesterday some of the pupils demanded that those not readmitted be allowed to return and they themselves refused to attend classes. — SAPA.

D.D. 31/8/77

No racialism in Ciskei — Sebe

(105)

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief L. Sebe, has denied any suggestions of racialism in the Ciskei.

He was commenting on a leader page article in the Daily Dispatch on August 23, written by Daily Dispatch reporter Charles Nqakula, and headed "Is there no apartheid in Ciskei?"

In a press statement yesterday, Chief Sebe said:

"I am not surprised at the uncalled for attack on myself by Mr Nqakula.

The writer's cup in which he had been drinking tea in a multi-racial gathering in my office could barely have been cold when he committed himself to print criticising me of racialistic practices.

"Does the writer realise that the only invited guests at the opening of the Wongama Complex were the Mayor and Town Councillors of Zwelitsha, the Magistrate of Zwelitsha, the Cabinet Ministers and their wives and the Secretaries of the departments; and that only the first three rows of chairs, including those for the press where the writer sat among his white colleagues, were reserved for VIPs that apart from those first three rows in which there was a mixed audience anyway, none of the other seats were reserved for any persons or any race? No people black or white were prevented from sitting there. There were indeed at least four black members of my staff seated in the fourth row.

"I daresay that if I had the time or the inclination, as Mr Nqakula apparently has, I could find a few black and white signs on toilets in the Ciskei, which date back to some past era when this had some meaning. But Mr Nqakula can be our guests and use any toilet he pleases in the Ciskei,

just as long as he avoids the ones marked "ladies".

"Where does this information about the aloofness of white officials who train blacks come from; or is this one isolated incident which the writer chooses to see while ignoring all others.

"I can't think of anything more ridiculous than two magistrates exchanging ideas about the administration of justice in a toilet. Is this how high we must aim to achieve racial equality. Really!

"Mr Nqakula might have a point about the tea clubs though. We have generally left our officials, black and white, to sort out their own tea club arrangements.

"Generally the whites appear to have got together and so have the blacks, and what is the Government expected to do about that?

Does the Daily Dispatch dictate to its black and white employees where they should drink tea during tea breaks and what is the penalty for non-compliance or is it not the model of rectitude in these matters which one expects from its editor's periodic comments.

"I really must remember to send someone to do a toilet inspection in that institution to make sure that black and white reporters are exchanging news items in the toilets, or to find out perhaps how the Ciskei's toilets can be elevated to a status where they can give rise to the same sort of inspiration as that where Mr Nqakula finds that his best stories originate?

"That's why I'm not surprised. I'm also not surprised because criticising Sebe, deservedly or not, is quite obviously an activity looked upon with approval by the Dispatch, and reporters do have their future to think of," said Chief Sebe. DDR.

3/9/77

**Ciskei
delays
election**

Mercury Correspondent

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Ciskei Government has abandoned plans to hold its general election this year, sources close to the Government have disclosed. The election would have been held in November.

The sources disclosed yesterday that the election will be held in February next year, when the term of the second Ciskei Legislative Assembly officially expires.

The first general election in the Ciskei was held in February 1973. The Ciskei became a self governing territory on August 1, 1972.

The two crucial township council elections at Mdantsane and Zwelitsha influenced the change in the date for the general election, I was told.

It is believed that Chief Minister Lennox Sebe would like to ascertain how much support his erstwhile colleague and now avowed rival, Mr. L. F. Siyo, has before plunging into an election.

Sources said Chief Sebe wanted to give himself enough time to rally his forces if he was beaten by Mr. Siyo in the council elec-

tions. 105

Even if Sebe supporters took the majority of seats on the two councils, any wins, however meagre, for Siyo supporters would give Chief Sebe some headaches — hence his decision to have a “breather” before the general election to review his strategy.

Chief Sebe will contend with the combined forces of all opposition groups in the Ciskei in the general election, and in Mr. Siyo and Mr. A. Z. Lamani, both expelled from the ruling Ciskei National Independence Party, Chief Sebe has a formidable pair of political strategists.

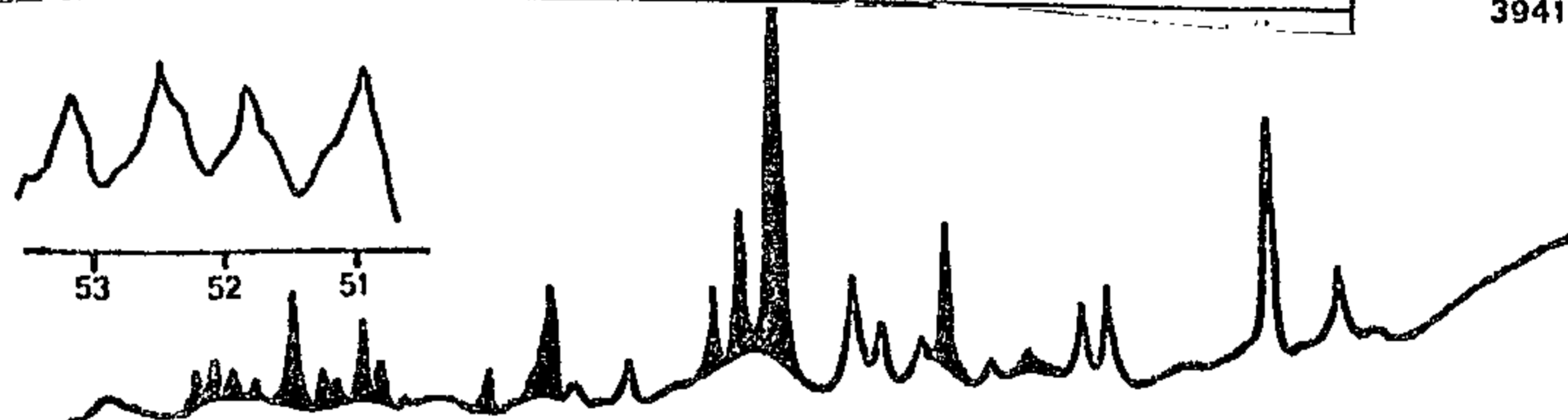
To beat all these odds, it is generally believed Chief Sebe will have to pull out of his hat well-planned strategies.

Glauconite
3677G

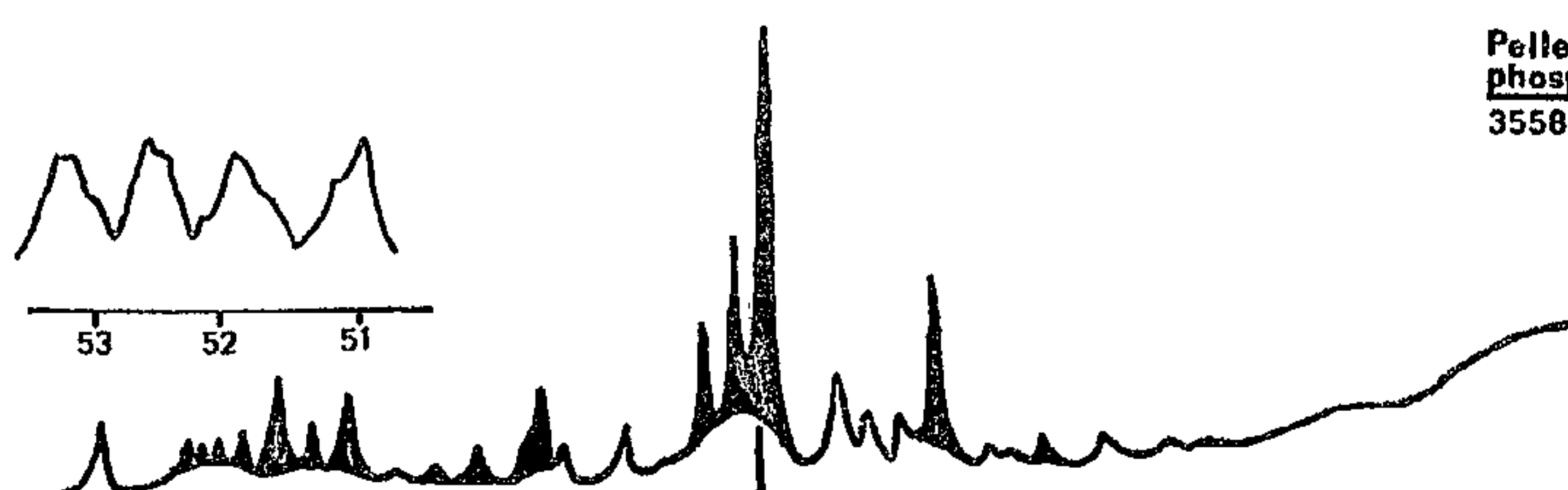
3914gpP

3941gpP

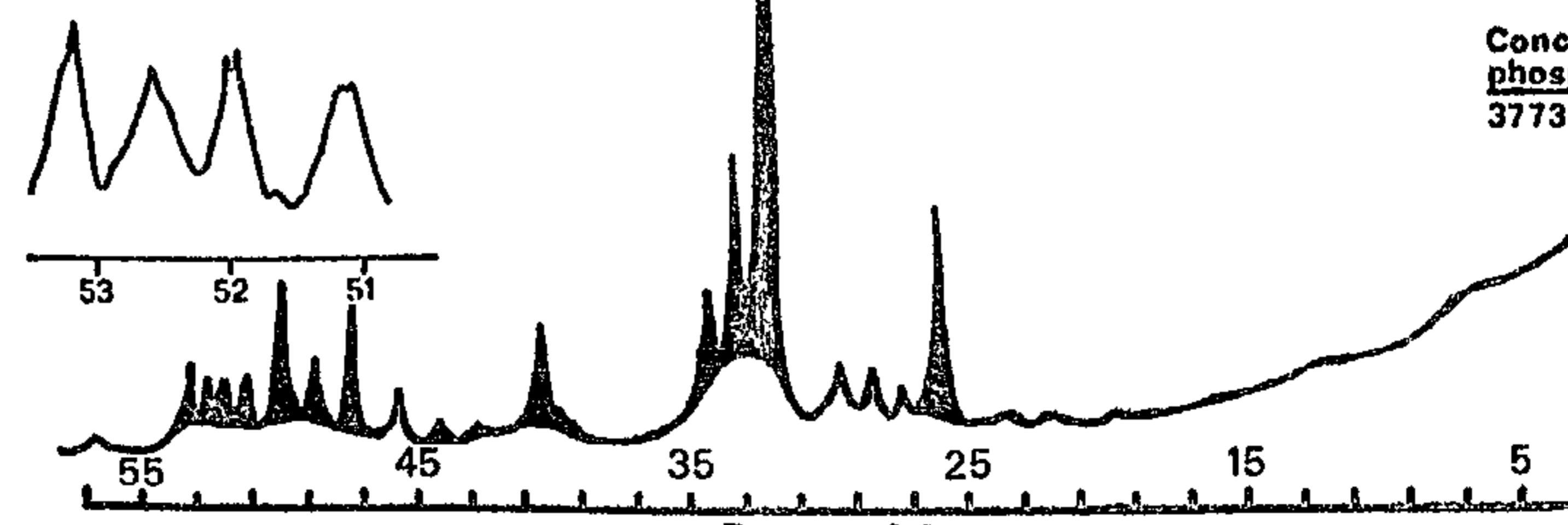
Glauconized pelletal phosphorite



Pelletal phosphorite
3558pP



Concretionary phosphorite
3773cP



Francolite
 Glauconite

Figure 5.30

D.D. 5/9/77
105

Use blacks to defend SA — Sebe

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — If blacks were included in the South African Army, they could secure the country against an invasion, the Ciskei Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe, said here at the weekend.

Chief Sebe was replying after his installation as chief of the Khambashe Goumukwebe tribe at the tribe's Great Place at Welcomewood near here.

If white South Africans treated their fellow blacks as friends, no forces on earth could successfully invade the country while guarded by the combined forces of both white and black.

He said war in which blacks had participated during the colonisation of the frontier had proved beyond a doubt their prowess in battle and wondered why the Government bypassed such talent for national service.

"I am not being a racist when I say it has always intrigued me to see the Government calling up Coloureds and Indians in preference to blacks while my people are so experienced in war having proved their courage by knob klenie and assegai only."

He said extension of friendship to blacks by whites was the best form of internal security for South Africa.

Chief Sebe launched a scathing attack on newspapers which he said were waging a vendetta against him. He did not mention any by name.

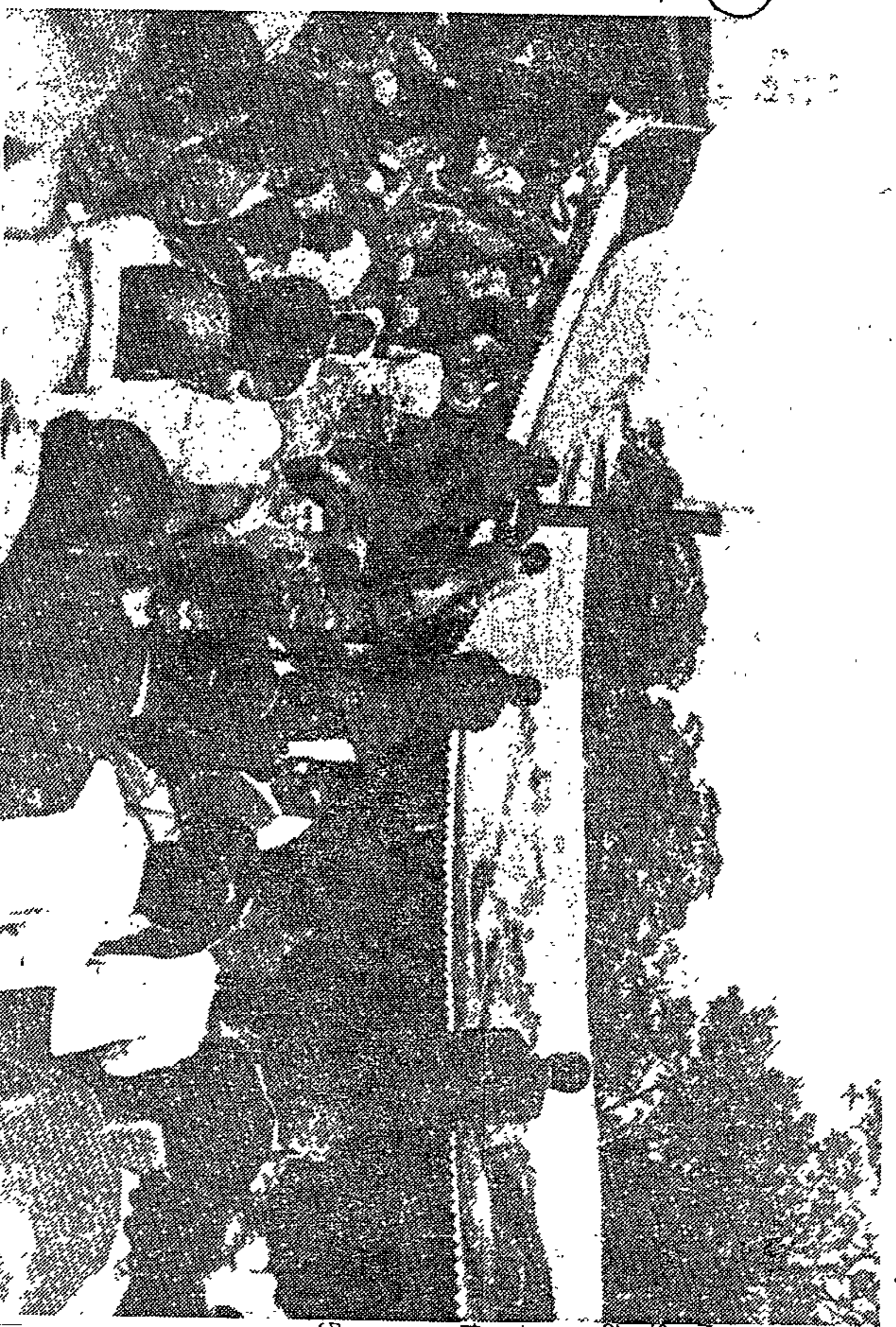
spapers to advertise myself nor will I require their assistance to submit my case. My people know what they want and will decide who will lead them. No papers can do that for them.

He threatened there would come a time when his Government would legislate that certain newspapers not be read in the Ciskei, "and the people will then be asked to listen to their leaders only and ignore the ideologies propounded by certain papers."

He was not responsible to any newspapers, but was answerable to his people and "I will not divulge to newspapers any sacred arrangements I have made for my people as I was once called upon to do by some papers after my visit to America."

Congratulating the Khambashe tribe on their choice of Chief Sebe as their leader, the Commissioner-General, Mr. J. Engelbrecht, said there was a great need for world-wide of leaders like Chief Sebe.

"Men who are prepared to declare themselves on the side of peaceful development and who have the courage and conviction to stand up and fight against the evil forces of revolution and destruction," he said.



Members of the crowd prop up the sagging roof of the stand which collapsed during Chief L. L. Sebe's installation ceremony on Saturday.

Stand caves in at installation

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — There was drama at Chief Minister Lennox Sebe's installation when one of the VIP stands collapsed on about 60 people.

But only one of those trapped Mrs. Njokweni, wife of the Ciskei Minister for Roads and Works, Chief Z. Njokweni, was injured.

Mrs. Njokweni was taken to Grey Hospital here, where she was treated and discharged. Her condition was not serious.

The corrugated roof collapsed and trapped several people and men from the audience helped to lift the roof to free them.

Chief Sebe's installation was one of the biggest and colourful of its kind in the Ciskei, attended by about 3 000 people including the mayors of East London, King William's Town, Alice and Fort Beaufort. Other visitors included Mr. R. White, US Consul

from Cape Town, Dr. J. Burris, Chief Sebe's personal adviser from the University of Cape Town and Mr. E. Erasmus, professor of law at Nqoya University, where Chief Sebe's son, Khwane, is a law student.

Chief Pato's Amagqunukwebe tribe approached the Ciskei Government in 1975 to negotiate the restoration of the Magqunukwebe chieftainship of the House of Sebe.

With the eventual approval by the State President, Chief Sebe was appointed as Chief of the Amagqunukwebe tribe in the Zwelishsha district.

His tribe established their Great Place at Welcomewood near here, where Chief Sebe was installed by Acting Rarabe Paramount Chief, Chief L. Magoma. He was announced by Rev. E. Hopa of Port Elizabeth, Provincial of the Order of Ethiopia Church. — DDR.



Mrs. Njokweni, wife of the Ciskei Minister for Roads and Works, receives attention after being injured when the stand collapsed. Helping her is Mrs. Lamani, wife of the expelled CNIP member, Mr. A. Z. Lamani.

By Country of Origin, DL/978/15,

Answer is friendship says Sebe

Mercury Correspondent 5/9/77

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — If White South Africans treated their fellow Blacks as friends no force on earth could successfully invade the country, Chief Minister L. L. Sebe of the Ciskei said at the weekend.

Chief Sebe was speaking after his installation as chief of the Khambashe Gqunukwebe tribe at Welcomewood near here.

He said wars in which Blacks had participated during the colonisation of the frontier had proved beyond a doubt their prowess in battle and he wondered why the Government by-passed such talent for national service.

"I am not being a racist when I say it has always intrigued me to see the Government calling up Coloureds and Indians in preference to Blacks while my people are so experienced in war, having proved their courage by knobkierie and assegai only," he said.

He said extension of friendship to Blacks by Whites was the best form of internal security.

Chief Sebe attacked newspapers which were waging a vendetta against him.

He said there would come a time when certain newspapers would be banned in the Ciskei and the people will then be asked to listen to their leaders only and ignore the ideologies propounded by certain papers.

He said he was not responsible to newspapers but was answerable only to his people. "I will not divulge to newspapers any sacred arrangements I have made for my people as I was made called upon to do after my visit to America."

Referring to his tribe Chief Sebe said the Gqunukwebe had shown a great measure of nationalism and there was hardly any other Black tribe to supersede them in that respect.

There was drama at the chief minister's installation when one of the VIP stands, seating about 60 people, collapsed.

Only Mrs. Njokweni, wife of Ciskei Minister for Roads and Works Chief Z. Njokweni, was injured. She was given first aid treatment and taken to hospital.

Ciskei objection to plan: Minister silent

Daily Disp.

17/9/77

(105)

JOHANNESBURG — The Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, Dr F. Hartzenburg, has refused to comment on a Ciskei Government statement that it is opposed to the removal of people living in "black spots" outside the homeland.

The Ciskei's Minister of Education, Chief D. Jongilanga, said a statement the Ciskeian Government would use all vestiges of power at its disposal to oppose the consolidation of the territory through the mass removal of people living in the

black spots.

The massive resettlement scheme would mean that thousands of families now living in the "white" border strip between Ciskei and Transkei would be moved into the homeland.

There has been considerable speculation that the removals will begin once the Ciskei general election, due this year or early next year, is over.

Observers believe the Government is unwilling to begin the removals until the election in case it

has a detrimental effect on the chances of the ruling Ciskei National Independence Party at the polls.

In his statement, Chief Jongilanga said the Ciskei Government "does not accept" the removals and accused the Leader of the Opposition, Chief Justice Mabandla, of agreeing to them in 1972.

Dr Hartzenburg was shown a Daily Dispatch report of Chief Jongilanga's statement and asked for his reaction, but he replied: "No comment". — PC.

Election issue may go to court

17/9/77
(105)

were taken from
comparison graphs
2. MERKBLATT FÜR M.A.
=====
official matrix
highly significant
in August 1977

Registration
highly significant
Yours sincerely
Kandidaten für den
im März) registrie
das Feld der These
Ferien in das Fach
der Student bereit
O. Student die besond
Arist für den Studen
für die Rechts

Zulassungsbedingung
Voraussetzung für
a) ein B.A. Honour
b) ein equivalent
dieser Zweck
c) ein einfacher
auf Anbefehl
(vgl. Faculty of
3., 4. make) each poi
Zulassung für
erteilt, die in il
haben.
not square, a
point apparatus
Vorbesprechung
In the te
Erfahrungsgemäß is
vorgeschriebenen Z
voll beschäftigt
dehnt werden. In d
Veränderungen im Z
schon im November
zu halten in der
besprochen werden
der Student in di
einlesen und vers

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
The Zwelitsha township
election on October 19,
may be submitted to
Supreme Court arbitra-
tion because the name of
one of the candidates who
supports the Ciskei
Government is not on the
voters' roll.
Mr Albert Dyonase, a
Sebe supporter, is a can-
didate in Ward 8.
Mr Wridge Qege, a
CNIP member who has not
been backed by the
Government, asked the
Zwelitsha Chief
Magistrate to disqualify
Mr Dyonase. Mr W.
Crossman said he would
have to go through the
voters' roll to check the
claim.
However, alterations
were made to the voters'
roll at the offices of
township manager, Mr J.
Erasmus, and Mr
Dyonase's name was ac-
cordingly entered in the
roll.
Mr Erasmus told Mr Qe-
ge's legal representative,
Mr P. de Pontes, who in-
spected the register, that
the new voters' roll was
only a supplement. He was
using the 1971 roll for the
election.
Mr Erasmus left Mr De
Pontes and his colleague,
Mr M. Mdialane checking
the register, but returned
in a few minutes and
ordered Mr De Pontes out
of his offices as he had no
permit to be in the
township.
Mr De Pontes refused to
leave and said he did not
need a permit as an officer
of the court who was in
the township for
professional business.
Mr Qege said whenever
he wanted to inspect the
voters' roll, he was
referred to the new roll
Mr Erasmus claimed was
only a supplement while
no other document was
available for inspection in
terms of the law.
Mr Crossman refused to
comment. The issue will
be taken further on Mon-
day by Mr Qege's lawyers.
- DDR.

(1955). These authors supply standard
e p = 0.05. New graphs were construc-
the abovementioned course of study
quest to 00p, the first level being very
to our Central Records Department
confidence limits, the next being not so
confidence limits, and the final being just
ce limit. p was evaluated using the
möglichst früh im Jahr (spätestens
schon im November des Vorjahres
abzusprechen und sich während der
an. Bei der Registration sollte
Bei der Themenwahl sollte der
by a single point in a paddock
bar, eine These über Hans Sachs
only a single point in a paddock 2
ch paddock
M.A. Kandidat ist entweder:
Timmarsh & Havenga, 1955)
ität Kapstadt,
2.000 points in each sample plot as being
en Universität, der vom Senat 1977
vo different grasslands areas. The 2 000
sonderer Zustimmung des Senats
pub on a grid 135m by 135m, allowing for
der Fakultät.
nts were therefore 3.0m apart in order to
ulations for the Degree of M.A.
f each sample plot was 135m by 135m
igete mapping und lobben Studenten.
indest eine zweite Klasse erreicht
he contour lines. Where areas were
nts each was used instead. The wheel
bsen (1965) was used.
wo sets of data were taken, per photo-
M.A. Grad in der von der Universität
mogeneity within photo-units to be
zu vollenden. (Für Studenten, die
studierenzeit auf 9 Jahre ausge-
nach Absprache mit dem Promotor,
umling 10 per cent of the total cover,
werden). Es ist daher ratsam,
Vorbesprechung mit dem Promotor
uchung, und mögliche Themen
Tests were carried out to find the
Universitätsferien sollte sich
wired information, yet reducing the
Arbitratur seines Studienfeldes
wären Themen zu formulieren,
making

the first thousand points and comparing them with the second thousand points,

Ciskei tells pupils: this is last chance

Daily Disp.
24/9/77

105

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Boarders at Ciskei school hostels who did not attend school yesterday will never be allowed back to the hostels.

This was made clear by the Ciskei Government who yesterday issued an ultimatum — return to class or leave the hostels for good.

The Government said it did not plan to offer its boarding facilities to pupils from other areas. Nor would it negotiate with pupils regarding their attendance of classes.

"The Cabinet of the Ciskei deploras the recent events surrounding unrest arising out of so-called memorial services connected with the death of the late Mr Steve Biko.

"The Government of the Ciskei is also satisfied the situation has been exploited by elements other than students who have participated in rioting and violence at Zwelitsha for

their own ends."

The statement said it was clear the overall feeling of most "responsible citizens of the Ciskei" was that they deplored the destruction of school and private property during the unrest as it was not in the interests of the Ciskei.

"It is the Cabinet's intention to deal very severely with any school children who turn out to

be instigators of unrest against schools.

"Publicity has recently been given in the press that Steve Biko was a man of non-violence and that the express aims of BPC are that to achieve change in South Africa violence should not be employed.

"If we are to believe these claims then an appeal is made by the Ciskei Cabinet to those organisations to come out into the open and condemn this senseless burning of schools and destruction of private property in the Ciskei which has been erected with money belonging to the Ciskei Government and the Ciskei's people."

The statement said the situation was not out of hand in the Ciskei and the present unrest was caused by "a small, but rowdy element."

"The Ciskeian Government has faith in the ability of the South African Police to contain any trouble which might arise and also expressed its faith in its citizens to assist in bringing offenders against good order to book," the statement ended.

The order to move out for the boarders at Thembalabantu was given by Mr K. B. Tabata, education planner, yesterday. The students were given ten minutes to either attend classes or move out. — DDR.

Parents back students

EAST LONDON — The interim committee of the Parents of Fort Hare University students have come out in full support of the memorial service for Mr Steve Biko held on the campus last week.

Police arrested over 1 200 students at the service, held on the university's main sports field, on the grounds it was an illegal gathering.

At a meeting of the five-member interim committee held this week, it

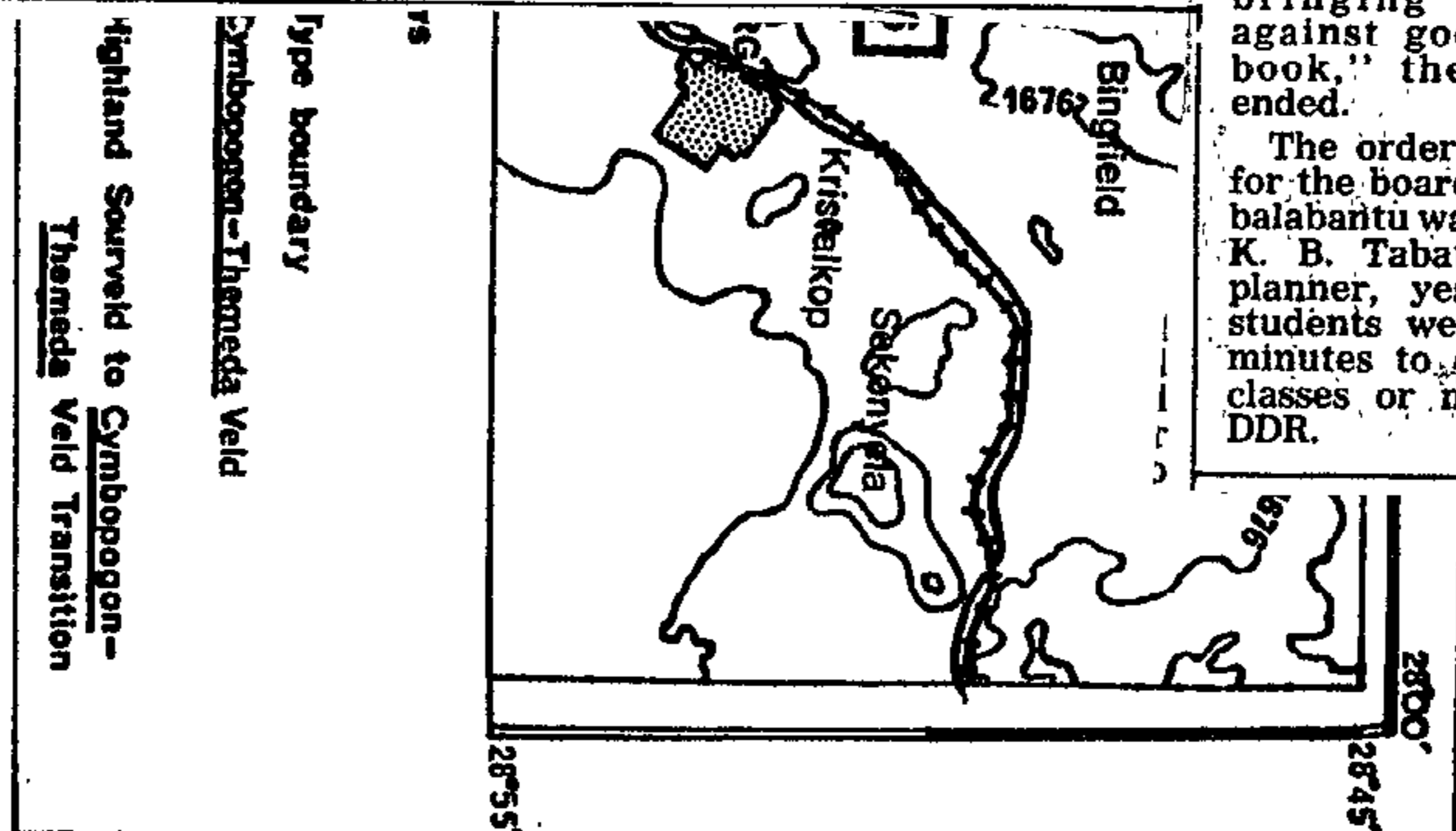
was resolved that parents "express their full solidarity with the Student's Representative Council and student body in their decision to hold a memorial service in respect of the late Mr Steve Biko in accordance with accepted practice of peoples the world over.

"That the students be commended for the highly responsible manner in which they conducted themselves in a potentially explosive situation after having been in-

terrupted by armed police during the service".

The committee also resolved that the parents fully appreciated the responsible decision of the students in terms of their original decision to continue their studies following the memorial service.

It was decided by the committee it was imperative to establish a Parent's Association for the protection of interests of students and other related matters. — DDR



MY case against the Dispatch

Daily Dispatch
27/9/77
105

I am thankful to the Editor of the Daily Dispatch for the invitation contained in the Editorial of September 8. The Ciskeian Government has no quarrel with the Daily Dispatch insofar as its reporting and comments on the "homelands policy" is concerned. We, in fact, find ourselves in agreement with many of the sentiments which are expressed.

Although the Daily Dispatch is an opponent of the homelands policy, it is obvious that homelands politics are considered by that newspaper to be newsworthy items. We are glad that this should be so. I believe, however, that if a newspaper is going to report political news it also shoulders a responsibility to ensure that what it is reporting reflects the views of a reasonably substantial portion of the community. If this control is not present, then practically anybody can profess to speak on behalf of the population.

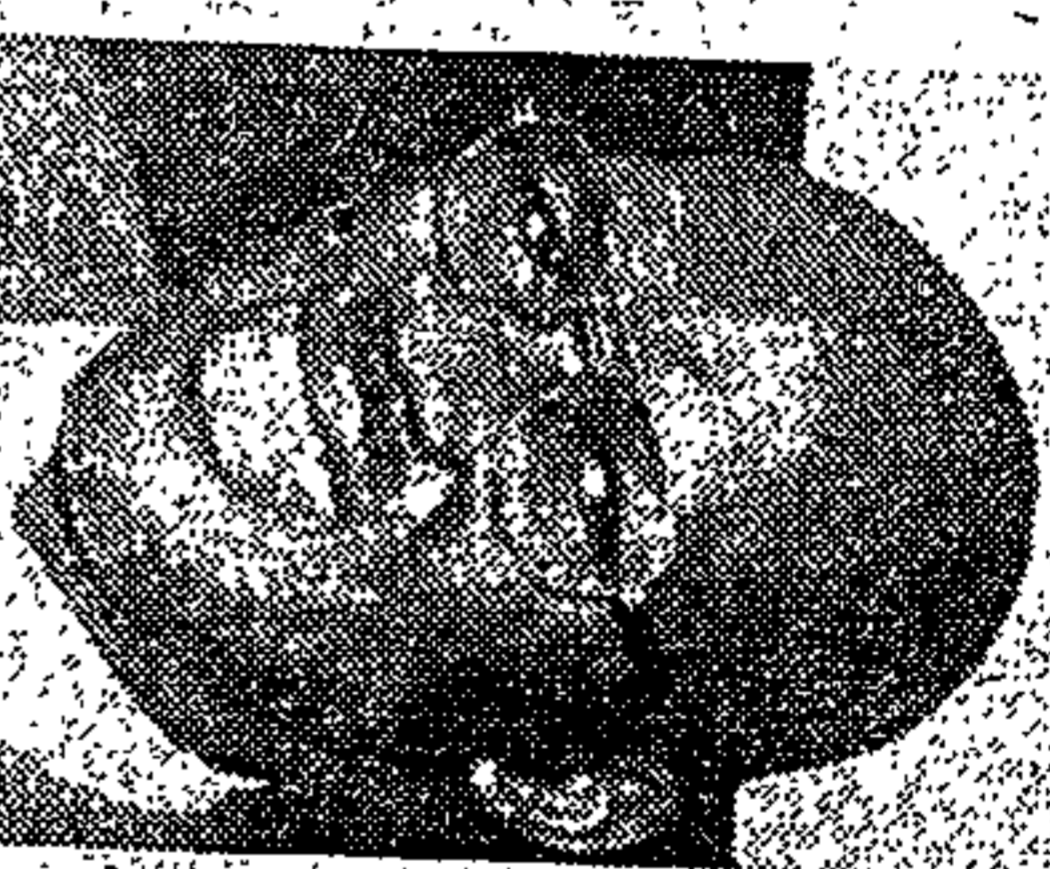
I only have space to comment on a few items which have caused me dissatisfaction insofar as the Daily Dispatch's reporting is concerned.

I will start with the incident of the dismissal of Mr. Siyo. I can excuse the Dispatch for the headline "I'll unseat Sebe" (Daily Dispatch June 17), because we cannot expect the newspaper to have known at that stage whether Mr Siyo enjoyed any support but surely "Sebe must go" in banner headlines (Indaba June 24), "Mabandla hits out at Sebe sacking record" (Daily Dispatch June 18), "Transkei MP says sack Sebe" (Daily Dispatch June 24), "Why Sebe kicked out Siyo" (Yes it's true the Daily Dispatch even approached the opposition for its views as late as July 29). Is it fair to

welcome everyone on to the anti-Sebe bandwagon over one man who had faded into obscurity in Ciskeian politics without once approaching me for comment?

Mr Siyo had already begun to lose political support in the Ciskei long before he was dismissed from the cabinet (see Daily Dispatch March 21 "Siyo booted, heckled at reception for Sebe"). The only thing that sustained him was his membership of the CNIP and his retention as Minister of Agriculture and Forestry. When he lost these two supports he was a dead duck. He cannot hope for a seat in the Legislative Assembly without CNIP support and he knows it. That is the reason for the action in the Supreme Court in which he seeks readmission to the party. The Dal-

The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, replies to a Daily Dispatch invitation to put forward his views.



The Dispatch is creating a false impression. Mr Woods, and you have shifted the label of accusation from Siyo to Sebe. That is why I complain. Your

staff have apparently gone out of their way to approach everyone who has an anti-Sebe comment to make to attack me over the dismissal of Mr Siyo.

That is what I complain about, Mr Woods, and you still have not asked me why I dismissed him. Is that impartiality? Is that justice?

How does the Daily Dispatch explain the story under the heading "Mass move soon" (Indaba July 29), in which the removal and resettlement of certain Ciskeians was reported and in which every single major political opponent of the Ciskei Government was asked to comment on the proposed removals (an extremely unpopular political affair), and not one member of the Ciskei Cabinet or the CNIP was asked for comment? The report conveys a clear impression that the Ciskei Government is engaged in operating with the South African Government over these removals, and that

my political opponents are acting as dharmians of the people in this matter. Nothing could in fact be further from the truth; but the Daily Dispatch has not taken the trouble to ascertain what the truth is.

Then let's take a look at my installation as Chief of the Khamashe Tribe on September 3. Was it really accidental that as was reported that 3 000 people attended the ceremony when in fact at noon there were 15 276 people present? I know this figure is correct because they were counted. By the end of the ceremony, there were an estimated 20 000 people (estimated by an impartial authority, who I would not like to embarrass by mentioning him by name, but whose word I can assure you is impeccable).

Let us look back to the beginning of this year's Legislative Assembly. I leave it to you, Mr Woods, to examine your Daily Dispatch for some sign of a policy speech delivered by a Cabinet Minister at the last sitting of the Legislative Assembly. I can assure you, you will find one but only one and that was written by Mr. Siyo and it was extensively reported. You will also find plenty of criticism by the opposition of the Government's policy statements, but quotations from other policy speeches — nothing. How can the Daily Dispatch claim to be reporting objectively on Ciskeians affairs if it ignores the most important political statements made by the most senior representatives of its people.

Those are the reasons, Mr Woods, why I feel that your paper is biased against me, and I have by no means quoted all the incidents which I could quote.

AFRICAN I
Duk
Saldru W

Daily Star 27/9/77

Boy shot dead in Dimbaza

105

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — A 17-year-old schoolboy was shot dead in Dimbaza near here yesterday. He was Wiseman Tyakuma, a pupil at Kuyasa High School.

Earlier a big crowd of students and some adults stormed factories and asked all black employees to vacate the buildings before they stoned them.

Wiseman was reportedly shot by a policeman while returning home from school at midday. He was in school uniform and alone.

His death was reported by the police to his school principal, Mr Kakana.

Two other schoolboys received superficial gunshot wounds.

The managing director of the Ciskei National Development Corporation, Mr F. Meisenholl, said nine factories had most of their windows broken while one factory had a hole in its roof. He could not estimate the damage.

When the police arrived on the spot the rioters had fled and all was quiet. The police, however, kept vigil until the shooting incidents occurred.

The two boys who received superficial gunshot wounds were apparently hiding in the nearby rural areas when they were shot.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police in East

London, Brig P. J. Smal, said first reports of unrest involving a crowd of youths were received from Dimbaza at 11 am, after they had set alight offices of the Eastern Cape Bantu Administration Board. They then stoned and broke windows at a number of factories in the township.

The police arrived in time to prevent them from setting some of the factories alight. Police fired several shots and a youth was shot dead.

A police vehicle was overturned and badly damaged before police could disperse the youths, he added.

There were sporadic incidents of stone throwing yesterday at Zwelitsha and Ginsberg townships near King William's Town. Police patrolled both townships and fired several shots of teargas.

In Ginsberg, considerable damage was done to a traffic officer's house and attempts at arson were thwarted by police action. No one was injured.

Calm has returned to Mdantsane, near East London, following the unrest in which two policemen were killed on Sunday afternoon.

Brig Smal said all was calm, but at some schools children were boycotting classes.

At David Mama Junior Secondary School

students walked out of classes, while at the Mzomhle and Wongalethu High Schools students have resolved not to attend classes again until tomorrow.

There were three murders in Mdantsane at the weekend, but these were not related to political activity or the unrest.

Meanwhile, it is not clear yet whether action will be taken against the

man responsible for the death last week of 19-year-old Kholekile Mpushe of Zwelitsha.

Kholekile was shot after students had stormed houses at Zwelitsha and burnt vehicles. He was reportedly not among the rioters.

Maj Theo Muller, District Commandant for King William's Town, said yesterday the police were still investigating the matter. — DDR.

Dimbaza pupils burn offices

D.D. 28/9/77

(105)

WERGER, M.J.A., 1973. Phy
South Africa - a synta
 Pretoria. pp 222.

WERGER, M.J.A., 1974., in
 tion science. Vol. 1
 by Krause, W. The

WHITMAN, W.C., & SIGGE
 ception and point co
Ecology. 35:431-436

WHITMORE, J.S., 1950. T
Farming in S.A. Part
 Part II. Climate and
 and the use of the l

WHITTAKER, R.H., 1956.
Ecol. Monogr. 26:1

WHITTAKER, R.H., 1962.
 28(1):1-239.

WICKENS, G.E., 1966. T
 ecological surveys

WILSON, J.W., 1963. Er
Aust.J. Bot. 11(2)

WRIGHT, J., 1973. Air p
 139(2):310-322.

YOST, E.F., & WENDERO
 graphy. Photogra

EAST LONDON — Four
 offices belonging to the
 Ciskei Government
 department of works were
 burnt by scholars in the
 black township of Dim-
 baza yesterday and two c
 ars were also destroyed.

The Divisional Com-
 missioner of Police, Brig.
 P. J. Smal, said the trouble
 had started at about 10
 am.

When the police arrived
 at Dimbaza a group of
 about 500 scholars was
 marching towards the
 township's factories. The
 police managed to stop
 them, but were too late to
 prevent them setting fire
 to four offices of the
 Department of Works, a
 car which students over-
 turned in other incidents
 yesterday and a light
 delivery vehicle. Both
 vehicles belonged to the
 Ciskei Government.

"The police dispersed
 the crowd with gas a few
 times, but when the police
 were stoned they opened
 fire with shotguns," Brig.
 Smal said.

A light shot was used
 and there were no reports
 of injuries, either to the
 rioters or to policemen.

After these shots were
 fired the crowds dis-
 persed. No arrests were
 made.

Conditions in the black
 townships of Zwelitsha,
 Ginsberg and Mdantsane
 were quiet yesterday.
 Police were patrolling.

On the East Rand,
 youths threw stones on
 the roof of the Duduza
 Secondary School
 frightening the children
 out of their classrooms.

High school pupils have
 joined the school boycott
 in Atteridgeville and
 Saulsville near Pretoria.

Pupils did not go to
 their classes yesterday.

DDR:SAPA.

Orange River Valley,
ical study. V. & R.

Handbook of vegeta-
and husbandry. edit.

Comparison of line inter-
mass range vegetation.

Orange Free State.
 .25) pp 23-28.

-52. Part III. Climate

Smokey Mountains.

communities. Bot.Rev.

of aerial photography for
hotogrammetria 21:33-41.

ess of point quadrats.

ditions. Geogr.J.

ectral color aerial photo-

D.D. 28/9/77

2 men detained in King

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN.
Two members of the black consciousness movement here have been detained by Security Police.

Mr Ray Magida and Mr Fikile Mlinda were detained in terms of Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

Mr Magida is chairman of the King William's Town branch of the Black People's Convention as well as a field worker for the Border Council of Churches.

Mr Mlinda is a worker for the Zimele Trust Fund, an organisation that caters for political prisoners' families as well as former political prisoners.

Both men have previously been detained by the Security Police.

DDR

Before I started on this great project, I just could not figure out about this fete business. I eventually had to ask Nathan (one of my juniors for bellringers). Could he explain what the meaning of this sunny word fete? I looked at me and said, "Mr. Palmer, how stupid can you be. Don't you know that everywhere they call a bazaar a fete and in this country we call a fete a bazaar? Well, there I was looking at a 15 year old with a grin on his face and me nothing but a copy." I am sure that by now you are all aware of the meaning of fete where you can buy what

attend because of the late arrangements, I felt happy to feel that I was representing St. Mary's at the Service. The climax of an Ordination Service, I feel, is when the Bishop lays his hands on the head of the Deacon and the clergy present lay their hands on his head and the prayer for the gift of the Holy Spirit is said over him. It is at this moment that the priest is strengthened by God to commence his ministry as a priest in the Church of God. It was gratifying to see so many of our parishioners in Church on the Tuesday evening when Father Heff celebrated his first Mass as a priest. I know that he was very happy to share with him in this Christ's representative - We hope that his ministry will be a long and happy one as a faithful priest and

D.A. 29/9/77
105

Stoning, arson in Zwelitsha

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Unrest flared again at Zwelitsha near here yesterday when two government vehicles were stoned and houses belonging to some members of Chief Minister L. L. Sebe's voluntary bodyguard, the "Green Berets," were set alight.

Zwelitsha's chief magistrate, Mr W. Crossman, was confronted by a group of about 12 youths who stoned his government car, breaking the windscreen and the rear window and denting the bodywork.

Another car driven by three social workers, Mr I. Mzamane, Ms Y. January and Ms N. Blou, was also stoned after the three officials had politely been asked to leave the vehicle.

A group of youths went to Zone 3 in Zwelitsha where they set alight the prefabricated homes of the "Green Berets."

The fire was extinguished before it could do extensive damage. Some children received superficial injuries.

Meanwhile, the "Green Berets" patrolled the township and flushed out all youths suspected of being students and beat them with knobkerries.

Mr P. Kumalo, a student at the Thembalabantu High School who was beaten last week, was again the victim of a severe beating and had to be treated in hospital.

Police were again called out to Dimbaza where a group of youths were reportedly seen marching in the township.

The youths, however, said they were from Nongwadia location near Dimbaza. They said they were on their way to express their condolences to the Tyakume family whose son, a pupil at Dimbaza's Kuyasa High School, was shot dead on Monday, when police broke up rioting.

The youths fled when police arrived yesterday. It was quiet at Ginsberg township yesterday.

At Mdantsane, about 200 boys and girls went on the rampage yesterday morning.

They stormed Hlokoma Secondary School and broke 43 windows.

The principal of the school, Mr Royal Mletelwa, was hit with stones. The crowd went to Mr Mletelwa's home in Zone 4 and smashed 21 windows.

They went to the superintendent's office in the same zone and broke 112 windows and three asbestos slabs on the roof.

There was poor attendance at post primary schools in the township.

At Eersterus, near Pretoria, two classrooms of the Jacaranda Coloured School were razed by fire on Tuesday night and damage estimated at R500 was caused. Police were still investigating the incident yesterday and no arrests had been made.

The windows of a school in Mamelodi were shattered by stone throwers yesterday. Damage was estimated at R100. There were no arrests. — DDR:SAPA

embracing God in all three persons was universally enjoined by Pope John XXIII in 1963. The feast became especially popular in England, perhaps by its association with St. Thomas Becket, who was consecrated Bishop on that day in 1162. The restriction of the feast to a single day by the absence of an octave is appropriate to the Unity of the Godhead which the feast commemorates. In the Sarum Missal and other rites, Sundays are reckoned after Trinity, and not after Pentecost as in the Roman rite.

NOVEMBER 12TH IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND. IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO ORDER A COPY OF THE BIBLE, PLEASE WRITE TO: 200 ALBERT RD., WOODSTOCK. My telephone no. is 475515. We will then collect. Let us really and truly try to work as a family and make this fete '77 a tremendous success. May God bless you all for your wonderful work you are doing for his Church.

Micky Palmer.



105

STAATSKOERANT
VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

REGULASIEKOERANT No. 2537
As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer

PRYS 20c PRICE
OORSEE 30c OVERSEAS
POSTVRY—POST FREE

REGULATION GAZETTE No. 2537
Registered at the Post Office as a Newspaper

Vol. 147]

PRETORIA, 30 SEPTEMBER 1977

[No. 5757

PROKLAMASIE

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. R. 252, 1977

REGULASIES VIR DIE ADMINISTRASIE VAN DIE CISKEI

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 25 van die Bantoe-administrasiewet, 1927 (Wet 38 van 1927), maak ek die regulasies vervat in die bygaande Bylae en verklaar ek dat ondanks andersluidende bepalinge vervat in enige ander wet, hierdie regulasies die krag van wet het in die Ciskei.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Sewe-en-twintigste dag van September Eenduisend Negehonderd Sewe-en-sewentig.

N. DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

M. C. BOTHA.

BYLAE

REGULASIES VIR DIE ADMINISTRASIE VAN DIE CISKEI

Woordomskrywing

1. In hierdie regulasies, tensy dit uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken—

“Ciskei” die gebied bedoel in artikel 2 van Proklamasie R. 187 van 1972, soos gewysig;

“hoofman” ’n hoofman of waarnemende hoofman aangestel kragtens artikel 2 (8) van die Bantoe-administrasie Wet, 1927;

“Kabinet” die Kabinet van die Ciskei;

“kaptein” ’n hoofkaptein, kaptein of onderkaptein aangestel of erken kragtens artikel 2 (7) van genoemde Bantoe-administrasie Wet, 1927 (Wet 38 van 1927), en sluit in ’n waarnemende kaptein aangestel kragtens artikel 2 (8) van genoemde Bantoe-administrasie Wet, 1927;

“Minister” die Minister van Justisie van die Ciskei;

“persoon” ’n Bantoe soos omskryf in artikel 35 van genoemde Bantoe-administrasie Wet, 1927;

“Polisie” enige polisiemag ingestel kragtens enige wet of enige lid van genoemde polisiemag;

65204—A

PROCLAMATION

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. R. 252, 1977

REGULATIONS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE CISKEI

Under and by the virtue of the powers vested in me by section 25 of the Bantu Administration Act, 1927 (Act 38 of 1927), I make the regulations contained in the Schedule hereto and declare that, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any other law, these regulations shall have the force of law in the Ciskei.

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

N. DIEDERICHS, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

M. C. BOTHA.

SCHEDULE

REGULATIONS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE CISKEI

Definitions

1. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise indicates—

“Ciskei” means the area referred to in section 2 of Proclamation R. 187 of 1972, as amended;

“headman” means a headman or acting headman appointed in terms of section 2 (8) of the said Bantu Administration Act, 1927;

“Cabinet” means the Cabinet of the Ciskei;

“chief” means a paramount chief, a chief or subchief appointed or recognised in terms of section 2 (7) of the Bantu Administration Act, 1927 (Act 38 of 1927), and includes an acting chief appointed in terms of section 2 (8) of the said Bantu Administration Act, 1927;

“Minister” means the Minister of Justice of the Ciskei;

“person” means a Bantu as defined in section 35 of the said Bantu Administration Act, 1927;

“Police” means any police force established in terms of any law or any member of such police force;

5757—1

"Regering" die Regering van die Ciskei;
 "vergadering" 'n vergadering, byeenkoms of samekoms
 waarby meer as tien persone op enige besondere tydstep
 aanwesig is.

Toepassing van regulasies

2. Waar ook al enigiets in enige ander wet vervat,
 strydig is met hierdie regulasies, geld die bepalings van
 hierdie regulasies, vir solank hulle van krag is, bo die
 bepalings van enige sodanige ander wet.

Vergaderings, byeenkomste en samekomste

3. (1) Behoudens die bepalings van hierdie regulasies is
 enige vergadering onwettig, tensy—

(a) die hou daarvan skriftelik deur die Magistraat
 van die distrik waarin dit gehou word, gemagtig is;

(b) dit gehou word op 'n tyd en plek en ooreenkomstig
 sulke ander voorwaardes as wat genoemde Magistraat
 mag voorskryf, soos hy hierby gemagtig word om te
 doen.

(2) 'n Magistraat, 'n offisier of onderoffisier van die
 Polisie kan die persone wat op 'n onwettige vergadering
 aanwesig is, beveel om uiteen te gaan en om onverwyld
 te vertrek van die plek van sodanige vergadering en hy kan
 sodanige verdere bevel gee as wat hy nodig ag om 'n
 verdere onwettige vergadering deur sodanige persone te
 voorkom.

(3) 'n Persoon wat versuim of nalaat om 'n bevel krag-
 tens subregulasie (2) gegee, te gehoorsaam, begaan 'n
 misdryf.

(4) Indien 'n bevel kragtens subregulasie (2) gegee, nie
 onverwyld gehoorsaam word nie, kan die persoon wat dié
 bevel gee, niesteenstaande die bepalings van subregulasie
 (3), enige stappe doen of die doen van enige stappe magtig
 wat na sy oordeel nodig is om uitvoering van die bevel
 te bewerkstellig.

(5) Die bepalings van subregulasie (1) is nie van toepas-
 sing nie op 'n vergadering—

(a) gehou vir die doel van 'n bona fide kerkdiens of
 begrafnis;

(b) gehou in verband met die reëling van die huis-
 houdelike sake van 'n huishouding;

(c) van die lede van 'n by wet ingestelde liggaam van
 persone wat uitsluitlik vir die verrigting van besigheid
 van daardie liggaam gehou word;

(d) gehou vir die doel van onderrig wat ingevolge 'n
 wet gegee word;

(e) synde 'n bona fide sportbyeenkoms, konsert of
 vermaaklikheid;

(f) van die Wetgewende Vergadering, enige stam-
 gemeenskap- of streeksowerheid ingestel kragtens die
 Wet op Bantoe-owerhede, 1951 (Wet 68 van 1951);

(g) gehou vir amptelike administratiewe of geregtelike
 doeleindes:

Met dien verstande dat 'n magistraat, 'n offisier of onder-
 offisier van die Polisie te enige tyd die hou van enige
 bepaalde vergadering van 'n kategorie in paragrafe (a)
 tot en met (e) genoem, kan verbied, waarna sodanige ver-
 gadering onwettig geag word vir doeleindes van hierdie
 regulasies.

(6) 'n Magistraat kan, sonder voorafgaande kennis-
 gewing aan enige betrokke persoon, skriftelik onder sy
 handtekening enige persoon belet om 'n vergadering inge-
 volge subregulasie (1) gemagtig of in paragrafe (a) tot en
 met (g) van subregulasie (5) genoem, te hou, daarop voor
 te sit, dit toe te spreek of daarop aanwesig te wees.

(7) 'n Persoon wat 'n onwettige vergadering hou, daarop
 voorsit, dit toesprek of daarop aanwesig is, of daardie
 vergadering belê het, of wat toelaat dat 'n onwettige ver-
 gadering in sy huis, hut of kraal of op 'n ander perseel of
 grond onder sy beheer, gehou word, of wat versuim of
 nalaat om 'n voorwaarde ingevolge subregulasie (1) (b)

"Government" means the Government of the Ciskei;
 "meeting" means a meeting, gathering or assembly at
 which more than 10 persons are present at any one time.

Application of regulations

2. Wherever anything contained in any other law is
 inconsistent with these regulations, the provisions of these
 regulations shall for as long as they are in force, prevail
 over the provisions of any such other law.

Meetings, gatherings and assemblies

3. (1) Subject to the provisions of these regulations any
 meeting shall be unlawful, unless—

(a) the holding thereof has been authorised in writing
 by the Magistrate of the district in which it is held;

(b) it is held at the time and place and in accordance
 with such other conditions as such Magistrate may
 specify, as he is hereby authorised to do.

(2) A Magistrate, a commissioned or non-commissioned
 officer of the Police, may order the persons present at any
 unlawful meeting to disperse and forthwith to depart from
 the place of such meeting and he may give such further
 order as he may deem necessary to prevent a further
 unlawful meeting by such persons.

(3) Any person who fails or neglects to obey an order
 given in terms of subregulation (2) shall be guilty of an
 offence.

(4) If an order given in terms of subregulation (2) is
 not obeyed forthwith, the person giving such order may,
 notwithstanding the provisions of subregulation (3), take
 such steps or authorise the taking of such steps as in his
 opinion are necessary to effect execution of the order.

(5) The provisions of subregulation (1) shall not apply
 to any meeting—

(a) held for the purpose of a bona fide church service
 or a funeral;

(b) held in connection with the regulation of the
 domestic affairs of any household;

(c) of the members of a statutory body of persons,
 held exclusively for the purpose of transacting any
 business of that body;

(d) held for the purpose of instruction imparted under
 any law;

(e) being a bona fide sports gathering, concert or
 entertainment;

(f) of the Legislative Assembly, any tribal, community
 or regional authority established in terms of the Bantu
 Authorities Act, 1951 (Act 68 of 1951);

(g) held for official, administrative or judicial pur-
 poses:

Provided that a Magistrate, a commissioned or non-
 commissioned officer of the Police may at any time pro-
 hibit the holding of any specific meeting of a category
 referred to in paragraphs (a) to and including (e) where-
 upon such meeting shall be deemed to be unlawful for
 the purposes of these regulations.

(6) A Magistrate may, without prior notice to any
 person concerned, by writing under his hand prohibit any
 person from holding, presiding at, addressing or being
 present at any meeting authorised in terms of subregula-
 tion (1) or referred to in paragraphs (a) to and including
 (g) of subregulation (5).

(7) Any person who holds, presides at addresses or is
 present at any unlawful meeting or who convened such
 meeting, or who permits an unlawful meeting to be held
 in his house, hut or kraal or on other premises or land
 under his control, or who fails or neglects to comply with
 any condition imposed in terms of subregulation (1) (b), or

opgelê, na te kom, of wat, nadat hy kragtens subregulasie (6) verbied is, in vergadering genoem in subregulasie (6) hou, daarop voorsit, dit toespreek of daarop aanwesig is, begaan 'n misdryf.

(8) In enige geding ingevolge hierdie regulasie waarin die vraag ontstaan of 'n vergadering onwettig of nie onwettig was nie, word veronderstel dat, tensy die teendeel bewys word, sodanige vergadering onwettig was.

Ondermynende of intimiderende verkларings of optrede

4. 'n Persoon wat—

(a) 'n verklaring, mondelings of skriftelik, doen of enige handeling verrig waarvan die bedoeling is of die waarskynlike uitwerking sal wees die ondermyning van of inmenging met die gesag van die Regering of 'n amptenaar [insluitende 'n amptenaar ingevolge die bepalinge van die Grondwet van die Bantoeuistande, 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971), toegewys om die Regering behulpsaam te wees], in diens van die Regering of van 'n kaptein of hoofman;

(b) 'n verklaring, mondelings of skriftelik doen, of enige handeling verrig, wat bestaan uit 'n dreigement of 'n dreigement bevat, dat 'n persoon in die Ciskei aan 'n boikot onderwerp sal word of dat geweld, verlies benadeling of ongerief hom aangedoen sal word, hetsy aan sy persoon of eiendom of aan die persoon of eiendom van enige lid van sy familie of huishouding;

(c) 'n boikot organiseer of deelneem aan 'n georganiseerde boikot van 'n vergadering belê deur 'n amptenaar van die Regering of deur 'n kaptein of hoofman;

(d) 'n boikot organiseer of deelneem aan 'n georganiseerde boikot met die doel om verlies, nadeel of ongerief aan engeen of enige liggaam te doen;

(e) 'n kaptein of hoofman aan wie se gesag hy onderworpe is, met oneerbiedigheid, minagting of bespotting bejeën of nalaat of versuim om daardie eerbied en gehoorsaamheid te betoon aan en sodanige dienste te verrig vir sodanige kaptein of hoofman as wat ooreenkomstig Bantoeereg en -gewoonte betoon of verrig moet word;

begaan 'n misdryf.

Verbodsbevele

5. (1) Die Minister kan, met die goedkeuring van die Kabinet en sonder voorafgaande kennisgewing aan die betrokke persoon, 'n bevel uitreik teen sodanige persoon wat hom verbied om enige deel van die Ciskei soos in die bevel mag word, binne te gaan, daarin te wees of daarin te vertoef vir sodanige tydperk as wat die Minister mag bepaal.

(2) 'n Persoon wat nalaat of weier om aan enige bevel gemaak ingevolge subregulasie (1), te voldoen, begaan 'n misdryf.

Uitvoering van bevele

6. Die Polisie word hierby gemagtig om hulp te verleen, insluitende die toepassing van die nodige geweld, aan 'n Magistraat in verband met die uitoefening van enige mag by hierdie regulasies aan hom opgedra.

Vrywaring

7. Geen siviele geding hoegenaamd ten opsigte van 'n eisoorzaak wat ontstaan uit of in verband met die werking van hierdie regulasies kan teen die Regering, Kabinet of 'n Minister van die Ciskei, 'n amptenaar in paragraaf (a) in regulasie 4 bedoel, of 'n persoon wat optree kragtens die gesag of lasgewing van 'n Magistraat, of die Polisie.

Arres en aanhouding

8. (1) Ondanks andersluidende wetsbepalinge mag geen persoon in die Ciskei—

(a) enige persoon afskrik van die wettige handhawing van wet en orde nie;

who, having been prohibited in terms of subregulation (6), holds, presides at, addresses or is present at any meeting referred to in the said subregulation (6), shall be guilty of an offence.

(8) In any proceedings under this regulation involving the question whether a meeting was or was not unlawful, it shall be presumed, unless the contrary is proved, that such meeting was unlawful.

Subversive or intimidating statements or actions

4. Any person who—

(a) makes any statement, verbally or in writing, or performs any act which is intended or is likely to have the effect of subverting or interfering with the authority of the Government or any officer [including an officer designated to assist the Government in terms of the provisions of the Bantu Homelands Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971)], in the employ of the Government, or of any chief or headman;

(b) makes any statement, verbally or in writing, or performs any act which consists of or contains any threat that any person in the Ciskei will be subjected to any boycott, or will suffer any violence, loss, disadvantage or inconvenience to his person or property or to the person or in the property of any member of his family or household;

(c) organises or takes part in any organised boycott of any meeting convened by an officer of the Government or by any chief or headman;

(d) organises any boycott, or takes part in any organised boycott, with the object of causing loss, disadvantage or inconvenience to anyone or any body;

(e) treats the chief or headman to whose authority he is subject with disrespect, contempt or ridicule, or fails or neglects to show that respect and obedience and to render such services to such chief or headman as should be shown or rendered in accordance with Bantu law and custom;

shall be guilty of an offence.

Prohibition orders

5. (1) The Minister, on the authority of the Cabinet, may, without prior notice to the person concerned, issue an order against such person, prohibiting him from entering into, being in or remaining in any part of the Ciskei as may be specified in such order for such period as the Minister may determine.

(2) Any person who neglects or refuses to comply with any order made in terms of subregulation (1), shall be guilty of an offence.

Execution of orders

6. The Police are hereby authorised to render assistance, including the application of the necessary force, to any Magistrate in respect of the exercise of any power, conferred upon him by these regulations.

Indemnity

7. No civil action whatsoever in respect of any cause of action arising out of or in connection with the operation of these regulations shall be capable of being instituted against the Government, the Cabinet or any Minister of the Ciskei, any officer contemplated in paragraph (a) of regulation 4 or any person acting under the authority or by direction of a magistrate or the Police.

Arrest and detention

8. (1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any other law contained no person in the Ciskei may—

(a) hamper or deter any person from the lawful maintenance of law and order;

(b) die verwesenliking van enige onwettige oogmerk deur vreesaanjagting bevorder nie;

(c) 'n opstand of gewelddadige verset teen die Regering veroorsaak, aanmoedig of bevorder nie;

(d) deur geweld of gewelddadige wyse die verwesenliking deur enige persoon van enige politieke oogmerk, insluitende die teweegbring van enige maatskaplike of ekonomiese verandering, aanmoedig of bevorder nie;

(e) ooreenkomstig die voorskrifte of onder leiding van of in samewerking met of met die hulp van enige buitelandse regering of enige buitelandse of internasionale liggaam of instelling die verwesenliking van enige politieke oogmerk deur enige persoon insluitende die teweegbring van enige maatskaplike of ekonomiese verandering, bevorder of aanmoedig nie;

(f) sonder grondige redes die Regering, die Kabinet of enige amptenaar in paragraaf (a) van regulasie 4 bedoel in die verleentheid stel met betrekking tot die administrasie van die sake van die Regering nie.

(2) Die Minister kan, met die goedkeuring van die Kabinet, enige offisier van die Polisie skriftelik beveel om 'n persoon wat enige van die bepalings van subregulasie (1) oortree het of met 'n persoon saamgesweer het of 'n persoon aangeraai het om enige van die bepalings van subregulasie (1) te oortree of wat die Minister om grondige redes vermoed aldus opgetree het, te arresteer en aan te hou of laat arresteer en aan te hou.

(3) 'n Kragtens subregulasie (2) aangehoudene mag in enige polisieplek, polisie toesluitingsplek of gevangenis vir 'n maksimum tydperk van 90 dae aangehou word of totdat sy vrylating deur die Minister beveel word, watter tydperk ookal die kortste is.

(4) Geen persoon sal, behalwe met die toestemming van die Minister, toegang hê tot 'n kragtens subregulasie (2) aangehoudene nie: Met dien verstande dat sodanige persoon ten minste eenkeer per week besoek word deur die Magistraat, Addisionele Magistraat of Assistent Magistraat van die distrik waarin hy aangehou word.

(5) Geen hof is bevoeg om die vrylating uit hegtenis van enige persoon wat kragtens subregulasie (2) aangehou is, te beveel nie.

Verbod op interdikte

9. Geen interdik of ander geregtelike prosesstukke word uitgevaardig vir die opskorting van 'n bevel uitgereik, besluit geneem of lasgewing uitgereik ingevolge hierdie regulasies, en sodanige bevel, besluit of lasgewing word ook nie opgeskort as gevolg van 'n appèl teen 'n skuldigbevinding ingevolge hierdie regulasies nie.

Strafbepalings

10. (1) Enigeen wat aan 'n misdryf ingevolge hierdie regulasies skuldig bevind word is by skuldigbevinding strafbaar met 'n boete van hoogstens R600, of by wanbetaling met gevangenisstraf vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens drie jaar, of met sodanige gevangenisstraf sonder die keuse van 'n boete, of met sowel sodanige boete as gevangenisstraf.

(2) 'n Magistraatshof het regsmag om enige straf op te lê wat by hierdie regulasies voorgeskryf word.

(Lêer R203/5)

(b) promote by intimidation, the achievement of any unlawful object;

(c) cause, encourage, or further insurrection against, or forcible resistance to, the Government;

(d) by violence or forcible means, further or encourage the achievement of any political aim by any person, including the bringing about of any social or economic change;

(e) in accordance with the direction or under the guidance of or in co-operation with or with the assistance of any foreign government or any foreign or international body or institution, further or encourage the achievement of any political aim by any person, including the bringing about of any social or economic change;

(f) without good cause, embarrass the Government, the Cabinet or any officer contemplated in paragraph (a) of regulation 4 in relation to the administration of the affairs of the Government.

(2) The Minister may, with the approval of the Cabinet, order in writing any commissioned officer of the Police to arrest and detain, or cause to be arrested and detained, any person who has or whom the Minister, on good grounds, suspects of having, contravened any of the provisions of sub-regulation (1), or who conspires with or incites, or advises any person to contravene any of the provisions of subregulation (1).

(3) Any person detained in terms of subregulation (2) may be lodged in any police cell, police lock-up or prison for a maximum period of 90 days or until such time as his release is ordered by the Minister, whichever is the sooner.

(4) No person shall, except with the consent of the Minister, have access to any person detained in terms of subregulation (2): Provided that not less than once each week such person shall be visited by the Magistrate, Additional Magistrate or Assistant Magistrate of the district in which he is detained.

(5) No court shall have jurisdiction to order the release from custody of any person detained in terms of subregulation (2).

Prohibition of interdicts

9. No interdict or other legal process shall be issued for the stay of any order issued, decision made or direction given under these regulations, nor shall any such order, decision or direction be suspended by reason of any appeal against a conviction under these regulations.

Penalties

10. (1) Any person convicted of any offence under these regulations shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding R600 or in default of payment, to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years, or to such imprisonment without the option of a fine, or to both such fine and imprisonment.

(2) A Magistrate's court shall have jurisdiction to impose the penalties prescribed by this regulation.

(File R203/5)

INHOUD

No.	Bladsy No.	Staats- koerant No.
PROKLAMASIE		
R. 252. Bantoe-administrasiewet (38/1927): Regulasies: Administrasie van die Ciskei ...	1	5757

CONTENTS

No.	Page No.	Gazette No.
PROCLAMATION		
R. 252. Bantu Administration Act (38/1927): Regulations: Administration of the Ciskei	1	5757

Blacks to take over 9 towns

EAST LONDON. — Nine white municipalities in the Ciskei are to be taken over by the Ciskeian Townships Board, the town clerk of Peddie, Mr D Sutherland, said yesterday.

The towns are Peddie, Alice, Bell-Bodiam, Branschweig, Frankfort, Hamberg, Keiskammahok, Middeldrift and Whittlesea.

Mr Sutherland said he had been told of the take-overs by the Secretary for Bantu Administration and Development, Mr I P van Onselen.

The Peddie Town Council would act as an advisory committee and as the ratio of blacks to whites in the town changed so the white advisers would be phased out. Municipal services would continue without interruption. — Sapa.

No. R. 239 1977

(105)

- (1) PERSONE GEAG BURGERS VAN DIE CISKEI
TE WEES VIR SEKERE DOPTEINDES
- (2) GELDIGVERKLARING VAN DIE REGISTRASIES
VAN SEKERE PERSONE AS KJESERS VAN
DIE CISKEI

Kragtens die bevoegdheid wat verleen by artikel 25 van die Bantoe-administrasie Wet, 1927 (Wet 38 van 1927), gelees met artikel 21 (1) van die Bantotruster en -grond Wet, 1936 (Wet 18 van 1936), verklaar ek hierby, ondanks andersluidende bepalinge in enige ander Wet, dat—

(i) enige persoon aan wie 'n sertifikaat van burgerskap toe dien effekte dat hy 'n burger is van die selfregerende gebied van die Ciskei ingevolge die bepalinge van die Wet op Burgerskap van die Bantoe-tui lande, 1970 (Wet 26 van 1970), uitgereik is, geag word 'n burger van die Ciskei te wees vir doeleindes van artikel

63618—A

No. R. 239, 1977

- (1) PERSONS DEFINED TO BE CITIZENS OF THE
CISKEI FOR CERTAIN PURPOSES
- (2) VALIDATION OF THE REGISTRATION OF
CERTAIN PERSONS AS VOTERS OF THE
CISKEI

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 25 of the Bantu Administration Act, 1927 (Act 38 of 1927), read with section 21 (1) of the Bantu Trust and Land Act, 1936 (Act 18 of 1936), I hereby declare that, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any other law contained,—

(i) any person to whom a certificate of citizenship to the effect that he is a citizen of the self-governing territory of the Ciskei has been issued in terms of the provisions of the Bantu Homelands Citizenship Act, 1970 (Act 26 of 1970), shall be deemed to be a citizen of the

5753—1

2 van die Grondwet van die Bantoeuistande, 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971), en enige proklamasie daarvolgens uitgevaardig:

(ii) enige persoon wat ingevolge die bepalings van Proklamasie R. 287 van 1975 as 'n kieser van die Ciskei in die kiesafdeling Zweledinga of die kiesafdeling Ntabelhamba geregistreer is, geag word om behoorlik geregistreer te wees as 'n kieser van die Ciskei vir doeleindes van die bepalings van Proklamasie R. 194 van 1972 en geag word 'n burger van die Ciskei te wees vir doeleindes van artikel 2 van genoemde Grondwet van die Bantoeuistande, 1971, en enige proklamasie daarvolgens uitgevaardig, en

(iii) behoudens die bepalings van paragraaf (ii), enige persoon wie se bevy boek soos genoem in artikel 3 (1) (b) (i) van die Bantoes (Afskaffing van Passe en Koördinering van Dokumente) Wet, 1952 (Wet 67 van 1952), aandui dat sy distrik van herkoms 'n distrik is anders dan 'n distrik in artikel 2 (2) van Proklamasie R. 187 van 1972 genoem en wat ingevolge die bepalings van Proklamasie R. 194 van 1972 as 'n kieser van die Ciskei geregistreer is en aan wie 'n sertifikaat van burgerskap tot dien effek te dit hy 'n burger is van die selfregerende gebied van die Ciskei ingevolge die bepalings van genoemde Wet op Burgerskap van die Bantoeuistande, 1970, uitgereik is, geag word behoorlik geregistreer te wees as 'n kieser van die Ciskei vir doeleindes van die bepalings van genoemde Proklamasie R. 194 van 1972.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Twintigste dag van September Eendui, end Negenhondend Sewe-en-sewentig.

N. DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

M. C. BOTHA.

No. R. 243, 1977

ONTBINDING EN REGLING VAN AANGELEENTHEDDE BETREFFENDE DIE BATES, LASTE, REGTE EN VERPLIGTINGE VAN DIE XHOSA-ONTWIKKELINGSKORPORASIE, BEPERK

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 5A (1) (b) van die Wet op die Bevordering van die Ekonomiese Ontwikkeling van Bantoeuistande, 1968 (Wet 46 van 1968) verklaar ek hierby soos volg:

(a) Die Xhosa-ontwikkelings-korporasie, Beperk, ingestel by Goewernementskenningswag R. 1190 van 13 Augustus 1965, word hierby ontbind met inang van 1 Oktober 1977.

(b) Die bates, laste, regte en verpligtinge van bedoelde Xhosa-ontwikkelings-korporasie, Beperk, gaan, met inang van 1 Oktober 1977, oor of word geag oor te gaan het, op die liggame wat die Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling bepaal, ooreenkomstig die voorwaardes wat hy, na oorleg met die betrokke liggame, voorskryf.

(c) Die Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling, of enige persoon deur hom daartoe gemaagtig van, te enige tyd na bedoelde ontbinding, enige dokument onderteken of ander handeling verrig wat in verband staan met die oorgaan van die in paragraaf (b) bedoelde bates, laste, regte of verpligtinge in die plek van die ontlande Xhosa-ontwikkelings-korporasie, Beperk.

Ciskei for the purposes of section 2 of the Bantu Homelands Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), and any proclamation issued in terms thereof;

(ii) any person who is registered as a voter of the Ciskei in terms of the provisions of Proclamation R. 287 of 1975 in the electoral division of Zweledinga or the electoral division of Ntabelhamba shall be deemed to be duly registered as a voter of the Ciskei for the purposes of the provisions of Proclamation R. 194 of 1972 and shall be deemed to be a citizen of the Ciskei for the purposes of section 2 of the said Bantu Homelands Constitution Act, 1971, and any proclamation issued in terms thereof; and

(iii) subject to the provisions of paragraph (ii), any person whose reference book as referred to in section 3 (1) (b) (i) of the Bantu (Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents) Act, 1952 (Act 67 of 1952), indicates that his district of origin is a district other than a district referred to in section 2 (2) of Proclamation R. 187 of 1972 and who is registered as a voter of the Ciskei in terms of the provisions of Proclamation R. 194 of 1972 and to whom a certificate of citizenship to the effect that he is a citizen of the self-governing territory of the Ciskei has been issued in terms of the provisions of the said Bantu Homelands Citizenship Act, 1970, shall be deemed to be duly registered as a voter of the Ciskei for the purposes of the provisions of the said Proclamation R. 194 of 1972.

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

N. DIEDERICHS, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

M. C. BOTHA.

No. R. 243, 1977

DISSOLUTION AND REGULATION OF MATTERS RELATING TO THE ASSETS, LIABILITIES, RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF THE XHOSA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, LIMITED

Under the powers vested in me by section 5A (1) (b) of the Promotion of the Economic Development of Bantu Homelands Act, 1968 (Act 46 of 1968), I hereby declare as follows.

(a) The Xhosa Development Corporation, Limited, established by Government Notice R. 1190 of 13 August 1965, is hereby dissolved with effect from 1 October 1977.

(b) The assets, liabilities, rights and obligations of the said Xhosa Development Corporation, Limited shall, with effect from 1 October 1977, pass to or be deemed to have passed to the bodies determined by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development in accordance with the conditions prescribed by him, after consultation with the bodies concerned.

(c) The Minister of Bantu Administration and Development or any person authorized thereto by him, may, at any time after such dissolution, sign any document or perform any act relating to the passing on of the assets, liabilities, rights or obligations in the place of the dissolved Xhosa Development Corporation, Limited.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op heft die Eens-en-twintigste dag van September Eenduisend Negenhondert Sewen en sewentig.

N. DIJDERICHS, Staatspresident.
Op las van die Staat president in-rade:
M. C. BOTHA.

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

N. DIJDERICHS, State President.
By Order of the State President-in-Council:
M. C. BOTHA.

ELKEEN SE PLIG OM TE HELP

SAKE-RAPPORT

2/10/77

(105)

DIT is nie alleen die plig van die ontwikkelingskorporasies of tuislandregerings of staatsdepartemente om die tuislande te ontwikkel ne, maar die plig van elke Suid-Afrikaner om 'n bydrae te maak, sê mnr. Frans Meisenholl, hoofbestuurder van die XHOSA-ontwikkelingskorporasie.

Mnr. Meisenholl, wat ook voorsitter is van die Ciskeise Nasionale Ontwikkelingskorporasie, het op 'n noenmaal van die Rotariërs in Oos-Londen gesê dat daar deur die CNOK se bedrywighede in die Ciskei werkgeleenthede vir ongeveer 5 000 Ciskeiers geskep is.

„Dit is nie genoeg nie. Ongeveer 8 000 Ciskeiers betree jaarliks die ar-

beidsmark in die Ciskei. Teen die huidige kapitale belegging per werkgeleentheid sal dit ongeveer R30 miljoen per dag verg om werk vir dié mense te skep.”

Die leningsafdeling van die CNOK het in die afgelope boekjaar R400 000 goedgekeur vir lenings aan swart sake-manne om hul eie ondernemings te begin. Hulle het 20 ondernemings gevestig.

Huislenings ter waarde van R340 000 vir 130 huise in veral Mdantsane, naby Oos-Londen, is ook aan Ciskeiers toegestaan.

In die vyf jaar van 1971 tot 1975 is 'n totaal van 10 fabriek in die Ciskei op die agentskapsbasis gevestig. Maar in die afgelope 17 maande is ooreenkomste gesluit vir

die vestiging van elf nywerhede.

Dit beteken 'n totale belegging van bykans R4 miljoen en sal nuwe werkgeleenthede vir 700 Ciskeiers skep, het mnr. Meisenholl bygevoeg.

Hy het gesê ontwikkeling moet binne-in die tuislande gekonsentreer word eerder as in grensgebiede. Ongebalanseerde ontwikkeling veroorsaak ernstige uitstroming na blanke gebiede van die geld wat deur tuislandburgers verdien word.

Aantreklike konsesies is vir nyweraars beskikbaar om nywerhede in tuislande te vestig. „Ons het die kennis, geld, bestuur en mannekrag van nyweraars nodig om die tuislande te ontwikkel,” sê mnr. Meisenholl.

y, October 1, 1977:

3

Detention *RAM*

law for

105

Ciskei

DETENTION for up to 90 days was yesterday brought into force in the Ciskei for people suspected of insurrection or forcible resistance to the Ciskei Government, as well as of encouraging a political aim, including social and political change, in concert with a foreign government. A proclamation in yesterday's Government Gazette also prohibits meetings of more than 10 people unless authorised by a magistrate. Exceptions include bona fide church services and funerals, meetings of statutory groups and sports gatherings, concerts and entertainment. — Sapa.

Tough Ciskei powers

PRETORIA — The Ciskei Government has been given far-reaching powers — similar to Transkei's tough Proclamation R400 before independence — to control political activities and detain people without trial.

The powers were given yesterday in terms of the contentious 1927 Bantu Administration Act in the Government Gazette.

The effect of the proclamation is to protect the Government of Chief Minister L. L. Sebe from the activities of any political opposition within the Ciskei.

No reasons were given for the measures.

In terms of the proclamation the Ciskei's Minister of Justice, Chief Siwane, may, with cabinet approval, order the police to arrest and detain people for up to 90 days if he suspects they will:

Embarrass the Government, Cabinet or any person in authority maintaining law and order, without good cause;

Hamper or deter any person from lawfully maintaining law and order;

Promote by intimidation the achievement of any unlawful object, or cause, encourage or further insurrection against the Government;

Further or encourage the achievement of any political aim by violence or forcible means.

Recourse to the courts of law is specifically annulled by the proclamation. The courts specifically will not have the power to interdict, delay or suspend any decision taken by the Government.

Persons convicted under the regulations will be subject to a fine of up to R600 or imprisonment for up to three years, or both.

All meetings in the territory will be unlawful unless authorised by the district magistrate. The ban will not apply to church services, funerals, sports gatherings, concerts or entertainments or meetings of the Legislative Assembly, tribal or community authorities or household meetings.

Chief Sebe was not available for comment yesterday. — DDC.

In Table II a hypothetical family budget for a household in the category of

the present impoverish-

proposals outlined
ty to undertake
the table, the
of rural house-
without adult men.
uld be reflected
d service activity

urable conditions
te the initial
employment
ing wage rate in

the level of
nt guarantee
elay for ten
develop a credit
etary position

ations in the
, the difficulty
ial risk to
even under the
velop an
al households

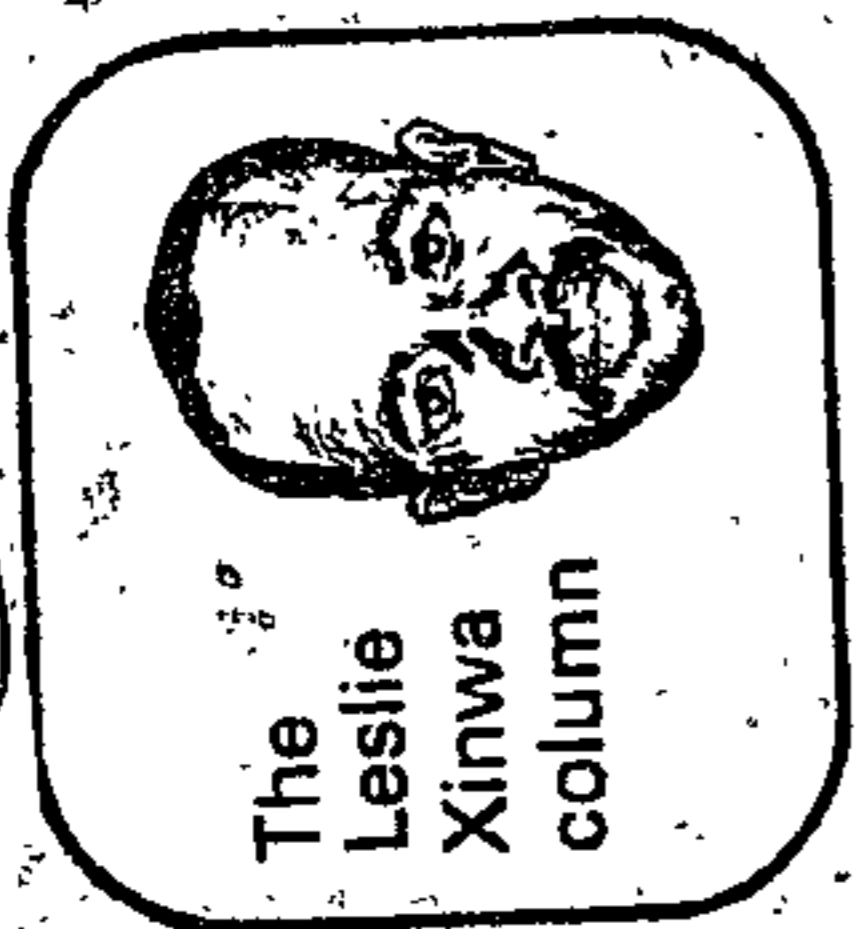
the great
ons of high risk.
modicum of
of the physical
for profitable
e, an Employment
grazing, would
f the poorer

be additional
amity the component

employment guarantee would rise and would flow to households in all economic categories as they sought work.

Reply to Chief Sebe

DA: 30/9/77 (185)



The Leslie Xinwa column

I was pleased when the Daily Dispatch offered space to the Ciskei Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe, to say his part following many claims about bias against him.

The main reason for my interest in the matter was born of the number of occasions my colleagues and I have had to sit numb at public gatherings addressed by him and his followers while they carry out an unsubstantiated tirade against this newspaper and its journalists.

I expected to get some authentic complaints backed by facts and this would, I thought, have enabled some of us to watch where we erred as we have always gone to pains to ensure fair coverage.

The incident of the dismissal of Mr Siyo has caused much interest and the Chief Minister did well to start with it.

The headline in Indaba on June 24 — Sebe Must Go says Siyo, and the whole story that went with it was carried a day before the Chief Minister returned from America and on June 25 at a reception in Zwelitsha the Ciskei Minister of Education, Chief D. M. Jongilanga, replied to the story, point by point, on the issues raised by Mr Siyo.

Three stories were carried on this in Indaba on July 1 — one on Page 1 — Siyo gave away secrets

appeared and I am expecting a reply which we shall carry when space permits.

Of the fading of Mr Siyo in Ciskei politics, one can only say he was still acting chief minister during the Chief Minister's absence before the sacking and not even we in the press were already aware of his fading. Of course things are much clearer now and not surprisingly because in Bantustan politics it has been shown in Transkei and KwaZulu that the masses will follow the man in the driver's seat even if the men removed are of high standing (refer to late Mr C. Ndame and late Mr Barney Dladla).

On the Supreme Court case in Grahamstown in which the Siyo group is trying to regain their position in the CNIP, the Chief Minister complained about a headline — Sebe case, judgment postponed — when he addressed a gathering at Tamarha. Perhaps he felt justified but the case involved him as leader of the party and was easily identifiable with his name.

On the mass move soon story, many people were contacted and efforts to get the Chief Minister failed and as this was a matter

Indaba on July 29 was a piece sent to the newspaper by the Chief Whip of the Opposition, Mr P. G. Stamper on his own and was printed in full.

When it appeared I telephoned the Ciskei Minister of Education for a reply for two reasons:

Because it touched specifically on Chief Jongilanga's area — Kweleka and environs — and because I did not want to make the Chief Minister a "sibonda somsege" to quote him.

When space permitted it in Indaba Chief Jongilanga had his say on the points raised by Mr Stamper on August 26.

When Mr Stamper came out with another piece on September 23, I told Chief Jongilanga before it

of grave concern which seemed to have been in the melting pot, for some time, it was carried.

On the Chief Minister's installation, the question of the number of people who are spread out in an area where there is no way of getting a physical count, is always difficult.

It is interesting to note that although the Chief Minister got a physical count of 15 276, Imyo who have not been accused of any inclination of being against the Chief Minister, reported on September 9 — . . . phakathi kwenginginya egqithileyo kumawaka amathathu. (in a crowd of more than 3 000). If there were so many people why did these two newspaper representatives err in such a similar manner?

Checking on the policy speeches of ministers in the CLA this year, I found the coverage in centimetres for the various departments to be:

- Chief Minister: 29
- Health and Welfare: 20
- Education: 36
- Agriculture and Forestry: 21
- Roads and Works: 19½
- Interior: 22
- Justice: 16

Where the Chief Minister gets his facts about the Health policy speech being given more space, I would like to know.

Inside Mail

The Ciskei has become the second homeland to receive

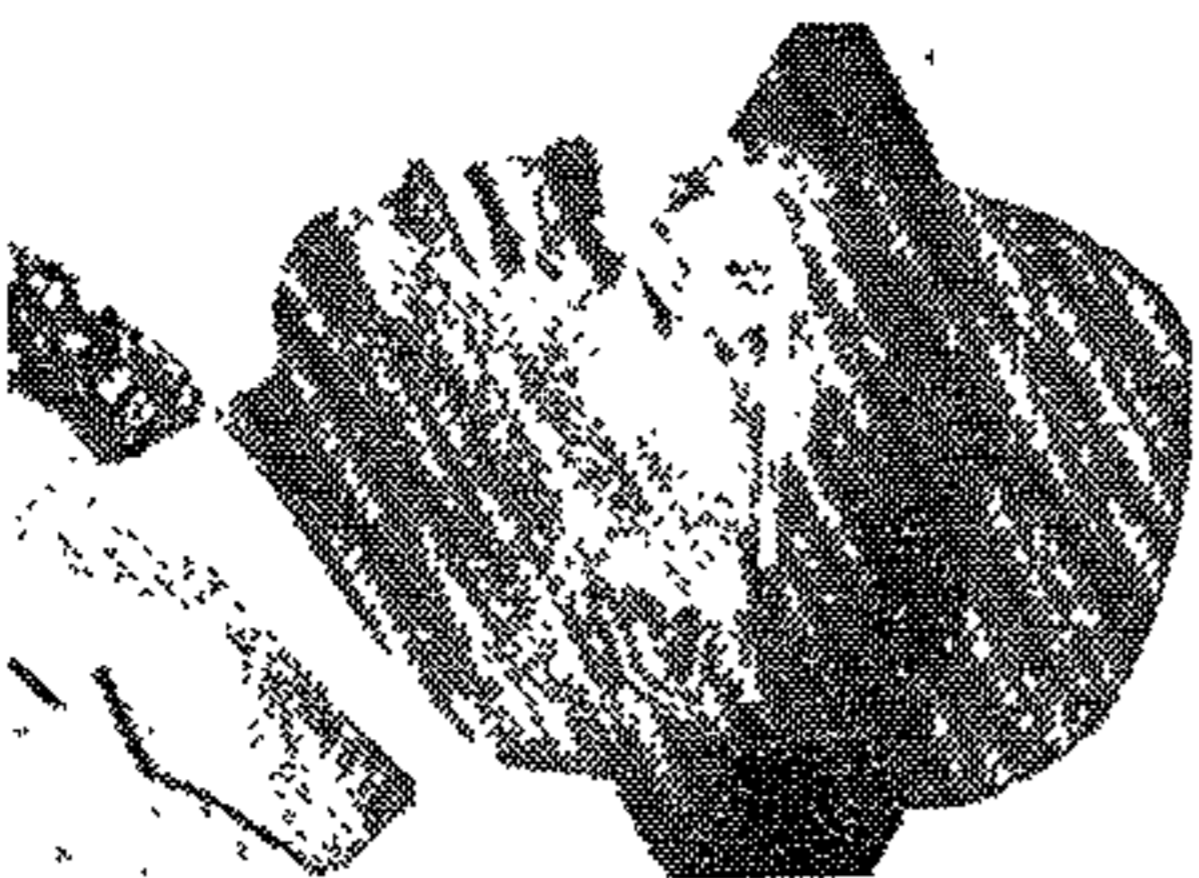
emergency powers by proclamation, including the power to detain people without trial. The

emergency powers are likely to widen the breach between the Ciskei Government and radical blacks.

PATRICK LAURENCE reports.



PARAMOUNT CHIEF KAISER MATANZIMA... "a South African law"



CHIEF LENNOX SEBE... "emergency powers necessary"

105
Rules by decree

THE extension of extraordinary powers to the Ciskei Government on Friday recalls the gazetting of emergency powers in Transkei in November 1960.

There are obvious parallels between the two events, both in the actual powers and in the political implications which led to them, as well as in their political implications.

In both cases the powers were authorised by proclamation under the Native Administration Act of 1927 — proclamation R 252 for the Ciskei and proclamation R 400, as amended by R 413, for Transkei.

The powers include detention without trial, banishment by decree, prohibition of meetings of more than 10 people unless expressly authorised and punishment of people who neglect to show "respect and obedience" to chiefs and headmen.

The application of special powers to the two homelands followed the outbreak of unrest in the major urban centres and it spread to the homelands.

In the Ciskei, the unrest can be traced to the protests which began in Soweto on June 16, 1976. More recently, there was the killing of two policemen and the outbreak of arson in the Ciskei townships of Mdantsane and Dimbaza.

In Transkei the unrest centred on the Sharpeville shootings on March 21, 1960. But its ripples were felt in the Transkei in a sustained rebellion against the Bantu Authorities Act (the legislative foundation of the homelands policy).

In the events of both 1976-1977 and 1960 the common denominator was resistance in both urban and rural areas to the homeland policy in general.

In that context the homeland authorities were seen as the allies of the SA Government against the spectre of "anarchy and chaos."

Hence the proclamations buttressed the positions of chiefs and headmen, who were — and still are — the key black supporters of the homeland policy.

Section 4 (e) of proclamation R 252 is worth quoting in full because it illustrates the point explicitly and because it is modelled on an equivalent clause in proclamation R 400.

"Any person who treats the chief or headman to whose authority he is subject with disrespect, contempt or ridicule, or (who) fails or neglects to show that respect and obedience and to render such services to such chief or headman, as should be shown or rendered in accordance with Bantu law and custom, shall be guilty of an offence."

Penalties include a fine of up to R600 or up to three years' jail or both.

In Transkei at the time, chiefs and headmen were the men who exercised power under the Bantu Authorities Act, which made no provision for popularly elected representatives.

In the Ciskei today provision is made for elected representatives, but chiefs and headmen still occupy a dominant position — 29 out of 44 — in the Legislative Assembly.

Protection of the status and authority of chiefs and headmen by emergency regulations meant — and still means — that they were seen as the instruments of official policies and the opponents of African nationalism.

As Professor Philip Mayor wrote at the time of the Bantu Authorities Act in Transkei: "The chiefs seemed to the people to be turning into stooges of the Government rather than masters of the people."

That was in the early 1960s, but it is as true today.

At the funeral of the black consciousness leader, Mr Steve Biko — an implacable opponent of "bantustans" — the Ciskei Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, was ridiculed in songs as a "toy" of the whites.

But the implications of the emergency powers go beyond the inevitable accentuation of divisions between conservatives and radicals, between those who favour division on tribal lines and those who stand for "One Azania, One Nation".

They include the danger that the homeland will evolve in an authoritarian direction, in which the emergency powers will be used to crush political opponents within the system, as well as "subversives".

Transkei epitomises the danger.

The original power to detain under proclamation R 400 was vested in the hands of white magistrates and police officers. But as Transkei acquired more powers of self-government the power fell under the jurisdiction of the Transkei Minister of Justice.

Long after the rebellion of 1960 was crushed it remained on the statute book, to be revived in the

crucial pre-independence election of 1976.

It was used then against political opponents working within the system. Ten opposition party leaders were locked up, one or two after being nominated as candidates in the election.

Today proclamation R 400 has been incorporated into the Transkei Public Security Act, which makes it a treasonable offence to advocate the re-integration of Transkei into South Africa.

Proclamation R 400 was used by overseas opponents of Transkei independence as an argument against recognition of the new state.

The Transkei Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, had a stock reply to the criticism.

It was, he said, a South African law for which he could not be held responsible.

Chief Sebe will not be able to use the same defence. Proclamation R 252 specifically vests the power of detention without trial in the Ciskei Minister of Justice, acting with the approval of the Ciskei Cabinet.

Chief Sebe, moreover, has already defended the emergency powers as necessary for the protection of innocent people, for the maintenance of law and order and for the continuance of economic growth.

But he has not given an assurance that the extraordinary powers will be withdrawn once law and order is restored. Nor, in terms of the proclamation itself, is there any time limit on the exercise of the powers.

Like proclamation R 400 it will apparently become part of the ordinary law of the country.

4/10/77 (105)

Ciskei schools reopen

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN

The Ciskei Government has decided to allow all Thembalabantu High School boarders to return to classes but make their own boarding arrangements.

The boarders were expelled from the school hostel on September 23 after they had refused to attend classes in honour of late black consciousness leader, Mr Steve Biko.

Mr K. B. Tabata, education planner for the Ciskei, had told the students they would not be able to sit for their final examinations if they defied the order to return to school.

The decision to bar the students from sitting for their final examinations was reversed yesterday.

The Ciskei Education Department said yesterday all secondary schools in the homeland "which were either deserted by pupils or closed down by pupils on or about September 30" would be reopened on October 11.

The statement added: "All Ciskeian students are requested to take advantage of this arrangement as it is the intention of this department to offer education to all black children, to see to it that there is continuity in their education and no interruption in the education careers of our black youth."

The statement further appealed to Ciskei parents to persuade their children to return to school to write examinations. —
DDR.

MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL MEETING HELD ON MONDAY, 3RD OCTOBER, 1977
(Angela) THE PALACE HOTEL, KENILWORTH, JOHANNESBURG, (Patricia)
2 Akkerdal Avenue, NEWLANDS, 7700. H. 619085
4 Littlefield Road, PLUMSTEAD, 7800. H. 717106

Alan Steyn, 121-1511 dd. (1972) 26 SHJ Brian Watkyns, (Ann) 531231
J.P. Rhodes, 1 Park Lane, 531231
D. Hartmann, A. Ross, G. Hamer, Sheila Watson, 654777
A. Steyn, B. Watkyns, J. Davis, C. Rhodes, 654777
E. Steyn, J. Davis, C. Rhodes, 654777
D. Hartmann, A. Ross, G. Hamer, Sheila Watson, 654777

18 Lanseria, (1966) 9661
Eleanor Stenton, D. Hartmann, A. Ross, G. Hamer, Sheila Watson, 654777
A. Steyn, B. Watkyns, J. Davis, C. Rhodes, 654777
E. Steyn, J. Davis, C. Rhodes, 654777
D. Hartmann, A. Ross, G. Hamer, Sheila Watson, 654777

4. ACCEPTANCE OF AGENDA: Agenda signed by individuals in Thuydides and Land.
Dermot Ross, 19 Harrow Road, 7700.
19 Harrow Road, 7700.
Dermot Ross, 19 Harrow Road, 7700.

6.1. Distributed job description for the committee.
The committee should be sent to the individuals in Thuydides and Land.
Dermot Ross, 19 Harrow Road, 7700.
19 Harrow Road, 7700.
Dermot Ross, 19 Harrow Road, 7700.

6.2. Distributed job description for the committee.
The committee should be sent to the individuals in Thuydides and Land.
Dermot Ross, 19 Harrow Road, 7700.
19 Harrow Road, 7700.
Dermot Ross, 19 Harrow Road, 7700.

6.3. Distributed job description for the committee.
The committee should be sent to the individuals in Thuydides and Land.
Dermot Ross, 19 Harrow Road, 7700.
19 Harrow Road, 7700.
Dermot Ross, 19 Harrow Road, 7700.

6.4. Distributed job description for the committee.
The committee should be sent to the individuals in Thuydides and Land.
Dermot Ross, 19 Harrow Road, 7700.
19 Harrow Road, 7700.
Dermot Ross, 19 Harrow Road, 7700.

6.5. Distributed job description for the committee.
The committee should be sent to the individuals in Thuydides and Land.
Dermot Ross, 19 Harrow Road, 7700.
19 Harrow Road, 7700.
Dermot Ross, 19 Harrow Road, 7700.

6.6. Distributed job description for the committee.
The committee should be sent to the individuals in Thuydides and Land.
Dermot Ross, 19 Harrow Road, 7700.
19 Harrow Road, 7700.
Dermot Ross, 19 Harrow Road, 7700.

6.7. Distributed job description for the committee.
The committee should be sent to the individuals in Thuydides and Land.
Dermot Ross, 19 Harrow Road, 7700.
19 Harrow Road, 7700.
Dermot Ross, 19 Harrow Road, 7700.

6.8. Distributed job description for the committee.
The committee should be sent to the individuals in Thuydides and Land.
Dermot Ross, 19 Harrow Road, 7700.
19 Harrow Road, 7700.
Dermot Ross, 19 Harrow Road, 7700.

6.9. Distributed job description for the committee.
The committee should be sent to the individuals in Thuydides and Land.
Dermot Ross, 19 Harrow Road, 7700.
19 Harrow Road, 7700.
Dermot Ross, 19 Harrow Road, 7700.

6.10. Distributed job description for the committee.
The committee should be sent to the individuals in Thuydides and Land.
Dermot Ross, 19 Harrow Road, 7700.
19 Harrow Road, 7700.
Dermot Ross, 19 Harrow Road, 7700.

6.11. Distributed job description for the committee.
The committee should be sent to the individuals in Thuydides and Land.
Dermot Ross, 19 Harrow Road, 7700.
19 Harrow Road, 7700.
Dermot Ross, 19 Harrow Road, 7700.

6.12. Distributed job description for the committee.
The committee should be sent to the individuals in Thuydides and Land.
Dermot Ross, 19 Harrow Road, 7700.
19 Harrow Road, 7700.
Dermot Ross, 19 Harrow Road, 7700.

Mdantsane at the polls today

D.D. 5/10/77 (105)

EAST LONDON — Mdantsane residents go to the polls today to elect their third township council.

Indications are that this will have the lowest poll ever because of the general apathy of the community towards the elections, the Ciskei being declared a state of emergency and failure of candidates to hold meetings.

Elections will take place in only five of the ten wards. Candidates in the other wards were returned unopposed.

The toughest contest is expected in Ward Four

where Mr Q. Ndingaye, of the Siyo group, will oppose Mr J. K. Mangala, of the Sebe group.

In Ward One Mr T. C. V. Manyela (Sebe) fights Mr W. Mazaule (Siyo); Ward Two Mr S. Dweba (Sebe) fights Mr N. Mbalo (Siyo); Ward Five the contest is between Mr J. S. Mbatsha (Sebe) and Mr N. Sipunzi (Siyo), and in Ward Seven it is a fight between Mr H. Tumeni (Siyo) and Mr S. Tsengiwe (Sebe).

Voters will be able to cast their votes from 7 am to 10 pm at the superintendents offices in the respective zones.

—DDR

Secretary General,
nts within the region at
names and addresses be
Primary Sources
put into effect re Regional,
Thucydides
and seating arrangements for
President after G.B.M. meetings.
which is indicated on the
such applications be
University of Cape Town,
rately on the appropriate
tions for admissions
Andocides
Jaycee South Africa,
an Affairs,
ning day at the President Hotel
Aristophanes
Nesos

from Sea Point for the...
Attended Sea Point...
to Christine Mathysen and Alma Hansen...
Attended Awards...
S. Ackerman, Pretoria,
13-9-77. Congratulatory...
Chapter and all...
6.1. Distributed job description...
Hatzveld, J.
Kagan, D...
MacGregor...
Westlake, H.D., Mike Wolff,
Individuals in Thuydides and Land.
Athenian Aims in Sicily...
V. Jones, S. Sale (Visitor) 4-583 48
D. Hartmann, A. Ross, G. Hamer, Sheila Watson,
A. Steyn, B. Watkyns, J. Davis, C. Rhodes, 654777
E. Steyn, J. Davis, C. Rhodes, 654777
D. Hartmann, A. Ross, G. Hamer, Sheila Watson, 654777

SECRET
7
6.6
6.7
6.8
7.4
7.5
1
N
O. METCAL
For Regis
S

Lovedale

arson

attempt

5.11.77
ALICE — Lovedale Teachers College was the target of arsonists this week for the second time in the past few months.

On Monday night unknown arsonists attempted to start a fire in the science laboratory at about 9 pm. At the time students were attending a film show in another building.

Alerted by a night watchman, many immediately ran to the teaching block and extinguished the fire before much damage was done. On Tuesday night a nightwatchman surprised a suspicious group of unidentified people at the college library who ran away.

Later on investigation four bottles of petrol were found on the site. Yesterday one of the vice-principals Mr Brian Podesta, who is acting principal, said a group of about 16 students anxious not to have any further disturbances which might disrupt their studies again approached him and asked him if they could form a voluntary nightwatch service.

They now help to patrol the college grounds and supplement the duties of the nightwatchmen whose numbers have also been increased. — DDC.

D.D.

105



CHIEF MAQOMA... get certificates immediately.

Ciskei citizens warned

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
— Ciskeians who did not wish to be regarded as Transkeian citizens were yesterday warned to immediately acquire Ciskei citizenship certificates.

The Minister of Interior, Chief L. Maqoma, said in terms of the Transkei Act every Xhosa-speaking person who was born in the Ciskei or born of parents from the Ciskei was technically speaking a Transkei citizen.

Anybody who disputed that had to produce documentary proof of their Ciskeian citizenship.

All those Ciskeians who have not obtained their Ciskeian citizenship certificates as yet are warned to do so immediately in their own interest," he said.

Chief Maqoma said his department had put several teams in the field to assist people who wanted to acquire citizenship certificates.

He said Ciskeians could also approach their local magistrates, Bantu Affairs Commissioners or their urban representatives to solicit assistance in the matter.

A special appeal is also made to all employers of Ciskeians to assist them in applying for their citizenship certificates immediately," he said.

DDR.

Mdantsane pupil held

5.3.2

land comm

69, 52, 97

These domi

present bio

contortus, T.

that little of

slope preven

commonly pr

sphacelatum,

which indica

species fall into

a moist cool habitat.

that there has been some general disturbance,

which occurs in the sandy soil derived from weathering of the overlying sand-

stone.

The cover values for these plots average 3,5 per cent and are above

average for the norm of the area.

This type

is prominent on the slightly cooler south, south-east and east slopes.

An exception to this is plot 52, which faces north-west, but it is protected from

the hot sun by being in an amphitheatre.

5.3.2

(ii) Elionurus argenteus - Eragrostis chloromelas co-dominant grass-land community, with Hyparrhenia hirta present as represented by plots 51, 58 and 79.

This community is similar in most respects to the previous one having the same dominants and similar accompanying species and basal cover but the slopes face north, north-east or north-west and are warmer and drier (Geiger, 1965).

Hyparrhenia hirta favours the warmer situation (Roberts, 1966) and Andropogon appendiculatus is excluded. Accompanying species include Themeda triandra, Heteropogon contortus, Eragrostis chloromelas, Eragrostis capensis, Eragrostis gummiflua and Eragrostis plana as well as Cynodon dactylon and Wallefreida densiflora. Sporobolus fimbriatus is also found where

D.D. 6/10/77 (105)
EAST LONDON — A Form III pupil at Hlokoma Secondary School in Mdantsane, Lumka Nyamza, 19, has been detained by the Special Branch.

She was picked up on the Quigney while on her way to see her mother, Ms Irene Nyamza, on Tuesday.

At the time she was with a friend and they were both taken to Fleet Street Police Station. The friend was released and she was taken to Cambridge Police Station.

According to Ms Nyamza, Special Branch men have been paying frequent visits to her Unit Two home looking for her daughter. — DDR.

chloromelas co-dominant grass-present as represented by plots

climax under the past and

Themeda triandra, Heteropogon

and Harpochloa falx suggest

probably due to the steepness of

pogon appendiculatus is

ostis plana and Pennesetum

and yet Eragrostis capensis,

is also present. These

species fall into Roberts (1966) mesophytic-subtropical grassland, indicating

Trichoneura grandiglumis and Aristida congesta indicate

that there has been some general disturbance, as does Eragrostis gummiflua,

which occurs in the sandy soil derived from weathering of the overlying sand-

stone. Scirpus burkei may also be present.

D.D. 6/10/77 (105)

Dimbaza pupils appear in court

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
— Forty pupils from Dimbaza's Kuyasa High School appeared at Zwelitsha near here on charges relating to the Riotous Assemblies Act.

The State alleged the scholars attended an illegal gathering at Dimbaza, with Capt D. Oelofse claiming in testimony before Zwelitsha additional magistrate Mr J. Grobler that about 300 youths were at the gathering.

He said when the youths saw the police, who had been summoned to the township, they ran away. He gave an order to the police to arrest the fleeing students and they were able to arrest the 40 before court.

Mr Mongesi Mtana, 20, and the 39 other accused, have pleaded not guilty to the charges. The case was remanded to October 14 as two of the accused, Mr English Nel, 18, and a 13-

year-old youth, were in hospital.

The minors in the case (the youngest is 11 years old) were released and placed under the custody of their parents, while others from Nomgwadja location near Dimbaza were placed under the care of Headman Tyila.

The other accused, including two minors of 16 and 17 years, were each allowed R50 bail.

Two other youths from Zwelitsha appeared in the same court before magistrate, Mr G. Madosi, on charges of sabotage relating to the attempted arson to the Zwelitsha rent offices of the Ciskei Government.

The accused, Mr Mthunzi Cosa, 20, and Mr Thobile Stuurman, 22, face an alternative charge of arson. They were not called on to give evidence and were remanded to October 17 on R30 bail each.

— DDR.

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

N. DIEDERICHS, State President.

By Order of the State President in-council:

M. C. BOTHA.

(File R. 203/2)

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Negentiende dag van September Eenduisend Negehonderd Sewe-en-sewentig.

N. DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

M. C. BOTHA.

(Lêer R. 203/2)

No. R. 260, 1977

**WITHDRAWAL OF MONEYS FROM THE
CISKEIAN REVENUE FUND**

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 8 of the Bantu Homelands Constitution Act, 1971 (Act 21 of 1971), I hereby determine that, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in Proclamation R. 51 of 1972, as amended, during the course of the financial year ending on 31 March 1978 the Chief Minister of the Ciskei may authorise the issue of moneys from the Revenue Fund for the area of the Ciskeian Legislative Assembly in terms of the provisions of paragraph (c) of the said Proclamation R. 51 of 1972, as amended, to the total extent of not more than 10 per cent of the total amount provided in the Ciskeian Appropriation Act, 1977 (Act 4 of 1977).

63663—A

No. R. 260, 1977

**ONTTREKING VAN GELDE UIT DIE
CISKEISE INKOMSTEFONDS**

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 8 van die Grondwet van die Bantoetuislande, 1971 (Wet 21 van 1971), bepaal ek hierby dat, ondanks andersluidende bepalinge vervat in Proklamasie R. 51 van 1972, soos gewysig, kan die Hoofminister van die Ciskei gedurende die loop van die boekjaar eindigende 31 Maart 1978, magtiging verleen vir die uitreiking van gelde uit die Inkomstefonds vir die gebied van die Ciskeise Wetgewende Vergadering ingevolge die bepalinge van paragraaf (c) van genoemde Proklamasie R. 51 van 1972, soos gewysig, ten bedrae in totaal van nie meer as 10 per sent van die totale bedrag in die Ciskeise Begrotingswet, 1977 (Wet 4 van 1977), bewillig.

5762—1

Sebe candidates sweep elections

D.D. 7/10/77

105

EAST LONDON — All five Sebe men who contested the Mdantsane Township Council elections were returned with big majorities.

Only one Siyo man, Mr W. Mazaule, managed to put up a worthy performance and did not lose his deposit. The other four Siyo men got less than 100 votes while their opponents polled between 400 and 850 votes.

The final results of the election were:

Ward 1: Mr T. V. Manyela, 717; Mr W. Mazaule, 297.

Ward 2: Mr C. Dweba 584, Mr S. Mbalo 83.

Ward 4: Mr J. K. Mangala, 578; Mr W. Q. Ndingaye 92.

Ward 5: Mr S. J. Mbatsha, 839; Mr J. V. Sipunzi, 29.

Ward 7: Mr M. E. Tsengiwe, 401; Mr M. H. Tumeni, 70.

In wards three, six, eight, nine and ten, there were no elections and the men returned are: Mr G. Mplepo, Mr N. Nkongo, Mr S. Dlova, Mr M. Fikelepi, and Mr S. Malotana.

All but Mr Nkongo are Sebe men. — DDR.



Chief Sebe: powers necessary to protect innocent people and to maintain law and order.

The extension of extraordinary powers to the Ciskei Government last Friday recalls the gazetting of emergency powers in Transkei in November 1960.

There are obvious parallels between the two events, both in the actual powers and in the political situations which led to them, as well as in their political implications.

In both cases the powers were authorised by proclamation under the Native Administration Act of 1927 — proclamation R252 for the Ciskei and proclamation R400, as amended by R413, for Transkei.

The powers include detention without trial, banishment by decree, prohibition of meetings of more than 10 people unless expressly authorised and punishment of people who neglect to show "respect and obedience" to chiefs and headmen.

The application of special powers to the two homelands followed the outbreak of unrest in the major urban centres and it spread to the homelands.

In the Ciskei, the unrest

Ciskei's rule b

D.D. 7/10/77

108

can be traced to the protests which began in Soweto on June 16, 1976. More recently, there was the killing of two policemen and the outbreak of arson in the Ciskei townships of Mdantsane and Dimbaza.

In Transkei the unrest centred on Sharpeville shootings on March 21, 1960. But its ripples were felt in the Transkei in a sustained rebellion against the Bantu Authorities Act (the legislative foundation of the homelands policy.)

In the events of both 1976 and 1977 and 1960 the common denominator was resistance in both urban and rural areas to the homeland policy in general.

In the context the homeland authorities were seen as the allies of the SA Government against the spectre of "anarchy and chaos."

Hence the proclamations buttressed the positions of chiefs and

headmen, who were — and still are — the key black supporters of the homeland policy.

Section 4 (e) of Proclamation R252 is worth quoting in full because it illustrates the point explicitly and because it is modelled on an equivalent clause in proclamation R400.

"Any person who treats the chief or headman to whose authority he is subject with disrespect, contempt or ridicule, or (who) fails or neglects to show that respect and obedience and to render such services to such chief or headman, as should be shown or rendered in accordance with Bantu law and custom, shall be guilty of an offence."

Penalties include a fine of up to R600 or up to three years' jail or both.

In Transkei at the time, chiefs and headmen were the men who exercised power under the Bantu Authorities Act, which made no provision for pop-

y decree

ularly elected representatives.

In the Ciskei today provision is made for elected representatives, but chiefs and headmen still occupy a dominant position — 29 out of 44 — in the Legislative Assembly.

Protection of the status and authority of chiefs and headmen by emergency regulations meant — and still means — that they were seen as the instruments of official policies and the opponents of African nationalism.

Professor Philip Mayor wrote at the time of the Bantu Authorities Act in Transkei: "The chiefs seemed to the people to be turning into stooges of the Government rather than masters of the people."

But the implications of the emergency powers go beyond the inevitable accentuation of divisions between conservatives and radicals.

They include the danger that the homeland will

evolve in an authoritarian direction, in which the emergency powers will be used to crush political opponents within the system, as well subversives.

The original power to detain under proclamation R400 was vested in the hands of white magistrates and police officers. But as Transkei acquired more powers of self-government the power fell under the jurisdiction of the Transkei Minister of Justice. Long after the rebellion of 1960 was crushed it remained on the statute book, to be revived in the crucial pre-independence election of 1976.

It was used then against political opponents working within the system. Ten opposition party leaders were locked up, one or two after being nominated as candidates in the election.

Today Proclamation R400 has been incorporated into the Transkei Public Security Act, which

makes it a treasonable offence to advocate the re-integration of Transkei into South Africa.

Proclamation R400 was used by overseas opponents of Transkei independence as an argument against recognition of the new state.

The Transkei Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, had a stock reply to the criticism.

It was, he said, a South African law for which he could not be held responsible.

Chief Sebe will not be able to use the same defence. Proclamation R252 specifically vests the power of detention without trial in the Ciskei Minister of Justice, acting with the approval of the Ciskei Cabinet.

Chief Sebe, moreover, has already defended the emergency powers as necessary for the protection of innocent people, for the maintenance of law and order. Nor, in terms of the proclamation itself, is there any time limit on the exercise of the powers.

Like proclamation R400 it will apparently become part of the ordinary law of the country.



Chief Kaiser: said Proclamation R400 was a South African law for which Transkei was not responsible.

105

Indians were also receptive as the result of segregation entrenched in the Asiatic Land Tenure and the Indian Representation Acts. On the other hand, the Indian and coloured communities had a limited usefulness because they were divided on the question of co-operating with the government. They expressed a certain dislike of having a foot in the African nationalist camp while hoping for integration into white society.

Goob, G.P. : History and Historians in the Nineteenth Century. Christianity and education, in themselves factors militating against tribalism were, important influences on ANC leaders. Xuma, Moroka and Luthuli amongst many others and other African Ministers. The African National Congress often couched African grievances and aspirations in the Christian terminology. Xuma and Moroka constantly appealed to democratic and

out that the ANC was not an of all South Africans - " decency and democracy. " T with the application of Ch violent methods of resistin Christian principles.

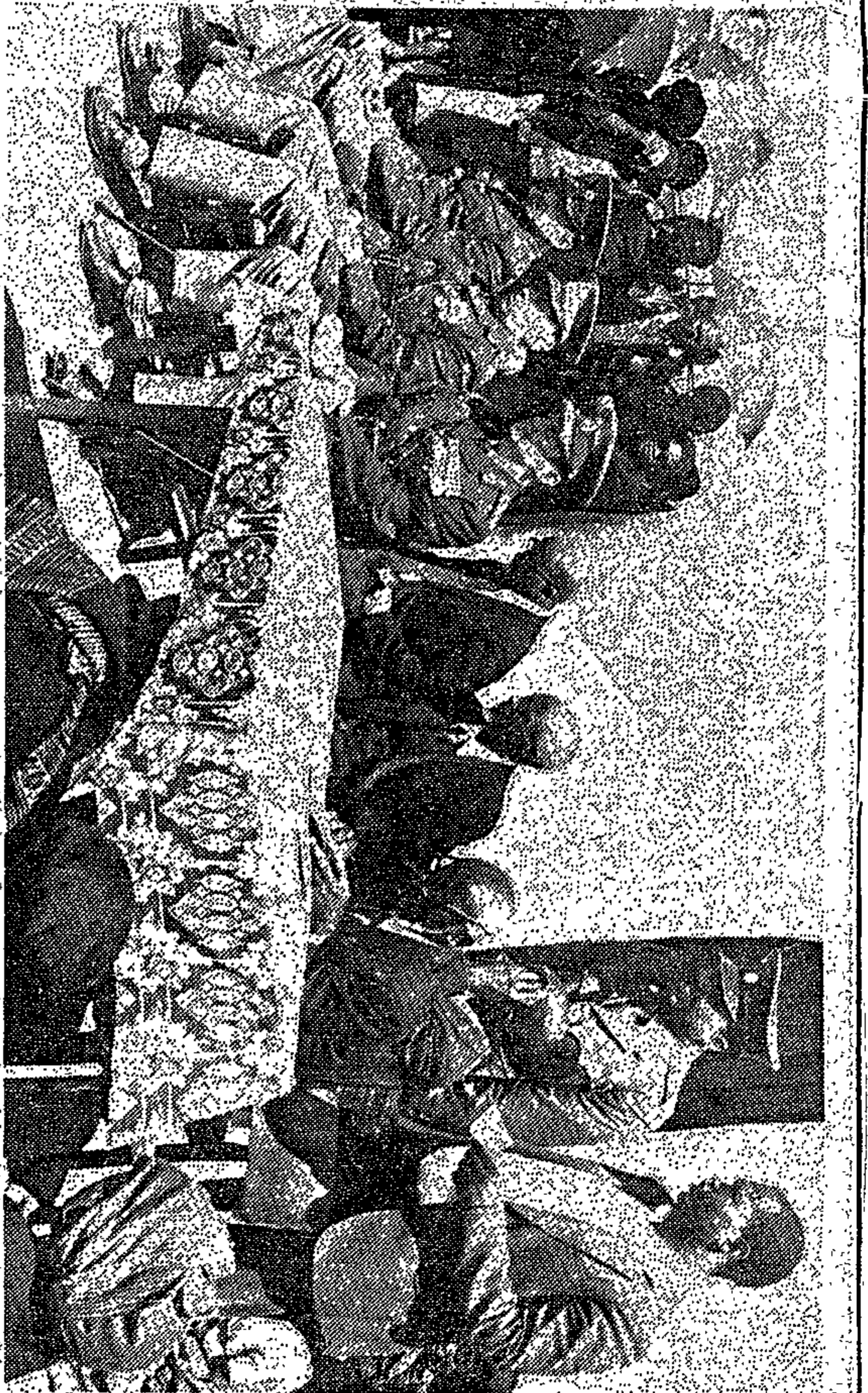
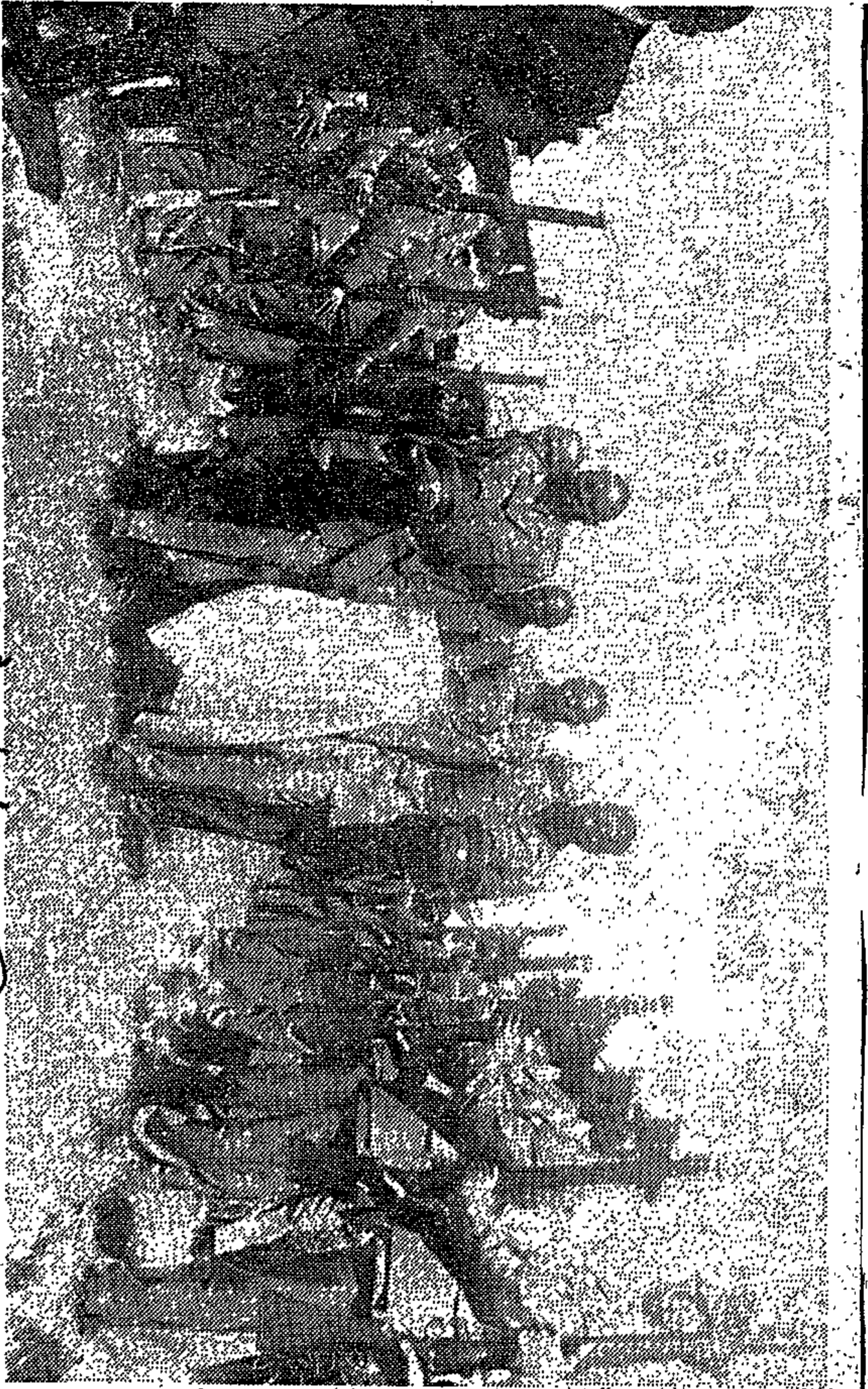
African leadership generally institutions with parliamen society. The American Negro demonstrating that change c framework in an evolutionar being pushed further and fu atory legislation increased to work with white liberal Councils. They were even

As government discrimination increased, the ANC moved away from white liberals, finding their efforts ineffectual. In 1941 Xuma refused the invitation to become president of the SAIRR. Many ANC leaders were members of the Native Representative Council but abandoned it in disgust when they realised its powerlessness. Gradually African leaders became less and less anxious about alienating liberal whites. (7) Once consultation within the parliamentary system had failed, African political action moved into extra-parliamentary channels.

Policemen buried
KING WILLIAM'S TOWN. - Police were on standby and watched proceedings from a distance during the funeral of Sergeant D Mtintsi at Phunzana location near here yesterday. Sergeant Mtintsi, 29, and Constable L L Mrasi were stoned to death by a crowd at the Mdantsane bus terminal on September 25. The crowd was returning from the funeral of Mr Steve Biko, the black consciousness leader who died in detention recently. Sergeant Mtintsi was buried with full military honours. Brigadier P J Smal, Divisional Commissioner of Police, said Sergeant Mtintsi had died "in harness" like the dedicated law officer he was. Sergeant Mtintsi is survived by his wife, Nowandile, and a one-year-old daughter. -

1970. They reportedly pointed to the common good of Christianity. Christianly Chikungu 1970. tion was strongly identified. Moreover, non- were consistent with maintenance of democratic for all in an integrated example to African leaders, it within the democratic ANC leaders found themselves a standpoint as discrimin- ders showed a willingness as the SAIRR and the Joint African political aspir-

(5) P. Walshe : The Rise of African Nationalism in South Africa pp. 340 - 345.
(6) Ibid, p. 341. (7) Ibid, p. 347.



Smal plea for peace

D.D. 11/10/77 (105)

EAST LONDON — People should look on policemen as peacemakers and not enemies, the Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Border, Brig P. J. Smal said.

speaker at a funeral at Ziphuzana, Location near Mount Coke, at the weekend when Sgt Msebenzi de la Ray Mntisi was buried with full military honours. About 200 people attended the ceremony.

Sgt Mntisi and Const Lionel Mrasi were stoned to death by a mob at the main bus terminus at Mdantsane on September 25.

In praising Sgt Mntisi, Brig Smal said it was time for all South Africans to unite.

Sgt Mntisi's killing was brutal and cruel and carried out by people who had no regard for mercy or peace," Brig Smal said.

Mr P. M. Pantisi, who spoke on behalf of the Mntisi family, praised the police for their tributes to their colleague.

Sgt Mntisi was a man of peace and was opposed to violence," Mr Pantisi said.

Const Mrasi was buried at his home near Butterworth on Saturday. DDR.

Above left, policemen bear the coffin of Sgt Mntisi past the guard of honour during the funeral near Mount Coke. Above right, Mr M. Pantisi (right), the chief speaker for the family, at the funeral near Mount Coke at the weekend when Sgt Mntisi was buried with full military honours. At the left are Sgt T. Pape, Col. S. Nel and Brig. P. Smal, Divisional Commissioner of Police, Border.

Stoned man's funeral

11/10/77 (105)
Mercury Correspondent

EAST LONDON — Police in camouflage uniform were on standby and watched proceedings from a cautious distance during the funeral of Sgt. D. Mtintsi at Phunzana location near here.

Sgt. Mtintsi (29) was stoned to death by a crowd at the Mdantsane bus terminal on September 25.

Const. L. L. Mrasi was also stoned to death in the same incident.

Sgt. Mtintsi was buried with full military honours.

Brig. P. J. Smal, Divisional Commissioner of Police, spoke on behalf of the force.

After briefly sketching the deceased's police career which was without blemish, Brig. Smal said he had died in harness like the dedicated law officer he was.

The deceased had been in service for seven years, having started his career at Mdantsane.

He was from work at Fort Jackson where he was stationed when he died.

D.D. 12/10/77

80 pc attendance at Ciskei schools

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Ciskei Government hopes attendance figures at Ciskei schools would improve during the week, the Ciskei's Acting Secretary of Education, Mr J. C. van Niekerk, said yesterday.

Mr Van Niekerk said attendance was about 80 per cent involving schools from Mdantsane, Zwelitsha and Dimbaza. He said classes went ahead without any hitches.

The Ciskei Government appealed to pupils last week to return to school and continue with their education.

The schools were closed following boycotting of classes by pupils to mourn Mr Steve Biko's death.

The Government also asked the Thembalabantu pupils who were boarders at the school hostel to return to class and be available for the end of year examinations.

Boarders at Thembalabantu were told they would not sit for their examinations if they refused to attend classes and would be barred from the

school hostel for good.

The Government has asked the boarders to make their own accommodation arrangements. Mr Van Niekerk said because schools reopened after a long weekend may have also contributed to the 20 per cent absenteeism. — DDR.

105
**Sebe is
critical
of BPC,
students**

MDANTSANE — The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, has accused the Black Peoples' Convention and student organisations of having caused the recent unrest in the Ciskei.

Addressing about 2 000 people at a fund-raising campaign here at the weekend to prepare for the forthcoming Ciskei elections, he said these organisations were "the worst oppressors in the country."

Referring to the murders of two police constables here after the funeral of the Black Consciousness leader, Mr. Steve Biko, on September 25 and the subsequent assault on schoolteachers and damage to school buildings and private property, Chief Sebe said of those he accused:

"They are behind these evils and will go down as the worst oppressors in history.

"I challenge these organisations to burn their own Bantu education certificates before they can think of encouraging students to boycott and burn down their schools. — (Sapa.)

D.D. 14/10/77

Sebe outlines industry plans

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Ciskei Government had plans for rapid industrialisation which would change the lot of the peasant farmer completely in the territory.

The plans were disclosed in Kimberley last night by Chief Minister L. L. Sebe, who addressed industrialists in an attempt to woo them to invest in the Ciskei.

According to the plans, the Ciskei Government would create numerous job opportunities in the towns and attract the rural dwellers "from their unattractive existence in the peasant farm areas" to settle in the townships.

Chief Sebe said life in the townships would improve the lot of the rural dwellers and afford them an opportunity to earn a decent living.

Land left vacant in the rural areas would be developed on an economic farming basis.

He said the Government was putting all its effort into developing an enormous industrial complex

at Middledrift "which we hope will be the main industrial growth point in the Ciskei."

His Government offered attractive concessions at the available growth centres, which included Sada and Dimbaza.

"There is a growing confidence in our stability which is demonstrated by the 18 industrialists established in the Ciskei on the white agency basis."

He said it had become necessary, however, for blacks and whites in South Africa to know each other better to be able to come together and seek a common solution to the country's problems.

"Your ancestors and mine knew each other and respected each other," he said.

He admitted the two races "murdered and plundered each other" but for all that had "more in common than you and I have today."

Since then the black man had lost some of his humanity in the sight of the white man.

"He has become the native problem, the apartheid problem and the labour problem."

"Whatever must be done must be done by us for this is the last generation of white men and black men who will still speak to one another."

DDR.

Blacks urged to develop firms

D, D.
14/10/77

105

QUEENSTOWN — Black entrepreneurs had not yet made any substantial contribution to the development of the homelands.

This was said here by the Ciskei Minister of the Interior, Chief L. Maqoma, at a meeting of the National Association of Federated Chambers of Commerce.

"To be able to make a major contribution it will be essential for black entrepreneurs to develop their present undertakings to large, modern concerns and they should also establish industries in the homelands," Chief Maqoma said.

He considered it essential for them to change their general outlook in the business world and get away from the sole

ownership pattern which existed in the townships and elsewhere.

Chief Maqoma said this might be done if black entrepreneurs formed partnerships and pooled their resources to develop businesses.

"They must do this so they can offer services and a variety of goods at prices comparable with those of businesses in white areas.

"Taking the number of industries established already in the homelands, and considering the contract periods, it will be necessary to get black entrepreneurs to purchase the industries developed by white industrialists in the homelands in the following ten years," he said.

DDR.

The West is meddling in SA, says Sebe

By JOHANN STOLTZ

MEDDLING and muddling would be a fitting description of Western nations' proposed guidelines for universal suffrage and majority rule in South Africa, said the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Sebe, at Potchefstroom on Saturday.

Addressing the Afrikaans Calvinist Movement's annual congress — themed the Calvinist Answer on Majority Rule — he said Western nations' plans for South West Africa, Rhodesia and South Africa were without understanding of issues involved.

"One is left with the impression they are perhaps more concerned about their own particular sphere of influence and political image than in any genuine concern for the welfare of South Africans," he said.

The political stage appears to be moving towards a strongly motivated emotional climax, and it is doubtful whether common sense ideas will prevail or even be heard and that time will be found for constructive proposals to be assimilated and implemented, he said.

The local situation is being aggravated by incompetent men on the political stage whose ridiculous statements and actions are stoking the fires of revolution and hate.

"Speaking as a black man I say multiracialism is out in South Africa. It has not worked successfully anywhere in the world, and even in America the black population is not fully integrated into the national society.

"At the same time we will not accept the philo-

sophy that we are in any way inferior to our white counterparts.

"If white South Africans, and for that matter, the white races of the world can accept this philosophy and accord to the black races of the world the dignity, equality of opportunity and respect to which they are entitled, peaceful and constructive solutions can easily be found for the future happiness of South Africa.

"On the basis of this philosophy I see the future political framework of South Africa taking the form of a confederacy of self-governed autonomous states, comprising the individual national units of all the black races together with the white South African unit in a strong, harmonious and peaceful United States of Southern Africa."

Ciskei may be No 3

RDM 17-10-77 (105)

Own Correspondent

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN. — The Ciskei will accept independence for the homeland and may possibly be the third homeland to do so after Transkei and BophuthaTswana.

This was made clear yesterday at Potchefstroom University where Ciskei's chief minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, addressed the annual congress of the Afrikaans Calvinistic Movement.

He was speaking on the future political framework in South Africa with reference to the homelands.

He said the individual national units of indigenous people in Southern Africa valued their own national identity and were seeking self-determination exactly in the same manner as the free nations of the third world.

"The aspirations in this respect of the Zambians, Swazis, Sothos, Botswanas, Malawians and all the rest have been acknowledged and recognised.

"Why then the discrimination now being displayed towards the Ciskeians, Transkeians and Tswanas in their own struggle for freedom and national sovereignty?" Chief Sebe asked.

Ciskei independence would be considered after submission of a report by a commission of inquiry.

The commission would be composed of "internationally recognised leaders" who would appraise

the whole political set-up of the Ciskei and findings would be submitted to the Ciskei Government.

Chief Sebe said: "I see the future political framework of Southern Africa taking the form of a confederacy of self-governed, autonomous states comprising the individual national units of all the black races together with the white South African unit in a strong harmonious and peaceful 'United States of Southern Africa'."

EL youths held

D.D. 20/10/77 (105)

EAST LONDON — Eighteen youths were arrested in Duncan Village here yesterday after the stoning of a Bantu Affairs Administration Board inspector's vehicle and a policeman. In Cradock police have arrested eight people who were allegedly

making petrol bombs at a house in a Cradock township, according to the Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Eastern Cape, Brig P. J. Hugo. The arrests followed arson at a school where considerable damage was done to the principal's office and a staff room. In Zwelitsha police have arrested 15 youths following the stoning of a shopping centre and the burning of a car.

At Amabele High School near Alice, police used teargas to disperse about 400 pupils. Five were arrested. The principal had ordered pupils to return to their homes after they refused to attend classes, but they massed in the main road to begin a march to Alice. They stoned a Cathcart motorist's car as he drove past.

Meanwhile a Ciskei Department of Education statement said some pupils in the Ciskei were being intimidated. The statement said since the beginning of the week there had been a big drop in the number of pupils attending school. Only the Zwelitsha Training School was officially closed "until further notice". The only school functioning yesterday was Zwelethemba Trade School. In the rural areas, the pattern differed from school to school —
DDR-DDC



105

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

STAATSKOERANT
VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REGULATION GAZETTE No. 2554
Registered at the Post Office as a Newspaper

PRICE 20c PRYS
OVERSEAS 30c OORSEE
POST FREE POSVRY

REGULASIEKOERANT No. 2554
As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer

Vol. 148]

PRETORIA, 28 OCTOBER 1977
28 OKTOBER

[No. 5790

PROCLAMATIONS

by the State President of the Republic of
South Africa

No. R. 304, 1977

AMENDMENT OF THE CISKEI CONSTITUTION
PROCLAMATION, 1972 (PROCLAMATION R. 187
OF 1972)

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by
section 2 (3) of the Bantu Homelands Constitution Act,
1971 (Act 21 of 1971), I hereby amend the Ciskei
Constitution Proclamation, 1972 (Proclamation R. 187 of
1972), in accordance with the accompanying Schedule.

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

N. DIEDERICHS, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

M. C. BOTHA.

SCHEDULE

Amend section 3—

(a) by the substitution of the figure "55" for the
figure "44";

(b) by the insertion of the following subparagraphs
after subparagraph (viii) of paragraph (b.A.):

"(ix) the AmaVundle Tribe;

(x) the Basotho Tribe;

(xi) the AmaQwathi Tribe;

(xii) the Gqunukwebe Tribe in the District of Zwe-
litsha"; and

(c) by the substitution of the figure "22" for the
figure "15" in paragraph (c).

(File R203/2)

64674—A

PROKLAMASIES

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van
Suid-Afrika

No. R. 304, 1977

WYSIGING VAN DIE CISKEISE GRONDWETPRO-
KLAMASIE, 1972 (PROKLAMASIE R. 187 VAN
1972)

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 2 (3)
van die Grondwet van die Bantoetuislande, 1971 (Wet 21
van 1971), wysig ek hierby die Ciskeise Grondwetprokla-
masie, 1972 (Proklamasie R. 187 van 1972), ooreenkomstig
bygaande Bylae.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek
van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Agtiende dag
van Oktober Eenduisend Negehoenderd Sewe-en-sewentig.

N. DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

M. C. BOTHA.

BYLAE

Wysig artikel 3—

(a) deur die syfer "44" deur die syfer "55" te vervang;

(b) deur die invoeging van die volgende subpara-
grawe na subparagraaf (viii) van paragraaf (b.A.):

"(ix) die AmaVundle-stam;

(x) die Basotho-stam;

(xi) die AmaQwathi-stam;

(xii) die Gqunukwebe-stam in die distrik Zwelitsha";
en

(c) deur die syfer "15" in paragraaf (c) deur die syfer
"22" te vervang.

(Lêer R203/2)

5790—1

D.D. 29/10/77 (105)

Alice WILL be Ciskei capital

EAST LONDON — The new capital of the Ciskei will definitely be Alice, although the South African Government tried to persuade the homeland's cabinet to have it sited at the town of Middledrift.

The Ciskei Government offices will be situated on the outskirts of Alice alongside the road to King William's Town.

Although no planning for the establishment of the capital at Alice has been carried out yet, the Ciskei Government envisages that a few departments will be shifted there first after which cabinet residences will be built at the town.

Confirmation that Alice will be the capital of the homeland was given by the Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, and the Commissioner-General of the Ciskei, Mr. J.J. Engelbrecht, in separate interviews.

Chief Sebe said Alice would "definitely" be the capital because it had a clear link with the people.

Mr Engelbrecht said the decision to move the capital to Alice was "not quite final, but it will be by the end of the year".

He added: "I tried to persuade the cabinet to have the eventual capital

at Middledrift for the convenience of white officials, but the cabinet wanted it to go to Alice."

The existing offices of the Ciskei Government, which were recently constructed, would be used as a school hostel when the move was completed and they had been constructed with this in mind.

Chief Sebe said that "by having the capital in Alice will be like walking back to Mecca for us. After all, it was the place where South Africa had the first black professor, the first printing press, the first missionary, the first nurse to be registered, the first blacksmith, the first plumber, the first carpenter and it is the place where our education started."

The planning for the new capital would be carried out by consultants who had been made available by the Department of Bantu Administration and Development. Initially, a few administrative blocks would be built and some departments phased out there.

Chief Sebe said cabinet houses would be built after this because the present living conditions for the cabinet were "terrible and very trying." — PC.

development is adapted to the Bantu. Farming should be mechanized. In high potential

to plan farming activities in areas adapted to the rhythm of

should be of optimum size or as small as possible. It should be possible for units to be optimally in order to produce

It is inconceivable that stable prices could be maintained in production units in the Bantu home-land units give rise to sub-optimal results. Therefore important that several units be controlled as a unit.

That good managerial ability

is essential. Initially management

is needed to aid the development

in the areas. Development

is dependant on the successful de-

velopment operator and not an owner-

development upon which the capi-

tal is based. This can be attributed

to the fact that the profit motive is not strong enough with the Bantu and the numerous social restrictions inhibits the development of the capitalist in the western sense. This statement is also true of the business and industrial life in Bantu areas.

(d) It is also a requirement that units be combined on a family basis⁶⁾, in order to increase the welfare of the family and to limit the detrimental effect of relatives on the accumulation of capital by individuals.

(e) It is essential that some of the males in the family unit/...

6) Family basis is used in the sense as applicable to the social structure of the Bantu as described by Coertze, P.J. (editor) in "Inleiding tot die algemene Volkekunde". Voortrekker press, Johannesburg, 1965.

105

STAR

29/10/77

You're misers, Sebe tells SA Government

EAST LONDON — The Government has adopted a "niggardly, penny-pinching and miserly" approach to financing the development of the homelands, the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief L L Sebe, told guests at the opening of the Phandulwazi Agricultural High School near Alice yesterday.

The R2-million-plus school was built for the Ciskei by Anglo-American. Chief Sebe paid special tribute to Mr Harry Oppenheimer as a true friend of the Ciskei.

The tragedy of the homeland political strategy by white South Africa hoping to solve its problems lies in this approach to providing the capital to effectively develop the impoverished homelands," Chief Sebe said.

"Is it any wonder overseas countries question the sincerity and bonafides of the homeland concept and interpret the whole edifice in terms of the apartheid stigma?"

The Government had been dragging its heels and the white citizens of the country displaying ignorance over the welfare of the homelands. "Phandulwazi" (the

seeker of knowledge), as Chief Sebe called Mr Oppenheimer, and the school which bore his name, had made a valuable contribution to this objective and the new school would produce the men and women required to develop the Ciskei's agricultural potential.

PHANDULWAZI

The chief disclosed in an interview that four homeland leaders have called on the Government to divide the Department of Bantu Administration and Development into two departments when the present Minister, Mr M C Botha, retires later this year.

They want a Department of Homeland Affairs to be concerned solely with the development of the homelands, and a Department of Black Administration to be involved only in administration.

In a scathing attack on the present department, Chief Sebe said: "You have got people there who have been involved in administration for years as Bantu Affairs Commissioners — but they just haven't any concept of development.

"They just think in administrative terms when you present a budget. You can't make these people understand.

"That is the real enemy of the policy. The enemy is within the walls of the department. It is a terrible situation," Chief Sebe said.

The Department of Bantu Administration and Development was a huge machine which took too much time to swallow the information it received.

Chief Sebe said that the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi; the Chief Minister of kwaZu-

lu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi; and the Chief Minister of Qwaqwa, Mr Kenneth Mopeli, fully supported the proposal for a new Department of Homeland Affairs.

There were people in the present department who should be actively involved in the development of the homelands but they were tied up with unnecessary administrative functions.

These people should be released so they could be totally involved in development programmes, Chief Sebe added. — Sapa.

FACULTY OF ARTS

Language	
Lecturer	
No. of s	
Department	
Time:	
Total tir	
Faculty	
Control	

Cassette machine No.	
Headphone No.	
Reel-to-reel machine No.	
Consoles	
Other items	

Remarks (Lab. attendant):	
Signature (Lab. attendant):	
Remarks (Technical Manager):	
Signature (Tech. Manager):	
Daily log sheets to be completed aft	
Molecular Biology Building, UCT.	

TMU/JJH
11/77

D.D. 29/10/77 (105)

Promotion on merit says Chief Maqoma

ZWELITSHA — While the Ciskei Government was eager to promote Ciskeians to responsible positions, no white civil servant would be dismissed for the sake of filling his post with a black incumbent, Chief L. Maqoma, Minister of the Interior, said here yesterday.

He was speaking at a function where Mr I. Lindi was promoted to the post of township manager for Zwelitsha, Dimbaza and Ilitha. He has taken over from Mr N. Erasmus.

Chief Maqoma said the Ciskei wanted to set high standards and only promotion on merit would be approved by the Ciskeian Government.

He added that much as the Ciskeian Government appreciated some of its civil servants followed political persuasions different to the government's, all civil servants were expected to be loyal to the government.

He said there were some officials who shirked their responsibilities when it came to taking crucial decisions, "which is not in keeping with the demands of the positions they hold."

He said a case in point was when some highly-placed officials of his department were asked to go to Dimbaza and appeal to residents not to involve themselves in burning government property. The officials refused, saying they feared for their lives.

Mr Lindi was one of the most brilliant young people in the Ciskei Government service, the homeland's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, said in an interview on Thursday.

"He is one of the most brilliant young fellows. I see him as the future secretary of the Department of the Interior," Chief Sebe said.

Mr Lindi mixed well with people and he had been the understudy of the former township manager, he added.

Mr Lindi will be responsible for the administration of an estimated 41 400 people, according to official estimates. Of these, 30 600 live in Zwelitsha, 10 000 in Dimbaza and 900 in Ilitha.

His position will be one of the most senior ever held in the Ciskei civil service by a black person.

Three other promotions were also announced yesterday — that of Mrs C. Thunyiswa, Mr V. Mbambani and Mr D. Ndlebe, all senior clerks in the Department of the Interior.

Mr Mbambani and Mr Ndlebe are at the Mdantsane offices while Mrs Thunyiswa is at Zwelitsha. — DDR-PC.



MR LINDI... top appointment

It is important to be motivated to development the maintenance of adequate relationship, in order family has a community,

necessary requirements are not sufficient. Only if they are able to succeed in themselves, as well as

in the community. People should thus their efforts within the family relationship status in society. To belong to a rich individual has very little status in be motivated by correct grouping in enlarged

larged farming units. Maximum involvement of the community in the development process is also a condition for success.

Development pattern:

There are no unique development pattern for any specific ethnic group of people or nationality since each group has its own cultural and value systems. Some guidelines for the development pattern that could be successful under South African conditions, could nevertheless be stated. The recommendations which follow are based on combined farming units, grouped on a family basis where at all possible.

1. The combined farming units should be linked together in a formal organisation in order to have legal status, to increase the bargaining power of the people and to spread the risk. In a traditional society where it is possible to group people according to their family relationship,

a co-operative/...

D.I.D. 31/10/77

Back to school drive a success says Sebe

(105)

EAST LONDON — Response to a drive to get pupils back to school had been good at Mdantsane excepting in schools with weak principals.

This was said by the Ciskei Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe, when he addressed a parents meeting at a stadium in Mdantsane yesterday. The meeting was also addressed by two Ciskei Cabinet Ministers and Col H. O. Eksteen of the riot control unit in Pretoria.

The meeting was called to urge parents to see that children returned to school today.

Chief Sebe said the refusal of pupils to go to school had become a national issue. He claimed some people were making the matter an issue of party politics and added members of the opposition and people who hated his Government were misleading the pupils.

"Any man who encourages a struggle for liberation and ignores education is the worst of all liars," Chief Sebe said.

People who spoke of Azania were daydreamers. He asked why such people did not speak of Xhosaland or a land of black people.

"No nation in its normal senses can ever allow children to take over matters," he said.

No one could criticise Bantu education better than those who did not go through Bantu education at school.

He said the problem with scrapping Bantu education completely overnight would be that there would be no teachers to teach in the new syllabus.

Col Eksteen, who had addressed similar meetings in Dimbaza and Zwelitsha since arriving in the Ciskei on Tuesday, said police did not enjoy hitting or shooting children.

"It is easy to use force and hit or shoot people but it is not very easy to see a parent standing at the graveside of a child

shot by police," he said.

He and his men believed in black power and used it when they had to. He showed a truncheon to demonstrate what he meant by black power.

The Ciskei Minister of Education, Chief D. M. Jongilanga, said any solution to the South African problem, which included whites, Coloureds and Indians and excluded blacks was no solution at all.

He said the Ciskei Government had to tell its people that homeland independence which cut blacks from the lifeline of South Africa was not acceptable to them.

"If blacks want freedom, every black man should strive for it but children should go to school to prepare for future leadership," he said.—DDR.

D.D. 31/10/77 (105)

Ciskei opposition to Fort Hare appointment

EAST LONDON — The Ciskei cabinet strongly opposed the appointment of a black person as Vice-Rector at the University of Fort Hare on the grounds that the person nominated by the university senate was not the right man for the job.

This was disclosed by the Commissioner-General for the Ciskei, Mr J.J. Engelbrecht, in an interview.

At the same time, he revealed that the university council had approved the appointment of a black Vice-Rector after it had been instructed to do so by the Minister of Bantu Education.

"When I took over this job, I found that relations between Fort Hare and the cabinet were very bad. They addressed each other through the press.

"I realised at once that a black Vice-Rector should be appointed.

"I made representations to the Minister and he

agreed. He then instructed the Fort Hare Council to create a post of Vice-Rector. They then did so.

"The Senate then voted by a small majority for a person at Fort Hare. When his name leaked out in the press, before it was considered by the Council, there were very strong representations from the cabinet that he was not the right person," Mr Engelbrecht said.

He then organised a day-long discussion between the Fort Hare authorities and the cabinet.

"I then asked the Minister of Education to submit the names of three black academics who would be suitable for the post. I then said I would do my level best to get one of them appointed.

"But I have heard nothing.

"Chief Sebe is very concerned that the person appointed should have some training period before he takes over. However, time is running out," Mr Engelbrecht said.

The person recommended by the university senate was a good person but there was a problem in that there were not many Ciskeian citizens who were academically qualified and outside people were not always acceptable.

In June it was reported that Mr Hobson Nabe, the university's dean of students, was the person nominated by the university senate.

Mr Engelbrecht said that the present Rector of Fort Hare, Professor J.M. de Wet, was due to retire in two or three years' time and it was hoped that the black Vice-Rector would succeed him. —DDR.

108

Ciskei may hold election in April

EAST LONDON — The next general election in the Ciskei will probably be held in April or May next year, although the final date will be decided by the Ciskei cabinet.

The cabinet gave serious consideration to holding the election in November this year, but legal complications caused through the definition of Transkei citizenship delayed the elections which must be held by August next year.

This was disclosed by the Commissioner General of the Ciskei, Mr J.J. Engelbrecht in an interview.

The legal hitch has been caused by the fact that citizenship of Transkei, as defined in South African law, makes any person who is Xhosa-speaking, and not a citizen of another homeland, a citizen of Transkei.

However, there were thousands of people on the Ciskei voters rolls who had not yet applied for Ciskei citizenship.

If an election were held on this basis, someone could apply to the Supreme Court to set the election aside. For this reason, an amendment to the law was necessary and this would be done early

next year, Mr Engelbrecht said.

Asked if Ciskei citizenship cards will be necessary to vote in the election, he said: "I don't think it will be necessary to have citizenship cards, but the cabinet will have to decide the issue of citizenship. They will have to give some advance notice."

Asked if the election would be held in February, Mr Engelbrecht said: "February is still too early."

Asked when he thought the election would be held, he replied: "I would guess April or May." — PC

3. D.

D.D. 3/10/77 (105)

Sebe says King must become part of Ciskei

EAST LONDON — King William's Town would have to be incorporated into the Ciskei if there was any sense in the South African Government's policies according to the homeland's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe.

"If there is any sense in the whole policy, King William's Town will have to become part of the Ciskei. You cannot just draw artificial lines.

"You can change the Republic of South Africa as much as you like and you can put in as many dots as you like, but on a practical basis you have to include towns like King William's Town.

"After all, it was the headquarters of British Kaffraria. If the whole thing is to be honest you cannot leave out towns like this. Why not give something meaningful?" Chief Sebe said.

He also revealed that the Ciskei Government had made representations to the South African Government to keep the black area in the Moolplaas district in the Ciskei. He had approached the Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, Dr Ferdie Hartzenburg, about the matter, and, although he was noncommittal about the request, a surveyor.

Chief Sebe said the Ciskeian people had long historical ties with the Moolplaas area and for this reason, it should not be excluded from the homeland. The Ciskei Government had also made representations about other areas.

"We have been told that the door is open for further negotiations after the Ciskei has been consolidated," he said.

With the excision of the Glen Gray and Herschel areas, the Ciskei had lost a few hectares through consolidation "but speaking in terms of the fertility of the land we have gained through consolidation, I think in terms of productivity because only if we think in terms of human needs will the people be able to make a living," he said.

For example, in the Alice area, the Ciskei had been given land which was responsible for 2.1 per cent of the total meat production in South Africa.

Earlier this year, Chief Sebe has twice publicly claimed all the land between the Kei and Gamtoos Rivers as territory which historically belonged to the Ciskei. This area includes East London, Port Elizabeth and Grahamstown. — PC

Full H. be

Demand level

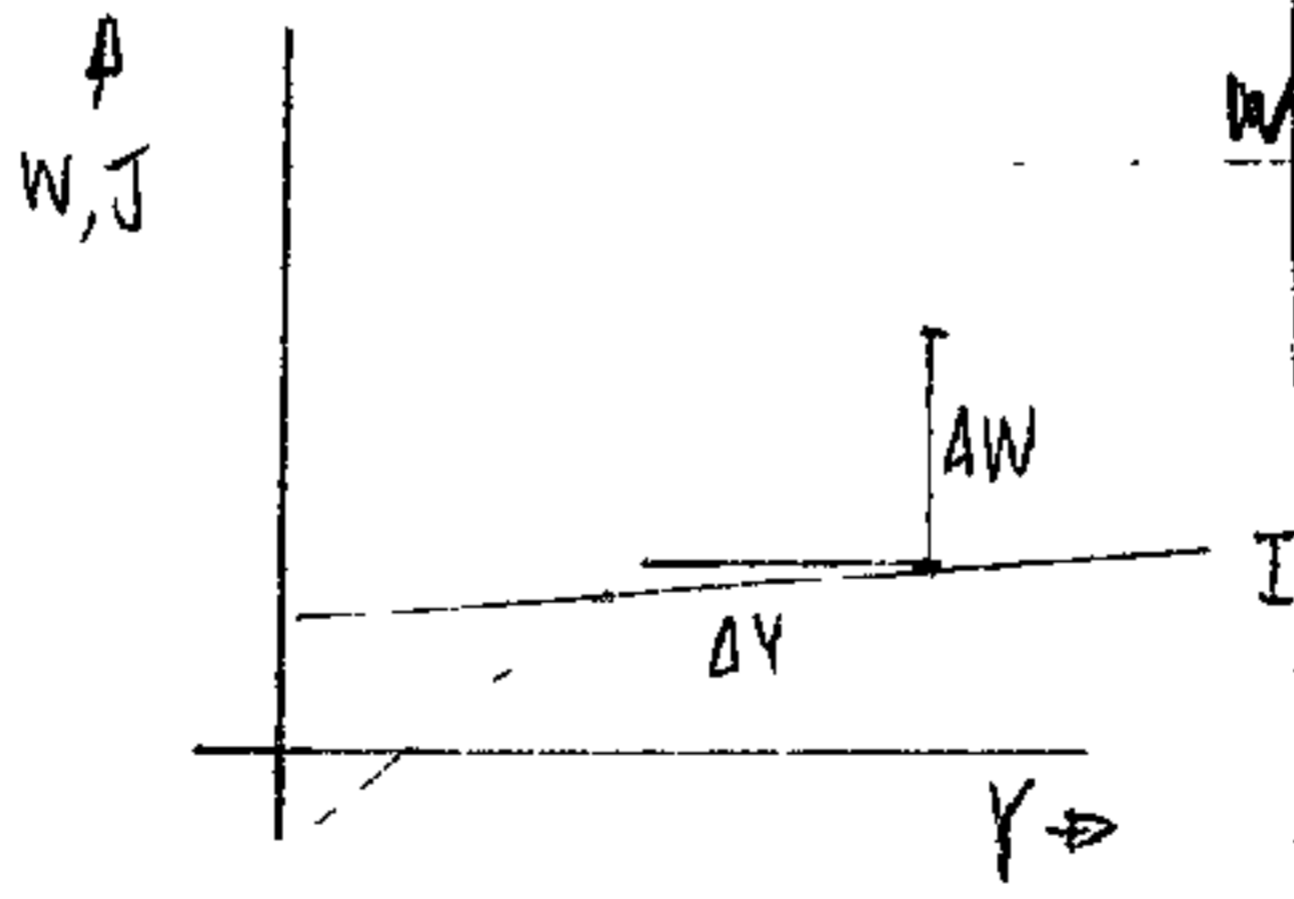
K must be known to

Deflationary Gap: The amount by which output falls short of expenditure

$$K = \frac{1}{MPW} = \frac{1}{\text{slope}}$$
$$\text{slope} = \frac{\Delta W}{\Delta Y}$$
$$\Rightarrow K = \frac{\Delta Y}{\Delta W}$$

Now ΔY is known [Output Gap] be known to calculate the size close the gap.

C.



If $I = f(Y)$ as shown above $\Rightarrow \Delta W$ decreases for the same ΔY .

$$\text{Now } K = \frac{\Delta Y}{\Delta W}$$

Then the simple Multiplier becomes larger $\frac{1}{2}$

$$K_s = \frac{1}{MPW - MPI}$$

1053

SEBE: 'I'D ACT AGAINST PRESS'

Matal Mercury 1/11/77

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, yesterday warned that he would take action against newspapers if it were in the interest of the homeland.

Chief Sebe said the Press was largely responsible for

the continuation of unrest in the area because it magnified only the negative aspects of issues such as Bantu education.

"If the Press threatens the very existence of my people then I will have no hesitation on what decision to take when the time comes," Chief Sebe said.

The Press, he said, was giving too much prominence to instigators who were forcing other children not to go to school. Yet they were underplaying the significance of efforts being made to resolve some of the problems.

He warned: "I will take action against any news-action against any newspapers propagating ideas detrimental to the welfare of my people."

Children were particularly vulnerable to the news-media, he said. "When they see instigators appearing in the Press they want to do the same."

Referring to the unrest in the country Chief Sebe said: "Now we are worse suffers than we were 20 years ago. Staying away from school will not solve anything, because education is the greatest weapon to fight for freedom."

He also revealed that his Government was thinking of establishing its own newspaper and added: "Our reporters will write on facts."

He denied reports that he had left his home in Zwelitsha and was staying at a hotel in town because of the unrest.

"My security is not tight but I would not think of leaving my home," he said.

There have been persistent reports that Chief Sebe left his home shortly after the funeral of Mr. Steve Biko.



MR. K. B. TABATA

Black gets top Ciskei post

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The first black secretary in the Ciskei Government service will assume duties this morning in the Department of Education.

Mr. K. B. Tabata's promotion was announced yesterday by the Minister of Education, Chief D. M. Jongilanga. Mr. Tabata will succeed Mr. N. G. Scheepers, who has retired.

Mr. Tabata, 46, a former principal of the Cradock Secondary School, was promoted to inspector of schools in the Zwelitsha circuit in 1969.

He succeeded Mr. H. Nabe as education planner when the former left for Fort Hare, where he took up the position of dean of students in 1973. Mr. Tabata's understudy, Mr. H. Mjamba, will take over as education planner.

Mr. Tabata, who holds a BA degree and a university education diploma, has been involved in various kinds of administration and for a long time was a top rugby administrator.

He was invited to England by the British Council where he studied various types of education, including commercial, technical and vocational training.

Mr. Tabata was born at Cradock where both his parents are still living. He received his degree at Fort Hare in 1953 and passed his UED the following year.

His first teaching post was at the Cradock Secondary School where, among others, he moulded one of the finest rugby teams to have represented that school between 1955 and 1957. He became the school's principal in 1961.

He is married and has four children, three boys and a girl. — DDR.

Lesson for politicians

D.D. 2/11/77

One hopes the Ciskei Government which announced this week that the name of the Mdantsane Hospital, a name which was still openly used by many people, had been changed from Fikile Siyo Hospital to Cecilia Maklwane Hospital, is a lesson to many politicians who prefer to use names of active politicians in naming places.

The decision to change the name must have come as a result of political feelings since Mr Siyo has lost favour with the Ciskei cabinet.

When the decision to call the hospital after the Ciskei's first Minister of Health was made, it surprised many people but the Ciskei Government did not seem moved by the whispers.

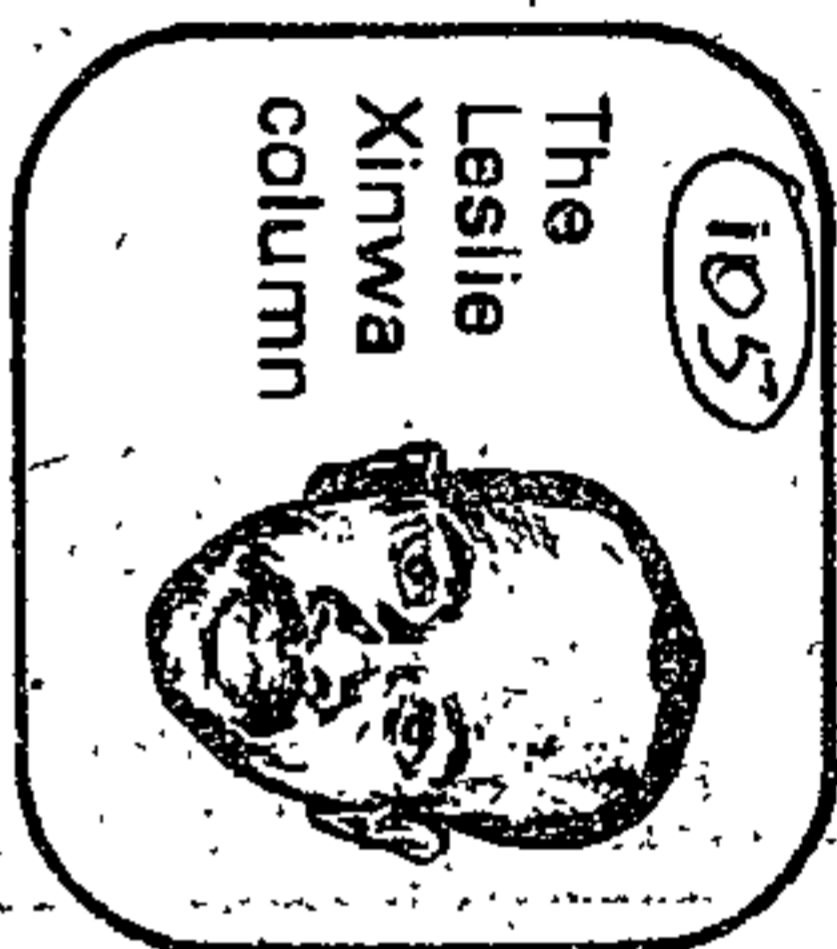
As soon as Mr Siyo was removed from the Ciskei cabinet many of those who had campaigned for his removal from office were already saying the hospital should revert to

its first name.

And now even before the hospital has been opened officially, it has had three names and because the third name is likely to be favoured among the people who work at the hospital and the general public, there is hardly any chance of it getting a fourth name.

The announcement to change the name from Mdantsane to Fikile Siyo was made in the absence of the Chief Minister, Mr L. L. Sebe, but subsequent inquiries about the naming had been satisfied it was a cabinet decision.

One hopes the new name has not been decided on by the cabinet only but has had the blessings of all people playing a leading role in the health services of the Ciskei. An interesting aspect about the move is whether



Mr Siyo was approached to give his blessings to the change of name. It is only fair to get the permission of the owner of the name when such a change is being made.

Proof of this is the fact that South Africa has to live with a place called the Hertzog Tower, named after Dr Albert Hertzog, former Minister of Posts and Telecommunications and founder and former

leader of the Herstige Nasionale Party.

There can be no doubt there are some government supporters who do not like the name of the tower but are forced to live with it.

The lesson here is that the general public and those in high positions should always guard against conferring honours on people who are still involved in public life because when they fall into disfavour because of differences in opinion, they find themselves embarrassed by actions taken by their erstwhile supporters and fellow travellers.

Fikile Siyo Hospital may be the first place named by the Ciskei cabinet to lose its name but is not likely to be the last. Many other places have been named after active

politicians and those who take over from them in years to come may not like this association with deposed leaders who may perhaps be still active in opposition ranks.

How about thinking of place names — after all there was nothing wrong with the name Mdantsane Hospital — in future whenever those who have the authority to decide on names, have to make such decisions?

And if they have to think of people and use their names would it not be better if they thought of pioneers who worked zealously to promote the ideals of the services the places being named provide?

The name of Cecilia Maklwane, a pioneer black nurse in South Africa, revered by all in health services, was a good choice and shows reason can triumph over sentiment even under pressure.

D.D. 2/11/77

105

Alice residents welcome decision

ALICE — The Ciskei Chief Minister's decision to make Alice the capital of Ciskei has been welcomed by businessmen in the small town which already has its own university.

The Mayor of Alice, Mr Ian Terwin, sent a telegram to the Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe, saying: "I have been worried about the future economic stability of Alice. Your announcement that it is to be the capital is applauded and most welcome."

The Chief Minister said the building of Government and administration buildings should start early next year.

The chairman of the Alice Chamber of Commerce, Mr Neil Webber, said businessmen were pleased with the decision and felt "undoubtedly Alice would go ahead now."

The planning is being handled by a professor of planning at the University of Stellenbosch. — DDC.

MEMBER 3, 1977

D.D. 3/11/77 (105)

Ciskei Government sacks Mrs Stamper

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Mrs M. Stamper, who has taught in the Ciskei for 27 years, can no longer teach in the homeland in terms of a letter she has received from the Ciskei Department of Education.

Mrs Stamper went to the Opposition CLA member for Peddie, Mr P. G. Stamper, received the letter of her services being terminated at Zwelitsha Training School last Wednesday.

The letter gave her 24 hours notice and she should have finished on Monday. But she only received the letter, dated October 21, two days later.

The decision to debar her from teaching in the Ciskei was in terms of the Ciskei Education Act, according to the letter.

But, she has already assumed duties at Butterworth's Msobomvu Senior Secondary School.

Mrs Stamper holds a BA and BEd degree, which she obtained from Unisa in 1947 (as a Fort Hare student) and 1968. She has an impressive record of passes in general method while she was teaching at the Zwelitsha Training School.

The principal of the school, Mr S. Joubert, refused to comment on the dismissal saying the matter was private "and has nothing to do with the Daily Dispatch."

After it was pointed out to him the matter was in the public interest, he said the only statement he was willing to make was that Mrs Stamper was no longer a member of his staff.

Mrs Stamper said there

were no indications before receiving the letter that the Ciskei Government would take such "drastic action" against her.

"I was working well at school and I was not subjected to any harassment either officially or privately."

She taught for two years in Port Elizabeth and went to St Matthews then Queenstown, Healdtown and the Zwelitsha training school

Mrs Stampers went to see Mr Joubert to hand over the end-of-year examination scripts she was correcting and the mark schedules and asked about her dismissal.

"Mr Joubert said he had recommended my dismissal on information received from another member of the staff and when I asked him to arrange a meeting between us and the concerned to clear my name, he agreed."

Despite the assurances by Mr Joubert on Friday, the meeting was not arranged for Monday.

"The principal refused to go ahead with the meeting saying it would be better for him to arrange no meeting as the matter had already been dealt with by the department and I was no longer a member of his staff."

The principal suggested that the department should commission a committee which I felt was a waste of time and an affront to the department's commissioning of my services."

"Their failure to do so fully illustrated their attitude towards the issue."

Mrs Stamper has also taught in Port Elizabeth, Queenstown and Healdtown and among her students during this time was Chief L. Mqoma, Ciskei Minister of Interior.

Mrs Stamper, who was one of the most senior members at the training school, was the only black with a degree.

Ms N. Gembu, who also holds the BA and BEd degrees, was a member of the staff for a brief period this year, but accepted a higher post at Caira in Transkei. — DDR.

DAILY LOG SHEETS TO BE COMPLETED AFTER EACH SESSION AND SUBMITTED TO THE TEACHING METHODS UNIT, ROOM 305,

Thank you.

Molecular Biology Building, UCT.

TMU/JJH

11/77

FACULTY OF ARTS

LANGUAGE LABORATORIES : DAILY LOG SHEET

DATE:

LAB 2

LAB 1

LAB 1

LAB 2

LAB 2

LAB 1

LAB 1

Language taught

Lecturer in charge

Nc. of student

Department or

Time: from

to

Total time - H

Faculty machine

Control unit No

Cassette machi

Headphone No.

Reel-to-reel m

Consoles

Other items

Remarks (Lab. attendant):

Signature (Lab. attendant):

Remarks (Technical Manager):

Signature (Tech. Manager):

D.D. 25/7/77

2 Ciskei Ministers chased (105)

PEDDIE — Two Ciskei Ministers, Chief H.Z. Njokweni and Chief M. Mgalo, were chased away from a meeting of the Reledwane tribe, which was held at Mgwalana Location, yesterday morning.

The intention of the visit was officially to instal and introduce to the Reledwane, Mrs Nosizwe Matomela, as the new representative in the Ciskei Legislative Assembly, instead of Mr Hubert Matomela, who was expelled from the post by the Ciskei Government in May.

Mrs Matomela had been sworn in at the last Ciskei Assembly before her brother-in-law was dismissed.

The ministers and their contingent left the meeting to jeers and rude remarks.

Two kilometres away they stopped and when they came back, the meeting had disbanded and they were escorted away by police which picked up two of the Matomelas — Mr Mlibazisi Matomela and Mr Kwedinana Matomela — and drove them away.

The ministers were not available for comment last night. — DDR.

S.S. 23/7/77

Blacks stay on in Duncan Village (105)

EAST LONDON —
Although 82 000 people had been moved from Duncan Village to Mdantsane over the last 12 years, the official population in the area had only declined

by 4 000, the Chairman of the Eastern Cape Bantu Affairs Administration Board, Mr Gerrie Coetzer, has revealed.

He could not give any estimate as to when all black people will finally be moved out of Duncan Village because this depended on how many houses were made available in Mdantsane.

"But I can't see the removals being completed in the next ten years," he said.

The official population in Duncan Village was 52 000 about 12 years ago. Today the official population was 48 000 although 82 000 people had already been moved to Mdantsane.

The Board was still providing services to the people in Duncan Village and it had recently spent R30 000 on the construction of toilets.

"After all, the people are still there. We don't take the attitude that because they have to go, we must not spend anything on them," Mr Coetzer said. — PC

Farmer

killed

D.D.
25/7/77

ALICE — An elderly farmer in the Alice district, Mr. De Wet Coetser, has died here following an attack at his farm house last night.

105

His middle aged unmarried daughter was stabbed in the throat and taken by ambulance to Frere Hospital, East London. Her condition was described as fair last night.

Mr Coetser, who would have celebrated his 77th birthday next month, was having an evening meal yesterday with his wife and daughter when the door opened and three unidentified men entered. They grabbed Mr Coetser and attempted to throttle him.

His daughter, who had jumped up from the table and attempted to intervene, was stabbed in the throat. The intruders then fled.

Police are investigating.

A.D. 27/7/77

Give Grahamstown and EL to Ciskei — Sebe 105

EAST LONDON — The Ciskei Government wants the homeland's boundaries changed back to the "old Ciskei" between the Kei and Gamtoos Rivers, including the cities of East London, Port Elizabeth and Grahamstown.

"The present boundaries do not reflect the state of affairs when we were conquered. It is a historical fact that we first met at the Gamtoos River," the homeland's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, said in an interview.

It was a popular misconception that the Fish River was the original boundary of the Ciskei. "The Fish River is just where we were pushed," Chief Sebe said.

At the same time, Chief Sebe strongly rejected amalgamation with Transkei.

"The people of the Ciskei and the Ciskei Government do not want amalgamation," Chief Sebe said.

Both the opposition Ciskei National Party and the Transkei Government have openly called for amalgamation between the two homelands, but Chief Sebe predicted that the opposition groups would be defeated in the homeland's elections, which are due this year, because of their support for amalgamation.

"In the Ciskei, it is government of the people by the people. And it is the people who are opposed to amalgamation," he said.

Asked about the strong attacks on him by Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, for opposing amalgamation, Chief Sebe said: "It is better to ignore him. We do not pay attention to empty attacks and empty noises that are made elsewhere."

But he was not happy with the present boundaries of the homeland. "Only a fool would be happy with them," he said.

The Transkei had been given the full extent of its land, and he could see no reason why the Ciskei should be treated any differently.

King Williams Town, for example, was "linked to our history. It is the heart of our history". But it had been included in the white area of the Eastern Cape.

Fort Beaufort should also be part of the Ciskei but it had been pushed into the white area.

However, the Ciskei Government believed the homeland's boundaries should be extended to the old Ciskei between the Kei and Gamtoos Rivers. Even places beyond the Gamtoos, like Tsitsikama, had been named after the original black inhabitants.

The South African

Government had been informed of their views, but it regarded the Fish River as the boundary. The Ciskei Government would nevertheless continue to push for the extension of the boundaries to the old Ciskei.

"It is also a joke that some areas between the Fish and Kei Rivers are still part of the white area when everyone knows they contain some of the richest stock farming land," Chief Sebe said.

As far as the Ciskei Government was concerned, whites and Coloureds were most welcome to stay in the homeland.

"The quickest way of getting consolidation would be leave those people who want to remain. These people know the Xhosa people. The idea of people leaving who have been here for years is unacceptable. They leave with broken hearts.

"They are welcome to be here as long as they pay allegiance to the Ciskeian Government," Chief Sebe said.

His government will also do away with all racially discriminatory laws.

"Why spend money on witch-hunting and the duplication of facilities?" he asked.

The first goal of the Ciskei Government was to become a semi-autonomous homeland in terms of the proposed legislation which was introduced into Parliament this year but not passed.

Then, an independent body would submit a report on the territory. This report, which would show Ciskeians where they stood, would enable the people to decide whether they wanted to be independent or not. The establishment of the investigating body would not commit the Ciskei to independence but would merely establish the facts.

Chief Sebe said he could not yet give a date when this independent inquiry would be appointed. — PC

Sebe: black boss ban an insult ^{D.D.} ~~ES~~ 27/7/77

EAST LONDON. — The ban on black managers in "white" South Africa was the blunder of the century, according to the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe.

"It seems that any cabinet minister who would like to hit the headlines just has to do something to insult the black people. And this ruling is insulting the people," Chief Sebe said in an interview.

"You just cannot judge a man's ability on his colour," he added.

South Africa could never gain credibility in the outside world with measures such as these.

"This is surely the blunder of the century," Chief Sebe said.

On the question of petty apartheid signs in the

Ciskei, Chief Sebe said they had no application.

"In actual practice, anyone can go anywhere," Chief Sebe said.

He was asked why if his government was opposed to petty apartheid there were still racial signs separating offices in the Ciskei Government's magisterial offices in Whittlesea, but he replied: "I think those signs were overlooked."

At one stage there were similar signs in the Ciskei Government's offices in King Williams Town, but they had meant nothing at all.

"In fact, the people don't notice them," Chief Sebe said.

Strictly speaking, the magistrate's offices in Whittlesea were for Ciskeians, but anyone could use them. — PC

Dr D. 29/7/77

Minister: Ciskei whites can stay

105

EAST LONDON — White people could remain in the Ciskei and other homelands if they wanted to, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, said yesterday.

"We don't force anyone to leave. They can stay there if they want to," he said in an interview.

But he stressed that the South African Government will eventually make an offer for the property of everyone who wanted to leave the homelands.

"The Government has given the assurance that everyone who wants to leave will receive an offer," he said.

"Of course, we cannot make everyone an offer when they want it. We can

only do this when we are in a position to do so," Dr Hartzenberg added.

In Alice yesterday, the New Republic Party's Mr Wally Kingwill, MP, said he felt very strongly that good, productive farmers should not be forced to leave until they wanted to because this created a vacuum in production. It was desirable that they remained until adequately trained black people could take over.

The leader of the Progressive Reform Party, Mr Colin Eglin, MP, also said whites should not be forced to leave.

"The whole idea of moving people is ridiculous. The whites there should continue producing and contribute to the economy of the area," Mr Eglin said. — PC-DDC

Ciskei call for black Fort Hare principal

D.D.

28/7/77

105

EAST LONDON — The Ciskeian cabinet has made urgent representations to the South African Government for the appointment of a black principal at the University of Fort Hare.

It has also made it clear that it has no objection to white students attending the presently all-black university.

This was disclosed by the Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, in an interview.

The appointment of a black assistant deputy director was unacceptable to the Ciskei cabinet.

"It is regrettable but we can come to no other conclusion than that a political red herring has been put before the

Ciskeian people.

"Although the powers that be may think that we are happy by being quiet, there is in fact a rumbling volcano developing over the issue," Chief Sebe said.

Blacks had been appointed at the Universities of the North and Zululand without the problems being experienced at Fort Hare.

"The cabinet and the people of Ciskei cannot understand why a university which has created the other universities should be treated in this casual manner. The other universities are direct products of Fort Hare," Chief Sebe said.

So far, the Ciskeian cabinet had not had any

response to its representations.

Asked whether the cabinet would like to see students of all races attending Fort Hare, Chief Sebe said: "As far as we are concerned they can come. The university is after all supposed to have a universal spirit.

"I see no reason why a white student who wants to further his studies in Xhosa and agriculture, for example, should not be allowed to study there, particularly as Fort Hare has one of the best agricultural faculties in South Africa," he said.

It would also be to the benefit of everyone if black students were allowed to go to Rhodes University. — PC

Sebe claiming land to get votes — Siyo

D.D,
29/7/77

105

EAST LONDON — The call for all the land between the Kei and Gamtoos Rivers by Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, was merely an attempt to catch votes, a former minister but now rival, Mr L.F. Siyo, said yesterday.

"It is strange that he is only making that statement now. One would have expected such a call as far back as 1974," Mr Siyo said in an interview. But, he added, he supported the demand for the land "one hundred per cent".

He also stressed that he was personally opposed to amalgamation between the Ciskei and Transkei, but declined to comment on the call by the leader of the Ciskei National Party, Chief Justice Mabandla, for the creation of a non-racial state consisting of Transkei, Ciskei and the Border.

Mr Siyo said it was surprising that Chief Sebe now felt King William's Town was "our historic town when he has decided that Alice should be the capital of the Ciskei rather than King William's Town".

"Recently I said he should claim that area but until now he has not done so."

"He is just trying to win votes," he said.

At no stage had he been in favour of amalgamation with Transkei. The issue would have to be resolved by the Ciskei Legislative

Assembly and then put to the people in a referendum.

If the people supported amalgamation he would accept their decision, but "personally I am opposed to it," he said.

Asked for his views on Chief Mabandla's call for a non-racial state consisting of the Ciskei, Transkei and Border, Mr Siyo said: "I wouldn't like to comment on that".

With the various political groups in Ciskei

preparing for the general election scheduled this year, Mr Siyo's views on the boundaries of the Ciskei appear to be similar to those of Chief Sebe who is strongly opposed to amalgamation with Transkei. This may mean that the contest between Mr Siyo's group and Chief Sebe's Ciskei National Independence Party will be fought on other issues although the CNP's stand on amalgamation seems certain to feature as one of the key issues. — PC

D. D. 29/7/77 105

Shaking up Fort Hare

The call by the Ciskei Cabinet this week for the appointment of a black principal at Fort Hare University must have been motivated by good intentions.

But it is bound to create more problems than one could have thought of in the beginning and the appointment is not likely to take place until the government has sorted out many problems that go with the appointment of blacks to similar key posts.

The big problem here may not be the problem of finding a suitable candidate for the post but one of finding a candidate who is not likely to disappoint in government circles.

The major problem would not be necessarily academic or administrative ability considerations, but a good record in the eyes of the government.

And no single man stands out at Fort Hare or

any other black South African university at present.

The government would certainly make a point of getting a man of status that can be trusted by Pretoria.

The University of the North and the University of Zululand presented no problems in this regard because they had "outstanding" candidates, who had shown their "reliability" over a long period.

Not so at Fort Hare. One man who would have stood out as a trustworthy government man was the late Prof. M. O. M. Sebomi.

The men appointed at the two other universities both supported the government move to take over black education at university level in 1980.

From time to time they had lost the support of the



The Leslie Xinwa column

intellectual black community because their actions and utterances were not considered to be in the best interests of the black community.

Both stood out amid criticism and by the time they were appointed to these posts the government must have been satisfied about their possible line of action in future.

The Ciskei Cabinet hit

the nail on the head when they said they could not understand why a university that had been the forerunner to others should be left in the lurch when it came to this important innovation.

The questions one would ask the Ciskei Cabinet on their stand, are: Do they have any suggestions on who they would consider a suitable appointee for this post?

What criteria would they expect to be followed in making such an appointment?

Since they call for the opening of the university to all students, would it not be self-defeating to this ideal to call for a black principal at present?

Would a call for more (in fact full) say by blacks in the running of the university not have been a

better line to follow in the interest of education?

The irony of the call in the light of calling for the opening of the university invariably arises from the Ciskei Government's commitment to separate development and they cannot shed off the shackles which this policy dictates in the appointment of even academic staff.

Another question which would be worth pondering is whether appointments to university posts—even principals—should not be left to academics to sort out.

But then the anomalous situation at Fort Hare where there is no body of influential academic black opinion in the formulation of policy for a university entirely for blacks must in the end create the anomaly which the Ciskei Government has found itself a victim of.

e
b
g

D.D. 30/7/77 (105)

Pine farms for Ciskei

s
t
s

EAST LONDON — The Ciskei is likely to gain the valuable pineapple farms worth at least R2 million a year in reserve, in the Peddie district if the South African Government accepts a plan for their orderly transfer as a viable industry.

The Pineapple Growers' Association has submitted a plan for their takeover next year and the Deputy Minister for Bantu Development, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, believes "we will be able to reach a solution".

He said the farms would

be "a tremendous asset to the Ciskei if we can keep them in production".

The Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, was not aware of the plan when approached but said: "I really do hope this scheme will come off."

"If the development is going to be meaningful to the Ciskei as a homeland it should ultimately be responsible to the Ciskei Government and not to some other body which is responsible to another government," Chief Sebe added.

The pineapple farmers in the Peddie district

approached the Republican Government, through the PGA, with the scheme because they feared the industry would collapse if there was no carefully planned takeover.

The farmers in Peddie, producers of about a quarter of South Africa's pineapples which earn between R5 and R6 million foreign exchange a year, have also volunteered to remain on the farms for at least six months after the farms are bought out in June, if the Government accepts the plan's schedule.

Why Thornhill will become Ntabatamba:

Mountain of Hope

By
**BARRY
STREEK**

Daily Dispatch
Political
Correspondent

The Ciskei Government has drawn up plans which it believes will enable the 3 000 families at Thornhill - to be renamed Ntabatamba ("Mountain of Hope") - to support themselves.

The plans include the construction of a large dam on the Swart Kei River and an irrigation scheme at a cost of about R7 million, subsistence and economic farming units, agricultural service farms, a game ranch and two industrial growth points

But the possible success of the scheme is being hampered by the slow takeover of white-owned farms in the area and the lack of money.

The initial rush of refugees from the Herschel district in Transkei on to the original and Loudon farms - which were only 1962 hectares of the scheduled 28 000 ha - led to overcrowding and overstocking. Another 3 365 ha have been added since.

The Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, has just made offers - which, for the first time ever, he personally handed over to farmers - for 17 more farms in the area.

"I don't know if they'll accept the offers, but I have made offers to all of them. I should be in a position to pay about 12 this year and the rest next year," Dr Hartzenberg told me.

The South African Government hopes to start transferring some of these farms to the Ciskei Government in a month or two.

"In the meantime, we can start implementing the plans," Dr Hartzenberg said.

The Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, hopes the farms will be bought very soon and told me that "very vigorous representations are taking place." Chief Sebe also said the Commissioner-General, Mr J. J. Engelbrecht, was "very keen to complete the purchases."

But the fact remains, as the convener of the Mpilo Relief Committee, Mrs Norma Payne, has made clear, proper planning by the Ciskei Government cannot really be effective until all the purchases have been finalised.

Until then, overcrowding and overstocking will continue. And the chances of the plans succeeding will be jeopardised with every delay.

One appreciates that Dr Hartzenberg has to deal with similar pressures for purchases in all eight homelands, but the urgency of the situation at Ntabatamba surely demands top priority so that all the purchases can be completed this year. The homeland's government just cannot afford to see any further deterioration of the land.

The development scheme there will also be seriously damaged if the money cannot be found to implement it.

Construction of the first of eleven small dams, which form part of the overall irrigation scheme, has already begun and it seems there is no financial difficulty with this aspect. Dr Hartzenberg says

bluntly: "The small dams will not be a problem".

But the key to the irrigation scheme is the construction of a R3/R4 million dam on the Swart Kei River. This dam is fundamental to the creation of subsistence and economic farming units in the area.

Ciskei Government officials have begun negotiations to protect the riparian rights of farmers on the white side of the Swart Kei. Property still has to be acquired on the projected dam site. Dr Hartzenberg says: "Some of our officials and the Department of Water Affairs are investigating the proposition."

It is clear that the money problem has not yet been resolved. Dr Hartzenberg says it is not necessary to raise it through the Republic's budget. It could be a private loan which would be subject to conditions.

Chief Sebe stressed that without money from the central government, "this ideal scheme" would be jeopardised. It would limit migratory labour because people would have work there and it would "enable our youth to contribute to the development of the homeland. I hope it will be viewed in that light. I also appeal to people of goodwill who can assist to help us with this project."

The point is, however, clear: the money has not been found and without it, the scheme cannot be implemented.

Clearly, the problems with the purchase of land and the raising of money should be resolved quickly if administrative hassles are not going to upset what appears to be a good idea.

The Ciskei Government's planners have taken into account the fact that Ntabatamba is a semi arid area and that irrigation is essential if the people are going to be able to live off the land. Accordingly, the first phase of the plan is to create 1 1 600 subsistence farming units on which single families will have 50 metre by 50 metre plots. On these plots, families will be able to grow sufficient for their own needs provided there is irrigation.

Already 280 subsistence plots have been settled and another 300 are on the cards by the end of the year.

The second phase involves 507 economic farming units of 50 ha each on good, mostly alluvial, soil. The planners believe the families settled here will be able to earn a net income of R1 500 a year and they will probably have to employ another family to manage the units.

The third phase of the plan incorporates

agricultural servicing centres under the jurisdiction of the local chiefs. It is intended that these centres will have a pool of agricultural equipment, sheds with fertilizers, seeds, insecticides, spraying equipment and so on, as well as officials who can give technical advice.

The planners have also made provision for a 3 000 ha livestock improvement centre and fattening ranch. Animals will be sold there and bulls will be available for servicing. White farmers in the area have undertaken to lay the foundation for stock there.

Then, a broken 6 490 ha area has been set aside as a game ranch. This already operates as a ranch and is well stocked with game. It is at present run by game-hunting organisations and it is intended that it will continue on the same basis as a tourist attraction, generating income. It will be known as the Ciskei Tsorwana Game Ranch.

Two central growth points which, it is hoped, will attract small industries, particularly agriculturally based enterprises, have been planned at Whittlesea and the new village of Ntabatamba. It is hoped the new town will link up with the Tarkastad railway line at Waverley.

There are also plans for seven rural residential settlements which will be consolidated into settlements.

Doubts have been expressed about the validity of the Ciskei Government's census of the area, but officials are convinced they are accurate. If they are not accurate, there will be inevitable problems with the implementation of the plan.

But the scheme appears to be a good one. Certainly everyone I have spoken to has given warm approval. Dr Hartzenberg said: "Compared to other schemes in Africa and in countries like Taiwan, I think it will be a very good scheme."

The crucial unanswered question is whether the land and money questions will be solved. If they are not, the people of Ntabatamba will depend on selling their labour outside the Ciskei and their existence will be a hard, tough battle.

If, however, they are solved, the possibility exists that the near-disaster of Thornhill will be turned into a viable, positive rural development scheme at Ntabatamba. The determination of politicians, officials, the two governments and others in the immediate future will show whether it will actually become a mountain of hope. —

DD 2/8/77

Unconscious man found in shebeen

105

EAST LONDON — Mdantsane police found a 32-year-old Port Elizabeth man lying unconscious, with knife wounds about the head, neck, back and hands, inside a shebeen in Mdantsane NU2 at 2am on Saturday.

According to Lt B. Fourie, of Mdantsane Police Station, Mr John Stumke, of 37 Sydenham Road, Port Elizabeth, was found by his men at a shebeen at house number 4882 Mdantsane.

He said the car Mr Stumke was driving (a car with a King William's Town registration) was parked outside the house, the front door open and one side window smashed.

Lt Fourie said when Mr Stumke was taken to the police station he told them he had been drinking at a hotel near Highgate, and when he left two men had asked him for a lift to

Mdantsane

He said Mr Stumke told them he could not remember what had happened to him, who had assaulted him, how he had landed up in a shebeen, but that he had been robbed of R80 in cash.

Mr Stumke, he said, had told him he had arrived in East London to visit his mother and that he had borrowed a car from a friend to travel to East London.

Lt Fourie said they were checking on the statement made by Mr Stumke and were questioning people in Mdantsane about how the stabbing had happened.

He said Mr Stumke was not being held by them, and could not say whether any charges would be preferred against anybody at this stage. —

DDR

N. Mercury 2/8/77 (105)
HOPE FOR CISKEI

Mercury Reporter

PIETERMARITZBURG—The Ciskei still had a long way to go before it could claim to be a viable independent State, according to Mr. Graham Mills, NRP MP for Pietermaritzburg North.

He has just returned from a three-day tour of the Ciskei with 22 other parliamentarians.

"Judging by the number of new industries springing up there had been a great deal of progress in the Ciskei since 1975, but there was a big move towards agriculture," he said yesterday.

"I think the area has tremendous potential. There are vast areas of untouched land just waiting for development. By way of job opportunities a lot has been done in the homeland.

Sebe faces court actions today

D.D. 4/8/77

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, will be one of seven respondents in two matters set to be heard in the Supreme Court, Grahamstown, this morning.

The matters arise from the vote of no confidence passed on high-ranking officers of Chief Sebe's Ciskei National Independence Party at the party congress in Uitenhage earlier this year.

In the first matter, the ousted secretary of the national executive of the CNIP, Mr K. Gaxela, has applied for his reinstatement. He has also applied for an order setting aside the election of office bearers at this year's CNIP congress.

Mr M. T. Sam, MP for Zwelitsha, and 14 others including Mr V. Qupe, Mr W. Bashe, Mr L. Siyo, Mr

S. Dukashe and Mr A. Lamani, have applied for an order setting aside their expulsion from the CNIP as well as an order declaring office bearers elected in 1975 at the party's executive as duly reinstated.

The respondents in both matters are the CNIP national executive, Chief Sebe, Mr B. D. Myataza, Mr L. Fani, Mr M. Tanana, Mr T. Manyela and Mr C. Melapi.

This is the second time Chief Sebe has been taken to the Supreme Court over political disputes.

In 1975 he was unseated as Chief Minister by a Supreme Court order which set aside the 1973 general election result in the Zwelitsha and Victoria East constituencies, because of anomalies in the conduct of the election.

In that case, Chief Sebe was not called on to

testify, with counsel arguing that matters of a delicate nature would be divulged if Chief Sebe, as head of state, were to be called to testify.

Chief Sebe and his group, however, were exonerated by the court in the aspect of case relating personally to them.

Chief Sebe will not be present in court today. He flew to Pretoria last night where he will have talks

with mining officials and the Commissioner of Police.

His talks with the mining officials will relate to the possible exploitation of minerals in the Ciskei which follows reports of titanium deposits along the Ciskei coast.

Chief Sebe is also expected to discuss the handover of the police force to the Ciskei Government with the Commissioner of Police. — DDR.

AFRICAN ECONOMY

John Knight

Saldru Working Paper No. 11

Supp. D.D. 5/8/77

Sebe support the key in council elections

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
—Nominations for the Zwelitsha council election scheduled for October have illustrated the apathy by Government supporters caused by the Sebe-Siyo split.

Men like Mr G. Nokhele, Mr E. Bobo, Mr R. Sgwabe and Mr Z. Makopo, who have been councillors as government members have not made themselves available for re-election.

Elected unopposed are Mr G. Libala, Mr E. Meke and Mr S. Ndunyana in wards one, two and four, previously held by Mr Makopo, Mr Nokhele and Mr Sgwabe.

In wards three, five and six, there will be interesting duels, also influenced by the split in the ranks of Chief Minister L. L. Sebe's ruling Ciskei National Independence Party.

Of greater interest will be the duel between Mr W. Qeqe and Mr T. Toto in ward five, where the latter is apparently enjoying government support.

Mr A. Dyonase (ward six) and Mr H. Gladile (ward three) are enjoying government support in opposition to Mr K. Jacobs and Mr J. Mlanjana.

In meetings Mr Qeqe, Mr Mlanjana and Mr Jacobs have been branded as dissenters by the group led by Mr Dyonase and have been presented as Siyo men "who must not be voted for."

Mr Qeqe, however seems to be popular with the residents in his ward and may recapture the seat with an increased majority. He said he was fighting the election on a point of principle — the principle being that the Government had no business to get itself involved in council matters.

Also of interest has been the non-participation in the election of members of Chief J. Mabandla's opposition Ciskei National Party.

A party executive member, Mr L. S. Mtoba, said it was party policy to be involved in all matters affecting administration in the Ciskei.

He said, however, the

matter of local elections was the prerogative of the local branch and if they felt it judicious not to make any candidates available, the party hierarchy respected their judgment.

Chief Sebe's delay in dissolving the second Ciskei Legislative Assembly has been the subject of debate.

Mr Mtoba said: "I doubt if Mr Sebe will dissolve the assembly and call an election if he is not satisfied his party will make it."

"He is certainly trying to determine how much support he has following the split in his party and if he finds the position unfavourable, he may delay the election until forced by law to allow the nation to go to the polls."

Mr Mtoba said April would be the deadline.

Other sources in Chief Sebe's party, who obviously sympathise with Mr Siyo's group maintain if the Chief Minister had called an early election while he still had Mr Siyo's and Mr A. Z. Lamani's support, the ruling party would have swept the boards.

"But Chief Sebe has burnt his bridges and with formidable opponents like Mr Siyo and Mr Lamani, chances of his success are not bright," one source said.

23
16
9
3
1
page

Comp
Unemp
GROWT
GROWT
GROWT
INTRO

D.D. 5/8/77 105

Sebe case: judgment postponed

GRAHAMSTOWN — Judgment has been postponed in the Supreme Court here in one of two matters in which the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, is one of seven respondents.

Mr Justice Kannemeyer ruled that he wanted time to review the submissions before delivering judgment.

In the matter, the ousted general-secretary of the national executive of the Ciskei National Independence Party, Mr Kaiser Gaxela, applied for his reinstatement as well as an order setting aside the election of new office bearers at the CNIP congress held in Uitenhage in April.

The respondents are the CNIP executive committee, Chief Sebe, Mr B. D. Myatata, Mr L. Fani, Mr M. Tanana, Mr T. Manyela and Mr C. Melapi.

The second matter, in which the MP for Zwelitsha, Mr M. T. Sam, and 14 others have applied for an order setting aside their expulsion from the CNIP executive, was postponed to August 18.

Among the applicants in this case are Mr V. Qupe, Mr W. Bashe, Mr L. F. Siyo, Mr S. Dukashe and Mr A. Lamani.

They have also applied for an order declaring office bearers elected to the CNIP executive at the 1975 party congress to be reinstated.

Delivering his argument, Adv L. Melunsky (for Mr Gaxela) said it was difficult to interpret the Ciskei constitution. In terms of the Ciskei's political structure, the national executive, he said, was the supreme body which embraced both branch and regional levels of the party's administration.

There was, however, nothing in the constitution which outlined how executive members are elected, but it appeared they were rather office bearers.

stitution no provision had been made for the expulsion of executives, but only for the expulsion of CLA members.

He viewed Mr Gaxela's removal from office as improper. Prerequisites for replacing an office bearer, he said, were: a person should be notified beforehand when dealing with a no-confidence motion and disciplinary measures should be discussed with the party concerned.

Adv Melunsky said Mr Gaxela's removal from office was unconstitutional because a decision had been made in his absence and without prior notification.

For the respondents, Adv J. F. van Rensburg

said Mr Gaxela's removal was constitutional as congress was the supreme authority of the CNIP. He pointed out there were no provisos or conditions pertaining to the constitution.

It was his submission that political parties were vastly different from clubs or voluntary associations as a party propagated ideals and policies which led to an acceptance of policy changes.

He saw no "mala vide" or anything which was contrary to the Ciskei's constitution and the congress just as they had the power to appoint executive officers, they had the power to rescind, vote in a new executive and hold new elections.

"It is, however, clear the national executive is a vital part of the machinery of the Ciskei Government," he added.

Adv Melunsky said Mr Gaxela was still a member of the CNIP even though he had been removed from the executive.

He argued that Mr Gaxela had been elected in March 1975 for a period of three years.

Adv Melunsky told Mr Justice Kannemeyer that in terms of the Ciskei con-

Sebe for EL rally

EAST LONDON — The Leader of the ruling Ciskei National Independence Party, and Chief Minister of the homeland, Chief Lennox Sebe, is to address a party rally at the Duncan Village Community Centre on Sunday at 10am.

The Chief Minister will be accompanied by Ciskei's Minister of Education, Chief D. Jongilanga, who will also address supporters.

The Transkei Democratic Party, self-exile, and now employee of the Ciskei Government, Mr J. Kobo, will also present a paper at the rally.

It was learnt Mr Kobo is to discuss the Ciskei Government's plan of launching its own newspaper and where it will be circulated. — DDR

105

Sebe: whites must change

EAST LONDON — The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, yesterday called on whites to change their attitude towards blacks.

Speaking at a CNIP rally in Duncan Village, Chief Sebe said blacks did not need to change, change had to come from the whites.

"If my people are not treated properly there will always be a spark which will produce a fire if the time is right," he said.

He added that as long as inspectors from Bantu Affairs Administration Boards were hunting blacks in towns, streets, offices and factories there would not be peace.

"Nobody would care about reference books if they did not restrict men's movements. We in the Ciskei have no Proclamation R400.

"I am not going to lie down and allow a man to kick me if I have done nothing wrong," Chief Sebe said.

Attacking increased rentals, Chief Sebe asked how this could be done if wages were not increased.

"You cannot tax a man more than he earns," he said.

Chief Sebe said that according to Government policy, the Western Cape was for Coloureds

"If that is the case, then why does the Government not move Coloureds in East London and Port Elizabeth there. Blacks are being sent to Mdantsane from the Western Cape.

"We do not say it is right. It is a wicked law. Why must blacks be sacrificed?" Chief Sebe asked.

Referring to the sacking of Mr L. F. Siyo, who was formerly in his cabinet, Chief Sebe said he could have sacked Mr Siyo in

1974.

"I saw that if I sacked him then the people would not have been aware of his demeanour. I waited until you told me to do so."

Referring to the opposition, Chief Sebe said Chief Justice Mabandla was no opposition leader.

"The money which is being paid to him is just a waste of money which could be ploughed back into the Ciskei. I gave him an office, but he has never been to it. "I wish to challenge the policies of Chief Mabandla and Mr Siyo. When they come to meetings like these what do they offer you people?" he asked.

Turning to newspapers, Chief Sebe said the CNIP was not asking for any favours from newspapers. There will come a time when they will not be able to enter Mdantsane. There will come a time when we will have to take a stand.

"We have a wonderful weapon. Newspapers may back their favourites, but they will not be able to vote for them. The Daily Dispatch is their paper for their propaganda," Chief Sebe said.

Another attack on the Daily Dispatch was made by an Mdantsane Township Councillor, Mr Ben Mashiya. — DDR.

D.D. 9/8/77

420 Healdtown pupils stage class walkout

EAST LONDON — The entire Healdtown High School has now gone on strike and all attempts made by the principal to end the pupils' class walkout proved futile yesterday.

All 420 pupils enrolled at the school, which is 14 kilometres from Fort Beaufort, have refused to attend classes following the expulsion last term of a Form 5 woman student, Rohan Bolosha.

When the principal, Mr J. Serfontein, together with his staff of 21 teachers, tried to negotiate with the pupils to end the class boycott, he was greeted by a jeering, taunting crowd.

Last Friday, 98 Form 5 pupils began a trek home after being ordered by the principal to vacate the school within an hour.

But when Mr Serfontein arrived at school yesterday he found the entire school had gone on strike and when he started appealing to them to re-start classes the pupils shouted at him "get out, we don't want you here, we don't trust you".

In an interview, Mr Serfontein — who had travelled by car to the Daily Dispatch offices with a Ciskei Education Department regional inspector, Mr J. van Niekerk — confirmed all pupils were on strike.

"They refused to attend classes and are now just roaming about the hostels and school premises.

"I don't know whether they will remain at the hostels, or whether the school is to re-start. It will depend on a decision of the Ciskei Department of Education," Mr Serfontein said.

The principal, who has been at Healdtown since 1967, said: "I have been teaching for over 10 years and know the Bantu. But I tried my best to resolve their problems and they just refused to listen to me".

On Miss Bolosha's expulsion, Mr Serfontein said: "About two weeks

ago I received first hand information she was instigating the school children. She was trying to propagate revolution among the girls and when I investigated her background I immediately recommended she be removed from the school.

"She failed her Senior Certificate four years in a row because of her political activities. I had to ask her father to take her away and he agreed to do



MR SERFONTEIN
"pupils shouted, get out,
we don't want you here,
we don't trust you."

so," he said.

Mr Serfontein said the pupils then went to him and demanded "in an antagonistic way" why Miss Bolosha had left the school.

"I told them Bolosha was a political activist and whether they accepted my explanation or not was their indaba," he said.

On yesterday's strike disturbances, Mr Serfontein said: "They told me to get out, they don't trust me and don't want me at the school".

And in an official press statement which he brought with him and wanted published, Mr Serfontein said: "The true facts surrounding the expulsion of the 98 pupils were:

"I warned them if they

did not report to the teachers in their classrooms within an hour they would be regarded as opposing the good order and discipline of the school, and would then have to leave.

"This would have been done by any sensible principal of any school in order to protect his authority," he said.

Mr Serfontein strongly denied there had been a three-month old simmering feud between himself, the pupils and the Ciskei Education Department.

He also denied there were any student grievances to be discussed; that any grievances had been raised; that Form 5 pupils had refused to attend classes since July 18; and that he had instructed them to write six examination papers within two days.

"I deny that I ever thought of calling, not did I in fact call, any group of pupils a bunch of baboons because I think too much of my profession to do so.

"I informed them of the reasons for Bolosha's expulsion, but refused to discuss details of the matter with them.

"They left my office of their own accord, but instead of going to their classrooms they went on strike," he said.

Mr Serfontein said the pupils had "indulged in discussions of their own" without his permission for the rest of the day and that he and his staff had left them alone.

"And in no way did we interfere with or have contact with them," Mr Serfontein said.

His official statement ended with: "I wish to state that I owe nobody any apology for any steps I have taken in all my efforts to solve the matter and at the same time to maintain order and discipline at my school". —
DDR

25 schools for Ciskei by May

105

- (i) Inco
- (1)
- (ii)

EAST LONDON — In a crash programme, 25 schools, six of them high schools, are to be built in the Ciskei at a cost of R1,5 million.

The schools will accommodate between 7 000 and 8 000 pupils and are due for completion by May next year. They are all in the Sada, Whittlesea and Thornhill areas.

The builders, McCarthy Contractors, are already busy with the construc-

tion of a site office in the Thorndale area and work on the first schools in the Thornhill area will start soon.

Other schools will be built at Rocklands, Thorndale, Tentergate, Lillyvlei, Bullhoek, Haytor, Price's Dale and Bushby Park areas.

Although the schools will be single storey, rural-type schools, a spokesman for the architects said the schools will be prefabricated industrial units that would be permanent.

"They are not made from cheap, disposable materials, but high quality units that are well insulated and highly adaptable."

The spokesman said the schools varied from one two-classroom school to four 12-classroom schools with laboratories and domestic science rooms and all were capable of being extended into 20-classroom schools.

The contract, which was awarded by the Department of Bantu Administration and Development, involves the erection of 172 classrooms, 24 administrative buildings, six science blocks and 74 toilet blocks. — DDR

- * (1) Samuelson: "Economics" (9th Edition) Chapter 9: "Federal Taxation"
- ** (2) Otto Eckstein: "Public Finance" Chapter 5: "Taxation: Principles and Practice" Chapter 6: "Taxes, Efficiency and Equity"

profit-sharer".

the tax.

less to of rtions.

Students stone school

D. D.

10/8/77

105



ALICE — Three hundred male students at Jabavu High School near here went on the rampage yesterday after refusing to attend after-hours study classes.

They stoned and broke windows in the administration block of the new Jabavu High School which was officially opened two weeks ago.

The students were also reported to have disrupted telephone communications at the school.

The principal, Mr. Mqingwana, escaped injury when students overturned his vehicle.

Police dispersed the students and one tear-gas canister was fired.

There were no injuries and no arrests were reported.

Late last night the situation was quiet and the students had left the school premises. — DDC

11/8/77
Food boycott resumes

ALICE — University of Fort Hare students continued their week-long boycott of hostel meals yesterday after dissatisfaction with agreed changes in the menu introduced yesterday, according to a university spokesman.

The 1 600 hostel students began boycotting meals last Tuesday after they had complained that the food was "poor and

not properly prepared". The authorities met a student delegation on Sunday and promised to improve meals within the university's limited budget.

The students all turned out for meals on Tuesday. However after mass meeting on Tuesday night, they told the rector they were not satisfied with the changes and would continue the boycott for another three days. — SAPA.

105

prepared

3	3	6	3	4	6	3	25	87
4	11	11	5	6	2	0	35	163
5	4	4	5	5	3	3	24	88
6	13	7	6	1	0	3	30	143

A full minute of the proceedings will be circulated to all members in due course.

5 August 1977

(Prof.) A.H.R.E. PAAP
 Dean; Faculty of Arts

A. D 11/8/77
**Rector: we've
got no racism** (105)

KING VILLOVENOR
— Prof. De Wet, Rector of Fort Hare, told Chief Minister Lennox Sebe and officials of publishing companies yesterday that there was no discrimination on the basis of colour at Fort Hare.

Prof De Wet was speaking at a luncheon here organised by Via Afrika, where he received a R1 000 donation for the university from the company and Via Afrika Ciskei, its sister company.

The chairman of Nationale Pers, Adv D de Villiers, said his company had established Via Afrika Ciskei to bring people together with a common objective which went beyond sharing business and profits.

"We are pursuing a cause that can bring about a just society in South Africa in which unnecessary discrimination between man and man can be done away with," he said.

His company had decided to work towards achieving the just society in three ways, the first being to foster contact and communication between races.

"When this contact has been established, it becomes easy for people from the various racial groups to accept one another," he said.

Working together in pursuit of a common objective was another way of resolving the race problem in this country.

As people gradually got involved in a common undertaking, differences in skin pigmentation would soon become unimportant in their attitudes and they would accept each other as human beings.

Education was another good weapon to break down discrimination. His

company donated R1 000 to Fort Hare, divided into an annual donation of R1 000 for its purpose.

Prof De Wet, who was accompanied by his wife and Prof J Seretse and his wife, said "I want to assure everybody here there is absolutely and completely no discrimination on the basis of colour at Fort Hare."

He admitted some things at the university were not right, but he was committed to removing all problems.

"I have pointed out to students they must keep their political aspirations and university training separate. My job is not to indoctrinate them with any political ideology, but to give them their university education."

He said Fort Hare was in need of financial assistance to keep up with its growth rate of 25 per cent annually.

"There is a dire need for more hostels to cope up with accommodation as our university is 100 per cent residential with no boarding facilities at Alice," he said.

The donation was handed over to Prof De Wet by Mr H. Mjamba, chairman of Via Afrika Ciskei.

Shareholders of the company held their first annual meeting at Zwelitsha near here yesterday — DDR.

two

the Infor
Faculty 0

1977

1977

minute
the course

August 1977

preparation

1977

1977

1977

1977

1977

members

1977

Faculty of Arts

CENTRE FOR AFRICAN STUDIES

Research Workshop

Please fill this in at the end of the Workshop, and send it to:

C.A.S. Research Workshop,
Se
Sc
U.

This will help us in co

Supp. D, Indaba 12/8/77

NAME: -----

UNIVERSITY ADDRESS: -----

UNIVERSITY TEL. NUMBER -----

In which areas do you

Black bank in the Ciskei?

105

ZWELITSHA — The National African Champion of Commerce executive and Chief Minister L.L. Sebe met here to consider the establishment of a branch of the Black Bank in the Ciskei. The Black Bank, a Naf-coc brain-child, was es-

ablished a few years ago. Mr Sam Motsuenyane, first president of the bank said discussions with Chief Sebe and his Cabinet were confidential.

Mr Motsuenyane was accompanied by nine members of his executive, including Mr J.T. Oliphant, from Sada, and Mr S. Zuma, from Mount Frere.

The Ciskei Chamber of Commerce, called Ngaba, was also represented at the talks by Mr M. Majiza (Debe Nek), Mr G. Belu (Peddie), Mr G. Mpepo (Mdantsane) and Mr E. Kwijana (Duncan Village).

years?

In which areas do you think research at UCT should be concentrated?

What did you think of the Workshop?

D.D. 12/8/77
**Squatters
 welcome
 — Sebe** ⁽¹⁰⁵⁾

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
 — Squatters evicted from Cape Town would be welcome in the Ciskei, but only if certain conditions were satisfied.

This was in terms of a cabinet decision, Chief Minister L. L. Sebe said here yesterday.

The conditions were that the squatters be originally from the Ciskei.

Hotel tariffs going up?

EAST LONDON — Permanent residents at some of East London's private hotels can expect a hike in tariffs before the end of the year.

The chairman of the Hotels and Accommoda-

tion Establishments Association of East London, Mr A. K. Norden, said the association had agreed at its latest meeting not to recommend an increase in tariffs, but certain members had indicated they would push up prices

before the end of the year. "The costs of food and services are continuously rising and some members felt they had reached the stage where they had to put up their tariffs, but this may mean some permanents will leave.

"We want to attract permanents, but sometimes we just can't hold the rates."

Mr Norden said the hotel trade was quiet and, although there seemed to be a fair number of Christmas bookings, hotel owners expected cancellations in October and November, after holidaymakers took stock of their cash resources as happened last year. — DDR.

Court told of girl's death in cemetery

CAPE TOWN — Fighting back tears, Mr Matthys van Deventer identified a man who appeared in court here yesterday on a charge of culpable homicide as the driver of the car which knocked down and killed his six-year-old daughter last year.

Mr Van Deventer was giving evidence in the trial of Mr John Seconds, 27, who pleaded not guilty to a charge of culpable homicide. He also pleaded not guilty to alternative charges of reckless driving and driving without

the impact of Mr Second's car.

Mr Van Deventer said he saw the car travelling at a high speed along a road running through the cemetery.

The trial was postponed to August 15. — DDC.

NUWE PROJEK IN CISKEI IS 'N GROOT SUKSES

nuwe nedersetting in Keiskammahoek so mooi op dreef dat 'n groep swartse elders in die Ciskei hul grondregte estaan het om dieselfde te kan kry. En gebeur nie maklik nie.

hierdie onderneeming, wat sowat tweehondert swart gesinne op hoewes wil plaas. Hulle 'n goeie bestaan uit intensiewe proeiing en bemesting van die grond maak, is een van die belangrikste nuwige wat die Ciskeise regering aangepak

treng gekeurde mense word op die hoewes asig. Nie net die voornemende boer nie, ir ook sy vrou moet vir 'n onderhoud 1, sodat die keurnaad albei kan ondervera dat hy besluit watter van die baie aansoed die beste gebruik van die geleentheid maak.

Ike hoewe beslaan 4 ha, onder voortdu-

rende sprinkelsproeiing uit die dam hoër op in die Keiskamma-vallei 'n Tweede dam kom by.

Altesame 3 ha is weiding vir die ses goeie fieskoeie wat die nedersetter aanhou. Die vierde hektar is vir 'n kontant-oes-voorloper mielies en aartappels. As omstandighede iets anders voordeliger maak, sal vinnig oorgeskakel kan word.

Die geesdrif vir die plan onder swart Ciskeiers word bewys deur die getal, en veral die gehalte, van die aansoekers.

Mense wat R250 of R300, per maand in die stede verdien het, het aansoek gedoen om so 'n hoewe in die wete dat hulle die eerste jaar 'n loon van R70 per maand sou kry. Hulle het geweet dat hulle dan weer gekeur sou word om te besluit of hulle vaste nedersetters mag word wat, so is bereken, 'n netto R200 of so per maand in kontant uit die grond kan maak.

Onder hul vroue was daar ook onderwyssesse en verpleegsters.

Dis 'n plan wat in geen geïkte patroon pas nie. In 'n sekere sin kooperatief, amper 'n kibboets. Maar in 'n ander ook stewig kapitalisties.

Die boer huur die grond en die huis.

Van H. J. GROSSKOPF, Redakteur Suid-Afrika

Hy huur ook die ses koeie, wat by 'n sentrale depot gemelk word. Die liters melk word aangeleken en weggestuur. Die plaasgebedskap word by die depot gehou, en hy betaal vir die gebruik daarvan. Maar nie-emand sal hom verbied om sy eie te koop, as hy daarvoor lus voel nie.

Die eerste stadium van die skema verjaarnou: in hierdie dae sal besluit moet word

wie van die mense goed genoeg geboer het om as nedersetters aan te bly.

Die maatskappy R. F. Loxton Hunting en Vennote van Johannesburg het die plan vir die nedersetting ná 'n deeglike opname van die vallei se moontlikhede opgestel.

'n Maatskappy is gestig om die skema te bestuur, en 'n komitee hou toesig dat die plan stip gevolg word.

In hierdie komitee sal die nedersetters al hoe meer verteenwoordigers kry. Volgens die huidige plan sal hulle oor drie of vier jaar 'n meerderheid in die komitee kan hê.

Sowat 900 ha kan besproei word sonder dat pompe nodig is: die dam lewer die water onder druk en sal genoeg kan opgeaas vir die vallei se behoeftes sels al bly die reën 'n paar jaar weg.

Van die 900 ha word sowat 200 per jaar ingeskakel. In die eerste jaar moet

die gekeurde boere hul slag bewys deur teen 'n salaris vir die maatskappy te werk.

Daarna word die suksesvolles aanvaar as nedersetters wat betaal vir die dienste wat hulle gebruik en die wins uit die melk en die oeste en die kalwers kry.

Die wins word nie gelykop tussen die nedersetters verdeel nie. Van elk se produksie word 'n boek gehou, en dit bepaal sy voorskot en sy agterskot.

Die fabriek wat die melk pasteuriseer en verpak werk al. Die uitgangspunt was om die modernste tegnieke in te span om goeie grond so produktief moontlik te gebruik, om meer kos vir die Ciskei te lewer en 'n stabiele middelstand van kleinboere te help skep.

Die verbetering van die landbou is een van sy heel vernaaiste prioriteite, sê mnr. Lennox Sebe, hoofminister van die Ciskei. Die Universiteit van Fort Hare het byvoor-

beeld 'n landbouafakulteit gekry. 'n Landbou-skool, geskenk deur mnr. Harry Oppenheimer en Anglo American Corporation, help op 'n minder gespesialiseerde vlak.

Maar die betekenisvolste is die uitwerking wat die Keiskamma-plan al elders in die land het, dat dit die voordele van beter boerdery bo' blote getalle vee so sigbaar maak.

By Komitesdrif word aan 'n soortgelyke besproeiingsplan gewerk — nadat die stam sy grondregte opgesê het om die strengere beheer oor die boere moontlik te maak wat vir so 'n intensiewe boerdery nodig is.

Die Ciskei het heelwat water, en die beginsels van die plan kan feitlik net so op verskeie ander plekke in die gebied toegepas word. Dit sal waarskynlik ook, as die sigbare en aansteeklike geesdrif van die manne wat by Keiskamma werk, 'n maatstaf is.

D. D. 13/8/77

Sebe: overseas training essential 105

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
— Chief Minister Lennox Sebe told a gathering of invited guests and officials in the Ciskei civil service at Zwelitsha yesterday he regarded overseas training as essential for preparing Ciskeian officers for more senior and responsible positions.

"We must look ahead and begin training Ciskeians for taking over the posts of secretaries," he said.

Chief Sebe was official-

ly opening the new complex of offices which accommodate, among others, his department and the Department of Finance.

The complex, called Wongama, after the Chief Minister, has cost the Government about R1,3 million.

Its automatic telephone system described as "one of the largest in the Eastern Cape" by Minister of Works, Chief H. Njokweni, has alone cost R95 000.

Extensive use has been made of solar shielding glass throughout the complex.

Expanding on his theme on overseas training, Chief Sebe said it was essential to counteract the stifling effect of Bantu Education "under which we suffered for so many years."

Overseas training was particularly necessary for those officers who were being groomed for more senior positions.

"I appeal to all secretaries and the training section of the Ciskei Government service to give merit selected officers the opportunity of improving their proficiency and broadening their outlook by study overseas.

In this way they can greatly assist in producing a government service in the Ciskei worthy of these fine buildings."

He said three agriculturalists would go to Britain for study in October while an equal number would go to America in January.

He dedicated the new building to all Ciskeians saying: "This building will be for both poor and wealthy, for both illiterate and highly educated, and my wish is that all concerned will have their problems solved in these offices."

The complex also accommodates the Departments of Health and Welfare, Justice and Police, Auditor-General and certain sections of the Departments of Education and Agriculture. — DDR.

201 16/8/77
A first ⁽¹⁰⁵⁾
for Ciskei

ZWELITSHA. — The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, has announced that a R500 000 wholesale concern aimed at providing a service for Ciskeian businessmen and retaining revenue within the homeland is to be erected at Mdantsane in Ciskei.

He said the shareholders were the Ciskei National Development Corporation and Frasers Ltd.

The chairman of the CNDC, Mr F S Meisenholl, said it was the declared policy of the two partners to make shares in the new company available to Ciskeians.

At present there are 49 licensed general dealers in Mdantsane and they are obliged to make their stock purchases in adjoining areas, resulting in inconvenience and a considerable cash outflow from the homeland. — Sapa.

D.D.

18/8/77
A new

Thornhill?

105

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
— A shanty town, reminiscent of the early Thornhill, has mushroomed at Frankfort near here.

The majority of the initial population of about 100 families were farm labourers at Kentani and Butterworth in Transkei, as well as at Komga, Stutterheim and Frankfort itself.

The remainder were squatters throughout the Ciskei, but mostly at Peulton and Mgwali near Stutterheim. They now live in wattle and daub structures.

Although it could not be officially confirmed, the farm on which the shanty town has sprung up was apparently owned by a Mr Berndt.

The farm has apparently been given to Chief A. Bottoman of the Imidange tribe at Peulton as all requests for resettlement in the area are directed to him. All the farm buildings belong to him except a few sheds and an old shop building which used to belong to Mr Berndt Snr. — DDR.

The campaign for the next general election in the Ciskei has already begun although no date has been announced yet.

But as the campaign heats up, more and more unanswered questions arise about what could be one of the most interesting elections in South Africa for a long time.

For example, is the ex-Chief Minister and now Leader of the Opposition, Chief Justice Mabandla, with his Ciskei National Party, about to stage one of the most spectacular comebacks in the Republic's potential history?

Or is Chief Lennox Sebe, the present Chief Minister, still in control of the situation in spite of recent splits in his Ciskei National Independence Party?

And what about the shrewd former Acting Chief Minister, Mr L. F. Siyo, widely regarded as one of the ablest politicians in the Ciskei today? What will be the effect of his activities in the campaign now that he and Chief Sebe are at loggerheads?

And the articulate leader of the Ciskei National Unionist Party, Chief S. M. Burns-Neamashe, is also in the field.

Another of those unanswered questions is whether the CNP-CNUP-Siyo group will link up against the CNIP, or whether Chief Sebe's group will even be the

All you need to know about Ciskei's election

CNP now that the expansion of a number of Siyo supporters from the party has been challenged in the Supreme Court. It may depend on the judgment as to which group will actually be in control of the CNIP at the time of the general election.

Any attempt to get answers to these questions or to get clarity about the outcome of the election from these leaders is not very helpful.

"I am confident we will win throughout the Ciskei. It will be a tough fight but I am sure we will win," Mr Siyo told me in his business offices where he is based, following his expulsion from the CNIP and the cabinet.

Chief Mabandla is less willing to make predictions but is convinced the CNIP will be ousted and the CNP part of the new government.

Chief Sebe, on the other hand, is not impressed by this talk. "I am not worried about an election. The Ciskeians are politically motivated and they know what they want. Because of this, there is absolutely no doubt we will win."

If they really have any doubts, the leaders are not letting on, but a look at events since the last general election early in 1973 gives some indication of what may happen.

Before those elections, the Ciskei government had been headed by Chief Justice Mabandla for about seven years, although he had only recently become Chief Minister when the Ciskei was given self-governing status. There were no political parties and Chief Mabandla headed a rather lacklustre, largely Pingo-dominated government which can only be described as tame and "ja-baas" in its approach.

Suddenly, a new coalition headed by Mr Sebe appeared at the elections with Rarabe support and a considerable degree of organisation, headed by competent political operators like Mr Siyo, Mr Sebe and Mr Neamashe, then a Fort Hare lecturer. Although the new coalition did not officially form before the election, it won 13 of the 20 elected seats and obtained enough support from the Rarabe chiefs for Mr Sebe to be elected Chief Minister by 26 votes to 24.

Chief Mabandla was the first in the field with the official launching of the CNP — with, at the time, a mild, pro-separate development policy — the effectiveness of the second party, the CNIP, soon became clear and by the end of 1975, the opposition was down to 13 votes in the Legislative Assembly and the ruling

party looked set to remain in power for some time. The CNIP has appointed an able, modernist cabinet which had no chiefs and members from all the major tribal groups. Mr Siyo, for example, said after the election that he had nothing personal against Chief Mabandla but "he has shown himself to be sectional and he has encouraged tribal ill-feelings in the Ciskei". The party was also more aggressive in its opposition to Nationalist policies.

The party set about establishing itself winning control of Zwellitsha, Mdantsane, Duncan Village and Illinge townships, capturing two CNP seats in by-elections, and comfortably holding eight seats in Zwellitsha, and Victoria East, after the victors were unseated by court actions and by promotion to chief-tainship. And then it seemed to go wrong. The initial success of the CNIP was highlighted by Chief Sebe's re-election as Chief Minister in November, 1975, by beating the CNP-supporting Rarabe Paramount Chief, Mxolisi Sandile, by 29 votes to 13. But it was a pyrrhic victory. The party has had problems ever since.

First, Burns-Neamashe, by then a chief, was expelled. Over the next year, three others left. Then over a month ago, Mr Siyo

and four leading CNIP members in the Legislative Assembly were expelled from the party. Now Chief Sebe has a majority of about four and it seems unlikely he will test the loyalty of those remaining before the election.

What happened? Not one member of the first of Chief Sebe's cabinets survived the full five years. Mr Siyo lasted longest and he believes he was thought to be a threat to Chief Sebe, in much the same way Chief Burns-Neamashe said publicly he was regarded. Whatever each side says, personality clashes within the CNIP and Cabinet have played an important part in its decline. But there is more to it than that.

There have been policy issues. All three opposition leaders today want the Ciskei Government to take a tougher line with the Republic. Mr Siyo says the campaign should be fought on land right and left. Chief Mabandla wants a non-racial state involving Ciskei, Transkei and the Border and clearly is more in touch with the aspirations of the black consciousness movement than he was five years ago. Chief Neamashe has always been a non-racialist and seems to have toughened his stand.

An additional problem for the CNIP in this election is that the CNP has improved organisationally since 1973. It is no longer a fuzzy, conservative stand; it is today an active political party with a coherent policy. This in itself makes an important difference.

In response, Mr Sebe, himself now a Rarabe chief, has turned to the traditional leadership of the chiefs to secure his position.

But the CNIP could be saved a few problems if the three parties do not form an election pact and divide the vote in three and four-cornered fights. Chief Sebe believes they have already linked up, but they are just trying to bluff us. The link is there," he told me. His belief is confirmed by the obvious co-operation between the Siyo group and the CNIP after the Mdantsane township elections.

But Mr Siyo denies there will be electoral co-operations. While Chief Mabandla and Chief Neamashe decline to comment, Mr Siyo said there had been "no" talks between the three leaders. "They'll have their campaign and we'll have our own. After the general election, we will decide whether to co-operate," he said.

but even Chief Mabandla has said publicly that his clash with Chief Sebe.

A problem issue for the CNIP is that of independence. None of the three opposition leaders want an independent Ciskei and they believe that federation, or some other link with the rest of South Africa, is the answer. Chief Sebe in the past has expressed himself in favour of independence provided the central government transferred all the land due to the Ciskei and provided all problem issues were resolved before independence.

The Chief Minister has now proposed an international commission to investigate whether the Ciskei could become independent. The commission's report would then be put before the people for them to decide.

Chief Sebe's visits overseas and the unprecedented public reprimand by the United States Government will also come under focus. The major issue of the campaign will probably be the relations between Chiefs Sebe and Kaiser Matanzima — and that he is still opposed although he is prepared to accept the view of the people in a referendum.

Chief Sebe is totally opposed to amalgamation and is convinced the Ciskeian people are opposed to it.

Mr Siyo denies Chief Sebe's claims that he is in favour of amalgamation

if he wins, particularly if he wins the popular vote; it would be a magnificent political victory. . . . But, in the meantime, he has some thorny problems which will test him to the full in the next few months.

Barry Streek

Plea to black, white farmers to co-operate

(103)

ALICE — The president of the Eastern Cape Agricultural Union, Mr John Matthews, said yesterday the 350 white farmers to be bought out for the consolidation of the Ciskei had accepted the fact and there now existed the opportunity "to initiate a grand experiment which will lead the way to greater productivity from the soil and happy co-existence between homeland owners and former white land owners."

Addressing a symposium at Fort Hare, he said a question of grave concern to all who cared for the land was no longer who the land belonged to, but what was going to happen to it.

He commended the Ciskei Government for the Keiskammahoek irrigation scheme. Mr Matthews outlined a similar and feasible plan for the 85 per cent of the area to be consolidated into the Ciskei which is not suitable for irrigation, but only for stock farming. If implemented it could encourage and train middle-class black farmers to take over and improve ranch land.

Mr Matthews emphasised that without a devised scheme of land usage, what were now highly productive farms could be reduced to nothing.

Communal ownership of farmland had never worked and probably never would. In most countries only a small percentage of people farmed the land.

He appealed for co-operation and friendship between black and white farmers and said: "Let us all get our heads together now before any ghastly costly and irreversible mistakes are made with the precious land in South Africa."

Other speakers at the symposium, organised by the Eastern Cape branch of the South African Institute for Agricultural Extension, were Mr B. Rhodes, manager of the Keiskammahoek irrigation scheme, Mr G. van Niekerk, educational adviser from the Ciskei Department of Education, and Mr G. Rossouw, principal of the Fort Cox Agricultural College. — DDC.

Rarabe row: call for talks

EAST LONDON — The Commissioner-General of the Ciskei, Mr J. J. Engelbrecht, has suggested that the two groups involved in the wrangle over the succession to the Rarabe paramount chieftainship agree to a date when the late paramount chief's son, Prince Maxhobayakhawuleza, will take over.

"If they can agree on a date, the whole matter will rest in peace," Mr Engelbrecht said in an interview.

He also said that the Rarabe wrangle was "the most difficult job I have had to do so far — and I am afraid it is not resolved yet".

However, there were prospects of a compromise. The two groups had agreed to accept the appointment of the Acting Paramount Chief, Chief Lent Maqoma, as an accomplished fact.

They had also agreed that Prince Maxhoba could not be circumcised again in spite of the controversial circumstances surrounding the original circumcision.

It had had been left to Chief Maqoma, the widow of the late paramount chief and his mother to finalise pensions. This had been done.

The only remaining issue to be resolved was the date on which Prince Maxhoba would be installed. One group felt that since his circumcision, the prince was now an adult and he should be installed immediately. The other group felt that he should complete his education first. "My suggestion is now that they must try and compromise on a date, even if it is in two years' time," Mr Engelbrecht said.

"For Chief Maqoma, the paramount chieftainship gives him status but he has assured me that he does not want to keep it. The other people are afraid that he won't step down.

"The people feel very strongly about this.

"Being paramount chief does give a man added status. I definitely think so. But in the case of Chief Maqoma, he can't claim anything.

"I have not the least doubt that he will step down when the time is right. His view is that Prince Maxhoba must finish his education first.

"At such a time when independence comes, with only one paramount chief in the Ciskei, it is possible that the paramount chief will become the head of state. Such a move would be very logical and at that stage, the paramount chief could be important," Mr Engelbrecht said. — PC.

Sebe urged to form one-party state

D.D. 3/11/77
 (105)

EAST LONDON — The Commissioner-General of the Ciskei, Mr J. J. Engelbrecht, has suggested to the Chief Minister of the homeland, Chief Lennox Sebe, that he consider the establishment of a one-party state to incorporate all leaders in the development of the territory.

But, Mr Engelbrecht disclosed in an interview, Chief Sebe was "non-committal" in his reaction to the suggestion.

He also revealed that he and some of his officials were initially doubtful whether the recently-proclaimed emergency regulations were necessary in the Ciskei and they were concerned about whether they would be used against the official opposition.

"There are not really big differences between the parties in the Ciskei, and on the other hand the leadership potential is not very high. You need every available person in the homeland.

"In the cabinet, you need people of calibre. I have discussed this problem with the Chief Minister and I asked him why not have a one-party state?" he said.

If this were done, people like the Leader of the Opposition, Chief Justice Mabandla, and Mr Isaac Sangotsha could be introduced into the cabinet.

Asked what Chief Sebe's reaction was to the suggestion of a one-party state, Mr Engelbrecht said he was "non-committal."

Regarding the emergency regulations, Mr Engelbrecht said the cabinet had requested the additional measures and, in view of the situation in the homeland after the riots had broken out, he eventually had to make representations to the South African Government for their introduction.

"At the outset, I was doubtful whether they were needed," he said.

Asked if they had been mooted for a long time, Mr Engelbrecht replied: "There has been correspondence for a long time."

He added that "initially I and some of my officials were concerned whether they would be used against the official op-

position, but when the riots broke out we realised that they would have to be introduced.

"The opposition have asked me to withdraw them, but I thought that they should wait and see if the government overstepped the mark. Then they could be withdrawn.

"The emergency regulations are not the best thing for democracy," he said.

Asked if the regulations would be repealed, Mr Engelbrecht said: "If things quieten down, they may be withdrawn."

He also said that the situation in the schools in the Ciskei appeared to have died down.

Mr Engelbrecht said that he had to represent all the people in the Ciskei and that his official relations with the opposition on an official basis were good. — PC

DATE:

FACULTY OF ARTS
 LANGUAGE LABORATORIES : DAILY LOG SHEET

Language taught	
Lecturer in charge	
No. of students	
Department or Faculty	
Time: from	
to	
Total time - Hours, Minutes	
Faulty machinery	
Control unit No.	
Cassette machine No.	
Headphone No.	
Reel-to-reel machine No.	
Consoles	
Other items	
Remarks (Lab. attendant):	
Signature (Lab. attendant):	
Remarks (Technical Manager):	
Signature (Tech. Manager):	

Daily log sheets to be completed after each session and submitted to TEACHING METHODS UNIT, Room 305, Molecular Biology Building, UCT.
 Thank you.

D.D. 5/11/77

105

Sebe welcomes influx changes

PRETORIA — Several homeland leaders have reacted favourably to the new system of influx control approved by the Government and homeland leaders at a meeting here on Thursday.

The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, welcomed the new system. He said it was a great breakthrough that black workers could now move from one area to another, and could now negotiate on their own for work, without the intervention of the labour bureaux.

Chief Sebe was also pleased that the pass book was to be phased out.

The Chief Minister of Gazankulu, Prof H. W. Nt-sanwisi, also welcomed

the measures, describing them as better than nothing. He said if it were found that aspects of the new system still led to irritation, there would be further negotiations with the Government in an effort to remove such aspects.

The Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, said the measures were a step in the right direction. He said they meant that in future blacks working in urban areas would be able to have their families with them.

Influx control could not be dropped altogether because large numbers of workers could not be allowed into areas where there were already job and housing shortages. — SAPA.

ees Drift

COMMITTEES

go-ahead

D.D. 7/11/77 (105)

EAST LONDON — The Government is going ahead with the controversial Committees Drift-Glenmore scheme to resettle black people from Grahamstown in the Ciskei.

It is to press ahead with the scheme in spite of opposition from the Ciskei Cabinet. Just over a week ago, the homeland's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, said publicly that his Government had won the battle against the scheme.

But in a letter to the Town Clerk of Grahamstown, the Administrative Secretary of the Ministry of Bantu Administration and Development has confirmed the Government is to continue with the plan.

An amount of R795 000 has been budgetted by the South African Bantu Trust for the 1977-8 financial year for development at Glenmore.

"In view of the fact that Grahamstown is less than 50 km away from the Ciskei, policy dictates that Bantu families residing there should eventually move to the homeland concerned.

"It is expected that development at Glenmore will commence during the financial year 1977/78. An amount of R795 000 is available on the estimates of the South African Bantu Trust for this purpose," the Administrative Secretary wrote in the letter which is dated 13 October 1977.

The Government has

also turned down an offer by the Grahamstown City Council to make more land available for black housing in the city.

The letter, which was written on the direction of the Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr Willem Cruywagen, said the Council's offer was sincerely appreciated "but, as pointed out during the discussion at Grahamstown in December 1976, the relevant offer cannot be considered until such time as the Glenmore-Makanas Kop scheme has been established and the Government is able to determine the actual housing need in Grahamstown."

The Government has also confirmed that provision of 200 houses in Grahamstown has been approved, but said that "these houses will, however, be available only to property owners displaced from Fingo Village".

With an estimated 6 000 people living in Fingo Village at present, it is clear that the new housing scheme will only be able to accommodate a small proportion of these people and it appears the Government is planning to settle them on the old Glenmore farm which is on the

Ciskei border.

Last week, Chief Sebe said: "As far as we were concerned we fought the removal of people to this terrible place. We won the matter because the Republican Government dropped the issue."

He also said that before anyone could be settled there, a railway line would have to be constructed between Grahamstown and King William's Town and the Fish River Valley would have to be developed agriculturally. "Work will have to be available in that valley. Otherwise we will be making the mistakes of the past, like at Dimbaza. If people are just settled there, what are they going to live on? Houses and streets do not cater for the real needs of the people. They must have food and work," Chief Sebe said.

However, although the Ciskei Government has launched a bold pilot irrigation scheme at Tyefu further down the valley, its plans for further agricultural development at Glenmore and elsewhere cannot proceed because it cannot get water from the Orange River Scheme at this stage nor does it have the money to construct a canal if this water were

available. The Fish River itself is unsuitable for irrigation because it is too salinated.

Agriculture is the only form of employment possible in the remote, desolate area which has no chance of ever attracting industry unless by chance some mineral is discovered there.

Earlier this year, it appeared that the Government had reversed its policy to remove blacks from Grahamstown, after the sitting MP for Albany, Mr Bill Deacon, who has been trying to get policy reversed for 12 years, told the House of Assembly that "no person who is employed in Grahamstown, will be forced to move from Grahamstown".

Mr Deacon also said: "To say that all these people will be removed to Committees and Glenmore is totally wrong because that is not the situation."

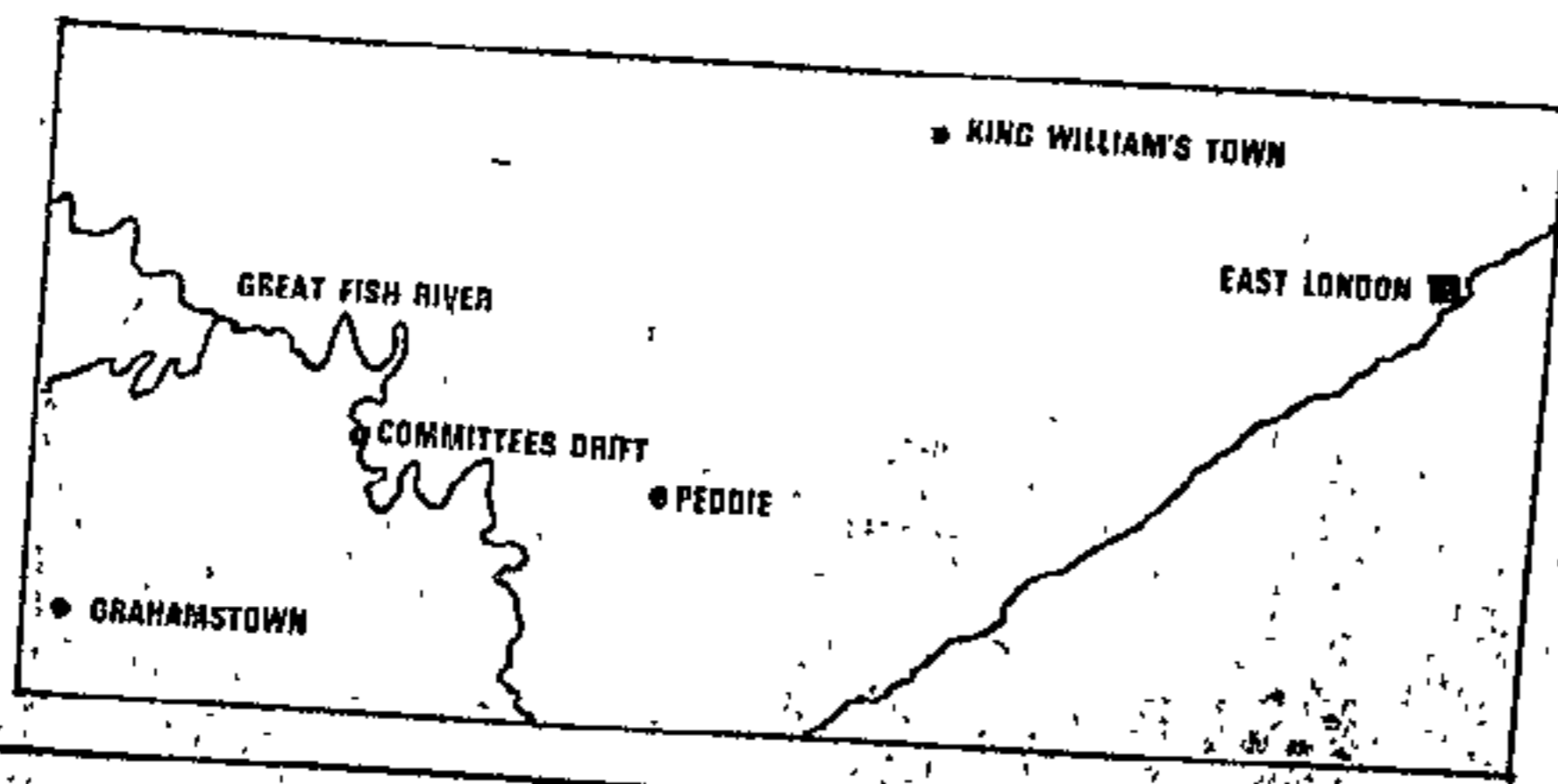
After Mr Deacon's speech, Mr Cruywagen confirmed the accuracy of these statements after being approached.

It now appears that Government policy is that blacks will be moved to Committees Drift and Glenmore, which are adjacent although Committees Drift is just inside the Republic, because the policy is that black families residing in Grahamstown will eventually move to the homeland" — PC

(News by B. Streek, 33 Caxton Street, East London.)

FACULTY OF ARTS

ough ch dents or from to - I chin nit mach No. pel r



Other items

TMU/JJH 11/77

DD 8/11/77 (105)

Ciskei school attendance up

PRETORIA — School attendance in the Ciskei, where exams are being written, varied from 50 to 90 per cent at Dimbaza, to 70 to 100 per cent at Mdantsane.

The attendance figure for Queenstown townships was 80 to 90 per cent according to the Deputy Commissioner of Police in charge of riot control, Maj-Gen D. Kriel.

Gen Kriel said at least 50 per cent of the pupils in these townships had already written their exams.

He said only minor attempts at arson and intimidation of school children writing exams occurred yesterday following an unrest-free weekend in the Transvaal.

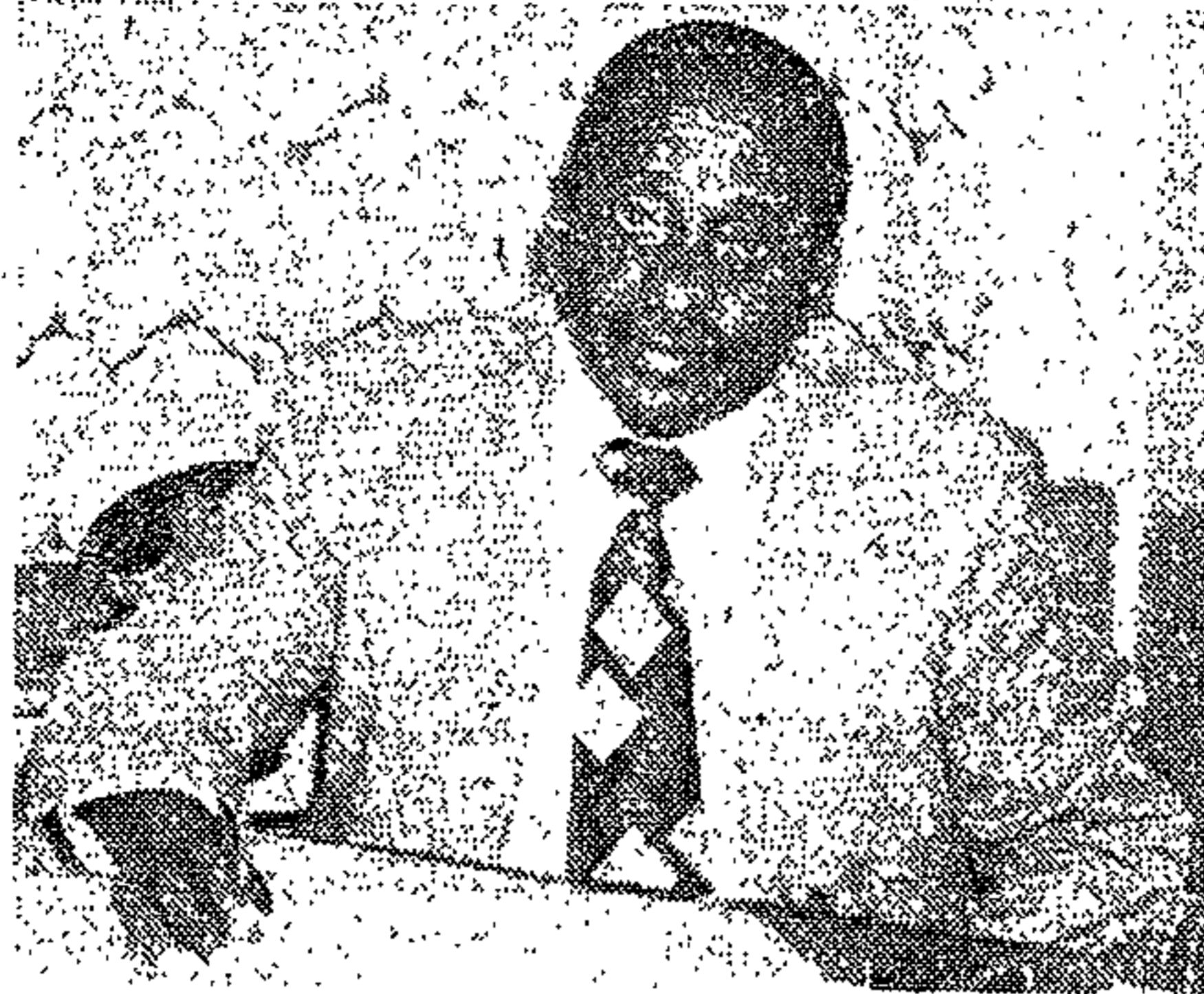
He said the principal of a school in Khagiso township on the West Rand, Mr. W. Nvuba, reported that the kitchen door of his house was sprinkled with petrol yesterday and set alight. Damage estimated at R50 was caused, and the police were investigating.

A burning object was thrown through the window of the home of the vice-principal of the same school, Mr. R. Ntinkulu, during the day. The damage was negligible.

Intimidation was reported at three schools in townships on the East Rand yesterday.

A group of pupils in Tembisa tore up the exam papers of Std 6 and 8 pupils. Afterwards, some pupils remained inside the school building while others milled round outside.

At Vosloorus, near Boksburg, parents decided to take their children to the examination rooms. When they arrived there, some pupils agreed to write exams while others refused. — SAPA.



The Ciskei's new Secretary for Education, Mr K. B. Tabata (left) and a future Secretary for the Interior, Mr I. L. Lindi.

105

DD 11/77

Men on way to top

The new Secretary for Education in the Ciskei, Mr K.B. Tabata, could have left teaching to pursue the legal profession but he felt he had an obligation to his students at the Cradock Secondary School.

When he joined the school in 1955, he became deeply involved in its development and apart from handling the school's rugby team, taught history and Latin throughout the school. Later, he handled English as an additional subject but when he became principal in 1961, he forfeited history and handled only Latin and English.

Mr Tabata passed Standard VI at the then St James's School at Cradock and went to St Matthew's College for his secondary education. After finishing JC he went to Lovedale where he did Matric and then went to Fort Hare where he did a BA between 1951 and 1953. He took his University Education Diploma the following year.

He taught at Cradock between 1955 and 1968 and was promoted to inspector of schools for the Zwelitsha circuit in 1969.

He was active, as a devout Anglican, in the youth section of the church. He married Nellie, a teacher at the time, in 1956. Mrs Tabata is now a nurse at Mount Coke Hospital. They have five children, four boys and a girl. Dumisani, the eldest, is doing a B. Proc degree at Fort Hare.

Mr Tabata believes the

experienced he amassed in rugby administration will come in handy in his new post. "When you have gone through the mill in rugby administration and have developed the capacity to take the cut and thrust connected with the game, you are not easily found wanting in administration in other spheres," he said.

What will also be useful is the two-month study tour he undertook to England. He said the course he attended on the tour would be very useful to him "especially the training in administration I received" because he was able to appreciate present trends in administration.

Mr Tabata is the first black departmental secretary in the Ciskei, but Chief Minister L.L. Sebe has already indicated the next black secretary for Interior would be Mr. I. L. Lindi.

Mr Lindi also received significant promotion last week when he became the first black man in the Ciskei to take over from a white incumbent the position of township manager. He is now managing Zwelitsha, Dimbaza and Ilitha which he regards as "onerous" particularly during a period when the townships are "bristling with problems".

But he believes he will be equal to the job just like Mr Tabata because the hard knocks he has sustained as a rugby administrator are a wealth of experience in administration in all aspects

of human life.

While Mr Tabata has received his biggest promotion to date at age 46, Mr Lindi is only 35. He is married with three children. His wife is also a nurse.

Mr Lindi, born at Humansdorp, received his secondary and high school education at Healdtown and matriculated in 1961. His first appointment in the public service was in April 1962, when he was employed as a temporary interpreter clerk at Hankey. The same year he was promoted and permanently employed as second grade clerk at Cradock. He was transferred to Paarl as an interpreter clerk in 1963 and after a year was transferred to Kokstad.

He became clerk grade one in 1966 and on his promotion was transferred to Lady Frere and three years later took up employment at Bekruipkop Reformatory as the vice-principal and house father.

The Ciskei Government promoted him to senior clerk in 1972 and transferred him to the welfare section of the Department of Interior. Three years later he became principal clerk and was placed in charge of the population registration and elections section in the Department of Interior. He became a chief clerk in August this year and was officially appointed as township manager on October 28.

— Charles Nqakula

Ciskei exists only on paper says Sebe

**B
I**

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Ciskei homeland existed only on paper while the homeland story was a "fantasia created out of words, phrases and political gimmicks," Chief Minister Lennox Sebe said yesterday.

He was speaking to a crowd of National Party Members of Parliament, members of the South African Bantu Affairs Board and the Chamber of Commerce in Germiston.

Describing the Ciskei, he said: "Lines are drawn on the map and the area is referred to as the consolidated Ciskei."

He said vast areas of the Ciskei remained in the hands of white farmers. Areas bought by the South African Bantu Trust were leased back to their former owners.

If not, the areas were leased to other white entrepreneurs "at nominal rentals" and were not handed over to the Ciskei Government.

"The town of the Ciskei remain in the hands of white municipalities and the discriminatory legislation of apartheid still applies in these so-called Ciskei towns," Chief Sebe said.

"Job reservation applies in these towns and Ciskeians still require work permits in their own

homeland environment. Even in my case, it becomes necessary that proprietors of hotels in the Ciskei have to obtain permission from Pretoria to allow me to have a plate of food in one of these establishments."

He said the reality of the issue after 40 years was sad. Whatever advancement had been made was usually on the basis of too little, too late.

"The homeland presents the spectacle of a dumping ground or dormitory area for the labour or manpower requirements of industries located within white South Africa."

His Government had promoted some "spectacular agricultural developments" as a result of which some Ciskeians were playing a part and being given opportunities never before available to them.

However, little or no change in the lifestyle of the masses was apparent.

"How then can it be expected that the homeland

policy will solve the political and human relationships problems of South Africa at the present snail-like pace of change?"

He said blacks were beginning to doubt the sincerity of the Nationalist Government regarding its homeland policy.

"Surely, if as the Prime Minister has told overseas audiences, homeland development is priority number one, would you not expect to see a significant flow of development aid to the Ciskei and other homelands?"

"Instead of significant financial aid, we are told of the difficult inflationary times, of the financially stringent climate and the needs of the defence budget."

Criticising the Ciskei's budget, which was meant for 1,4 million people, he said it was lower than that of the East London municipality, which catered for 112 814 people.

"As I have said many times before, and I make no apology for saying it again, white South Africa's best means of defence against the inroads of communism is to be found in improving the circumstances of life of its indigenous black people.

"Failure to appreciate this urgent requirement will lead to continued unrest and eventual confrontation."

He said because South Africa had her back to the wall as a result of world pressure, her national leaders were claiming the international community did not understand or appreciate the country's bona fides.

He said, however, South Africa had enough opportunity "in periods of great financial prosperity" to do enough to promote homeland development "and so prove her bona fides."

The whole issue revolved around human relations which had to be improved as a matter of urgency, he said. — DDR.

DDR 18/11/77 105

Youths sentenced for stoning Ciskei vehicle

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Zwelitsha Magistrate's Court was told yesterday how a mob of youths had stoned a Ciskei Government vehicle driven by Chief Minister L. L. Sebe's brother, Mr Diliza Sebe, who had three passengers.

Testifying before Mr H. Scholtz, Mr Sebe said when the youths saw the vehicle in Zone 2, Zwelitsha, they advanced on it and started stoning it, causing damage estimated at R950.

Mr Sebe and two of the passengers alighted from

the vehicle and charged with kleries at the youths.

Four of the eight accused, who faced charges of public violence and an alternative charge of malicious damage to property, were found guilty on the main charge. They had all pleaded not guilty.

The four others were found not guilty and discharged.

Mr Vusumzi Biko, 19, Mr Mncedisi Yengo, 21, and Mr Ndinga Gawushé, 21, were sentenced to 100 days imprisonment with the option of a R100 fine.

They were given a further sentence of 60 days, suspended for three years.

The fourth accused, a minor, was sentenced to six strokes. — DDR.

Monopoly - technical
See Joan Robinson,
Ch 8, Hunter (in

binked demand curve,
tip

Price theory and

ities. See A&A Ch 9
of traffic
in Applied Micro-

alities and

Consider: what is the differ-
diseconomies of scale?